

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Household.

VOL. XI.—NO. 9.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1881.

WHOLE NO. 500.

The Household.

Ink Stains.

From the New York Weekly Tribune.

Ink stains can be removed from a carpet by freely pouring milk on the place, and leaving it to soak in for a time, then rub it so as to remove all ink, and scoop up remaining milk with a spoon; repeat the process with more milk if necessary; then wash it off completely with clean cold water, and wipe it dry with cloths. If this is done when the ink is wet the milk takes all stain out of woolen materials instantly; but when it has dried, a little time is required.

The careless dumping of soap-suds and foul water upon one spot near the farm house year after year, and leaving it there to evaporate in the sun or wind, is good to spread the typhoid fever. Pour such stuff on some absorbent like dry muck or sawdust, and plow under this saturated fertilizer during the early days of spring. "Slops" breed more pestilence about farm houses than many people are aware of. And the pestilence "walks at noonday" because the heat is then the greatest. And to think, too that such stuff sometimes drains into wells!

Letter from Mattie.

Special Correspondence SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

Dear friends of "The Household," the inclination is strong within me to spend the hour now at my command in resting in my hammock or reading some of my favorite authors. The afternoon is hot and sultry; it is an effort to be cheerful notwithstanding the precept given us by Old Bach. By the way it gives me sincere pleasure to see your familiar face among us after your wanderings. I appreciated your article on cheerfulness because it coincided with my own belief on the subject. It is a duty at all times binding upon us. We have no right to be morose or sullen or to look on the dark side of life. Half of the battles of life are fought and the victory won by being cheerful. There is nothing to be gained by giving way to a sour and unhappy temper, but by so doing the mischief is incalculable. The thoughts we utter, the deeds we do, the spirit we bear with us daily, has each its mighty influence, on the impressible hearts and minds around us; each has its mighty work to do in our future, and in that of those about us. Ah, surely we have need to "watch and pray."

I regret that Mrs. Roser has decided "to take a back seat and be a silent looker on;" you have filled many a gap in "The Household" in the years that are past, and we shall miss you in the future. We have appreciated your untiring efforts, and would gladly have kept your company had we possessed the ability to interest our readers. How mistaken you are in supposing that you have not the ability to draw us out. It was my appreciation of one of your contributions that induced me to knock for admittance into "The Household" nearly two years ago, and very often that of yourself and others that has prompted me to continue ever since. I have been kindly and cordially treated, and I enjoy the society I meet here, and can truthfully say that the members have stepped into the front ranks in the procession of my regards. It would take too much space to state all of our reasons for coming here. The editors have cordially invited us from time to time, and I have always comforted myself with the thought of that refuge, the waste basket, when they got tired of us.

Bachelor, No. 2, as my feelings have not been hurt, I have nothing to forgive. You are still speculating on my age, but you cannot induce me to reveal that secret. What makes you think I am real young? I think you must have progressed backward in your study of woman, and your education must be in a deplorable condition on that subject. You seem to have escaped from all your trials without the usual results, that is, in having your disposition soured.

I think by the time we hear from Myrtle again there won't be a black ant in her neighborhood.

That was a capital hint of yours, Edith, in regard to Old Bach's spare change. Hope he will act upon it. I should like to know that little Mattie of yours, since she bears my name. Glad you find time to be social, Sister Contributor.

Very truly yours,

MATTIE.

OAKLAND, KANS., Aug. 27, 1881.

Liberty and Justice.

Address delivered by Mrs. Hollingsworth, July 4, 1881, at a celebration of Grand View and neighboring communities.

Friends and citizens, I shall not recount the wrongs suffered, the privations borne, the tyranny and oppression endured, the longings felt for civil and religious liberties, that prompted our English ancestors to leave comparative comforts behind them, for wild, uncivilized America. Nor shall I recount the trials, the battles fought, the martyrs that have fallen, the blood that flowed in crimson streams, that America might be free. That the principles of liberty might be planted, and nurtured in the minds and souls of her citizens.

I shall only glance at the great achievement; won, the grand heights to which mental and intellectual culture have attained, the rapid march of civilization and enlightenment, the progress our nation has made in the arts and sciences, under the golden light of the nineteenth century and of liberty. Yet with all her natural resources her grand possibilities and attainments. Yet, oh yes! there still lies upon the horizon of her sky dark nimbus clouds, almost threatening her downfall.

Oh! I would not dishonor our nation's proud name. Or mar "one jot or tittle" her fame, I would only make purer those white, crimson bars, And add new luster to those glittering stars.

The great monopolies of the day lie threateningly dark. The railroad and telegraph monopolists are clutching in their iron grasp the rights and liberties of American citizens. They are usurping the powers, taking from the millions of laborers and producers, the very bread which has been earned "from the sweat of their brow," and placing it in the hands of capitalists, building up money kings, who through that medium can rule the world. Yes money can rule the world.

This is a day when even in free America, men's votes can be bought by the highest bidder just as their horses and cattle; this is a day when their manhood, and principles, if they possess any, can be purchased imperilling thereby the vital interests of the people, and impeding the progress of the nation. Oh voters, legislators, men and women we must cherish and defend the blood-bought boon of freedom. It was the work of our forefathers and mothers to institute liberty. It must be our work to perpetuate it.

Another dark cloud overshadowing our nation's homes, and one threatening to overwhelm it, is that of intemperance, hanging, as it does, a blackened bloody pall throughout the land. Can a nation prosper when thousands of its otherwise best citizens are annually being swallowed up in the maelstrom of intemperance while hundreds of homes are being desolated, men and women being slain, almshouses and prisons being filled with those who would otherwise be self-supporting, and a blessing instead of a curse? This as a national effort will require the earnest and combined effort of the American press, of the pulpit, of the voters, of the legislators; and of the mothers of our country, to eradicate it, to turn back the great tide of human slaughter and of crime. Oh, men of the ministry, proclaiming the gospel for the salvation of human souls, you must not neglect the salvation of the bodies. Can the souls of men enter the portals of eternal bliss when their earthly life has been bathed and steeped in vice and crime? You who hold the power of the elective franchise, you have a work in the temperance reformation that no others can perform. Legislators throughout the land! may Heaven help you to enact and enforce laws that are wise and just, and spread the gospel of temperance throughout the land.

Thanks to Kansas law-makers and executors for their prohibitory laws. Proud young state, queen of the sisterhood, you have truly marched "through difficulties to the stars."

Mothers! upon us rests the responsibility of imbuing and instilling into the minds of our children the principles of liberty, of temperance and of justice.

Loved country! Birth place of freedom land that took from the bonds of ignorance and slavery four millions of human beings; gave them the free and equal right of citizenship and placed in their hands the elective franchise wherein is vested the governing and controlling power of the nation. Yet that same right and power is still withheld from millions of intelligent and devoted, heroic, patriotic women. This glorious Fourth of July has been appointed a grand gala day among the daughters of America; and hundreds of the noblest women of the land are to-day obeying the scriptural

injunction, "knocking that the doors of justice may be opened unto them;" seeking that they may find, asking with the hope that equality may be given them.

They are asking for equality not that they desire the reins of government, not with the expectation of deserting their families and homes, not that they may seek "vain glory," but that they, ever with a love of children, of home, of country, may, by the power vested in the ballot, help to free that country from contaminating influences which may lead their children to rain after they have spent years in devotion and care for them. Too many of us have seen sons and daughters, when they leave the paternal roof, the home influences, led into loathing vices.

We can walk with our husbands through lives of drunkenness, struggle through privations and grinding poverty; can follow him with our little ones to the almshouse, to degradation, and to a felon's grave; and that is devotion, self-sacrifice, and the highest type of womanly excellence. Yes, the world honors us for such a life, but if we walk with our husbands to the polls and there seek redress, we are strong-minded, masculine, not fit to be wives and mothers in the eyes of the world. Is this right? Is this just? In our praises for liberty we must not ignore justice. True, not many women have attained to greatness upon the battle field, but they have borne and sacrificed brave sons, husbands and fathers, dearer to them than life itself, to the cause of liberty. They have endured trials and privations, and have suffered all the pangs of war for the advancement of cherished principles. Lucretia Mott, L. M. Child and H. B. Stow are women through the eloquence of tongue and pen won laurels for liberty, in advancement of the anti-slavery and human equality movement, and throughout that medium have left names behind them that shall never die, while the principles of liberty are cherished. And we sincerely hope that before another decade, or score, at most, of years, has passed away, their efforts may be blessed by a golden harvest, and that human equality and justice may reign throughout the land.

Oh liberty! then we'll place by thy side; The fair goddess Justice to be thy young brides With liberty and justice then clasped hand in hand, Our nation will march to a destiny grand.

State News.

The editor of the Hiawatha Herald in Brown county advises the citizens of that county to vote bonds for the Missouri Pacific, as the editor says to establish a through line from "A to Z to Omaha."

The Sumner county Press informs us that H. Wilkinson of Belle Plaine, raised wheat on soil which averaged twenty-two and one-half bushels per acre and a load of which brought \$1.10 per bushel readily at the Wellington local market. Pretty good for Sumner.

Montgomery county gives encouraging crop reports. From the Independence Tribune we clip the following as a sample: "O. W. Gilmore, of Caney, reports good crops generally. He had fifteen acres of wheat from which he expected to raise one hundred and forty bushels, and it threshed out three hundred and thirteen bushels. He thinks his corn will average forty bushels to the acre."

A sharper selling packages the contents of which he claims will kill potato bugs, is on the rounds; his instructions are not to open until ready to use. The directions will be found within. On opening, the dupes discover two blocks of wood, one to place the bug on, the other to mash with. When these wonderful packages are ready to use, of course the scallawag has skipped the country.

In the last issue of the Oswego Independent we find the following prognostications: "Eldridge Green, who lives on the Neosho bottom lands, six miles from this city, reports his crop of cotton as looking splendidly. He says some of the stalks are so large and bushy and filled so well, that they will yield a pound of cotton each. This is going to be one of the leading industries of this county eventually, and 'don't you forget it.'"

The Johnson county robbers who have been stealing every thing they could lay their hands on for the last two weeks, were foiled in an attempt to steal a load of flax from near Tiblow, Wyandotte county; the farmer whose seed was stolen raised a posse of men and tracked the outfit, three in number, to a point three miles

north of Olathe, where they deserted the wagon and took to a cornfield; the latest reports were that they had not yet been captured.

From Labette county the Oswego Independent gives the best report of the wheat crop we have seen yet, as follows: "Commissioner Doolen this week threshed wheat on J. P. Wills' place one and one-half miles south of this city, the yield being twenty-three bushels per acre, which speaks well for Mr. Wills as a farmer. The wheat generally, however, is turning out better than was anticipated, and the increase in the price of grain makes up to the farmer the loss in quantity."

The Mound City Clarion says: "Considerable complaint has been made recently, by people who seem to know little of the facts, concerning the injury to the crops by the dry weather. We have taken pains to find out as far as possible how far these fears are justified by the facts, and somewhat to our surprise they appear to be almost groundless. Farmers generally state that notwithstanding the dry weather since the early part of July, the corn crop will be better than that of last year. The same paper speaks of corn near Wall Street that will yield fifty bushels of grain to the acre."

"There is considerable talk among our farmers about the promiscuous and wholesale killing of prairie chickens and other birds. We believe the insects that have troubled us of late years are due largely to rapid destruction of the prairie chickens and quails. If the killing of birds was entirely stopped for a few years we would have no more trouble about bugs and other insects destroying our crops. We have talked with a large number of our farmers on the subject and they will not allow the killing of any kind of birds on their premises. This, if carried out, will result in a large increase of prairie chickens, quails, etc., and a corresponding decrease of all kinds of insects." These words from the Sumner County Press sound like the best of logic to us, and we advise the farmers, in lieu of a law preventing the killing of these birds after to-morrow, to follow the lead of the farmers of Sumner who intend to prohibit the shooting of birds on their premises. Try it for a season.

Sunday morning's Fort Scott Monitor contains an account of a stabbing affray which contains more than the usual temperance lecture which almost always accompanies the intentional stabbing of one fellow-being by another. The following is a brief statement of the affair: In a small house in north Fort Scott lives George Skidmore and wife. George is about twenty-five years old and is a moulder in the foundry there, and getting his wages Saturday he ordered a keg of beer for his usual Sunday carousal. Out of his bounteous supply George invited one Henson of the town to partake and the trio proceeded to fill up until Mrs. Skidmore stumbled against Henson who caught her in his arms whereupon she exclaimed: "Look here, George, at this man with his arms around me." Henson explained and apologized but could not satisfy the drunken George who called Henson out in the yard and demanded blood. The result was that when blood enough had been obtained Skidmore was brought in with a flesh wound ten inches long starting just behind the left arm and extending around his side, and a bad gash over the right eye. Henson immediately went home and to bed where he was arrested and taken to jail. The wound was soon dressed and Skidmore will probably recover.

What I Know About Growing Wheat.
Address of John M. Keeney before the Trego County Farmers' Alliance, August 20, 1881.

I have been called upon to open a discussion on wheat growing, or in other words, tell what I know about raising wheat. I am glad this subject has been brought forward at this time, for it is one that we are all interested in, and time is so near now when the farmer will be putting the seed in the ground, and we all have to arrive at the best way of preparing our ground and putting in the seed, and I claim we can be greatly benefitted by exchanging views and by getting the different theories and results of practical farmers.

This cereal is a staple of our country, and indispensable, for we are told bread is the staff of life; therefore, it becomes us all the more to study the best mode of cultivation of this important crop. I do not expect to be able to enlighten you very much on this subject, for all I know about growing winter wheat I have learned since I came to Kansas, by experience and close observation, and I claim we want the

expression of practical farmers in order that we may be benefitted as a farming community. Long articles written by the editor of some Eastern paper on wheat culture, or by a farmer of the East, will benefit us very little in Western Kansas. We want to know how to raise wheat in Trego county, and if I can give you any knowledge on the subject I will be pleased to do so. I am one among the first settlers in the county, and have grown two crops of wheat and failed entirely last season on account of the drouth. From my own experience I am decidedly in favor of early sowing, say from the 25th of August up to the 15th of September, and I would recommend the first of September as being the most favorable time to sow. The best wheat I had this season was sown the first day of September, while that sown the 15th of September is better than that sown the first of October. The first ripened naturally, without being damaged by the chinch bugs, or the intense heat of the sun and hot winds to dry it up while yet in the milk, and is plump and nice; while that sown the 15th of September was damaged by chinch bugs and hot winds both, and is shrunken some, while that sown the first of October was hardly worth cutting, and all the farmers that I have conversed with about their wheat say the early sowing is the best.

The fall of 1878 I sowed some sixty-five acres on sod, cross-plowed the ground, and gave it a thorough dragging, and drilled it in about the middle of October, a bushel and a half to the acre. The fall was very dry and only about half of it came up, the other not coming up until spring, consequently it was smutty, and only yielded five bushels to the acre. I claim late sowing produces smut, especially when the wheat does not come up until spring. That same fall my neighbor, Mr. East, whose farm joins mine, sowed on the first of September, on the same kind of ground, and the soil had been prepared for the sod the same as mine, but there came a good rain after he had drilled it in, which caused it to come right up, and it yielded fifteen bushels to the acre, while mine only yielded five bushels, and a poor quality of wheat. I am in favor of deep plowing, not less than six inches, and plow your ground as soon as you can after getting your wheat out of the way. If you can plow your ground in July all the better. It is in a condition then to receive all the rain that falls, and becomes settled and packed down so as to retain moisture much longer than newly plowed ground. I am aware that quite a number of the farmers will differ with me in regard to deep plowing, but I have obtained the best results this way, and I am quite sure that ground plowed deep will retain moisture much longer than ground plowed shallow, and moisture is what we want to keep the straw green as long as possible, in order to mature the berry and cause it to fill out nice and plump. Select good seed free from rye and smut, if possible, and by all means put in with a drill. Drill it two or three inches deep, so as to reach moist ground, that it may germinate and come up as soon as it is put in the ground. If too near the surface a great deal of it won't come up, especially in a dry fall; and I would recommend drilling north and south. The heat of the sun won't affect it as much as it would drilled east and west. The sun shines most the hottest in the afternoon, and if your wheat is drilled east and west the sun will shine in between the drills with much more force than it would if drilled north and south. With regard to the amount of seed necessary for an acre. That depends on the size of the berry. If the berry is large and plump I would put in a bushel and a half to the acre; if small, a bushel and a peck will be enough. I am in favor of rolling the ground, but would roll before sowing. Then when you use the drill your ground is level, and you get the seed all the same depth, besides it leaves the ground rough to hold the snow, and when it rains the drill marks will fill up with water, and go to the roots much quicker than it would if the ground was left level, and the plant is down in the ground so deep that it is not as liable to freeze out in winter. I think we might improve the yield by getting larger varieties of wheat—say the Fultz, Clauson or Orange wheat—any of them has a larger berry than the Red May. My brother Frank grew the Orange wheat this season, and I harvested it for him, and the head is fully one-third longer than the Red May, and the berry one-third larger. If any gentleman present desires to purchase this seed, it can be obtained by applying to A. E. Warren.

I will say, in conclusion, let us not be discouraged, but let us prepare our ground well, and put in the seed in good time, trusting to Providence for good results.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 31, 1881.

Patrons' Department.

NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master—J. J. Woodman, of Michigan.
Secretary—Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.
Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Henley James, of Indiana.
D. W. Alkea, 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. F. 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.

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

Co-operation is the friend of political reform, because the co-operative system teaches the people the best kind of government—namely, self-government, or how to establish complete sovereignty over themselves. When this reform is accomplished then purity in politics will be easily reached.

Build Grange Halls Away from Towns.

Regarding the building and locating of grange halls, the following letter appeared in the Grange Visitor:

I see in your issue of July 1st, a brother from Greenwood wants to know if there are objections to building grange halls in towns. Our experience here in Illinois is: No grange that holds its meetings in town is likely to long survive. By all means, Bro. I. H. M., build your hall, and make it as central as possible; but keep it out of the village. The business of towns and villages is exactly opposed to your interests, and wealth in towns does not necessarily help the country. A depot, elevator, carpenter and smith shop is about all that a village needs to benefit a farmer; let farmers combine to do the balance by co-operation. Build your hall as far away from the village as you can. Get your supplies through your own agencies, and then your members will have but little excuse to go to town—your boys will not get there to be tempted by its allurements. I would rather insure the life of that grange that was away inland ten to fifteen miles from any town.

Fraternally, H. K. SMITH.
CLEAR CREEK, Ills., July 25, 1881.

Railroad Methods.

An Extract from "Gath's" Letters.

"Has not the Central Pacific railroad been injured by the depreciation of mining interests," etc.?

"Not so much by that as by their own policy. Although some of the great mines are exhausted, they are finding mines all over the country. The railroad company is injuring itself by insisting on having control of the different mercantile interests all along the line. Instead of having rates for freight, they want to make special contracts according to a man's profits. For instance, a man in Arizona has a mine and gets out a quantity of ore, but has no facilities for fluxing and smelting it, and must send it to San Francisco. He says to the railroad, 'I want to send my ore up to San Francisco. What will you charge me a ton?' 'How much does it assay?' 'That is none of your business.' 'Yes, it is. We want to know how much it assays in order to know what to charge you.' 'Thirty dollars a ton.' 'Well, we will charge you \$10 a ton; that will leave you \$20.' The man has no alternative, and pays the money to sell his ore, but he becomes a discouraged miner. Another man has a mine, and he puts the question, 'What will you take my ore to San Francisco for?' 'How much does it assay?' 'That is none of your business.' He, too, must tell, and he says, 'Well, it yields \$300 a ton.' 'Then we will charge you \$100 a ton to take the ore to San Francisco. That leaves you two-thirds.'

"Even in agriculture they want to have a hand. There is Haggin & Tavis, money-lenders, who have recently gone into different fields of enterprise, and, among other things have got 300,000 acres of desert land. Everything is desert out there which does not get water to irrigate it. But our deserts, with water, are the richest lands in the world. That is where Carl Schurz came near exposing his ignorance. After those fellows got that desert, so-called, some enemy of theirs sent a bottle of earth to Mr. Schurz. He was about to reject their purchase, because when they put water to that bit of desert, it was found rich. These men turning a river over the grant made it magnificent. The Southern Pacific railroad ran right through it. The owners invited emigrants to come on the land, and sold it to them at fair rates. They began to raise wheat, but the railroad authorities said 'If you raise wheat there we shall charge you 50 per cent.

to carry it.' 'Very well, then; we'll raise alfalfa—a kind of clover which on such soil produces from four to six crops a year. 'O, no,' says the railroad, 'if you raise alfalfa, we'll charge you 75 per cent. to carry it.' Thus the railroad company is forcing the question as to what are the restrictions on a common carrier, and whether the mere carrier can be despotic with the people, arbitrary in its rates, and virtually an owner in every interest on the line."

Grange News and Notes.

Grange No. 385, Erie county, Penn., has had nine initiations.

Grange No. 625, Clarion county, Penn., is doing well, and has a total membership of 107.

Grange No. 108, Columbia county, Penn., in second quarterly report shows a gain of four members.

The granges in Elbert county, Georgia, are displaying great activity, and their membership is steadily increasing.

Grange No. 567, Luzerne county, Penn., reports thirteen initiations for June, making their number now seventy-three.

The State Grange of Tennessee meets at McMinnville, August 19, 1881. An enthusiastic and largely attended meeting is looked for.

Worthy State Master Darden has been holding a series of meetings in Lowndes county, Mississippi, and a grand revival is the result.

Double Springs Grange, Miss., is progressing finely, and now numbers seventy members. It is one of the finest granges in the state.

Savannah Grange, No. 1,002, Texas, recently held a picnic at Coleman Springs, and it is estimated that fully 1,200 people were present.

General Deputy J. V. Scott, is actively at work in Arkansas, and good results are noticeable. The order there is getting into fine shape.

Sharpe County Pomona Grange, Arkansas, has been running a co-operative store for nineteen months, and are much pleased with results. They have built a new grange hall 25x21.

Grange headquarters at the Ohio state fair will be in charge of Worthy Master J. H. Brigham and Worthy Past Master S. H. Ellis. The indications are good for an immense turn out.

Potomac Grange, North Carolina, proposes to build a female seminary or institute of high grade. The land has been secured and a committee appointed to raise the funds for that purpose.

A good building has been secured for grange headquarters at the Kansas State fair, to be held at Topeka, September 12-17. The granges of the state will make exhibits and compete for the prizes.

At the last meeting of the Sacramento (Cal.) grange a committee was appointed "to see on what terms the railroad company will sell accommodation tickets to Santa Rosa, so that a large delegation of its members can attend the State Grange in October next."

The Barton county, Mo., grange encampment was a success. Bros. Henry Eshbaugh, Jasper Needham, Ava E. Page, D. N. Thompson and I. S. Hazeltine were the principal speakers. The aggressive doctrines of the grange were taught, and great good accomplished. Bro. J. C. Gill presided.

Mrs. M. E. Wheeler, secretary of Plymouth Grange, California, writes: "We have always said woman is man's equal in any thing except physical strength, if she can have the same chance for education, and all honor to the grange, it gives us equal rights."

The meetings of Hartford Pomona Grange on July 20th, Harwellville and Northampton counties, North Carolina, Pomona granges at Margarettsville on July 25th, were decided successes. The meetings were largely attended by earnest, enthusiastic Patrons, all of whom seemed to manifest an unusual degree of interest in the work of the order.

The worthy master of the National Grange, Bro. J. J. Woodman, has instructed Master Henry Eshbaugh, of the Missouri State Grange, to go to Arkansas and reorganize the grange in that state. During the month of September Bro. Woodman promises to go into Missouri and deliver a few lectures. He will speak at Higginsville, Lafayette county, Tuesday, September 20th, and Mexico, Wednesday, the 21st.

There is in Honesty Grange, Morrill, Me., a sister seventy-two years old, who the past fall wove thirty-three yards of carpeting, 127 yards of cloth, spun 163 skeins of yarn, knit three pairs of mittens, nine pairs stockings, did the work for a family of three persons, took care of the milk and made butter from three cows. She regularly attends the grange meetings, and is an active member.

Bro. J. C. Black, master of division grange No. 39, N. S., has been visiting the granges in that county, and reports as follows: "Having been appointed by the division grange to visit and address all the subordinate granges in this county, ten in number, I have to report that I have just completed my task and find that in some localities the granges have lost in membership, the weaker ones having dropped off, while in other places I find a steady increase in membership and a determination to make the order a success. On the whole, I consider the order in a healthy condition in this country. I yet look for greater results from the grange in this Province as well as throughout the Dominion."

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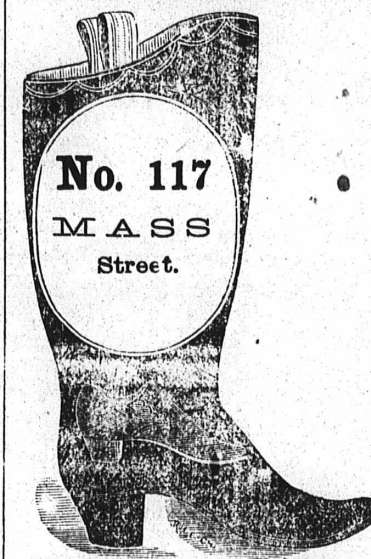
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From the Grange Visitor.

THE MORTGAGE PAID.

Well, wife, I paid off that mortgage to-day.
And have it right here in my hand;
'Tis yellow and torn with age, you see,
But I've got it all clear from our land.

'Twas given, I think, in the year seventy-two
And 'twas signed by both you and me;
To-day the last payment fell due,
But 'tis properly cancelled you see.

And as I look long down the lines below
I find it drew ten per cent;
No wonder we paid the debt off so slow,
For there's where the money all went.

You see on the back the indorsements paid,
That fell due year after year;
'Tis a reminder to us of the sacrifice made,
To get the old farm again clear.

'Twas easy, we thought, to pay as we went
And the debt alone wa'n't so bad,
But the grinding one down to ten per cent.—
Why, 'tis enough to make a man sad.

'Twas hard to mortgage the farm, you know
'Twas the home of my parents, too;
'Tis the place where we moved long, long ago,
'Tis the home where our children grew.

Long have we labored, both you and me,
Through the many years that are past,
And by prudence, self-denial and economy,
We have paid the mortgage at last.

So there're no more sleepless nights for us,
But a little more ease and content;
No more racking the brain to find
The inevitable ten per cent.

But I've said it dear wife, and I pledge anew,
That so long as I can use this right arm,
No ten per cent. interest shall ever accrue
On a mortgage against the old farm.

Then we'll cheer up again as we pass on in life,
Though our hairs are fast turning gray;
We're promised a land if we're faithful, dear wife,
A mortgage can ne'er take away.

HOW HAYNES WAS CURED.

BY CARLOS NOGGS.

There was a meeting of the grange. The farmers came in one after another, and soon the little school-house was filled with an anxious, happy assembly. Mr. Jonathan Fuller, the chairman, rapped for order and called the roll. Every man answered to his name with the exception of Mr. Caleb Haynes. Mr. Fuller announced at the close of the preliminary business that there was no particular theme for discussion, and moved that Mr. John Bangs make remarks upon any subject he might choose. The whole meeting seconded the motion with a roar.

Mr. Bangs arose and looked at the cobweb in the corner, as if he thought there was inspiration in its dusty drapery. He then glanced at the floor, and he believed he had nothing to say. The crowd stamped and yelled, and amid the discord could be heard the cries of "Go on," "You must say something," "Hurray for Bangs," etc., all of which took the farmer by surprise, and, before he knew it, he was standing and balancing himself against the desk. The uproar ceased and Bangs cleared his throat.

"Well, I'm not that sort of citizen as wants to make hard feelin's 'mong each other, but when I see a screw loose I wants to take a screw-driver and tighten it. [The audience tittered and stamped. Bangs fixed his eyes on the cobweb, then glanced at the chairman, who acted as if he had been shot, and turning his eyes from the speaker to a crack in the ceiling.] Now, it is a good thing to have a grange. It is a very useful thing to have it made strong; in fact it is the best screw-driver we have ever had. [Loud laughter.] There has been a screw loose for a long time in our neighborhood. [Deep silence.] It is time to commence turning the screw-driver on it. You all know what a botheration it is to borrow, and what a still disagreeable thing it is to lend. [Loud clapping and stamping.] As I said, I don't want no hard feelin's, but if any one of you had been bothered as much as I have, you'll not blame me for sayin' that Caleb Haynes is the worst nuisance we have. He borrows everything. His wife is gettin' into the same habit, and the youngsters, too. He is the screw that's loose. Now let's have no more speechin', but let's talk up some way to cure Caleb, for we all know that he is good at heart; besides that, I want to get a screw-driver he borrowed of me not long ago, for my woman is about to take up the carpet."

This brief extemporaneous address was followed by wild cheering and excited stamping, till the room was one dense cloud of dust. No one minded it but the spider, who scampered over his swinging mansion's delicate carpeting and settled himself down in his little back chamber in perfect disgust at the behavior of the grangers.

The plans for curing Caleb Haynes of borrowing were numerous, none of which seemed entirely satisfactory but the one set forth by Mr. John Bangs. It was unanimously agreed to begin the tightening of the screw the next day, and that the novel method should be started by Mr. Bangs.

The meeting then dissolved and the grangers dispersed to their homes.

Mr. Caleb Haynes was feeding the pigs. Looking towards the hill, his eye caught the wagon of Mr. John Bangs loaded with something.

"Good morning, Caleb," said John.
"Good morning, John. Going to market?"
"O, no. I just merely thought I would bring you over a few things. You wern't at grange last night?"

"No. I couldn't come. Had to go to town last night to my old woman's cousin Ann, to borrow a fluting machine. I know there is no such thing around in this neighborhood."

"Wish I had one. I would loan it to you, but I guess there is something here you will like. Now here is a new ax I will let you have till you get ready to return it, and—"

"Oh, you are too kind—"

"And a coffee-grinder and a first rate grind stone. Yes, and here is a double-shovel plow—just what you want for your new corn."

"John, you are a christian. If everybody was like you this would be a happy world." But before he could say anything more John whipped up his horses and started for home.

Mrs. Haynes was delighted with the coffee-grinder, and declared that she would not be in a hurry to return it. While they were breakfasting they heard the clatter of wheels, and soon after some one knocked at the door.

"Come in," said Caleb.

"Good morning," said Mr. Jacob Fuller.

"I am on my way to market, and thought I would stop and loan you a few things."

"How clever you are," said Mrs. Haynes.

"Here is some sugar and nutmegs my wife put in, and a bottle of vinegar."

"How thoughtful she is. Why, I was just coming over after those very things, for we want a dumpling, and we can't eat our lettuce without vinegar, you know."

"O, course not," observed Mr. Fuller. "And here is a spool of thread; she said she thought you were out."

"Yes, I am, now I can finish Bobby's pants."

Mr. Haynes smiled and remarked that Mrs. Fuller would have a bright spot in Heaven.

Mr. Fuller drove on and wondered what sort of a nook Mr. Haynes would have in the same place.

Mr. William Boynton was none the slower for his gray hairs. He rushed into the yard with the agility of an antelope.

"Why, what is the matter?" said Caleb.

"The fact is," said the old man, "I'm in a sort of a hurry, and I thought I might as well be a little lively. Here is a string of dried apples my wife thought you folks would like to try; and I thought I'd save you the trouble of coming after the weekly paper. There is a good deal of news in it. And here is a scythe to cut your grass. Good day."

Boynton was off as quick as he came, and had not got ten steps before young Robert Danvers came riding down the road on a gallop, and leading another horse. Caleb handed the string of dried apples to his wife, and went to the gate to see what was wanted.

"Pa sent me down with our bay, Mr. Haynes," said Danvers. "He said he knew you didn't like to borrow, but he thought you needed a horse for awhile." Before Caleb could utter one word the young man galloped away. Caleb led the animal to the barn and then walked slowly to the house.

"Tell you what it is," said he to his wife, "I'm growing 'spicious."

"O, what?" she said.

"O, of the neighbors. I can't tell what's the matter with them; they're getting too good, besides—"

He was interrupted by Ben Topham yelling to him from the front gate. Caleb left his wife and asked his friend what was up.

"I'm goin' to town to see to some business. My wife told me to be sure to call at your house as I came along, for she wanted your woman to try our new coffee-grinder."

"We've already borrowed one this morning," said Caleb, with a puzzled face.

"That won't make any difference, you can use both. Let me see. Oh, yes, here is the weekly paper. I thought perhaps you'd like to read the news."

"But I've got a copy already. Bill Boynton brought one over not long ago."

"Oh, that doesn't matter. You can read one while your woman is reading the other. I must go. Good-by."

"Good-by," returned Caleb.

The coffee-grinder and newspaper set Mrs. Haynes to thinking. How these two articles should have happened to have been duplicated the same day was a mystery she could not seem to begin to make out. Mr. Haynes was thoughtful also, and he hitched the borrowed horse to the borrowed double-shovel plow in a manner that would lead any by-stander to think that Caleb had committed some act for which he was deeply ashamed. He worked hard and ate but little dinner. The officiousness of his neighbors troubled him more than the probability of a short crop of corn. When the sun set Caleb ceased work and wearily started for home.

"Well," said he, coming into the back door, has anybody else been over to loan us a paper?"

"Caleb, you're a fool!"

The farmer's hands dropped to his lap as if they had received an electric shock, and he gazed at his wife in mute astonishment.

"Yes, Caleb, you are a fool, I am a fool, and everybody that borrows is a fool. Do you hear?"

"I hear, but what has come across you so suddenly?"

"I don't think it has come very suddenly. If we had not been such fools we'd seen it before this."

"Say, Susan, I wish you'd explain your nonsense and stop acting so much like a fool. I'm hungry." The most sensitive point of Caleb was touched, and he arose from his chair and walked the room impatiently.

"I'll give you to understand," said his wife, "that you shan't have a mouthful till I've had my say."

"Well, hurry up," said Caleb.

"All right. In the first place neither of us were at the meeting last night, were we?"

"No."

"Well, now, to come down to business, I know very well they talked about us and our habit of borrowing."

"Don't believe it."

"I do. I know it. I've been thinking about it all the afternoon. How could it happen that they'd bring us so many things the same day. And think of it, two coffee-grinders and two newspapers!"

"Sarah, I begin to believe you."

"You'd better. It's just as plain as beads on a string."

"What can we do?"

"Do? Why, take everything back as soon as you get through your supper."

"But don't we need the things?"

"What of it? Take them all back, I say, and we can buy our own things." "But, Susan, it will cost a great deal."

"Can't help it. We must act independent. We'll buy our things after this."

"Why, of course we can; and if we can't we can do without," said Caleb brightening.

"That's right. I'll pound up the coffee with a hammer before I borrow another grinder."

A new feeling came over Mr. Haynes. His manhood seemed to have returned, and his heart seemed to be lifted of a heavy load.

After supper he hitched his old mare to his wagon and started on his journey to return everything that was brought to his house in the morning. Harry, the oldest son, rode the borrowed bay. The neighbors were dumb-founded. There was not one member who thought the trick would be found out before a week. No one had an opportunity to question him. He merely announced that he had come to return the articles borrowed, and that he hoped never to get into the miserable habit again. It was 9 o'clock before he returned home, and by the time that the chores were finished the clock struck 10. The next morning was a bright one, and Caleb declared that he felt better than he had for many months.

"It seems so much better to use your own things," he remarked.

"You are right," assented his wife.

By the time the month had passed, Mr. Haynes had bought another horse, subscribed for the weekly paper, and furnished the house and farm with the necessary implements and conveniences.

At the next grange meeting Mr. and Mrs. Haynes answered promptly when Jonathan Fuller came to their names on the roll, and when there was order and quiet, Caleb arose and said he would like to say a few words. The whole audience was silent. They seemed to think that they were in the presence of a man whom they had injured.

"Ladies and gentlemen," began Caleb, his voice coming with an effort, "I was not present at the last meeting, and I am glad of it. You have done me one great good. I don't want any one to feel bad because he might have talked about me behind my back. I am cured of the miserable, beggarly habit of borrowing, and that is enough. I move that we speak upon another subject."

At the conclusion of this brief speech, which was uttered with a great deal of feeling, Mr. Boynton stepped forward and pressed Caleb's hands. Every one in the room followed the example of the agile old man, and Haynes felt that he was honored beyond his merits. At the end of this unusual performance, some one suggested that singing should be the next thing in order. Not an objection was offered, so Mr. Jonathan Fuller hunted around awhile for his tuning fork, and started, "There is rest for the weary," in as high a key as he could maintain without rupturing his windpipe. To be sure, some of them said, "we-ar-ary," others let the melodious sounds pass through their noses, but their hearts were enraptured and their aspiring above the sordid earth. Even the little black spider came out of his dark chamber with three other little spiders, and listened intently to the music, and did not seem half so disgusted as during the last meeting when they raised such a dust.

A gloomy story is told by the Times of India concerning the ravages of wild beasts and venomous reptiles in that country. The total number of deaths during the last year caused by wild beasts and snakes, was no less than twenty thousand. It ought to be possible in some way to lessen such an appalling mortality.

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A lady friend of ours called the other day and stated that her husband had seen St. Jacobs Oil advertised in our paper; he used it for rheumatism and was convinced of its merits.

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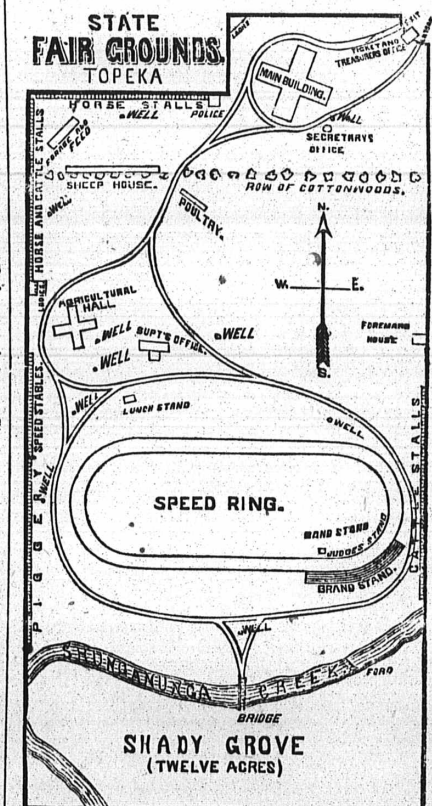
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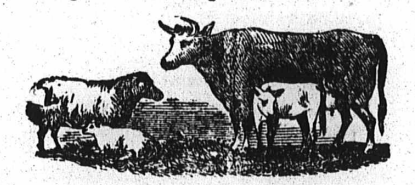
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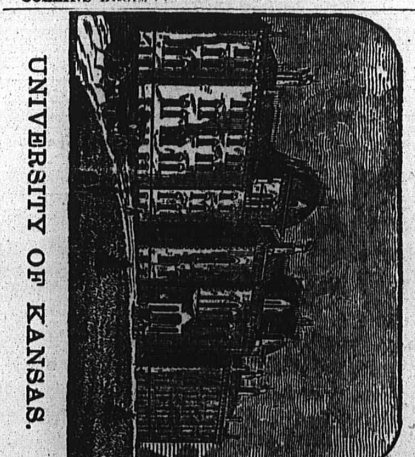


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LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 31, 1881.

A YOUNG fool suicided by wading in the lake at Chicago last Monday and shooting himself, because his lady love died recently.

A WOMAN has died and a man lies fatally injured from using a gasoline lamp which exploded at Clinton, Ill., last Monday night.

A SEVERE hurricane starting off the West Indies Monday night last is passing up the Atlantic coast with varied results to shipping in its wake.

IN Boston, yesterday, Francis C. Pease, aged twenty-three, shot and killed his wife and then fired four shots into his own body, and will die. Probably insane.

BOURBON county, this state, intends to send a car load of corn for exhibition at Bloomington, Ill., and will then give the corn to the poor Illinoisians after the fair is over.

WATER in Watson, Ill., is reported as being worth \$1 per barrel and selling readily at that price. The drought is unprecedented as no rain has fallen since June 30.

A RUMOR, which has yet to be confirmed, comes to us that the town of Eureka, N. M., has been attacked by Apaches and every citizen—about seventy in number—killed.

ONE million two hundred and ninety thousand bushels of Indian corn have been imported into Germany already this year according to the first semi-annual report for the year.

SAVANNAH, Ga., was the scene of a violent hurricane last Saturday night, which destroyed an innumerable number of lives, and completely destroyed and badly injured much valuable property.

ILLINOIS and Missouri in the vicinity of St. Louis was blessed with a fine rain about the same time as ours of Monday and Tuesday. The sections were needing it badly. Although it comes too late for the corn it will do much good.

THE engine of a saw mill at Campbellville, Ky., exploded on Monday last instantly killing the engineer, mortally wounding two other parties and badly scalding a fourth man. The explosion was caused by using sulphur water in the boiler.

ABOUT 2 o'clock Monday afternoon Lieutenants Edes and Spalding were planting torpedo mines for harbor defense at Newport, R. I., when one of the buoys were accidentally struck, and the two officers were instantly blown to atoms, their remains being thrown thirty feet in the air.

A row broke out at a negro dance in Point Copee parish, La., last night, when several white persons attempted to preserve the peace. The negroes commenced firing on the whites, and one shot was returned, but the result was two white men were killed and two negroes were arrested to answer to the charge of murder.

STATE FAIRS.

Every state with any considerable part of its area devoted to agriculture, finds it of the utmost importance, as a state, to have every fall, about the time of the maturing of the majority of the crops produced in that area, a state fair for the display of everything of any degree of excellence which the soil will produce, not only as an advertisement to show to the outside world what the commonwealth can do, but as an inducement to accelerate the future endeavors of its agriculturists to strive to attain to still greater excellence in the production of each individual's speciality. Nor has a state fair ever failed to a greater or less extent to accomplish this. True, many state fair associations, through mismanagement, bad weather or a hundred other causes, have failed of being remunerative to the stockholders, but never in the history of state fairs from their inception, have they failed of being highly remunerative to the tillers of the soil who have put in an attendance at these exhibitions.

From the above conclusions, therefore, we deduce the following facts: That it is the duty of every individual on the farm to take an interest in the state fair of his or her commonwealth, and if possible to enter the best productions of the dairy, the garden, the orchard, the field, the range, or the household for competition and comparison, together with your neighbors throughout the country for a grand combined display as against the productions of other sections of the state. That, in the event you have nothing you consider worth exhibiting, it is the duty of each person residing on the farm to attend his state fair and gain new ideas from those who have been so successful as to have articles they are proud to exhibit.

This great state of Kansas, which we infer from reports of drought from other states, has this year a crop showing, which, although far below the average, that she may well be proud of, and from the fact that no state fair has been held in this commonwealth for a number of years, will make a display. This fall at Topeka which will surprise not only the large number of visitors from other states who will be present, but even her own residents, when they see gathered together its best productions from two hundred miles north and south, and four hundred miles east and west.

For these reasons and many others, we consider it our duty, as publishers of a paper in the interests of the agriculturist and no one else, to advise every farmer to give it their utmost assistance, no matter how little that may be, and be sure to be in attendance and profit by all that may be learned there from the 12th to the 17th of September, 1881. That magnanimous road, the Santa Fe, has reduced rates to one cent per mile, thereby assuring its patrons that the transportation is no money-making scheme on their part, and putting it within the means of everybody to attend.

WHY DO WE ATTEND FAIRS?

So far back into the past "that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary" have people looked forward with pleasant anticipations to the time when the country from far and near should pour forth its myriads to congregate at the great meeting of the year—the fair. These occasions have always been considered by every one, more particularly perhaps by the farming community as the notable feature of the year.

Though formerly the principal object of these great gatherings was bargain and sale, there remained the principle which in the main was the object of the most absorbing interest, that of the comparison of stock and products, the ambition to excel, and desire to profit by examination of the work of others. A new life seemed always to be given to the people after one of these old-time fairs into the spirit of which every one entered with abandon and a determination to make the most of his time. Not alone does the financial success of a fair depend on the attendance and liberal patronage, but the influence for good increases in a like proportion. The more extended the support which the people give, of course the more widely does the influence permeate to the farthest boundaries of the country. But like all other things in these better days the conduct of our fairs has followed the march of

progress year by year and the people recognize more than every the necessity of these annual meetings.

The Western National fair has shown by practical illustration its ability to carry to a successful and highly satisfactory issue the immense labor necessary to run a great fair, which, while giving an unexampled display of the industries of the state, at the same time arrange the exhibits in such a way that all may be able to see and understand to the best advantage.

The fact that every cent of the premiums were paid up last year will be sufficient guarantee that no one will be disappointed in the fair of '81, though to our mind it makes little material difference so far as the general profit be concerned, whether they be paid or not.

Every farmer in Kansas ought to attend the Western National fair, and we trust that there is not a reader of THE SPIRIT who can possibly afford it who will remain away. You will be more than doubly repaid by the knowledge you will gain for use in after years.

THE PRESIDENT.

The fluctuations in the condition of the president are sometimes almost more than the anxious public can bear, and if Providence will have pity on this nation and spare us our president, the release from the often intense anxiety will be like a benediction from Heaven. Last Saturday the wires announced that the attending physicians had given up all hope and that the people should be prepared for the worst. Mr. Garfield was not expected to live through the night. We could not realize the truth though confronted with the words in unmistakable black and white. It seemed like taking him away before his mission was more than begun, and we could not bring ourselves to the belief that Providence would allow the death of a man who at the present hour was such a necessity to the nation. But on Sunday morning came the glad tidings that the crisis had passed and the president had rallied. Dr. Boynton who had hitherto been quite skeptical as to the president's recovery, said that now there was considerable room for hope. The latest dispatch last night says:

The President has passed comfortably through the day. He has taken the usual amount of nourishment by the mouth, with stimulant enemata at stated periods. The rise of temperature this afternoon was a degree less than yesterday at the same time, and the pulse is less frequent than at noon to-day. The parotid swelling has been discharging more freely and continues to diminish in size. Pulse 109, temperature 99.5, respiration 18.

[Signed.] Bliss, Barnes, Woodward, Reyburn, Agnew.

A still later dispatch received in this city this morning gives the president's pulse at 100, temperature 98 and respiration 18, his condition being fully as favorable as at the same time yesterday. There is now strong hope that Mr. Garfield will rally and gain his former strength. If there be any efficacy in prayer, the thousands which have been offered up in his behalf should have the hoped-for effect.

DISPATCHES dated Aug. 30th, from Albany, New York, give the following account of a fight with desperadoes on board a railroad train: "The train from the north on the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.'s railroad, which reaches this city at 9:35 a. m., was a scene to-day of the most exciting character. When the train reached Comstock, two men, supposed to be members of the Frowly and McGee gang, entered the car as passengers. The chief of police of Albany and Deputy Sheriff Post, of Saratoga county, were telegraphed, and when the train reached Mechanicsville, Post and his assistant boarded the train. Post walked up to one of the men and plucked the ticket out of his hat to see whether it read 'Albany' or not. The man immediately drew a revolver and fired, inflicting an ugly wound in the neck of Post, who quickly returned the fire, hitting the man in the forehead. The second fellow fled, and Post's victim undertook to follow, but fell to the floor of the car from loss of blood. Post pounced upon him and beat him until pulled off by the train hands. No. 2, while running off, was shot in the neck by the former. Both were then secured, and taken to Belton jail. The names given by the crim-

inals are Lewis Proctor and John Murray. In the firing that followed the first exchange of shots the deputy Sheriff was wounded in the breast, and a civilian named J. K. Fairman was shot in the shoulder, but not dangerously injured. Proctor's wound is in the back of the neck. One of the prisoners said to a reporter if his paper was circulated in Texas he would like him to publish the fact that Proctor and his friend were arrested in New York state. Proctor is about twenty-six years of age, five feet six, and rather thin. The "friend" is between thirty and thirty-five and six feet tall. The fellows are known to have committed some robberies in the neighborhood.

CONCERNING THE TARIFF.

The American Iron and Steel Association with headquarters at Philadelphia, are evidently becoming worried over the prospect of a repeal of a few of the obnoxious and tyrannical tariff laws, and have commenced the issue of tracts, of which Nos. 1 and 2 have been mailed to us.

No. 1 is entitled "Bottom Facts," and is written by David H. Mason, of Chicago. It consists of six long-winded chapters, the careful perusal of the first of which convinced us that we were wasting time, as no argument of weight in opposition to free trade was produced.

Tariff tract No. 2 is entitled "The Testimony of the Fathers," and consists of the utterances of our forefathers as far back as 1789, and none of them later than 1844. While nearly all of the utterances made are strictly true and weighty arguments at that time, they are not at all applicable to the present time, and are rather an argument against tariff as our country stands at the present day, than otherwise, as we look at it.

Now, Mr. Iron and Steel Association, if you wish us to espouse your cause give us a little more recent argument, and from men who are known to be men of good, sound financial ability.

DOUGLAS COUNTY DISPLAY.

On Saturday last, after the editorial cares of the week were ended, we strolled into the rooms of the association over Deichmann's shop, and found several of the members busy at work preparing for the fair. Only a small part of what has been selected and promised has yet been collected, but we saw enough to satisfy us that the display will be a good one. But the efforts of the association must be aided by the people. There is scarcely a farmer in the county but has something worth showing. Horses, mules, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, wheat, oats, corn, potatoes, pumpkins, squash, watermelons, anything in fact that grows out of the ground, or is raised in the shape of domestic animals will be exhibited by the county.

The secretary will be in his office all this week in readiness to receive entries and transact any business pertaining to the display.

Anderson on National Industry.

"If a manufacture be established in any rich and fertile county, by convening a number of people into one place who must all be fed by the farmer, without interfering with any of his necessary operations, they establish a ready market for the produce of his farm, and thus throw money into his hands, and give spirit and energy to his culture."

"To aim at separating the interest of manufactures from that of agriculture is like endeavoring to separate the shadow from its substance; and every attempt to do this, as it is at the same time foolish and unjust, must end in the disappointment of its projector, and prove detrimental to the interests of those very persons it was most intended to serve."

THIS morning's dispatches from Olathe give an account of another escapade of the Johnson county outlaws. The Harris bank at that place received a letter from their De Soto agent stating that he had been held up and robbed by three men, who secured his money and valuables, and then quizzed him about the bank, the amount of capital it had, etc. Arrangements had been made to give the three a warm reception upon their visiting the bank. The wires from the same place also brought the news that Andrew Orr, a farmer a few miles north of Olathe, died this morning from the kick of a horse received last Friday.

MRS. MARGARET McCUNE, wife of Isaac McCune, founder of the town of McCune, Kans., committed suicide by hanging; cause, insanity.

THE City of Mexico is to have a bank with \$4,000,000 capital and a guarantee from the government.

W. H. LAMON, PHOTOGRAPHER.

Pictures Taken in the Latest Styles!

Call and Examine Specimens!

No. 125 Massachusetts Street, LAWRENCE.

"O. K." BARBER SHOP.

James R. Johnson, Proprietor.

Low Prices and Good work.

Shop under Wells Fargo express office, corner of Winthrop and Massachusetts streets. Opposite the post office. Give him a trial.

PETER BELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE OVER LEIS'S DRUG STORE, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Practices in all the State and United States Courts. Collections promptly attended to. Special attention given to the preparation and argument of cases in the Supreme Court.

MONEY TO LOAN,

In large or small amounts on five years time, at

SEVEN PER CENT.

With reasonable commission.

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Lawrence, Kansas.

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Dr. H. W. Howe.

DENTIST.

Rooms—Over Newmark's Dry Goods store.

THE ONLY BUILDING LEFT FROM QUANTRELL'S RAID!

F. W. APITZ,

Lawrence, Kansas.

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

Harness, Saddles, Collars, Bridles, Whips,

Robes, Blankets, Brushes, Combs etc.

All kinds of repairing neatly done on Short Notice.

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 on consignments.

WOOL SACKS free to shippers.

GO TO

J. M. JOHNSON'S BARBER SHOP.

Under the Douglas County Bank

FIRST CLASS WORK

DONE BY WHITE

BARBERS.

Opposite the Eldridge House.

THE BEST BED SPRING YET!

The E. L. Dowd Patent Combination Coil

R. P. PHILLIPS,

General Western Agent.

DISTRICT AGENTS WANTED.

The Dowd patent combination coil bed springs

consist of forty-four honest springs joined together in pairs in such a way that when placed on an ordinary bedstead present a woven-wire mattress appearance and bind the bed slats together in such a way that they cannot be misplaced while in use. Send for sample set and price list to R. P. PHILLIPS, Lawrence, Kans.

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FOR BUSINESS AND SOCIETY.

Is by far the best Business and Social Guide and Hand-Book ever published. Much the latest. It tells everybody completely HOW TO DO EVERYTHING in the best way. How to be your own Lawyer, how to do Business Correctly and Successfully, how to Act in Society and in every part of life, and contains a gold mine of varied information indispensable to all classes for constant reference. AGENTS WANTED for all or spare time. To know why this book of REAL value and attractions sells better than any other, apply for terms to H. B. SCAMMELL & CO., 210 N. 3d St., St. Louis, Mo.

BIG MONEY MADE

BY AGENTS, FARMERS & OTHERS

selling our STOVE PIPE SHELF. One agent cleared \$75 first week; another \$57 in 3 days; another \$30 in 1 day, and another \$56 in 2 hours. Boring and Freight Free to Agents. Territory and circulars free. WRITE AT ONCE.

Address J. E. SHEPARD & CO., Cincinnati, O., or St. Louis, Mo.

Agents wanted. \$5 a Day made selling our NEW HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES and FAMILY WARE.

Wholesale to \$1.25. Retail at \$1.50. FORTY-FIVE SCALE CO., Cincinnati, O.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY MOODY & DAVIS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 31, 1881.

City and Vicinity.

THE one great fair of the West will be at Bismarck grove September 5th to 10th.

THE attendance at the state university, at this place, promises this year to be larger than ever before.

ARE you troubled with sick headache? If so, use Leis' Dandelion Tonic. It will permanently cure you.

THE grandest display of fruit ever seen in the West, will be at the Western National Fair at Bismarck grove.

THERE is no excuse for any one having a headache, dizziness, fever and ague, or malaria, if you take "Sellers' Liver Pills."

If you are building, go to J. W. Beard for your leaks, hinges, nails, paints, tin, gutters or roofing, as he is headquarters for the best goods.

MRS. SMITH, of Chicago, sister of Miss Mollie Barnes, of this city, who has been visiting here for a number of weeks, leaves her many friends here on Friday to return home.

THOSE interested in sheep will be enabled to see a fine display at the Western National fair at Bismarck grove, which commences September 5th and continues until the 10th.

CHARLES S. GLEED, head of the advertising department of the Santa Fe, made us a pleasant call the first of the week. It pleases us mightily to have Charlie chat a moment with us.

If you desire to see the one great fair, where will be gathered all that relates to agriculture, stock raising and the thousand and one things connected with the country, go to Bismarck grove Sept. 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th.

THE army of workmen who are engaged at Bismarck grove making ready for the fair are making rapid progress and everything goes to show that the grounds and buildings will be in perfect order by the opening day, September 5th.

LAST week Mr. J. Q. Adams, of Grant township, made our hearts (?) so full, by a liberal donation of some of the best grapes we have tasted this year, that we lost control of our faber and failed to acknowledge their receipt in our last issue. We have their sweet memory with us still.

LEIS Chemical Manufacturing Co., Lawrence, Kans.: I have tried Leis' Dandelion Tonic, and bear cheerful testimony to its value for persons engaged in office work for a livelihood. Some of my acquaintances have also received great benefit from its use, and cordially recommend it. Truly yours,

D. E. CORNELL,
General Agent, U. P. R. R.
KANSAS CITY, June 7, 1881.

THE secretary of the Western National Fair is constantly in receipt of letters from persons in Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, and various other states, asking for space in the great exhibition. This is an off year but the Bismarck fair will be the largest exhibition of the kind ever held in the West. The display by counties will be a popular feature this year and many counties in the state will be represented in this way.

V. L. REESE, a long-time reader of THE SPIRIT brought to this office a fine sample of Pullz wheat Monday which averaged, on his field of twenty acres, twenty-two and a half bushels to the acre on his farm in Wakarusa township this year. The Douglas County Display Association have engaged samples of this wheat to exhibit at Bismarck next week. Mr. Reese is a good farmer and has other cereals to compare favorably with that both in quality and quantity.

WE are requested officially to say that there will be no repetition of the annoying delays experienced during the Jubilee by those who visited Bismarck grove. All trains will make close connection and promptly deliver passengers at the grove and return them to their homes. Everything will be done that can insure speed and comfort in the conveyance of passengers. The above is a matter of importance to all who desire to attend the fair, and it gives us pleasure to say that the arrangements of the fair association with the railroad companies are such as to insure the carrying out of this programme.

Wilmington (Del.) Daily Republican.

MRS. ADAM GRUBB, 231 Walnut street, has been a great sufferer for a number of years from extreme pain in the feet, something like rheumatism. She was also very much troubled with corns and bunions. It was with great difficulty that she could walk, and sometimes when she would visit her husband's shoe store or any of her children, she could not get home again without assistance, and often when she was walking along the streets she would be seized with such acute pain that she was compelled to stop in at the neighbors on the way until she got better. Some two weeks ago she heard of the wonderful cures St. Jacobs Oil was effecting, and she at once commenced to use it, and experienced great relief immediately. The pains have left her feet and ankles, and the inflammation has left the corns and bunions. She is now tripping up to her husband's shoe store and out to see her children without experiencing any pain.

Various Exchange Items.

Brown county claims this year's corn crop there will make forty or fifty bushels to the acre.

The two horse thieves who stole horses from Sedgwick county last week have been captured in Arkansas.

Eight hundred and sixty government liquor licenses have been issued this year in this state up to date.

Summer county has a soldiers and sailors reunion during the week of its fair September 7th to 9th inclusive.

Ellsworth, Ellis county, has extensive sugar works costing \$30,000 nearly completed, which will commence business soon.

The Press of Sumner county says corn will be a dollar per bushel before it grows again next season and advises its readers to hold that cereal.

Leavenworth is making big preparations to have a fair of her own this fall. It's no use Leavenworth, you can't do much without a railroad to back you.

Col. Jesse Mosley, a prominent citizen of Sumner county, walked out of a second story door in a somnambulist spell and died from the effects last Wednesday.

Sedgwick county claims to have raised more wheat this year than any other county in the state. It is a wonderful county, to hear the papers of the county tell about it.

Doud, of the Greenwood County Republican took a trip up to Madison recently and from his own statement we infer that Lunsford of the News glanced savagely at him while there from which Doud infers that Lunsford certainly intended to drive him out of town or assassinate him.

Who can beat this assertion of the Salina Herald: "J. N. Davis, who lives nine miles northeast of this city, has a Cherokee cow that has, within the last twenty-three months, brought into the world five calves at three births, the first and last being twins. All the calves are thrifty and growing."

The Emporia Ledger requests Kansas papers to copy the following: "A shawl strap, containing a black shawl and two other articles inside, was taken through mistake, from the Exhibition building, at Bismarck grove, belonging to a member of the Emporia chorus. Any one in possession thereof will please return the same, to the Emporia Ledger office."

Every exchange we have seen for a week has an excellent article on the success of the Great Musical Jubilee held here last week, with the exception of the Troy Chief. We don't know Sol. Miller, but think he must be an ancient old fossil, as he makes some erroneous statements regarding the jubilee, and we understand refuses to travel on complimentary railroad tickets, which he is obliged to pay for by reporting the news, as scarcely a week passes but what it becomes necessary to advertise the roads on which the news occur to give anything like a lucid report.

Success Assured.

Next Monday, the 5th of September, will witness the opening of the greatest fair ever held west of St. Louis, and Bismarck grove will be the place. At the present writing there remains not a doubt of its grand success, and those who fail to attend will have good cause for regret at losing the finest display of Kansas products and Kansas enterprise ever before seen in the state.

If we had the space we would like to give an extended account of the work being done at Bismarck preparatory to the fair, but we can only give a slight synopsis. The wonderful changes wrought in the appearance of the grove since 1878 have been sufficient to render it difficult to recognize in the present almost perfect state the old grove whose only charms were those which nature afforded. The Union Pacific railroad has been tireless in its efforts to make Bismarck the most popular resort of the West, and are now having their hopes realized. Bismarck has now one of the finest half-mile race tracks in the world, and in connection with this on the south side are the dry and commodious training stables, which furnish complete shelter for the horses. The grand stand has been undergoing repairs, and will have a seating capacity of 40,000 people. The other smaller buildings are of the neatest design and are built with an eye to the utmost convenience.

The main exhibition building to the top of the dome is seventy feet high and one hundred and eighty feet square. It is one of the most convenient buildings in the country for the purpose for which it was built, and this year it will be filled with a magnificent display of grain. We have spoken of the county display building before, and indeed it is one of the most convenient we have seen. It is 200 feet square, and to the top of the dome is seventy-five feet high. This, together with several other buildings, stand to the southwest of the main exhibition building, and will afford the public the greatest convenience possible. The electric lights which gave so much trouble at the Musical Jubilee, have been removed, and the famous Brush light will be substituted.

Another improvement which will be most gratefully appreciated by the public, is the construction at the depot of a large covered platform 350 feet long. The gate, too, has been enlarged, and two gates substituted for the one heretofore used, one being for entrance and the other to allow teams to pass out at the same time, thus avoiding jams. Go to Bismarck next week and you will find every convenience and the best fair you ever witnessed.

Plantation Cough Syrup.

Cures coughs, colds, asthma and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Sample bottles only 10 cents. For sale by Barber Bros., Lawrence.

Fairs in Kansas.

Following we give a list of fairs to be held in the state the present year with place where and dates when they will be held so far as we have been able to obtain them. A number no doubt are not on the list which any one would confer a favor on us by reporting:

Western Nat'l Fair	Lawrence	Sept. 5-10
Kansas State Fair	Topeka	Sept. 12-17
Atchison	Atchison	Sept. 20-30
Anderson	Garnett	Oct. 4-6
Brown	Hiawatha	Sept. 27-30
Butler	El Dorado	Sept. 21-24
Cherokee	Columbus	Sept. 21-24
Coffey	Burlington	Sept. 20-23
Coud	Clyde	Sept. 22-24
Crawford	Girard	Sept. 28-30
Davis	Junction City	Oct. 4-7
Douglas	Troy	Sept. 20-24
Ellis	Howard	Sept. 27-30
Ellsworth	Hays City	Sept. 28-30
Franklin	Ellsworth	Sept. 20 to Oct. 1
Greenwood	Eureka	Oct. 4-6
Harper	Anthony	Sept. 22-23
Harvey	Newton	Sept. 20-23
Jefferson	Oskaloosa	Sept. 27 to Oct. 1
Jewell	Mankato	Sept. 7-9
Kingman	Kingman	Sept. 1-2
Labette	Oswego	Sept. 14-17
Linn	LaCygne	Sept. 20-23
Lyon	Emporia	Sept. 20-24
Marion	Marion	Sept. 28-30
Marshall	Marionville	Sept. 28-30
Miami	Paola	Sept. 28 to Oct. 1
Mitchell	Beloit	Sept. 28-30
Montgomery	Independence	Oct. 6-8
Morris	Parkerville	Sept. 13-15
Oaage	Burlingame	Sept. 27-30
Ottawa	Bloomington	Sept. 21-23
Phillips	Phillipsburg	Sept. 27-29
Reno	Hutchinson	Sept. 6-9
Riley	Manhattan	Sept. 19-23
Rooks	Stockton	Sept. 28-30
Saline	Saline	Oct. 5-7
Sedgwick	Wichita	Sept. 20-23
Shawnee	Wallingford	Sept. 7-9
Woodson	Neosho Falls	Sept. 26 to Oct. 1

Making Watches.

Defective watch cases are one of the chief causes of so many watches not being good time pieces. The cases being thin and not fitting well, admit dust and dirt to the movement, which soon interferes with the running parts of the watch necessitating cleaning, repairing, etc., and the amount thus paid out if applied toward buying a good case in the beginning, would have saved all this trouble and expense. We have recently seen a case that meets all these requirements, it having been carried for over twenty years and still remain perfect. We refer to the JAS. BOSS' PATENT STIFFENED GOLD CASE, which has become one of the staple articles of the Jewellery trade, possessing as it does so many advantages over all other watch cases, being made of two heavy plates of solid gold over a plate of composition, and we advise all our readers to ask their jeweler for a card or catalogue that will explain the manner in which they are made.

It is the only STIFFENED CASE made with two plates of gold, seamless pendants, and center, solid joints, crown pebbles, etc., all of which are covered by letters patent. Therefore buy no case before consulting a jeweler who keeps the JAS. BOSS' PATENT STIFFENED GOLD CASE, that you may learn the difference between it and all imitations that be equally as good.

For sale by all responsible jewelers. Ask to see the warrant that accompanies each case, and don't be persuaded that any other make of case is as good.

A QUITE severe accident took place last Sunday evening in which Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wiley, of Blue Mound, were quite severely injured. They were driving a single buggy on their way to an evening meeting, and while going down a rather steep hill near Coal Creek one shaft became loosened from its support and dropped at which the horse took fright and dashed down the hill at a rapid pace. Mr. Wiley kept him in the road till just over the bridge where the road makes a sharp turn. Here the buggy up-set and both occupants were thrown violently to the ground, rendering them insensible. They were taken to a residence near by, where by the united efforts of several persons including Dr. Albert Newman they were brought to consciousness, and the shoulder of Mrs. Wiley, which was found to be dislocated, reduced. Mr. Wiley was severely bruised about the head and shoulders, but both from last accounts were doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances. From their advanced age, Mr. Wiley being 73, and Mrs. Wiley 72 it is fortunate indeed that the accident had no more serious results.

THE Fort Scott and Gulf railroad offers some of the best opportunities ever before known to those who desire to examine the rich lands of Southern Kansas, tapping as it does the most favorable localities, if it be the truth that any part of that section is superior to any other. The Fort Scott road makes many friends by its obliging course to its patrons, and all the appreciation it gets and more too, it richly deserves. The general passenger and ticket agent of the road, Mr. J. E. Lockwood, appears to be the right man in the right place, as all who have had dealings with him will freely testify.

MISS LUELLA PUGH, who has been visiting in this city for some time, returned to Cottonwood Falls yesterday, but intends coming back to Lawrence sometime in the winter to take up the study of German. She may be sure of a warm welcome whenever she does come.

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.

A Painful Death.

May be averted and health regained, by using "Dr. Baker's Gorman kidney cure." For sale by Barber Bros., Lawrence, Kansas.

Stop That Cough.

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Notice.

Last December when I published my statement concerning, F. M. Perkins, he, and those in combination with him, promised the public the matter should be investigated in court. It has been so investigated and they no doubt will be glad to have the facts given to the public in convenient form. I have had the case published in a neat volume of 130 pages now ready for delivery, free, to any one who may call for it in person, or through the mail.

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Horticultural Department.

A High-handed Outrage on the Fruit Growers of this County Exposed.

Report of G. C. Brackett, committee on Entomology, of the Douglas County Horticultural Society.

In this report your committee will confine its efforts to an expose of a new borer. It is not a new species, however, but it has different natural habits of attacks. It cannot be allied to the wood-borer family, nor does it invest our orchards, nor is it unknown to our entomologists. It is generally found working its way into men's pocket-books, the contents of which not unfrequently falls a prey to its attacks. From this peculiar habit this species has been dubbed with the title of

POCKET-BOOK BORER.

The following which was clipped from the issue of the Kansas Tribune, August 2nd, inst., affords an illustration of how one of these borers will wriggle when touched with the keen knife of truth, and seek to conceal itself beneath the plea of "injustice" and injured "innocence":

LETTER FROM MR. PUGH.

The letter of George C. Brackett to the Douglas County Horticultural Society, published in your paper of the 20th ult., is calculated to do me great injury. He says: "It was stated that Mr. Pugh was making large sales of his trap throughout the country by representing that this society endorsed it, when the fact is it was emphatically condemned by the committee appointed to test it as well as by others."

In writing the secretary, Mr. Brackett says: "I regret my inability to be with the society at to-day's meeting, and especially so as your committee on entomology I am now fully prepared to brand the Pugh Insect Destroyer as an imposition of the grossest kind, being urged upon the innocent, unsuspecting fruit growers of this county."

"The means the proprietor and patentee is using to delude his customers are of the most disreputable character, and should be denounced by the society."

"Several persons whom he cites as authority in his circular condemned the trap, after trial, for the purposes claimed to be efficient in; and never consented to the use of their names as presented in his circular."

Now I simply have to say that my invention, will and does do all that is claimed for it, and I have never claimed that the Douglas County Horticultural Society endorsed it, and there is no person cited as authority in my circular that I have not their consent, and full authority, for so using their names, now in my possession.

In justice to myself I ask that you publish this in your next weekly edition, and oblige.

Yours truly,

E. D. PUGH.

Your committee will confine its report mainly to the following paragraph in this clipping, and present evidence to prove the declarations therein to be fraudulent, and that the man who gave them publication has most willfully falsified the truth for his personal interest:

Now I simply have to say that my invention, will and does do all that is claimed for it, and I have never claimed that the Douglas County Horticultural Society endorsed it, and there is no person cited as authority in my circular that I have not their consent, and full authority, for so using their names; now in my possession.

Investigation shows that on August 13, 1872, letters of patent were issued to E. D. Pugh, of Port Plain, Iowa, No. 150,390, for insect destroyer. Description, about nine inches square, ten inches high, oval-top, small lamp inside, tube to carry off heat and smoke; looks like an old fashioned lantern.

By letter from Prof. C. V. Riley, chief of the United States entomological commission, your committee has the following:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office U. S. Entomological Commission,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2, 1881.

My Dear Brackett:—In reference to the Pugh lamps, there is no particular value in the smelting bottles described in his patent. When it comes to claiming that these lamps are valuable to destroy all sorts of noxious insects and they are sold under such a general claim, they become an imposition, and as for their use in orchards they accomplish no good, but if anything, do harm by attracting more beneficial than injurious species, and if he uses my name as an endorsement of his present claims, (as found in his circular, a copy of which was furnished Prof. Riley) he does so dishonestly, and without warrant.

In Mr. Pugh's circular of testimonials appears the name of A. C. Hammond, of Warsaw, Ills., as president of the State Agricultural Society and deputy state entomologist. Also of Mr. E. McCune, as secretary of the State Horticultural Society, Illinois. On this point let us offer the letter of Mr. Hammond to whom your committee mailed Mr. Pugh's circular.

WARSAW, July 13, 1881.

G. C. Brackett, Esq., Dear Sir:—In reply to yours of the 11th I will say that about the time indicated in the (Pugh) circular this man Pugh exhibited his trap at one of the meetings of the Warsaw Horticultural Society, and as I now remember desired the society to endorse it, which of course we refused to do. He afterwards brought it to my place, and set it in the orchard. In the morning we found a large quantity of insects in the pan, but not one codling moth or other insect that I knew to be injurious. I was at the time president of the State Horticultural Society, but never use my official position to endorse anything of the kind. I have never been president of the State Agricultural Society or deputy state entomologist, (as published in said circular). Mr. E. McCune (not McCune as in the circular) is one of our prominent fruit growers, but has never been secretary or held any other official position in the State Horticultural Society. I have no knowledge of the A. J. Randall mentioned in the circular, but have a faint recollection of a young man by that name who claimed to be teaching a country school in Iowa, attending the meeting referred to in the circular, in company with Pugh. I consider the disreputable means being used to foist the trap upon the public enough to condemn it.

Yours etc,

A. C. HAMMOND.

A second letter from Mr. Hammond contained the following statements:

WARSAW, Ills., July 22, 1881.

Dear Sir:—The only record of the meeting of our society referred to in circular (of Mr. Pugh, held at the residence of Homer D. Brown, will be found on page 297, volume 11, Illinois State Horticultural Society's transactions. Mr. Johnson, secretary of the Warsaw Horticultural Society, says Mr. Pugh urged him to mention the trap in his report. He (Johnson) has heard nothing from Pugh in relation to the matter.

THE CIRCULAR IS A FRAUD.

A. J. Randall, I have learned, is no more a professor of entomology than he is a professor of theology. Any further information that may be needed will be gladly furnished if possible.

Very truly,

A. C. HAMMOND.

Your committee has examined the published proceedings of the Warsaw Horticultural Society at its meeting held at the residence of Homer D. Brown, Monticello, Ills., and fail to find any allusion therein to "not only the Pugh trap, but also to Mr. Pugh as being present, which would rather indicate that neither was considered of sufficient importance to receive a recognition from the society. In Mr. Pugh's circular the name of Prof. C. E. Bessey (erroneously given as E. C. Bessey), appears as state entomologist for Iowa.

One of Mr. Pugh's circulars was sent to Prof. Bessey, and in reply I have the following:

IOWA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,
AMES, July 25, 1881.

G. C. Brackett, My Dear Sir:—The use of my name in connection with Pugh's Insect Destroyer is entirely unauthorized. I never gave Pugh or his agents any thing in the shape of a commendation, but instead, I pointed out the defects and imperfections.

I am not nor ever have been state entomologist. Thanking you for calling my attention to this outrageous use of my name, and ask you to right the wrong as you can judiciously.

Believe me, very truly,

C. E. BESSEY.

In response to a letter of your committee to Prof. Cyrus Thomas, a member of the United States Entomological Commission and Illinois state entomologist, is the following:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office U. S. Entomological Commission,
CARBONDALE, Ills., June 28, 1881.

G. C. Brackett, Esq., Dear Sir:—I am well acquainted with Mr. A. C. Hammond, of Warsaw, Ills., and know him to be a most excellent man; one of our most extensive fruit-growers. I know nothing of his ever holding the position of entomologist or assistant entomologist of the state.

I am wholly unacquainted with Pugh's Insect Destroyer! If there is any value in it, it is because it contains some one of the insecticides already recognized by entomologists as Paris green, London purple (if poisonous), or pyrethrum phosphorus, etc.

I must say I have but little faith in insecticides, for no matter how good, the cost, trouble, injury to plants, etc., costs more in the end than it saves. If it will not pay to destroy insects mechanically, it will scarcely ever pay to kill with these agencies.

Yours truly,

CYRUS THOMAS.

Further, what does Prof. J. L. Budd say?

IOWA STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,
AMES, Iowa, Aug. 18, 1881.

G. C. Brackett, My Dear Sir:—Yours received. I know the trap of which you speak. Practically, it is a great humbug. The claims of the patentee are absurd, especially the one that Sam Bowers or Prof. Bessey endorses the trap. Prof. Osborn, the entomologist of this college, laughs at the idea of its practical value in the orchard.

Yours with respect,

J. L. BUDD.

Would not such an array of testimony as is here offered by men of known veracity and unquestionable authority, be sufficient to convince any intelligent man of the lack of every principle of

honesty in this man Pugh? Does he not stand before the people impeached in veracity and proven a manufacturer of testimonials for the infamous purpose of swindling, and what can be the estimate of one who wilfully maligns the professional reputation of such men as Professors Riley and Bessey, and Mr. A. C. Hammond and E. McCune for the purpose of making money out of our people on a trap which has been condemned as worse than worthless, after trial, and which condemnation from the evidence herein given, Mr. Pugh most certainly was fully acquainted with.

Where does the injustice rest complained of by Mr. Pugh, and who is the perpetrator?

Douglas County Horticultural Society.
Address of Deacon Sedgwick before the Douglas County Horticultural Society, August 20, 1881, as reported by the Secretary.

Mr. Sedgwick being requested to repeat the sketch of the Douglas County Horticultural society made by him at the state meeting at Winfield last June, said in substance:

When we organized our society some fifteen years ago, we were very enthusiastic, and this enthusiasm continued till the grasshoppers made their raid. That was a cooler for us. This was attributed to the peculiar manner in which they fanned their wings. Then again, when the tree blight struck us, that blighted our hopes; and when we had spent large sums of money for worthless grape vines, and spent much time in planting and cultivating the same, we began to find out that "some things had to be learned before they were known," and that it generally "cost something to learn something." But although we have seen some dark times, we have managed to keep up the interest in our meetings. At some of our meetings the exhibition of fruit has been one quart of wild plums and two crab apples; and then again we have shown fruit that would do honor to a "world's fair." One great aid to the interest of our meetings has been the assistance received from men of learning and science. Chancellor Marvin has, at different times given us lectures and addresses on horticultural subjects of much value. Professor Snow has often instructed the society on botany and entomology; Professor Canfield has lectured before the society on "Domestic Architecture and Forestry;" and Professor Patrick (all of the university) has instructed and interested us with the "Chemical Analysis of Fruit."

In addition, we have had scholars from the higher walks of life in other fields of labor, lecture at our meetings at various times. Among these were editors, lawyers, judges and theologians. Another help to our meetings has been the attendance of the ladies.

Here the Deacon facetiously remarked that their company was generally monopolized by G. C. Brackett and G. Y. Johnson, the two best looking men in the society. The Deacon proceeded.

As I have given you a short sketch of the society, I will mention a few of the members by name. This shall not take me long, as I intend to do it by "horse power." G. C. Brackett is a good puller and a steady worker; we count him a wheel horse. G. Y. Johnson is true in any place, and can take his end of the whiffletree with any horse, or step onto the track and make his mile in two twenty-two. Joseph Savage, another true horse, works well at the wheel or in the lead. Thomas M. Pierson ditto. N. P. Deming, a species of the ox, works best where the mud is deepest and brush thickest. J. C. Vincent is a thoroughbred, powerful horse, but a little frisky in fly time. E. A. Colman is a good saddle horse, but kicks when you spur him. Martin Sedgwick is a sort of a mustang pony. He is like the Dutchman's horse which he was trying to sell; he was very hard to catch and good for nothing after he was caught.

Horticultural Notes and Comments.

Plaster sprinkled upon rose bushes and grape vines is recommended to keep off the rose beetles.

A stand for plants should be on castors, so that the plants may readily be turned to the light and the warmth of the sun.

A teaspoonful of carbolic acid in two gallons of water, is said to prove as destructive to the currant worm and rose bug as hellebore.

Mulberry wood is very durable, although apparently open-grained and soft. Botanically it is cousin to the macclura, or osage orange, also a very durable wood, and also having fleshy, yellow roots, soft but tough.

The Country Gentleman says that the immersion of apples in water for long-keeping, is worth further trial. It excludes air currents and secures a temperature not liable to sudden fluctuations; but the water must be quite cold. Grapes have been kept in the same way in water nearly at the freezing point.

Two Corrections.

Special County Correspondence to THE SPIRIT.

In my report of the horticultural meeting held on Saturday the 20th inst., it was stated that Mr. Watt had been a resident of this county but fourteen years and the large orchards must therefore have been planted by his predecessors. Since writing the report I learn that all the fruits on the place including these large apple orchards were planted by himself since 1868. I make this correction with pleasure.

The report called Professor Brown's band a "brass" band. I might have known that those charming young ladies composing a portion of that band could never pollute their rosy lips by blowing into a "brass" horn. It was a silver cornet band.

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Farm and Stock.

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

Letter from W. B. R.

Special Correspondence SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

We are in the midst of corn-cutting and haying. Have had to rush things pretty lively to get ahead of the drouth and chinch bugs. By the way, this same little pest is getting to be a national curse; how can we get rid of them? Some say stop raising small grain. We have stopped; have not raised any on our farm the last year, and chinch bugs are in our corn by the millions; ours will not be more than a half crop on account of dry weather and these little pests. The question is how can we exterminate them? Will Prof. Riley or some other "bug man" rise and explain?

The corn crop in this county, as far as we know, will be light. Grass is or has been good; is now drying up very rapidly.

Stock of all kinds doing well, but unless we get heavy rains soon, will suffer for water in many places.

We went across the country from Emporia to Burlington, Kans., last week, to hear Gen. Weaver speak, and we found everything in a parched condition. Corn will not be more than a half crop in Coffey county, if what we saw is a fair average. We heard Weaver, the national Greenback orator. There were between one and two thousand people out to hear him, in a beautiful grove, east of the town. He arraigned the two old parties as being run and controlled by the moneyed power, politicians and office seekers, contrary to the interest of the people, and said that it was only a matter of time when the national Greenback party would come into power. He is a forcible speaker, and holds the attention of his large audiences.

W. B. R.

EMPORIA, Kans., Aug. 25, 1881.

"Doctoring" Farm Animals.

It is a poor practice to be continually dosing animals. When we see a farmer frequently visiting the drug store for medicines for his stock, the impression is that there is some thing radically wrong in his management. He is the "sick one," and needs the aid of a good physician—some one to show him that sickness rarely happens on a well ordered farm; that clean, warm stables, and plenty of good feed, pure water in abundance, etc., are far better than their opposites, with all the physic that the largest drug store can supply. Nothing is more clearly proved than the importance of care and keeping of the right sort for the health of farm animals and their profitable growth and increase. Sickness will sometimes come with the very best management, and when it does it is better to employ skilled hands to cure than to "doctor" and "physic," and perhaps kill the valuable animal yourself, that under proper treatment might have been saved at a trifling expense.

A Trap for Sheep-Killing Dogs.

The Lynchburg Virginian describes an ingenious trap devised by a Virginia farmer to capture sheep-killing dogs. Having suffered severely from the depredations of dogs upon his sheepfold, he built, around a number of sheep that dogs had killed, an enclosure of rails twelve feet high and about ten feet square at the ground, the sides of the trap sloping inward until an opening was left about five feet square. Any dog could easily climb such a sloping fence and enter the pen, but not even a greyhound could jump out of it. In three nights the farmer captured forty-six dogs, including fifteen or twenty that had never been seen before in that neighborhood. This, after there had been a public slaughter of all dogs suspected of sheep killing, save one, whose master could not be convinced of his guilt. The trap was built for his especial benefit, and it caught him the first night.

Results of Good Workers.

Bro. Worthington, of the Patron of Husbandry, one of the best grange papers published has the following article commenting on the results of the labors of Worthy Master Darden, master of Mississippi state grange. The article shows what can be accomplished where the right kind of men are chosen for the state officers. He says:

It is astonishing to the old members of the order who had given up the

grange because its enemies told them it was dead how easily and smoothly Worthy Master Darden gets the grange wagon to moving wherever he goes. He almost flies through a country, yet he takes time to put his shoulders to the wheel and give it a good start in every county. In this county it is moving right ahead, and the old drivers say there will be no more balking or breaking down after this. If any middleman or politician gets in the way and tries to obstruct the grange wagon, it will be bad for him.

Southern Central Kansas.

In the last issue of the Prairie Farmer we find the following interesting letter descriptive of Southern and Central Kansas from the pen of J. A. Bent:

In March 1871, I first visited this region, then unsettled, the abode of countless antelope and buffalo. The Arrapahoe and the Cheyenne were hunting in the valley of the Arkansas near Fort Zarah. For thirty miles down the valley there was not a human habitation. The short, curly grass was eaten to the ground, here and there a cactus was about the only green thing to be seen. The yellow sand hills by the river completed the scene of seeming desert desolation. Ten years have passed, and what a transformation. The wild animals and wild men are gone. The blue stem has supplanted the buffalo grass. Instead of innumerable trails to the river, we find a well settled country, with school houses, churches, mills, depots, orchards and good sized groves, that already beautify the landscape and render grateful shade.

The new West is marching with a firmer, quicker step to universal settlement than did the region east of the Missouri river. The plodding emigrant wagon has made way for the railway trains. I call to mind the incidents usual in the early settlement of Illinois. The long wearisome journey over bad roads, unbridged streams, and through unfathomable mud. The bitter trials of acclimation, the dearth of money, the tardy mails, the high postage, the malarial exhalations of sloughs and bottoms, the high priced store goods, to be paid for in pork at \$1.50 per hundred, corn at six cents and wheat at fifty cents per bushel, after a haul of from 40 to 150 miles, uncarpeted cabins, patched garments, the burning fever, the shivering chills, the bitter medicine and oftentimes the unrepaid fields, owing to prevailing sickness, the homesick feelings at the recollection of friends far away, heightened by the thought that a return to them was impossible. At length there is a change, the railroads come, and with them new life and hope, the waste plains become a fruitful field, a goodly heritage.

But in the new West the magic influence of the railway was felt at once. The trip out is a recreation. The daily mails and instant telegrams, annihilate the sense of separation. The facilities for making homes are manifold. Immediate returns in cash, for all productions, gladden the farmer and stock raiser. Good roads and iron bridges, painted and well-furnished houses, easy riding vehicles, and agricultural machinery, all make travel and home life more pleasant than under the old regime. In ten years the treeless prairie becomes the beautiful and picturesque home of the new settler.

The counties in southern central Kansas now range from ten to twenty thousand inhabitants. The school houses, generally, are of high average excellence. In the large towns they often cost from \$5,000 to \$15,000; court houses to match; depots and hotels of magnificent size and beauty; neat churches and stylish houses in every village; immense fields of wheat, corn, sorghum and millet; herds of cattle and flocks of sheep are to be seen on every hand. The sight of a short peach branch containing fourteen fine peaches led me to seek the orchard where they grew, twelve miles south of Burton. The trip made by the kind offer of Mr. J. E. Howard, land agent of the Santa Fe railway was every way interesting. The fine osage hedges, the substantial bridge over the Arkansas, the corn of the land south of that river, ranging from eight to twelve feet high, the best I had seen in a trip of a thousand miles, and the hospitable invitation to Mrs. George Bodley, of Mt. Hope, to go through the five-acre peach, apple, and plum orchard, and help myself to ripe peaches and plums, all made my ride to be long remembered. There is no mistake as to the fruit capacity of that region. There is a broad strip of extra rich land parallel to and south of the Arkansas river, reaching from Reno through Harvey to Sedgwick counties. It is well worth the attention of those wishing as good cheap land as can be found in the state. Already the wheat and hay are in stack. Wheat in good fields runs from ten to twenty bushels to the acre. In Butler and Cowley counties some fields, it is thought, will yield twenty-five bushels per acre, but the heat and chinch bugs have done more much injury in many fields. In Rice county an immense sorghum and sugar factory has been built at Sterling, and is at once to go into operation. The cane there is very heavy. In the eastern part of the state the long heated term and bugs have seriously shortened the corn, especially on the uplands.

In central Kansas the rains in July were double the usual amount, so that the corn is, as a rule, very promising.

Some fields are now nearly ripe. The recent rains in August have come in the very nick of time to help out the late corn and millet and fall feed.

The whole region is rejoicing in the vigorous growth of vegetation. The fields are in moist condition for fall plowing, and the wheat fields will soon be emerald green. The recent rains have extended very far beyond the central counties west, and thus the pioneers, after two unsuccessful seasons, rejoice in an abundant return for their labors. The Santa Fe railroad trains are crowded with passengers, and the freight trains are many and long. The demand for vegetables, eggs, butter, poultry, and hay in the south-west is steady, and prices are very remunerative.

Peaches now bring from \$1.50 to \$2 per bushel.

The lesson of the past decade to farmers here is diversify your industry. Depend not mainly on one kind of a small grain crop. Multiply your cattle, sheep, and hogs. Beef, pork, poultry, butter, cheese, eggs, and vegetables will pay.

The Kansas State Fair commences September 12, and a hearty invitation is given to people from other states to come and see her as she is in 1881.

Comments on Raising Horses.

The following extracts are from a series of farm articles in the Western Rural from the pen of R. K. Slosson:

Admitting that farmers should raise their own horses, the question presents itself, what sort of horse is the most valuable for his use on the farm and road? I put the question to Sam and he answered, "mules." In point of fact, we are inclined to believe this true, and for the following reasons: The mule is scarcely ever sick, lives much longer than the horse, will plow or haul as much as the horse, and it takes about one-third less food to keep him. But his general use is prevented because his conformation don't harmonize with aesthetic taste, and because his intelligence in many cases is inclined to ooze out at his heels. When we come right down to what we ought to raise for our own use, there seems to be a diversity of opinion. Some men go for the Norman, or as he is frequently called the Norman-Percheron, because they say he is stout and able to haul a big plow, and a big load with comparative ease, and if they want to sell there is always a market at from \$125 to \$200 per head. Now this is true, but because it is true must we abandon a smaller horse weighing from eleven to thirteen hundred? We think not, for this horse with less avoirdupois certainly requires less food than the heavy horse, can travel further in a day without injury, is fully as hardy, and we believe can do more of a farmer's work in a year's time than the big horse. Nevertheless we would not ignore the big horse for obvious reasons, though personally we don't want any more big horses in our stables.

If a farmer wants to raise such animals for his own use, all right, or if he thinks it profitable to raise them for market let him do so. They certainly cost more to raise them, and when raised it is their weight, which means strength, that sells them. We agree with some of our neighbors who say they are "blamed awkward fools, and you can't learn them anything." We don't suppose anything we may say on the subject will influence a horse raiser one single sliver, and yet we propose to say some part of what we think, all the same. Some farmers have made some money raising big horses, and some have not, but the demand seems unabated, judging from the numbers imported by the Dillons, Dunhams and others. The importers are reaping a rich harvest, whether any one else does or not. Our opinion is that horses weighing from eleven to thirteen hundred are heavy enough for horses of all work, and this is the kind farmers need the most; but if a farmer is abundantly able to keep draught horses, it is all right that he should.

We are under the impression, from long observation, that the average farmer is a mighty poor hand to raise horses for market, and that there has always been twenty-five failures to one success. The horse man who makes horse a specialty is the person to engage in this business, and they generally, by strict attention to business, have made a success of it. For an ordinary farmer to attempt to raise fancy stock, trotting and raising is a leap out of his proper business, and ought to be surrendered to fancy breeders who have calculated all the chances under certain favorable conditions. In a word, we don't believe a common farmer should engage in this business, but leave it to wealthy amateurs who can afford to spend a great deal of money for the sake of one fast horse. The extreme uncertainty of the business should warn all greenhorns to keep aloof from the turf and all connected with it, and stick to the raising of farm horses and draught horses. We cannot expect to raise first class horses of any kind of inferior mares. Breeding from such mares is a prominent reason why so many miserable looking horses are seen all over the country. A farmer had better buy his horses than to breed from such mares, for you cannot expect oranges to grow from crab-apple stock, or good horses from miserable mares. A brood mare needs to weigh eleven hundred pounds and show the good points of a horse;

then with a good stallion you may expect a hereditary prepotency in the colts, and a form analogous to the parent. One quarter of the imported horses are not fit to get colts, and full three-quarters of the mares in this country ought never to have a colt. To have good horses we must breed from good stock, else we shall make a batch of it, as most farmers are doing.

Save Your Corn.

Heretofore the price of corn has been so low and of lumber so high that it has not been profitable to put extra pains and lumber on corn cribs to save the corn, but this year it seems to us a good profit could be made by guarding against the loss of a single bushel if possible. A correspondent of The Practical Farmer has the following directions for making a rat-proof corn crib:

Build a good substantial house, twelve feet wide, eight feet high, and as long as you want it. This will give you two cribs, one on either side. Put your building on stone pillars, one foot above ground. Side up with lath 2 1-2x1 inches of hard wood (I used oak), putting them on up and down, being careful to have them just half an inch apart. The gables and any part of the building that does not come in contact with the corn, can be sided up with common pine boards; for bottoms of cribs, laths lengthwise, one-half inch apart; balance of floor between cribs lay tight, of pine boards. My building has a string of ties between the sill and plate to nail to, and cross ties to hold the building together. Every eight feet on these ties spike a good strong studding of plank across them lengthwise of the building as far from plate as you want the width of top of crib, then set up studding from floor, as many as will be sufficiently strong for crib; mortised the end in floor, gain the top into the horizontal studding about three quarters of an inch, then lath the inside of the crib with any kind of lath just close enough to keep in the corn, commencing ten inches from the floor to leave room for the corn to come down into the trough, putting these laths on lengthwise. Then put a common sized door in the end, between the cribs. You can put a lock on the door and all is secure. (I did not lock mine, and gained something by it, as I found a stray mitten in the crib on a cold morning).

To get the corn in the crib make doors above the plate the size you want them the same as dormer windows, and hang the door on, and it will be completed. If any one wishes to have a granary, they can use one side of the building for that purpose, and the other for crib. The size of my cribs is three feet in the clear at the bottom, and five feet at top, but I am well satisfied they might be much wider and still the corn would cure well. Any one wanting wider cribs can build the house wide enough to suit. I have used this crib for about ten years and can recommend it as an entire success. The secret of this crib is putting the lath on up and down; this gives no place for the rats to stand on to cut holes, and the building being one foot above ground they cannot reach the bottom. We are infested with swarms of gray rats, and there is not a building on the farm which we can keep them out of except the corn crib. We keep corn over a year, until the new crop is gathered, in perfect safety.

Bells on Sheep.

Mr. James S. Grinnell, writing in the Springfield Republican of bells on sheep as a protection against dogs, gives this illustrative experience:

"A good farmer in Leyden who keeps about a dozen excellent South-down ewes, always belled, was grieved and surprised one morning to find that dogs had raided his flock, killed two, mangled others, and scattered the rest. On collecting his little flock into the yard, after a day's search he found that the tongue was lost from the bell. This was replaced, and never since have his sheep been worried. The experiment is so simple and cheap that it is worth trying."

Veterinary Department.

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

How Can the Wound be Healed.

From the North British Agriculturist.

By the kick of another horse a filly was cut badly on the hip about eight inches below the tail root. I sewed the wound twice, but the stitches have broken out. After bathing with cold water, I have been putting on twice a day a lotion of one part of carbolic acid to twenty of water. The wound keeps clean. Have I been treating the case aright, or what would you suggest?

It is a pity that the stitches were not put in sufficiently at first. In such cases they should have a wide, tolerably deep hold, should be of wire or catgut, and should be sufficiently near together to insure that no one stitch has

to bear too much strain. In considerable wounds, liable to be dragged open by the animal's moving, the horse for several days should be kept down. In extensive lacerations, such as badly broken knees, it may further be desirable to place the animal in slings, and thus relieve the injured part from weight and strain. Where there has been little bruising, and where no irritating foreign matters have been left in contact with the abraded surface, even large wounds heal up by first intention, or with very little suppuration, and often leaving surprisingly little cicatrization or mark. In recent cases where the parts are bruised, hot fermentations are applied to ensure cleanliness and encomb pain and swelling. Where cleansing or removal of irritation are unnecessary, cold water is sometimes applied gently over the cut surfaces. An occasional carbolic dressing acts beneficially as an antiseptic. But once a wound is put up, the less it is meddled with the better. No external dressing can furnish the reparative materials naturally laid down to repair the breach.

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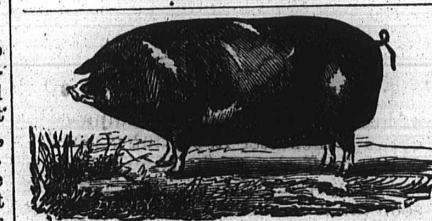
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Eight weeks old.....\$25 00
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Single Pigs, either sex, one-half above prices.

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CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—The Times gives full reports from the principle corn crop in the Western States concerning the prospects. The corn crop of the year report the condition of this grain throughout the great corn region of the United States, Ohio to Kansas, and Kentucky to Minnesota. The season is so far advanced that estimates of corn can be made with accuracy that cannot be greatly affected by any future event. Early frosts may somewhat alter the present outlook, but in many sections corn is already beyond the reach of them, and regions that may be injured by frosts are not those rated as the heaviest corn-producing region. The drouth has already done its worst, and rains that may come will arrive too late to change the present situation. The information below may be considered therefore as practically settling the question of the corn crop of the season. It is clear the present year is to see no such tremendous production as made the year 1880 remarkable in the history of the corn cultivation. By that year farmers in the heaviest corn sections planted much the larger area of that of any year previous. On account of the very backward season, planting was unusually late, but the early appearance of the crop in the most places promised well, and favorable weather stimulated an unusually rapid growth. At the time that corn must have rain the drouth began, and it extended over the entire corn sections. The earth dried up, crops perished, withered in the fields; in many localities the farmers could barely furnish water for live stock. Its worst effects were seen in the southern sections of Illinois, Iowa, and other Western States, where the yield of corn is heaviest. In those regions stalks that had grown rank and lustrous dried and scorched in the sun and the ears were small and stunted. As weeks went by without rain the outlook for any sort of a crop in some of the most afflicted sections became hopeless; and farmers ploughed the drying corn under. In southern Illinois the effects were extremely disastrous. South of Panama to the end of the State there is practically no corn in the more central localities, early plantings promise well, but late ones will be mostly converted into fodder. In several sections the crop will not average seven bushels an acre. In some localities the defect has been offset by the increase of acreage, much of the damaged wheat being plowed up and the ground planted with corn. In the northern localities the drouth was at rare intervals relieved by rain falls, which materially advanced the crop, fields at present stand well, and though not so far matured as to be out of the way of frost, the crop if no frosts come, will be large enough to assist in offsetting the great falling off in the southern parts of the State. Three-fifth of a crop, as compared with last year, appears a fair estimate for the State. The crop of '80, it must be remembered, however, was a remarkably large one. This fact tends to bring this year's average crop close up to that of an ordinary year of production and smaller acreage. Reports from Iowa, the rival of Illinois as a corn producing State, are not altogether harmonious. In no section, however, will a crop be expected. Varying reports appear due to the fact that many sections were less severely visited by drouth than others. The acreage reported is somewhat greater than that of last year, and the deficit on the whole crop, caused by drouth, is on this account discounted to a considerable extent. The yield, compared with last year, is in some localities placed as low as five per cent, and the average of bushels per acre at twenty to twenty-five.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Aug. 30.—A terrific explosion occurred in the loading room of the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., blowing off the roof. Nine men were badly injured. The explosion occurred soon after 2 o'clock, and was in the loading room of the factory. It was the explosion of a machine used in loading cartridges with fulminate. One end of the stone building was blown out and both sides of the walls fell in. D. H. Warner was badly burned by powder and cut in the head by a falling wall. He may not recover. Wm. Weiss was badly burned over the entire body by powder and by his clothing taking fire. Hiram Davidson and Doughton were both burned. The others injured by powder were Charles E. Allen, Edward Broedrick, Daniel Seaton and two young girls.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 30.—About one hundred clerks in retail stores engaged in different branches of business held a meeting to-night, and took preliminary steps in a movement to obtain a reduction of hours. A temporary organization of a protection and aid society was effected, and another meeting will be held next Sunday to complete their arrangements. There is no question of wages involved in this movement, the lessening of hours of labor being the sole object of those engaged in it.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—The American Iron and Steel Association proposes holding a convention which shall be a demonstration in favor of an intelligent and equal revision of the tariff laws.

ALBANY, Aug. 30.—The Canal Board has refused to reimpose tolls on west-bound freight.

Young Folks' Department.

Plants, Flowers, etc.

Special Cor. "Young Folks' Department."

There are a great many plants that, unless closely examined do not appear to bear flowers at all. But almost all the wild plants that grow in our locality do bear flowers and seeds, and are very persistent in it too. Many plants bear flowers no longer than my pencil point, but under the microscope they are seen to be as perfect as the more showy ones. The mock pennyroyal bears such flowers; they are so small that few people would notice them, yet with the microscope they are seen to be as complete and to have all their organs as perfect and as capable of producing seeds as any flowers. We know that plants multiply mainly through their seeds; and that they cannot produce seeds without blossoming; yet thousands of plants blossom and mature their seeds before our very eyes and we do not notice it, and the wind and animals scatter the seeds far and wide. This is how a big crop of "weeds" springs up so mysteriously sometimes. A little American jute out by our gate illustrates how persistent some plants are in producing their seeds. The American jute usually grows to a height of four feet by field and road-sides, but this plant is, only five inches high. The little fellow, perceiving that it could not attain its normal size during this drouth and blossom before frost killed it, has put forth a blossom now, and it will doubtless mature quite a number of seeds before it gives up. Perhaps we might learn a lesson of perseverance from this little plant. Of late years the American jute has been considerably cultivated for its fibrous bark, which is used in making shipping bags. I suppose all of our useful plants, now much improved by cultivation, abound as weeds in some countries of the world. Vick says he has had a great demand from Europe for seeds of the yellow cassio that grows so abundantly here; it is very much prized there as an ornamental plant. The petunia was found growing wild in 1830, and in 1835 the phlox Drummondii, one of our best annual flowers, was found in Texas. Thus if we trace the history of the plants we prize so highly we will find that "weeds" deserve more credit than they generally receive.

Yours truly, JAMES STEPP.
DOUGLAS COUNTY, Aug. 30, 1881.

P. S.—In answer to Mable A. Wheeler's question: The name Anna is found in the thirty-sixth verse of the second chapter of St. Luke. I remember we studied this part of the Bible in our Sunday-school lessons a while ago.

Charlie and little brothers were seated around a Thanksgiving dinner, and in course of the meal, began to quarrel about who should have the wishbone of the turkey. Charlie: "I want the wishbone, mamma." Mamma: "Never mind, Charlie, let the little ones have it this time; you can have the next one." Charlie (sullenly): "I don't care, I am going to have mamma's wishbone when she dies."

A little boy, aged four years, looking at the bay one day, said, "Mamma, where does the water come from?" She answered, "From the ocean." "Well, and where does the ocean come from?" Not wishing to enter into minute explanations, she answered, "God made the ocean." After a thoughtful pause, he said, "Well, who turned the faucet?"

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 stationery 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 screw-driver; or a silver plated butter-knife.

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

Each name sent in must be accompanied by the full subscription price, \$1.25, if for the premiums, or the name will not be counted.

Now here is a chance to make something for your home or your pocket-book, without tak-

ing a great deal of your time. Let us see who can send us in the largest list of names. For every name over five you send us, we will allow you twenty-five cents, so if you get five, don't stop at that, but keep right on and make yourself some money. However, young friends don't be discouraged if you are not successful the first time you ask for a subscriber, but persevere in spite of defeat and it will be all right, remembering that all successful 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. 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.

EXTENSION OF TIME.

Inasmuch as quite a number of our young friends are just beginning to realize what perseverance will do in the way of soliciting subscriptions, we have decided to let them further profit by their valuable experience by extending the time for soliciting on the above terms one month longer or until August 26th, and we trust a number of others who have not yet made the attempt, will also avail themselves of the opportunity.

TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE.

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

CATARH OF THE BLADDER.

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

BED-BUGS, ROACHES,

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

BRAIN AND NERVE.

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

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.	
KANSAS CITY, Aug. 30, 1881.	
Flour—lowest to highest prices.	1.70 @ 4.00
Wheat—No. 1 fall.	1.32 1/2 @ 1.35
" " " Sept.	1.22 @ 1.35
No. 2 fall, spot.	1.25 1/2 @ 1.26 1/2
" " " Sept.	1.25 @ 1.26 1/2
No. 3.	1.14 1/2 @ 1.15 1/2
" " " Sept.	1.16 1/2 @ 1.17 1/2
" " " Oct.	1.18 @ 1.18 1/2
Corn—No. 2.	61 1/2 @ 64
" " " Sept.	61 @ 63
" " " Oct.	62 1/2 @ 65
Oats—No. 2.	41 1/2 @ 43
" " " Sept.	38 @ 40
" " " Oct.	35 @ 41
Rye—No. 2.	1.00 @ 1.06
Butter—range of prices.	15 @ 35
Cheese—	5 @ 10
Eggs—	14 @ 15
Poultry—chickens live per doz.	2.00 @ 2.75
Vegetables—potatoes per bu.	75 @ 1.00
Dried Fruit—apples per lb.	25 @ 4
" " " peaches	5 @ 10
Hay per ton.	8.50 @ 9.00

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 30, 1881.	
Flour—lowest to highest prices.	\$5.40 @ 6.50
Wheat—No. 2 fall, spot.	1.40 @ 1.41
" " " Sept.	1.40 @ 1.41
" " " Oct.	1.42 @ 1.44 1/2
No. 3 fall, spot.	1.15 1/2 @ 1.18
No. 4.	1.11 @ 1.11 1/2
Corn—No. 2, spot.	62 @ 63
" " " Sept.	63 @ 64
" " " Oct.	65 @ 66 1/2
Oats—	40 @ 41 1/2
" " " Sept.	40 @ 40 1/2
" " " Oct.	43 @ 43 1/2
Rye—	1.12 @ 1.13
Pork—	18.50 @ 19.00
Lard—	11.20 @ 11.40
Eggs—Dairy.	13 @ 20
Eggs—	8 @ 11

CHICAGO, Aug. 30, 1881.	
Flour—lowest to highest prices.	4.25 @ 7.25
Wheat—No. 2 spring, spot.	1.28 @ 1.29
" " " Sept.	1.24 @ 1.26 1/2
" " " Oct.	1.24 @ 1.26 1/2
No. 3 " spot.	1.07 @ 1.11
Corn—Spot.	60 @ 60 1/2
" " " Sept.	60 @ 60 1/2
" " " Oct.	60 @ 62 1/2
Oats—Spot.	35 @ 36 1/2
" " " Sept.	35 @ 36 1/2
" " " Oct.	38 @ 37 1/2
Rye—	1.00 @ 1.04 1/2
" " " Sept.	1.00 @ 1.04 1/2
" " " Oct.	1.06 @ 1.07
Pork—	17.87 1/2 @ 18.00
Lard—	11.27 @ 11.30

Live Stock Markets.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 30, 1881.	
CATTLE—Receipts, 2,300; shipments, 2,247.	
Market steady with better prices, heavy cattle command good prices. Leading sales were:	
No.	As. Wt. Price.
15 Texas oxen.	1230... \$3 60
1 Texas ox.	920... 3 60
2 bulls.	1265... 2 00
4 native cows.	920... 2 80
4 native cows.	925... 2 90
84 Colorado Texas steers.	1024... 3 2 1/2
96 Texas steers.	1166... 3 5 1/2
76 Colorado half breeds.	967... 3 00
4 native cows.	1035... 2 25
40 Colorado half breeds.	1145... 3 50
67 native cows.	1128... 3 00
2 native cows.	1260... 2 50
108 Texas steers.	1018... 3 25
15 native cows.	1009... 3 30
103 Texas steers.	962... 2 75
42 mixed butchers' stock.	993... 3 00
42 mixed butchers' stock.	751... 2 90
2 mixed butchers' stock.	1640... 4 25
13 feeders.	1220... 3 25
8 feeders.	1017... 3 85
10 feeders.	1020... 3 25
4 feeders.	762... 60

HOGS—Receipts, 2,020; shipments, 303. Market steady at unchanged prices. Sales ranged from \$4.00 @ 6.55. Ruling prices \$5.50 @ 6.40.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 30, 1881.

CATTLE—Receipts, 1,100; shipments, 850. Supply light consisting mainly of light natives and mixed butchers' stock. Range of prices, \$2.25 @ 6.20. Bulk of sales \$4.75 @ 5.40.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,800; shipments, 2,400. Range of prices \$5.00 @ 6.75. Bulk of sales \$6.15 @ 6.60.

SHEEP—Receipts, 700; shipments, 900. Market steady and good demand. Range of prices \$3.25 @ 4.75. Bulk of sales \$4.00 @ 4.25.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30, 1881.

CATTLE—Receipts, 5,000; shipments, 2,000.

Choice natives wanted. Range of prices \$2.20 @ 6.00. Bulk of sales \$2.50 @ 3.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 18,000; shipments, 4,500. Market dull and lower, rough stock neglected. Range of prices \$4.50 @ 7.75. Bulk of sales \$6.10 @ 6.40.

SHEEP—Receipts, 500; shipments, none. Demand weak but market steady with a very small supply. Range of prices \$3.25 @ 4.75. Bulk of sales \$3.35 @ 3.50.

Lawrence Markets.

The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 15 @ 20c; eggs, 12c. per doz.; poultry—spring chickens, \$1.50 @ 2.00 per doz.; new potatoes, 95c.; corn, 60c.; old wheat, \$1.15 @ \$1.20; new wheat, 1.05 @ \$1.10; new oats, 38c.; lard, 11 @ 13c.; hogs, \$5.00 @ 5.75; cattle—feeders, \$3.00 @ 3.50, shippers \$4.25 @ 5.00, cows, \$2.25 @ 2.75; wood, \$4.50 @ 5.00 per cord; hay, \$4.50 @ 5.00 per ton.

Look to It, Gentlemen.

Running a fair, like every other business, should be conducted on strict business principles. The art of exaggeration has no place in its management, for you must not only show all you agreed to, but give good measure even unto running over. We are reminded to make these remarks from reading attentively the advertising matter spread abroad by the State Fair association at Topeka. These brilliant gems of advertising are the productions of a brain that will yet find its proper place. This fellow creates new attractions every day, yes, every hour, and the whole state beholds the show bills with admiration. He evidently never allows the truth to stand in the way of making an attractive bill. The management evidently does not keep track of this fellow, for surely they, being honorable men, would not allow Gen. Grant's name to appear on the bills when he has never promised to attend, and moreover has written the manager of the fair that he is obliged to decline the pleasure of being present. Again, why are Maud S. and St. Julian on the bills, when it is known that neither of these horses will be at Topeka, or have even been promised? The people of the state are interested in the success of a state fair, but they will not be brought from their homes to see men and horses which the management have no idea of securing, and have not had, for weeks. It is not necessary to say to the gentlemen who are making the Topeka show, that they cannot build up a fair in this way. They may get a large crowd of people out this year, but this sort of deception can never be again perpetrated on a confiding people. There is just time left to tear down the old bills and get out new ones which tell the truth, and unless this is done, the gentlemen who have loaned the use of their names to help the fair along, will have occasion to make a great many statements to convince the people who go to Topeka to see the "great cards," that they are not parties to the trick.

The above extract, which we take from the Leavenworth Times, is not entirely unexpected. There have been rumors afloat some time that the claims preferred by the people of the State fair in reference to the presence of notabilities were unfounded. That such measures as these should be countenanced by those who are supposed to have a sincere interest in furthering the welfare of their state, is enough to make us lose our faith in humanity. We tried to believe that the rivalry which would be carried on between the two fairs would be an honorable one at least, and not be characterized by misstatements such as we see before us. The fact that it is established beyond a doubt that St. Julian, U. S. Grant and Maud S. will not be present, is *prima facie* evidence that the managers of the State fair are depending to a much too large extent on statements of this kind to insure a large attendance.

We sincerely trust that such is not the case, however, and that the State fair will have sufficient attractions to repay the people for their patronage. Their present course, however, of claiming the attendance of attractions which they never expected, and know will not be present, could not be more effective if their intention was to lose the confidence of the people of Kansas. They may want to hold a State fair again some time, and then this thing will be a serious stumbling block.

Wicked for Clergymen.

"I believe it to be all wrong and even wicked for clergymen or other public men to be led into giving testimonials to quack doctors or vile stuffs called medicines, but when a really meritorious article, made of valuable remedies known to all, that all physicians use and trust in daily, we should freely commend it. I therefore cheerfully and heartily commend Hop Bitters for the good they have done me and my friends, firmly believing they have no equal for family use. I will not be without them."

REV. —, Washington, D. C.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLICATION will be made at the next regular meeting of the board of county commissioners to vacate the following streets and alleys in the city of Enders, Douglas county, all that portion of H and I streets between 9th and 11th streets and all that portion of 10th street between H and I streets and the alleys in blocks 44 and 55. H. H. CARE.

WANTED—CANVASSERS TO KNOW THAT A number of counties have never been canvassed for THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS, but are rapidly being taken on our liberal terms. Good agents make most. MOODY & DAVIS, Proprietors.

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1. Is he Popenjoy? A novel by Anthony Trollope.
7. Christian Brownlee's Ordeal. A novel by Mary Patrick.
33. The Last Days of Pompeii by Edward Bulwer.
59. John Halifax. A novel by Miss Mulock.
81. Young Mrs. Jardine. A novel by Miss Mulock.
82. Poems of Wordsworth, edited by Mathew Arnold.
96. Nell—On and Off the Stage. A novel by B. Buxton.
108. Barbara. A novel by M. E. Braddon.
112. Russia Before and After the War.
131. Cape Cod and All Along Shore. Stories by Charles Mordhoff.
143. Burns by Principal Shairp, Goldsmith by William Black and Bunyan by J. A. Froude.
150. Better than Good. A story for girls by Annie E. Ridley.
- Fuller's Illustrated Strawberry Cultivator.
- Fowler's Alderney and Guernsey Cow.
132. Life of James A. Garfield by Edmund Kirke. Illustrated.
164. Social Etiquette and Home Culture.
80. The Life and Surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.
196. To-day in America, by Joseph Hatton.
- Bulwer's Last Days of Pompeii.
- Charlotte Bronte's Jane Eyre.
- Cooper's Last of the Mohicans.
- George Eliot's Romola.
- Irving's Knickerbocker.
- Kingsley's Hypatia.
- Madame de Staël's Corinne.
- Mrs. Mulock-Craig's John Halifax.
- Sir Walter Scott's Ivanhoe.
- Tom Brown at Rugby.
- Uarda.
- And many others.

FOR ONLY ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS (\$1.25) WE WILL SEND THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS TO ANY ONE ADDRESS FOR ONE YEAR AND ANY TWO OF THE FOLLOWING:

- (The difference between these and others on the list is the cheaper quality of the binding.)
2. The History of a crime, by Victor Hugo.
3. The Russians of To-day.
4. Paul Knox, Pitman. A novel by J. B. Harwood.
5. My Heart's in the Highlands. A novel.
99. Sweet Nelly, My Heart's Delight. A novel by James Rice and Walter Besant.
120. Clara Vaughan. A novel by R. D. Blackmore.
8. A beautiful Woman. A romance by Leon Brook.
17. Selected Poems of Mathew Arnold.
24. Auld Lang Syne, by W. Clark Russell.
27. An Eye for an eye. A novel by Anthony Trollope.
62. The Zulus and the British Frontiers, by captain T. J. Lucas.
- Macaulay's Life of Frederick the Great.
- Carlyle's Life of Robert Burns.
- Light of Asia, by Edwin Arnold.
- Thomas Hughes's Manliness of Christ.
- Mary, Queen of Scots' Life, by Lamartine.
- Vicar of Wakefield, by Oliver Goldsmith.
- Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.
- Shakespeare's Principal Plays.
- Sketch-Book by Washington Irving.
- Tom Brown at Rugby, by Thomas Hughes.
- Last of the Mohicans, by J. Fenimore Cooper.
- Hypatia, by Charles Kingsley.
- Robinson Crusoe, by Daniel Defoe.

For \$6.25 we will send THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS to any five addresses for one year, or to one address for five years, and Green's Larger History of the English People in two volumes; or we will send one copy of our paper one year and the two volumes for \$3.25.

For \$7.50 we will send THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS to any six addresses for one year, or to one address for six years, and Macaulay's History of England in three volumes; or we will send one copy of our paper one year and the three volumes for \$2.50.

For \$9.90 we will send THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS to any eight addresses for one year, or to one address for eight years, and Shakespeare's works in three volumes; or we will send one copy of our paper one year and the four volumes for \$2.90.

For \$11.25 we will send THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS to any nine addresses for one year, or to one address for nine years, and Rollin's Ancient History, two volumes in one; or we will send one copy of our paper one year and the history for \$3.25.

As we reserve the privilege of withdrawing this offer at any time we may see fit, those who desire to take advantage of it should do so without delay, and in order to give everybody an opportunity to embrace the offer we will extend the same terms to those who are back on their subscriptions if they will pay all back subscriptions due and renew their subscription. Certainly nothing could be more liberal. It is a chance in a thousand. Orders must be accompanied by the cash and full post office address.

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