

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

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LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1881.

WHOLE NO. 498.

The Household.

Suggestions for "The Household."

Linen garments which have become yellow from time, may be whitened by being bathed in a lather made of milk and pure white soap, pound of the latter to a gallon of the former. After the boiling process the linen should be twice rinsed, a little blue being added to the last water used.

To utilize the feathers of ducks, chickens and turkeys, generally thrown aside as refuse, trim the plume from the stump, inclose them in a tight bag, rub the whole as if washing clothes, and you will secure a perfectly uniform and light down, excellent for quilting, coverlets and other purposes.

When a sudden, though probably brief, visitation of fine and warm summer weather entails a small plague of flies and insects, it is well to remember that the prompt application of an alkali to the bitten part allays the irritation and commonly at once relieves the suffering consequent on a class of injuries, which, though small, are often exceedingly annoying and even troublesome, especially in the case of children and persons with sensitive skins. Soda and ammonia will answer the purpose.

Tea drinkers nowadays will do well to apply the following simple test to the tea purchased at their grocers. Turn out the infused leaves, and if they are a good brown color, with fair substance, the tea will be wholesome; but if the leaves are black and of a rotten texture, with an oily appearance, the tea will not be fit to drink. The purer the tea the more the distinctively brown color of the leaf strikes the attention. The mixing that is frequently adopted to reduce prices results in the two kinds of leaves being supplied together. It is important to see that the leaves have the serrated or saw-like edges, without which no tea is genuine.

The best material for cleaning coat collars and grease spots of all kinds is pure benzine. The article is sold at the principal drug stores in cities. That used by painters is not pure enough, and has a very unpleasant odor, which the pure article has not, and the little which it has soon disappears. If this cannot be obtained strong alcohol (95 per cent.) will clean collars very well. A mixture of equal parts of strong alcohol and water of ammonia is also used. The trouble with all these liquids is that not enough is used; a small quantity only softens and spreads the grease spot; they should be applied in sufficient quantity and repeated to not only dissolve the "foreign matter, but to wash it out.

Another Letter from Old Bach.

Special Correspondence to "The Household."

I want to say to all the readers of "The Household" to be of good cheer. Cheerfulness is a Christian virtue. Its possession should be the aim of every one who wishes to live a useful and happy life. In order to attain a spirit of cheerfulness it is necessary to look on the bright side of things, to speak in glad tones, and to assume a sunny look. As far as possible all gloomy and unpleasant subjects of thought and conversation should be avoided. Fresh air should be freely admitted into the kitchen, sitting-room and parlor. Order, cleanliness and neatness should pervade every department of the household. Scolding, faultfinding and all querulous speech should be banished from the family circle. The complaining, plaintive voice so often the attendant of aches and pains should never be heard. Health should be attended to. Cheerfulness is seldom the attendant of disease and bodily ailments. Sickness is generally the result of violated physical laws. It is just as wicked to disobey the laws of health as it is to break the laws of God once written on tables of stone. The penalty of intemperance in eating and drinking is as sure and stern as that affixed to the breach of any moral law. The drunkard, the dyspeptic and the debauchee are as far removed from the heavenly places of cheerfulness as are the long-faced, formal religionist, the monkish recluse and ascetic.

Those who would put on the garments of praise and of cheerfulness must cease to look on this world as a vale of tears, and over which hang the gloomy shadows of death. We have heard enough, and more than enough, about the sickness the pains and ills of life, enough of its sins and woes, its darkness and gloom, its wars, pestilences, and famines. The world is just about what we make it. It responds very truly to the world inside of us. If we are good, the world is good. If we are

happy, the world without wears a smiling aspect. If we are of cheerful heart all household duties seem light and pleasant. If we love our children, our children are sure to love us. If we are kind and obliging to our neighbors, they will seldom find fault with us, or fall in a neighborly turn. When I hear men or women talk about a cold-hearted world, about a curse brooding over the earth; when I hear them discussing the question, "whether life is worth living" I feel as though I would like to look right into their hearts and explore the recesses of their inner life and see what I could find there of weakness, of darkness and gloom, and of poverty of spirit, that give color and outline to such dark pictures of human life, to such sad and illusive dreams in regard to this world.

It is true that this world and this life have two sides, the bright and the dark side. To us God has given the power, if we but will to use it, of looking at its bright side, and of turning our eyes away from its dark side. The constant looking at the bright side insures cheerfulness, hopefulness, happiness, and begets that loving and trustful spirit in the good Father which repeats in glad tones the words of the psalmist, "All Thy work praise Thee and Thy saints shall bless Thee."

OLD BACH (No. 1).

Letter from S. A. Roser.

Special Correspondence to "The Household." Dear Household friends, on reading "Towel's" last message I felt of all things most miserable. He laid bare all my defaults, and set himself up so innocent, so wise, so noble and grand, that I lost all self-esteem and felt so little. Oh! so little, I could have crept into an auger hole and pulled the hole in after me. But on further examination I found him to be only a poor beggar asking charity, but bestowing none, so I picked myself up from the pit whence he had thrown me determined to face the music. Shall we not learn through time that one-sided charity is selfish? and is as "sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal?" "charity covereth a multitude of sins."

What do we come here for anyhow? is a question worthy of debate. Do we come for idle gossip? Or what is our object? let us examine ourselves. What is our object in forming acquaintances through the press, bothering editors with our petty cares and trials, and laying bare before the world our ignorance and deficiencies? Have we an object? My object in entering "The Household" was for self culture and intellectual improvement, and the love of good company. And that I might add my mite with others for general improvement.

Four years last February since I first entered "The Household," I wrote a few letters, but they looked so deficient and seemed so worthless that I felt ashamed to see them in print, so I dropped, but having made a slight acquaintance I felt a desire to return; re-entered April, 1879, since which I have been a regular correspondent, and have contributed fifty contributions which I have preserved for the perusal of my great grandchildren. In all those contributions there was none I felt so well satisfied with when I sent it to the press as the one that found its way to the waste basket. I still have to smile whenever I think of that.

I have felt much interested in "The Household" and have tried every means that my artless imagination could contrive to draw you out so that it might be made interesting and beneficial, but to little purpose; I find I have not the ability to draw and it is not interesting for me to be so much alone or nearly alone. Mr. Varner has been faithful, and has done exceedingly well, has taught good doctrine, but went a little too deep into the ideal, or spiritual for our weak and sinful natures to fully appreciate. But we must give him credit for the straightforward course he took never allowing himself to be turned either to the right or to the left, but independent of all others cut straight through minding his own business.

Edith is quite interesting and we would be glad to have her with us oftener, but think her excusable, we know how to sympathize with her in her household cares.

Mattie, you know not how much your cheerful face braces me up, or you would be present oftener. There are always some cords that beat in unison.

Myrtle, have you forsaken us? I think I saw you in the household of Colman's Rural not long since. No wonder you felt like a stray sheep, you got in the wrong pen, your idea of what a man should be agrees exactly

with mine. I will give you a few lines for your album if you have a mind to accept them:

Myrtle thy name an evergreen shrub,
Its fragrances so sweet an emblem of love;
May your labors as teacher be crowned with success,
And win for yourself laurels worthy your name.

S. A. ROSER.
How'd you do, Bachelor, No. 2; glad to see you, you look quite familiar, seems to me we've met before. I'm real glad you've come, I will assign you my place as "The Household" critic. I was not aware of being critic until a few days since "Towel" informed me of the fact. I do not feel myself competent of filling that position, and as it is impossible to have a legal election under the circumstances I will just appoint you, and install you before you are aware of it.

Brothers and sisters I have the pleasure to introduce to you Bachelor, No. 2, my successor whom I have installed as "The Household" critic. I believe him to be honest and upright, and well skilled in the art, and competent to fill the position with honor. Brethren behold your critic, I will conduct you to your seat and introduce you to the young ladies Miss Myrtle, Miss McKeever, Mr. make room, I will leave him in your care, and will take a back seat and be a silent looker on.

Yours truly,

S. A. ROSER.

P. S. What has happened with THE SPIRIT? It is like my kitchen gets sometimes.
BURLINGTON, Kans., Aug. 10, 1881.

State News.

The open saloons in Wichita are numerous. Lyon county has ninety-six schools and only eighty school teachers.

A Cowley county farmer raised 10,000 bushels of peaches this year.

Wild plums are reported abundant in all parts of the state this year.

Heavy rains fell throughout the state last Friday night and Saturday.

The Kansas City Journal says the Kirwin Chief has ten business men and only one editor, still a good paper.

Old Illinoisians, now residents of Dickinson county, hold their annual picnic near Abilene, on Saturday, the 27th inst.

The fine farming land of Marshall county is rapidly being taken although it is bringing \$2 per acre more than last year.

Ottawa residents insist that prohibition works at that place and that they are having an unusual prosperous and quiet time.

A party of colored men recently refused to work for \$2 per day because the work had to be done in the sun at Fort Scott.

A man named Hopper was killed by foul air in a well near the head of Marmaton creek, in Allen county, on Tuesday, the 9th inst.

Enterprise, Dickinson county, offers inducements to some man who understands the business, to start a straw paper mill at that point.

Horse thieves abound in Sedgewick county, and the Eagle advises shooting or hanging on the spot, as the only means to route them out.

The new comet will be visible to the naked eye in two or three nights. It is located in the northwestern heavens quite close to the horizon.

The trial of C. W. Knox one of the murderers of Kutchell at Beloit came to a close last Friday. He was convicted of murder in the second degree.

A number of residents of Doniphan county have issued a call for a picnic, with the object of forming a branch of the national land league of Ireland, at Troy.

A large excursion of farmers from Illinois and Indiana looked over Montgomery county last week, and many of them have purchased and intend to settle there.

Coffeyville and vicinity, Montgomery county is having trouble with lightning rod men. The sheriff of the county captured some of them, but others out ran him.

Montgomery county confidently expects the largest corn crop that county has ever produced. The farmers claim it to be out of the way of drouth or chinch bugs.

The Plaindealer informs us that an unusually large amount of hay has been put up there, and in good shape. Stock men are purchasing yearlings and calves to insure its consumption.

A fire at Colony, Anderson county, destroyed pretty near the whole town last Friday afternoon. The buildings were principally of wood and nothing or but very little could be saved.

A man named Reed shot and killed a man named Fields on the 7th inst. in the northern part of Barton county on account of a report circulated by Fields reflecting on the character of Reed. Reed is in jail.

An article in the Kansas Herald states that "the best of information attainable warrants the publicity of a statement saying that corn in this county will be a full half crop. Oats, barley, rye, etc., are better crops than usual."

Leavenworth is still voting railroad bonds to repudiate; the latest are for building the Leavenworth and Topeka road. The vote for the proposition in the city carried by one thousand majority. So much for the Leavenworth Standard.

An eight-year-old son of D. W. Judy, of La Cygne, Linn county, was fatally stabbed by an open knife, which he held in his hand, being accidentally forced into his abdomen by a schoolmate while playing on the school grounds during recess.

About 400 soldiers representing over 100 different regiments gathered at the reunion of the First Kansas at Atchison last Wednesday. The occasion was the twentieth anniversary of the battle of Wilson's creek. Addresses were made by a number of able ex-soldiers.

Osage county was visited last week by another severe wind. One farm, about ten miles east of Carbondale was visited particularly. Nearly 150 tons of hay in the stack were upset; the stacks were blown to pieces and the shanty on the place and all it contained badly scattered.

The Topeka Daily Capital company have filed a charter and will commence the publication of the Capital as a morning paper about September 15th, Henry King will be editor-in-chief, and the prosperity of the paper seems assured. The capital of the company is \$30,000.

The Chase County Leader brings the information that the M. E. church and a barn belonging to Mr. Edward Pratt, were burned to the ground last Thursday evening. The loss was quite large, as considerable winter clothing, stoves, etc., were stored in the barn. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The farm of T. B. Finker, four miles southeast of Olathe, was robbed on the night of the 9th inst., of farming implements amounting to over \$50 in value. Robbers are becoming pretty brave when they attempt to make away with such articles as farming implements and it is to be hoped the sheriff and posse in pursuit will effect their capture.

"Lingo," in the Hartford department of the Emporia News in speaking of the profits of early planting gives the following as evidence. "Dudley Smith, of Four Mile Creek, planted a large field of corn as early as possible, a part so early as to necessitate the wearing of gloves, and of that same field, despite the long continued dry weather he says: I would not give a man ten cents to insure me sixty bushels per acre."

The fifth annual picnic of the Johnson county Patrons was held near Olathe on the 4th inst. A fine large procession formed on the streets and marched to the grove. An excellent and interesting time was had by these enthusiastic Patrons. Addresses were made by such men as the state master, state lecturer, H. C. Livermore, Hon. Charles Robinson, and Hon. J. H. Martin. The grange in that prosperous county is a grand success.

Last Thursday night an aged widower named James Mitchell was married to a widow fifty years old, at Ottawa. Some roughs commenced a charivari during the night, and finally broke down the door, and in the morning the newly-married man was found by the roadside with his head crushed. James Kelly, Chris Barry, Robert McLaren and James O'Brien have been arrested. Others supposed to be connected with the killing are still at large.

J. M. Miller, a member of the grain and commission firm of W. C. Barrett & Co., of Olathe, was halted on the road between Olathe and Cedar Junction, in Johnson county, and relieved of his gold watch worth \$100 and change to the amount of \$95, by two masked highwaymen on the night of the 9th inst. The highwaymen subsequently compelled Miller to drive three miles north of Cedar Junction to prevent his telegraphing and effecting their capture.

From the Troy Chief, of Doniphan county, we learn that "last Saturday evening a son of Thomas Steanson, aged six or seven years, near East Norway, went into a stable where a span of mules were kept, when he was kicked by one of the animals in the right side, crushing in his ribs, and inflicting fatal injuries. Dr. Reeder was called, but found the case hopeless. The little fellow suffered until Sunday morning, when he died. Mr. Steanson is an old and leading citizen of that community, and has the sympathy of his many friends."

The Fort Scott Monitor is responsible for this: "A gentleman who moved here last spring and brought a portion of his stock with him from Illinois, has just started back for the balance of his stock, which is thoroughbred, and which he intends to feed here this winter. Before starting for Illinois he received a dispatch from his son stating that if he did not come at once the stock would all die, as everything in the shape of stock feed was burned up, and he could not get anything for them to eat except at an enormous price. The old man will bring the balance of his stock to Kansas."

Ex-sheriff Jabe Johnson, of Chase county is authority for the statement that Frederick Henderson the prisoner was taken from the authorities at Canton by a mob of one hundred men and hung to a tree. It has not at this writing been confirmed and we trust it is not true.

The Emporia News gives the lie to the above article as follows: "Fred, Henderson, the colored man who was arrested in this city last week and taken to Canton on the charge of an attempt to commit a rape, was acquitted at his preliminary hearing and has returned to Emporia. The man whom the mob was clamoring to lynch, was perfectly innocent of the crime of which he was suspected."

Chinch Bugs vs. Russian Wheat.

From the Marion County Record.

Mr. W. H. Vining, of Lehigh, was in town, Saturday, and called to see us, as usual. He said he had tested a field of Russian wheat surrounded by other varieties, and it not only showed superior exemption from the ravages of the chinch bugs itself, but adjacent corn fields conspicuously attested the same fact. In this connection we will state some additional facts. We have seen a field of wheat (the variety we have forgotten) which was almost destroyed by the bugs. After doing the mischief there the pests passed through a strip of Russian wheat several rods wide, adjoining, doing but little damage to it, and then vigorously assailed a corn field on the other side.

These facts are worthy of attention. The chinch bugs have done more damage this year than those exaggerated pests, grasshoppers, even did, and if there is any variety of wheat less liable to their depredations than others, the fact should be generally known. What say the farmers? Have any others any experience to relate concerning the Turkey or Russian wheat, either confirmatory or adverse to the matters we have stated?

Record of Drouths.

An interesting record is that of severe drouths, as far back as the landing of the Pilgrims. How many thousand times are observations made like the following: "Such a cold season!" "Such a hot season!" "Such dry weather!" Or "Such wet weather!" "Such high winds or calm!" etc. Read the following list, showing the number of days without rain:

In the summer of 1621, 21 days.
In the summer of 1680, 41 days.
In the summer of 1687, 75 days.
In the summer of 1692, 80 days.
In the summer of 1774, 45 days.
In the summer of 1688, 81 days.
In the summer of 1694, 62 days.
In the summer of 1805, 40 days.
In the summer of 1828, 61 days.
In the summer of 1780, 92 days.
In the summer of 1741, 72 days.
In the summer of 1755, 42 days.
In the summer of 1773, 80 days.
In the summer of 1791, 82 days.
In the summer of 1812, 38 days.
In the summer of 1856, 24 days.
In the summer of 1871, 42 days.
In the summer of 1876, 26 days.
In the summer of 1749, 108 days.
In the summer of 1762, 123 days.

It will be seen that the longest drouth that ever occurred in America was in the summer of 1762. No rain fell from the first of May to the first of September. Many of the inhabitants sent to England for hay and grain.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 17, 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. Aiken, of South Carolina.
S. H. Ellis, of Ohio.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master—Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.
Secretary—George Black, Olathe, Johnson Co.
Treasurer—W. 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.

Concerning Our Young Men.

Special Correspondence SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

It has been the object of the grange and of the workers in the grange to make farm work so pleasant, remunerative and honorable that it will attract the sons of farmers to the pursuit of farming rather than repel them from it, and induce them to enter other kinds of business.

Many farmers have sent their sons to agricultural colleges with the hope and expectation that they would there acquire such a knowledge, and there form such a predilection and taste for farming that when they left college they would enter immediately and with alacrity upon its pursuit. But in this regard they have been sorely disappointed. In a very large majority of cases the graduates from our agricultural colleges have resorted to some profession or calling other than that of farming.

We would like to have some enterprising statistician publish the exact number of those who have graduated from all the agricultural colleges in the United States and state how many of these graduates have entered upon the practical business of farming, and how many have permanently engaged in other callings. If the whole truth were known we think the great failure in our colleges has been in the line of practical industry; the students have not been taught to work; the hands and muscles have not been trained; knowledge has been gained more from books than from personal observation in the field and from practical experiment.

It is not to be supposed that our young men, the sons of farmers, will enter very earnestly into the business of farming till they have been carefully trained in the practice as well as in the theory of farming. They must learn to use with ease, precision and effect the hoe, shovel and fork; they must not only understand the theory of the rotation of crops, but must practically apply the theory with their own hands, sow the seed and reap the harvest by the application of their muscles to the task, guided by an active brain and an intelligent mind.

We insist upon the necessity of a vast amount of physical training in our agricultural colleges if they would meet the demands and the wants of the present age. The ear, the eye, the hands and the feet should be trained equally with the brain power. The muscles should be so developed and toughened by persistent and long-continued exercise, that it shall become a pleasure to follow the plow, drive the mower, thresh the wheat, stack the hay; in short, that it shall be a pleasure and not a weariness to do any kind of farm work that the occasion and season may demand.

When our institutions of learning, when our training and agricultural schools graduate men and women with their mental, moral and physical powers equally well developed; when they graduate men and women fully equipped to make a living on a farm, and with capacities, inclinations and tastes for farm life, then they will better deserve the support, and the more willingly receive the support, of the farming community.

J. S. B.

What is the Duty of a Granger?
Read before Ebenezer Grange, No. 678, Holmes county, Mississippi, by Miss Alice Frost.

It is the duty of every granger to keep his farm in a proper condition for cultivation. The soil should be well drained, the fences carefully kept up, and the whole farm kept in good working order. Five acres well attended

will yield more than ten if allowed to run to waste. Another great duty of a granger is to educate his children, so they will grow into intelligent and useful men and women; because they intend to stay on the farm is no reason they should not be well educated. If they have the advantages of an education they may sometime in the future become more than farm hands or household drudges. So, Patrons, go to work and build up your schools! If you can't send your children to school teach them at home. If you send them see that they have the right teacher; "as the twig is bent the tree's inclined." If you are going to be a Patron take an interest in the grange and grange work. Subscribe for your grange paper, read and study it carefully. Always have good literature in your homes, and we will become a literary and intellectual people. Be prompt in attending your grange meetings; be there at the regular hour. Strive to make your homes beautiful and attractive. Parents must strive to keep their children at home. Let them have pleasant company and some harmless amusement, and they will not leave home to seek pleasure.

Brothers, if your sisters are trying to have flowers, lend a helping hand, it will prove a source of pleasure to watch them grow, bud and blossom. Sisters, if brothers ask a little favor do it cheerfully, you will be fully repaid. It is our duty to do all we can to make home beautiful and cheerful, and all we can do work together; "united we stand, divided we fall." We should endeavor to induce every young man of our order to stick to the farm. We hear a great many say, "farming is the most unprofitable business we can engage in." Perhaps they do not work as they should do. You should improve your land, keep your fences clear of weeds, bushes and briars, grow your own corn and raise your own meat, instead of buying; read farm books and papers, that you may learn to make farming profitable. Father and mother have always lived on the farm, why can not we? It is our duty to offer daily our heartfelt thanks to the Great Giver for the many blessings bestowed upon us, improve the talent He has given us, instead of becoming idle and slothful servants. Ever be vigilant and faithful, striving to do good, and we will one day reap the golden harvest. We should remember the old adage.

"Waste not, want not, is a maxim I would teach, Let your watchword be dispatch; and practice what you preach, Do not let your moments like sunbeams pass by, For you never miss the water till the well runs dry."

The duty of every Patron is to work with and for the grange; do every thing we can for the good of the order; be true to the grange and each other.

Report of Master of State Grange.

In the last issue of the Patron of Husbandry we find the following report from the master of the Kansas State Grange. We give it for what it is worth:

"In obedience to the requirements of a resolution adopted at the last session of the National Grange, I beg leave very respectfully to report that, in my opinion, based on the best information at my command, the general condition of our order is improving in the state."

"I have failed to this date, to obtain from masters of subordinate granges, the reports contemplated by the resolution above referred to, in sufficient number to warrant me in attempting a summary or tabulated statement; but judging from the reports at hand and information received, through correspondence with active men of our order in different sections of the state, and from our worthy secretary and treasurer, I am satisfied that our membership is quite as strong as at any time within three years, and am of the opinion that at the close of the year we will be able to show an increase."

"The principles of co-operation as taught in our order, have been generally discussed in our granges, and are now well comprehended and are being successfully applied in our own business affairs. Purchasing and sales, agencies local and state, have been abandoned and the Rochdale plan of co-operation resorted to with very satisfactory results. I have no information of failure or dissatisfaction where the rules recommended by the National Grange have been observed."

"In legislation, particularly on the transportation question, but little progress has as yet been made. Our people

continue, to some extent, to permit those having little or no interest in common with them, to control or dictate nominations, and after they have been elected, petition their 'so-called' representatives for such laws as they desire, with, as a matter of course, very unsatisfactory results."

Farm Life.

From the Patron of Husbandry.

It is a common complaint that the farm and farm life are not appreciated by our people. We long for the more elegant pursuits, or the ways and fashions of the town. But the farmer has the most same and natural occupation, and ought to find life sweeter, if less highly seasoned, than any other. He alone, strictly speaking, has a home. How can a man take root and thrive without land? He writes his history upon his field. How many ties, how many resources he has. His friendship with his cattle, his team, his dog, his trees; the satisfaction in his growing crops, in his improved fields, in his intimacy with nature, birds and beasts, and with the quickening elemental forces; his co-operation with the clouds, the sun, the seasons, heat, wind, rain and frost. Nothing will take the various social distempers which the city and artificial life breed, out of a man like farming. It draws out the poison. It humbles him, teaches patience and reverence, and restores the proper tone of his system.

Cling to the farm; make much of it; put yourself into it; bestow your heart and your brain upon it so that it savor of you, and radiate your virtue after your day's work is done.

Spread the Good News.

As a family medicine and tonic there is no remedy at present giving such universal satisfaction and effecting so many astonishing cures as Electric Bitters. Our druggists report a lively demand for them, at times being unable to supply the many calls. All bilious attacks, stomach, liver and kidney complaints, diabetes and gravel, readily yield to their curative qualities. Sold by Barber Bros., at fifty cents per bottle.



A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for the deplorable disease resulting from indiscreet practices or excesses in youth or at any time of life, by the only true way, viz: Direct Application acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Venereal, Ducts, and glands that are unable to perform their natural functions while this disease persists in the human organism. The use of the Pastille is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the nervous organizations wrecked from vicious habits or excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Confusion of Ideas, Vertigo, to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring the vital forces, where they have been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in this trouble, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now conceded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is who knows to be the cause of untold misery to many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month), \$3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases), \$5; No. 3, (worst condition), \$7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

(Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlet and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect health, and the vital forces thereof be established same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by HARRIS REMEDY CO. MFG. CHEMISTS. Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.)

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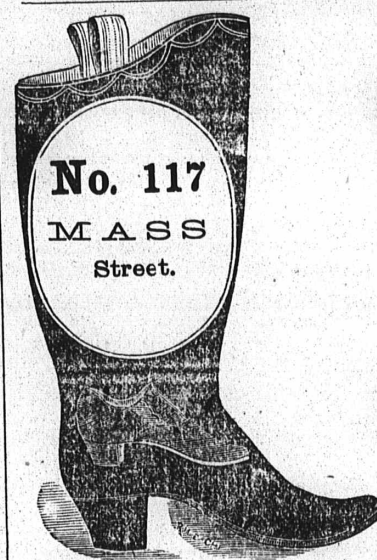
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READ THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

From the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle. OLD WAYS AND NEW.

I've just come in from the meadow, wife, where the grass is tall and green: I hobbled out upon my cane to see John's new machine; It made my old eyes snap again to see that mower mow, And I heaved a sigh for the scythe I swung some twenty years ago.

Many and many's the day I mowed, 'neath the rays of the scorching sun, Till I thought my poor old back would break ere my task for the day was done. I often think of those days of toil in the field all over the farm, Till I feel the sweat on my wrinkled brow, and the old pain comes in my arm.

It was hard work, it was slow work, a-swingin' the old scythe then; Unlike the mower that went through the grass like Death through the ranks of men. I stood and looked till my old eyes' ached, amazed at its speed and power— The work it took me a day to do, it done in one short hour.

John said I hadn't seen the half: when he puts it into his wheat, I shall see it reap and rake it, and drop it in bundles neat; That soon a Yankee will come along and set to work and learn To reap it, and thresh it, and bag it up and send it into the barn.

John kinder laughed when he said it, but I said to the hired man, "I have seen so much on my pilgrimage thro' my three score years and ten, That I wouldn't be surprised to see a railroad in the air, Or a Yankee in a flyin' ship, a-goin' most anywhere."

There's a difference in the work I done and the work my boys now do; In a-mowing the grass in the old slow way and a-mowin' it in the new. But somehow I think there was happiness crowded into those toiling days, That the fast young men of the present will not see till they change their ways.

To think that I should ever live to see work done in this wonderful way! Old tools are of little service now, and farmin' is almost play; The women have got their sewin' machines, their wringers and every such thing, And now play croquet in the dooryard, or sit in the parlor and sing.

'Twasn't you that had it so easy, wife, in the days so long gone by; You riz up early and sat up late a-toiling for you and I; There were cows to milk; there was butter to make, and many a day did you stand A-washin' my toil-stained garments and wringin' 'em out by hand.

Ah! wife, our children will never see the hard work we have seen, and the long task is now done with a machine. No longer the noise of the scythe I hear; the mower—there! Hear it afar? A-rattlin' along through the tall, stout grass with the noise of a railroad car.

Well, the old tools now are shoved away; they stand a-gatherin' rust, Like many an old man I've seen put aside with only a crust; When the eyes grow dim, when the step is weak, when the strength goes out of his arm, The best thing the poor old man can do is to hold the deed of his farm.

There is one old way they can't improve, although it has been tried By men who have studied, and studied, and worried till they die; It has shone undimmed for ages, like gold refined from its dross; It's the way to the kingdom of Heaven by the simple way of the Cross.

A WILL AND A WILL.

BY ELENOR KIRK.

"He isn't worth a cent in the world, and he shan't have her."

This is what my husband, Colonel Lee, said to me one morning, as I endeavored to bring him to reason in regard to the love affair of our only daughter.

"She's all carried away with the fellow's handsome face and captivating manners, and has made up her mind that she is desperately in love. Let him go away for a while, and you'll see how much it amounts to."

I did not contradict my husband, although I felt that he was utterly in the dark about the whole matter. No one ever did that. I doubt if his opinion had ever been disputed in the whole course of his life. I ventured to inquire, mildly:

"But what have you against the man?"

"His poverty, for the first item," he answered; "but this would not influence me a particle if I saw any way under the heavens by which he could earn a respectable living for a family. Archibald Harris is an artist and a dreamer; and if that combination is not enough to condemn him, I should like to know what is?"

"But, husband—"

"No buts to me, Effie. I have made up my mind. The landscape-dauber shall not have my daughter. Tell Marion that this is my ultimatum, and on no account to mention the subject again to me."

This was a hard message to take to my child, and, I feared, an entirely unexpected one; for to this "artist," "dreamer" and "dauber" my husband had been unusually polite. By his invitation he had become a constant visitor at our house, and through his instrumentality the young folks had fallen in love. He had opened wide the door to the arch enemy, and, with the stupidity and perverseness of a child, imagined it an easy matter to shove the bolt on the intruder, and set the house in the same order as before he entered.

That Marion would obey her father I had not the slightest doubt. Never in her life had she given us a moment's concern. The giving up would be hard, of course, and my heart shrank from the trial the dear child would be compelled to meet; but that she would yield instant submission, I was quite sure. My face must have told the whole story, for she gave me a keen glance as I entered her room, and said:

"Don't feel bad about it, mother. I was quite sure he would say no. Did he state his objections?" she continued, quietly.

"He does not like Mr. Harris' profession; or, at least, he has no confidence in it as a means of maintenance."

How very quiet the girl was! I looked and wondered.

"Does he know anything against Mr. Harris' character?" she resumed.

"Certainly not," I answered. "I think he believes him to be a thorough gentleman, but lacking sufficient business enterprise to insure your future comfort and happiness."

"Mother!"—and now my child's tones were very firm—"I beg that you will say this to father: If he will prove Archibald Harris a liar, a thief, a gambler, a loose society man, or a piece of one of these, I will promise never to think of him again in this way; but upon no other conditions. If he is unable to do this, I shall share my lover's future with him, whatever that future may be!"

"And you will marry without your father's consent?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"And break my heart?"

Marion smiled sadly, and replied:

"Don't use that weapon with me, mother, please, because under these circumstances it is not an honorable one. If Archie Harris is not the upright man I think him, I want nothing of him. If there is not a black mark found against him, I shall marry him. If I were not to do this, I should be unworthy to be your child: because we love each other."

There was the whole truth in a nutshell. I had recognized it before she spoke, but, coward that I was, had for the moment been more than willing to sacrifice love's duty to the present happiness of my husband and myself.

"But your father will never forgive you—never in the whole world!"

"Let him not, then," she interrupted, as quietly as before. "That matter is between him and his God."

There was nothing light or frivolous about either tone or manner. If there had been, I should have reminded her of the depth of her father's love—his earnest desire to place her where she would not only be happy herself, but an ornament to her family and society; but such words were not needed. My "bonny fledgeling" was a child no longer. A true, brave-hearted woman confronted me, and then and there woman met woman, and that was the end of it.

My daughter was right, and my husband was wrong. I must sympathize with one honestly and fully, and oppose the other. A difficult position, and my heart failed me at the prospect. The colonel would, I knew, continue obdurate, and of course, after the above interview, what else could I predicate of Marion?

A day or two after these memorable interviews, we found that Mr. Harris had been very formally but very politely requested to discontinue his visits at our house.

Grieved at this insult, Marion sought her father; but the attempt to draw him into conversation on the subject was entirely ineffectual. He dismissed her with this "flea in her ear," as he facetiously called it:

"I don't know anything against Harris' character, and she shan't trouble myself to go round hunting up his antecedents. It's enough for me to know that he is a pauper, and will always remain one. I have fixed the whole matter for you, and now you've nothing to do but to make love to your mother and your ugly old father for a while. I'll do just as well, if you've only a mind to think so."

The colonel's theory for overcoming those little matters of the heart was certainly an original one. At the conclusion of this singularly ludicrous speech he opened the library-door; and, with most imperturbable good-humor, bowed his daughter out. He would not allow me to say one word in regard to the matter, and took the trouble to caution me again about "mixing up in the affair" in colder and harsher terms than he had ever addressed to me.

A few weeks passed, and, one evening I found on my toilet-table the following communication:

"DARLING MOTHER—Don't blame me, for no other course was open to me. Would to Heaven there had been. I accidentally heard yesterday that Archibald was very ill. I immediately made it my business to find out how ill. To my utter horror and amazement, I discovered that his physician had ordered him to go either to California or abroad. He has an acute bronchial difficulty, which the doctor declares will not yield in this climate. I found, too, that he was delaying this trip firstly on my account, and secondly because he really had not the means to defray the expense of a long journey and a protracted (perhaps) period of invalidism. When I had gleaned all the facts, I came home and hunted up every jewel I possessed, and sold them. Yes, mother, I can do without jewels; but I cannot, must not, let the man I love suffer. This morning we were married (I did it all myself—Archie fairly rebelled against the whole arrangement), and by the time you receive this letter we shall be on our way to California. I realized two thousand dollars from the sale of my gémicals, and this, with what Archie has, will do the work, I reckon. Tell father please to try and think well of me, and forgive me. If I had acted in any other manner in so dire an emergency, I should not have been worthy to have retained the Lee which looks very prettily now sandwiched between Marion and Harris."

By-the-way, this was the first bit of impudence I had ever known my daughter guilty of toward her father. Her letter ended in this style:

"Love me and pray for me, dear mother. I will keep you informed of our whereabouts. Hoping and believing that everything will come right before long, I am yours and dear papa's loving

"MARION."

Oh, the storm that followed this! or, rather, the awful calm that preceded the whirlwind

of a few days later! My husband neither ate nor slept for two days and nights, and we hardly spoke.

When his rage found words, then he cursed and left me—cursed me in language I can never forget.

"You have done this, madame! You!" he howled. "Now reap your reward. Five minutes more, and you will have neither daughter nor husband. This house is yours, and you will find yourself provided for economically, madame—not a cent will you have to spare for the child you have aided and abetted in dishonoring me!"

Then the door slammed, and I was alone. Twenty years of married life, and the very first quarrel followed by a separation! I drained that cup of bitterness to the dregs. For weeks I heard nothing from my daughter, and for twelve long months not a word from my husband.

The colonel's lawyer took charge of all financial affairs, and my comfort was strictly attended to. In this respect there was nothing to find fault with; but, oh! the utter bleakness and barrenness of my life! How plainly the whole past stood out before me!

During all the years I had spent with Francis Lee, I had never once asserted myself. By entire conformity to his wishes and implicit obedience to his will, I had managed never to come in contact with the angularities of his imperious nature. My love for him had kept me entirely passive, allowing my husband and my master to rule me as absolutely and imperiously as ever a domineering king ruled over the weakest of his subjects. To be sure, love kept the chains from clanking, but they were there all the same; and now they cut into my very soul. The first ray of light that penetrated my gloom home was a letter from Marion.

"Do not grieve any more about this unfortunate business," she wrote. "I say do not, because I am sure such grief must be wicked. You have done no wrong. Let that thought comfort you first of all; and then do try and be happy in the thought of my happiness. Archie is gaining strength every day, in fact, he is almost well; and he has received an order to paint a picture for one of the wealthiest men in the whole West. He is to be paid splendidly for it; and we are so happy about it and everything else! God only knows how glad I am that I went to my husband in his misfortune. He just needed me; and together, dear mother, we can do anything, paint pictures, write poems, and get rich, perhaps; who knows? Father will come back to you before long, and we shall ever more be a happy family. I am sure of it."

Much more my darling wrote, and every line infused fresh strength and courage into my veins. At the end of the year I visited them at their temporary home in California. Orders for pictures had been crowded upon Archibald so fast, that they had found it necessary to move to a more public part of the city of San Francisco, and were then boarding at a hotel. One day, after dinner, Marion, who had just returned from a short shopping excursion, burst into the room where Archie and I sat talking, with a face pale as that of a corpse.

"Come with me, softly," said she, in a whisper. "As true as I live, I have this moment seen father in a room just down the corridor. The door was open a way, and, as I passed, I saw him sitting in a chair with his back toward me."

"But, perhaps," I answered, tremblingly, "it may not be he—"

"Come!" she interrupted, gaining confidence, as she saw my excitement. "I guess I know my father. Come! we'll surprise him."

"But, Marion—"

"No buts. I tell you to follow me. If ever a man's back expressed sorrow and homesickness and remorse generally, my father's back did, as I passed it a moment ago."

She led me out of the room, and through the corridor, and never once halted until she had thrown the door wide open, and finally pushed me in. Marion and Archie followed. A second more, and I had passed round the chair, and was kneeling before my husband.

"Effie!" said he, with a shout of joy, "you here? God be praised!"

"And can you—?" I was going to say forgive, but he interrupted me.

"Don't say that word to me, Effie Lee!"

"But the children, Marion and Archie?" I stammered.

"Oh, yes," he smiled, "the children! Where are they? I have nothing to forgive—even there. I wonder if they can ever forgive their obstinate old father!"

Then Archie and Marion came forward, and the past was blotted out.

Boy's Mischief.

From the Washington Republican.

In an unlucky hour Mr. Rice gave our Sammy a bridle for the little colt. Fortunately, the colt was docile, and soon learned to lead beautifully, and no bad results came from the experiment except when the colt was coaxed up the wooded steps and quite demolished them, and had to take a flying leap out of the door. A boy is not half a boy who is not constantly making himself trouble. The colt was brought into subjection too easily by half, and Sammy looked for more worlds to conquer, and decided to try the calf. He had heretofore to combat. Neither the calf's father or mother had been bridled, and he didn't see why he should be. The calf was petted and coaxed and cornered, but the sight of the bridle sent him flying down the lane, bawling at the top of his voice. The boy's spirit was aroused. All advice to let the calf alone was answered with scorn. Wrath alternated with tears, with occasional gleams of hope, inspired by some new plan of action. The calf was shut in the barn-yard, but the boy came out worsted. At last the father yielded to im-

portunities and consented to help. If ever an animal was inspired by the Evil One that calf was. He seemed to know the odds were against him, and that strategy and not force was called for. He didn't exactly stand patiently, but he made no effort to run away. He turned this way and that way, and rolled up his great, innocent eyes in a questioning manner. No one would have mistrusted it, but he was watching his chance. He rejected the bit and the excitement grew.

"Hold on to him, Sammy; don't let him go. There, we'll have him bridled in a minute. Can you hand me that strap?"

Here was the looked-for opportunity. His heels went up for the benefit of the boy, his head did the business for the man, the bridle landed on the fence-post, and

The calf, oh, where was he?

The boy picked himself up, and would have made a remark, but he saw his father could say enough for them both. The latter vowed while stanching the flow of blood from his nose, that he would never try to bridle another calf, and the boy never asked him to. Do you suppose for a moment that the project was given up? No, indeed; boys are not made of that kind of stuff. In less than a week that calf was walking up and down the road with a bridle on, and Sammy at the end of the strap. A committee of boys did it in about fifteen minutes. The calf never entirely forgot his tricks, but took advantage of every unguarded moment, and saved the boys in the neighborhood from getting into lots of mischief by exhausting their superfluous spirits chasing after him.

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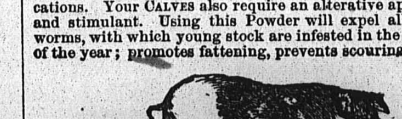


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The courts have decided that—
First—Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, or letter-carrier, whether directed to his name or another name, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment. Second—If a person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

TO SUBSCRIBERS:
When you send your name for renewal or to change your post office be sure and give your former address, which will accommodate us and enable you to get your paper much sooner. Remittances should be made either in money orders, drafts or registered letters.
We endeavor to keep THE SPIRIT free from advertisements of humbugs and swindlers, but we cannot of course vouch for the good faith of our advertisers. If our readers wish to protect themselves they will pay out no money for anything until they have received it. A little care will obviate many difficulties.
All communications should be addressed to MOODY & DAVIS, Lawrence, Kans.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 17, 1881.

KANSAS CITY anticipates a large increase in the cattle trade.

NINETY-EIGHT deaths from yellow fever occurred in Havana during the month of July.

THE bricklayers of Cincinnati struck Friday for higher wages. Fifty cents per day more is demanded.

THREE railroad accidents, accompanied by a loss of life in each instance, were reported over the wires last Sunday morning.

A BOY of nineteen was fatally stabbed by a negro Sunday night in Baltimore while trying to catch a negro boy who hit him with an apple.

THREE men were killed by Indians near Socorro, New Mexico, last Saturday morning. The bodies were recovered and about twenty armed citizens started in pursuit.

THREE negroes went to sleep on a railroad track near Tusambia, Tenn., last Friday night and were run over by a freight train; two were killed, the other seriously wounded.

FRANK MAYFIELD, a twelve-year-old boy in North Topeka with no relatives but a younger brother, was drowned last Friday while bathing in the river. He was buried by the city.

A CHOCTAW chief and a prominent citizen of the Creek Nation, Indian Territory, fought a desperate duel at that place last week. Price was killed and the chief fatally wounded. Plenty of satisfaction.

C. B. MUMFORD, a lawyer at Beloit and agent for J. B. Watkins, of this city, was arrested Monday by a Topeka detective charged with obtaining money under false pretenses. It is expected that other parties will be implicated.

A PUBLIC company with a capital of £4,000,000, is about to be formed in England, with the aid of large city financiers, for the purpose of acquiring and reclaiming waste lands in Ireland, and for other purposes connected with agriculture in Ireland.

By consulting our Chicago markets it will be seen that prices are stronger than they have been before for some time. Quite a little excitement was occasioned Monday by the sudden rise. We fear it is only a trick of the gamblers, and that by the time producers could crowd their grain in prices would be flat.

DISPATCHES from Springfield, Ills., say that sixty-two counties reported there, produced 32,632,055 bushels of winter wheat in 1880, but this year the same counties produced but 13,448,565 bushels. The entire yield for the year is estimated at about 32,154,000 bushels against 54,000,000 last year. Farmers of that state, however, will sow a larger area than ever this fall, which is another good reason why Kansas agriculturists should sow less.

RAILROAD VS. WATER TRANSPORTATION.

A new development to us is presented in this season's out of the railroad companies in the moving of through freight. It is said, with how much truth we cannot tell, that the cut freight rates this summer have been below the actual living water transportation rates, and as a consequence, water men have been at an actual loss whenever they have moved anything this summer. Accepting this statement as a fact, we have the new development that the giant corporations, the railroad companies, can at their option actually entirely starve out all steamboat and barge lines, and especially those plying between Chicago and New York, for it is apparent that these railroads can make money on their local business and the moving of perishable freight alone, which water lines cannot touch, to say nothing of what these companies can demand during the five winter months when water is not available as a transporting line.

While the above statements may be entirely and lamentably true, (we say lamentably, because, while it is a good thing for the producers this season, it is apparent that railroads are carrying at an actual loss, and that as soon as water freezes all losses must and will be made up, while the transporters by water not having the resources of railroad companies, will be compelled to abandon the business for want of funds to keep up repairs, etc.) between Chicago and New York, it is our belief that the same thing is not possible with the new southern route when it once becomes well established and under operation for various reasons.

In the first place it is a plain duty of the government for the protection of its people, to at once and perfectly improve the Mississippi and Missouri rivers for transportation purposes, and to that amount lessen the expenses the canal across New York is yearly put to in the way of repairs. Then, again, a bulk of the articles transported goes with the current in these streams, and has that additional advantage, whatever it may be, over any canal. Still another advantage is in the fact that cargoes of through freight once loaded can pull right along without the vexation of passing through locks and dams, and thereby save considerable time, which is of vast importance, in that respect.

It certainly becomes more and more apparent that the government must take this matter in hand and protect the people or the people will cease to support their government.

And now this (Tuesday) morning comes the dispatches stating that the principal barge lines plying between St. Louis and New Orleans on the Mississippi, have been consolidated, and that a new company will be formed. The dispatch states that the combined capital of the old lines was \$1,800,000, with carrying capacity of 3,750,000 bushels of bulk grain besides package freight. The new company have a capital of \$3,000,000 and the additional \$1,200,000 it is proposed to expend for new tug boats and barges. This will make the force number twenty-three tugs and one hundred and forty-nine barges, having a capacity of over 8,000,000 bushels.

The combination is understood to be in the interest and under the control of Jay Gould, but whether he intends to use these barges for the use of his railroad lines or for the money there is in their own legitimate work, is yet to be seen. We trust the latter is the case, although we have but little faith in this cormorant. Certain it is, however, that the adding to the efficiency of the line has a favorable appearance. Let us hope for the best.

A VISIT TO CHASE COUNTY.

In our recent visit to Cottonwood Falls we were quite pleasantly impressed with the degree of prosperity exhibited by such a small town and withal under somewhat unfavorable circumstances. It has been remarked that it was a place of considerable dullness, but we judge this to be incorrect. When a town of little more than four hundred inhabitants gives ample support to two good sized weekly papers, almost without exception every business man in the city being represented in the advertising columns, it is not difficult to conceive that energy and enterprise in goodly quantities belong to these people, and the effect is apparent. It would be better if some of

our larger cities would follow such an example and patronize the newspapers to a larger extent in the advertising departments. A tolerably good index to either the enterprise of a city or the lack of it is in the amount of advertising the papers of the place can show from the business men. And this is true to a larger extent of our Western cities than elsewhere.

Cottonwood Falls is situated at a distance of over a mile from the station at Strong City, and this is a fact that has transpired to reduce its chances for future growth. Some of the Cottonwood Fallites assert that had it not been for the wooden-headedness of Sam Wood, who wanted to build the road exactly to his own wishes, such a thing would not have happened.

The finest building in Cottonwood Falls, and we perhaps might add with safety, in Chase county, is the court house, built of hewn stone elegantly finished, and would be a credit to a much larger city. The river affords power enough at this place to run a good sized flouring mill, which has built up quite a business.

Strong City, something over a mile from the last named city, is another town containing a respectable supply of vim and business, though even smaller than Cottonwood Falls. The large stone quarries situated there employ upwards of two hundred men, and certainly do an immense business. The firm of Lantry & Burr daily ship over the Santa Fe from fifty to seventy-five car loads of stone. These are the quarries from which the stone was obtained to build one wing of the capitol at Topeka.

These two towns give support to three papers, the Leader, Courant and Independent, the latter but just started in Strong City, and the first number of which is on our table. We had a pleasant visit at each office, and found the proprietors genial, wide-awake men who evidently understand their business. We returned home with the conviction that we had had a good time.

L. L. D.

ANOTHER RELAPSE.

Again we are called upon to chronicle a severe if not fatal relapse of President Garfield. For a few days past he has not been as well as usual, vomiting to some extent and feeling weaker, and yesterday the dispatches announced that his pulse was growing higher and the temperature of his body proportionately sinking, which was recognized as a bad sign. At 4 p. m. yesterday a dispatch announced that the president's pulse had risen to 126 degrees, temperature fallen 3-1-10 degrees. Evidently the physicians entertained little if any hope.

The latest dispatches this morning say there is but little if any change, and that if there is any difference at all it is perhaps slightly in his favor. The last official bulletin from the executive mansion, dated August 16th, 7 p. m., says: "The president's symptoms are still grave, yet he seems to have lost no ground during the day and his condition on the whole is rather better than yesterday. He has vomited but once during this afternoon. The enemata are retained. At present his pulse is 120, temperature 99.9, respiration 19."

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

The following interview had with Dr. Bliss yesterday, will give some idea of the nature of the case at present: "It looked dark last night, doctor, did it not?" asked the reporter.

"Of course it looked dark," said the doctor. "It is a serious case. All the trouble, however, is now caused by the stomach. We have not given him any nourishment to-day and may not; all will depend upon his constitution. Why, last evening he could not retain even milk and lime water."

"Doctor," said the reporter, "some medical practitioners have a theory that the disturbance of the stomach is caused by pus having been absorbed into the stomach. How is that?" "It is not so," answered Dr. Bliss. "The president's stomach is a naturally rebellious one."

"How long, doctor, can life be sustained by nourishment injected in the bowels?"

"Oh, some time, I hope; at all events, until we can repair the tone of the stomach. In this latter point, doctors disagree."

GEN. U. S. GRANT has purchased a \$95,000 residence in New York city.

DOUGLAS COUNTY DISPLAY.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the special premium list which the Douglas County Display Association has just published, copies of which, we understand, have been mailed to all the prominent farmers of the county. This list foots up to nearly \$500, and is gotten up for the purpose of stimulating the farmers in making a successful display at the Western National fair next month.

The members of the Douglas County Display Association are working constantly and energetically, without any assurance of adequate compensation, to make the display a grand success, and their efforts should be aided by every one in the county who has anything of merit to contribute.

At Bismarck grove a capacious and magnificent building is in course of erection to be used exclusively for county purposes. The space allotted to Douglas county should be well filled with the best of fruits, flowers, vegetables, cereals and minerals the county can furnish, thus maintaining its former prestige and reputation.

Entries can be made during the week previous to the fair, at the rooms of the association in the second story of Deichmann's building.

The business men of Lawrence have done nobly in offering so large a list of special premiums; now let the farmers and producers do their part, and success is assured.

IMPORTATION OF NORMANS.

A dispatch from New York dated August 14th, says the largest lot of Norman horses ever imported to this country arrived Saturday, one hundred and twenty-six in all. In the lot was fifty-six stallions, five mares, fourteen two-year-olds, and forty yearling colts. One hundred and ten of the lot go to E. Dillon & Co., of Bloomington, Ills. The voyage over was quite hard on them, as two died on the way, and one at the wharf before they were transferred to the cars. Several of the horses were jet black, but most of them were of a handsome mottled gray color peculiar to the Normans. These horses cost from \$500 to \$1,200 each in France.

THE Indian chief Spotted Tail was murdered last week by an aspiring Indian called Crow Dog, who wanted to displace Spotted Tail in his office. Spotted Tail was in an ambulance with some other chiefs when Crow Dog rode up to and shot him through the heart. Spotted Tail was unarmed. Crow Dog and an accomplice, Black Crow, have been arrested. They will be tried according to the laws of the territory. Spotted Tail's son has been recommended by Agent Crook to succeed him, and he will probably be appointed.

A LARGE flouring mill in St. Louis was struck by lightning last Friday evening, followed by a terrific explosion. A number of men at work were seriously if not fatally injured. The explosion was followed by a fire which burned a number of buildings.

AN explosion of nitro-glycerine yesterday at the Caraco and Hayes mining camp twenty-eight miles from Gunnison City, Col., instantly killed five men and fatally wounded two others.

MRS. FILLMORE, wife of the deceased president, Millard, died at her home in Buffalo, N. Y., last Wednesday, in the seventy-first year of her age.

At a bull fight in Marseilles, France, Sunday last, several tiers of seats collapsed. Twelve persons were killed and one hundred and fifty injured.

RECENT dispatches from France state that wheat, barley, oats and corn will make a light yield there this year. Considerably under the average.

THE typographical union of Cincinnati have asked for an advance of five cents per thousand ems. They will probably receive the raise.

A DESTRUCTIVE fire occurred yesterday in Cleveland, Ohio, aggregating a total loss of \$105,000.

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.

FAIRFIELD, Ia., Aug. 16.—Reports from ninety-eight counties, representing 747 townships, the following condensations were made from the August crop report, prepared by John R. Shaffer, secretary of the Iowa State Agricultural Society: The average yield of winter wheat per acre is eight bushels, reported from fifty-seven counties; the average yield of spring wheat per acre is a fraction over eight bushels, reported from ninety-seven counties. We believe when it comes to making the last estimate of the wheat crop it will not hold out as an average. The State will not exceed six bushels to the acre. With the discouraging outlook before threshing commenced, it is still more so in many instances where threshing has been done. The report from eleven counties of the yield of winter barley place the average at eleven bushels to the acre; from seventy-nine counties the average yield of spring barley is placed at per acre 20 bushels, winter rye, 95 counties reported give the average yield per acre at 15 bushels, spring rye, 40 counties reported place the average yield at 15 bushels per acre. Corn, 742 townships in 98 counties give the average condition of the crop at 76 per cent, a decrease of one per cent, since the July report. Oats, 97 counties reported in 550 townships, place the average yield at 36 bushels per acre. In some instances they are reported light in weight, seven pounds per bushel standard weight. Smaller grains, root crop and seeds average up well, though none are a high average. Chinich bugs are reported as damaging to the crops in 152 townships, and the army worm in 46 townships.

FR. SCOTT, Kas., Aug. 16.—Almost every farmer who came to the city yesterday had a sample of corn to show, and each one claimed that he had at least half a crop. Some claimed forty, others sixty and one man seventy acres, while a woman claimed to have about one hundred acres of the best corn ever raised by her in Kansas. From the many persons who visited the Monitor office yesterday with samples, we have saved some which yield at least fifty bushels to the acre. From the farm of C. F. Brake, a few miles from town, we have sample ears that will make from forty to sixty bushels to the acre, and from Mr. George Amy, of Mill Creek, we have samples of corn that will yield forty bushels to the acre, of twenty-five acres. Several other farmers also visited the office, and one man said that he had been all over the county, and he was satisfied that the acreage of corn would average about twenty-five bushels to the acre. We do not wish to exaggerate in any way, and are willing to admit that the corn crop in this county is very much damaged, yet from what the farmers themselves say the outlook is anything but discouraging, and the above will bear out the report that the corn crop will yet yield at least 3/4 of an average crop, while other farm products, with the exception of potatoes, have been but little damaged by dry weather.

BELOIT, Aug. 16.—U. B. Mumford, who was arrested Sunday for obtaining money under false pretenses, on complaint of J. B. Watkins, of Lawrence, was released to-day by a writ of habeas corpus. He has sued Watkins for \$10,000 damages for false imprisonment. The release was caused by an error in the papers for the action. An action, either criminal or civil, will be taken by Watkins.

CHAS. KNOX, one of the Kutchell murderers, was refused a new trial by Judge Holt to-day, and sentenced to fifteen years in the Penitentiary. His attorneys say they will carry it to the Supreme Court.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., August 15.—A ranche fifteen miles east of Elyta was burned and a woman and a boy killed by Apaches. The report of the destruction of a village and the massacre of the inhabitants near Rio Parco is untrue. We have reliable reports that in all twenty Mexicans and one soldier have been killed and one white woman captured by the Indians since the 10th inst. No damage by the Indians is reported within fifteen miles of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad. Quite a number of ranchmen are moving together for safety.

GALVESTON, Tex., Aug. 16.—A News San Antonio special says an unsuccessful attempt was made to wreck an excursion train having on board five hundred and fifty men, women and children, by laying ties across the track. The train was going at the rate of twenty miles an hour. The engine struck the ties, which were thrown from the track, badly bruising five men, who were riding on the cow-catcher.

SANTA FE, N. M., Aug. 16.—The military headquarters have received no report of the massacre at a village eighteen miles from Rio Purco. The bodies of two men killed by the Indians were found by the troops at Las Avayo Ranch, forty miles from McConley's station, some days ago.

LACROSSE, Kas., Aug. 16.—Seth Blystone, aged about forty years, died suddenly late this evening in a well, about three miles east of this city. He went into the well to do some work, when death overtook him from damp foul air, it is supposed.

MEMPHIS, August 16.—Henry Foster, a colored farmer, five miles north of Covington, Tenn., was called out of his house last night and shot to death. The assassin escaped.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY MOODY & DAVIS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 17, 1881.

City and Vicinity.

MR. SIMON STEINBERG was the thankful recipient of a serenade from the Lawrence Cornet band last Friday night.

THE poles and wire to connect Bismarck Grove, Lawrence, Kansas City, Leavenworth, Fort Scott and Atchison by telephone are being put up in this city.

THEO. POEHLER & CO., the old established and well-known grocery firm have discontinued their retail trade in this city and now do an exclusive wholesale business.

IF there ever was a specific for any one complaint, then Carter's Little Liver Pills are a specific for sick headache, and every woman should know this. Only one pill a dose.

PALPITATION of the heart, nervousness, tremblings, nervous headache, cold hands and feet, pain in the back, and other forms of weakness are relieved by Carter's Iron Pills, made especially for the blood, nerves and complexion.

PROF. J. W. GLEED of the state university, is gaining laurels for his ability by lecturing to the residents of New Hampshire and Vermont citizens in the vicinity of his birth. The professor is a young man, and promises great future usefulness.

THE asylum for feeble minded children, superintendent Green states, will be in readiness and open about September first with twenty inmates. The site, the old university building on Mount Oread, is a beautiful one and we trust will have the effect of brightening the lives of the afflicted ones who will hereafter occupy it as a home.

LAST Monday we were greatly favored by Mr. Reese Clark who lives on the Sparr farm in Grant township, taking us to his grape vines and allowing us the liberty of an unlimited attack thereon. It is needless to say the Concord suffered. We are indebted to the same gentleman for a goodly quantity of the delicious fruit presented to the office.

IF there ever was a specific for any one complaint then Carter's Little Liver Pills are a specific for sick headache, and every woman should know this. They are not only a positive cure, but a sure preventive if taken when the approach is felt. Carter's Little Liver Pills act directly on the liver and bile, and in this way remove the cause of disease without first making you sick by a weakening purge. If you try them you will not be disappointed. For sale by Barber Bros.

A Synopsis of the Temperance Camp Meeting.

The attendance for the first day, Wednesday, was quite good and the speech of welcome by St. John, and remarks by Rev. A. M. Richardson and others were well received.

On Thursday morning different gentlemen made speeches of short duration. In the afternoon a business meeting elected officers, and received a number of favorable reports from different towns. Notables present on the ground this day were Messrs. Sobieski, of Chicago, J. B. Finch, of Nebraska, and Woodford.

On Friday the attendance was small. Rev. B. F. McBride, of Chicago arrived at midnight Thursday night, and on this morning led a devotional meeting. Resolutions intended to favor the cause were adopted.

The afternoon session was addressed by J. B. Finch, A. B. Campbell, of Manhattan and Richard Wake, of Centralia.

Gen. Carey and Dr. Paulson, addressed the evening meeting.

The list of notables was added to by the arrival of Rev. Paulson, of Virginia Rev. Ball, of Washington, J. C. Pepper, of Illinois and Gen. L. F. Carey, of Ohio.

On Saturday resolutions stating clauses that should have been in the prohibitory law were tabled through the influence of Gen. Carey, J. B. Finch and others.

In the afternoon speeches were made by Gen. Carey and Dr. Ball; Judge Pepper was the principal speaker in the evening. W. Mason Evans, of Baltimore, the famous elocutionist, arrived.

On Sunday the attendance was quite large; larger than it had been in the grove before this year. Besides an unusual attendance from the city, excursions during the day from Topeka, Leavenworth, and Kansas City swelled the audience. Rev. Paulson and Mason Evans occupied the platform in the morning, and in the afternoon Phillip Phillips and son gave their beautiful service of song which was followed by music from County Clerk Stevens, colored chorus of one hundred voices. Col. Theodore Hyatt, Mrs. Viola Lunsford nee Miss Dickerman, J. B. Finch and Gen. Wyatt filled the afternoon programme.

In the evening perhaps the best speech of the meetings was delivered by Gen. Carey on Bible temperance.

On Monday the attendance was only fair, but the programme was none the less interesting with speeches by Dr. Paulson, John Sobieski, Frank Sibley, Amanda Way and others during the day.

During the evening Phillip Phillips and son furnished music and Mrs. Lunsford and William Evans made the speeches.

On Tuesday the audience was a trifle larger than Monday and the forenoon was occupied by general discussion principally, with Judge Pepper and Frank Sibley filling the afternoon with speech. Mrs. Lunsford and Dr. Paulson, again filled the evening programme.

Hesper Notes.

Special County Correspondence to THE SPIRIT.

The "conners" are dry and dusty and greatly in need of rain. The shower of last week that came *via* Lawrence did not reach Hesper. The dry weather and chinch bugs are playing havoc with the corn, especially late planting.

The steam threshers are very busy eating straw.

The flax yield in this vicinity ranges from three to nine bushels per acre. Averaging about one-half a crop.

Wheat is turning out from five to twenty-two bushels per acre. The greater part of crop in this township will fall below ten bushels per acre. The number of acres to be sown in this grain this fall will be but little less than last year. A large per cent. of the ground is already broken, and many farmers are still plowing, notwithstanding the ground is so very dry and hard.

Two weeks ago the Free Methodists of Kansas held their annual camp meeting in Hale's Grove, two and one-half miles east of Hesper. On Sunday, 3 o'clock p. m., August 7, 1881, a temperance meeting was convened in the Hesper school house. It was well attended. The general impression throughout the township is that the prohibitory law in regard to intoxicants is and has been violated repeatedly, hence the purpose of the meeting was and is to investigate the matter and take steps to bring the guilty parties to justice. Executive, soliciting and prosecuting committees were appointed. Fifty dollars were raised to defray expenses of suits; more money promised if needed. Another meeting called to meet Sunday at 3 o'clock p. m., August 21, 1881. A general invitation to everybody to be present.

A few days since Mr. Sam Stanley and Miss Anna Rogers, both Hesperites, were married at the residence of the bride's parents. The hour was high twelve, and a sumptuous dinner was served and devoured, and at 4 o'clock p. m. the happy twain boarded an eastern bound train for the old Hoosier state, where they will spend a month or more visiting their many relatives and friends. The chapter is not yet ended, but a few days since Mr. Charles Conger and Miss Minnie Coate, committed "two-o-cide" and were made one. The deed was done at the home of the bride's parents. A big dinner and lots of stomachs filled to their utmost. Thus four Hesper boys and girls have gone the way of the world. May they ever look in the sunshine of pleasure and happiness and live long and useful lives. And there are others almost ready to go off, but we will not name them out in this communication.

One day last week between the two weddings Mr. George Sheeley stepped into the village store with a smile of broad dimensions on his face. Spectators thought he had been to the first dinner or had an invitation to the second (by the way George is a lover of good eatables) but no! what is it George? "We've got another girl at our house." The mother and daughter are doing well.

Newton and Nathan Henshaw and their families are going to move to Lawrence soon, where they will have better educational advantages. They have rented their farms. Fxz.

Bismarck Musical Jubilee.

No doubt some of our readers will think we are saying altogether too much about this matter, but it is only because they all do not comprehend its immensity. After this jubilee has been heard, the exclamations will be something after this wise: "Wasn't that grand, sublime and so on through the descriptive adjectives, why didn't the newspapers tell us what a grand thing it would be?" etc. etc. The truth of the matter is, that it is beyond describing, some things must be seen to be appreciated and this is one of them.

However, the transposition at the grove even compared with what it was two weeks ago, has been wonderful and it now is indeed a beautiful spot naturally, assisted artificially by the lavish hand of a magnanimous railroad company.

The grove has even now begun to swarm with those who will see the entire jubilee through from first to last, while it would seem the railroads coming here were moving all the passenger cars to be found in the entire West to prevent, as far as possible, the overloading of trains.

The public pulse has been and will continue to beat quicker throughout the West on account of this before unheard-of entertainment organized, drilled and happily consummated by western talent and capital, and it will not cease to beat quicker when memory, in after years, recalls its accomplishments.

The presence of the utmost harmony among the members of Prof. Leslie's musical choruses is a guarantee that there will be no break at the important moment. Prof. Leslie is imbued with such an unusual amount of magnetism that the natural consequence seems to follow, that of complete control over the thousands of voices under his care. He is eminently an organizer, and as a leader is on the topmost rounds of the ladder, so that the many thousands who have for months been on the *qui vive* of expectation will have their hopes entirely realized. There is no doubt in the world but that the jubilee which opens to-morrow will be the grandest affair in the musical history of the West and will be proportionately attended. Come and bring your aunts and your cousins and your sisters, to hear the grand volume of sound which shall well up from Bismarck grove on the 18th and 19th of this month.

Let all behold and hear, that they may relate with pride to their less fortunate friends of years to come.

Obituary.

The Osage County Chronicle has the following remarks on the death of Miss Nettie Miles, of this place whose decease was chronicled in these columns a short time since:

She was the eldest daughter of Mr. E. M. Miles, and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the people in this community and Lawrence to an unusual degree. She had a singularly loving disposition, pure habits of life and was a lady that had a great many admirers. With

her schoolmates she was always a favorite. Some two years ago, at a time when her future seemed to be one of sunshine and usefulness, everything was in readiness for her departure from her home for the purpose of finishing her education, she accidentally fell on some stone steps, which crippled her to such an extent that she was obliged to use crutches, and for two years she was a constant sufferer from the effects of the fall, which eventually caused her death. During her sickness she received all the care and attention that willing hands could give, or loving hearts suggest, but all was unavailing. The good bye has been spoken, and another, pure in life and full in all the accomplishments of a noble young woman, has gone to receive her reward. When she became aware of her critical condition she distributed her earthly effects among the members of her family, giving to each a token of her love, and with patient resignation awaited the end. The large attendance at her funeral attested the tender regard in which she was held by all who knew her.

The Way to Sell Buggies.

About the 15th of July Jerry Glathart received a shipment of twenty-six buggies from the Cincinnati firm and at the present writing there remain but three out of the whole lot, and he don't care about selling those at present, thinking it advisable to keep a few in stock. Had he so desired there would not have remained in his warehouse a single vestige of a vehicle of any sort. However, he is expecting another car load of the buggies the latter part of this week and then he will be ready for his customers again.

Since he first began selling last spring he has disposed of eighty-eight buggies, and so far as he knows they give universal satisfaction. Even at that rate the demand has been so much greater than he could supply them that he was left for three weeks in July without a single buggy in his warehouse, and to the many inquiries after them, the only answer he was able to give was: "Wait, the firm is pressed and will send them as soon as they can be made." Jerry does not sell on commission as it has been reported, but he pays the cash every time he sends for a stock of buggies, and he sells them for the same thing without exception. We have no hesitation in saying that if you wish a first-class buggy at low figures go to Jerry Glathart.

Gould Ahead.

We were invited by Mr. George R. Gould yesterday to inspect his Triumph wheat drill, and taking all things into consideration it is undoubtedly one of the best drills running. Last year he had a big trade in them and not one failed to give full satisfaction. The Triumph is made without cogs, is easily and quickly gauged, and withal runs with the greatest ease.

Gould also has a big trade in Mitchell wagons, recognized the country over as being of the best workmanship. He don't sell them for a song, but when you buy one you may expect something that is of the best quality.

It has been said by a good many that Gould sells for pretty high prices, but the sentence is always ended with, "But if you want good goods, Gould has them." He keeps the celebrated Moline and Case sulky plows also, and always delivers them in first class working order. Call and see for yourself.

Douglas County People Abroad.

Prof. Snow and party are encamped in the mountains near Soorra, N. M.

From the Leavenworth Standard.

C. D. French and O. P. Smith, of Lawrence, were in the city yesterday.

Miss Allie French, of Lawrence, is visiting the family of Harvey Backford.

From the Dickinson County Chronicle.

Prof. Canfield, of the State University, spent Sunday in our city.

From the Chase County Leader.

Mr. Davis, of THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS, published at Lawrence, is in the city, spending a few days with Dr. Pugh's family. He is a cousin to Mrs. Pugh.

From the Olathe Mirror and News-Letter.

Miss Nellie Melville, a charming young lady of Lawrence, was in the city several days during the institute, visiting her friends Misses Hattie Case and Helen Betts.

Matrimonial.

Last Saturday evening at 8 o'clock a private little trap was sprung on the intimate friends of Mr. Otto Markley and Miss May Dyer, of this city, all of whom anticipated attending a wedding feast at the invitation of Mr. Markley and Miss Dyer in the near future. The trap was sprung by the two last-mentioned parties quietly calling at the residence of Judge A. H. Foote at the afore mentioned hour and having the judge pronounce those binding words there. This was not at all according to the programme their friends had "all fixed up," but they have one and all concluded to forgive them and unite in wishing them continued happiness and prosperity in their new relations. The newly-married parties will reside in the city for a few months at least and we trust long.

Color Guard.

The rehearsals for this popular play, which so entranced Gen. Grant upon his return, from the pomp and glitter of the old world, to San Francisco, has been steady during the past week. The play is bound to excel even that of last year as the Young Men's Social Club have, besides giving Zerby and M. Skyb the most difficult parts, gone to an expense of over \$400 to insure its proper introduction in "the hall" most of this amount is for elegant stage properties from New York. Every night during fair week Liberty hall will be crowded.

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- tional 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.	Oct. 4-6
Cherokee.	Columbus.	Sept. 21-24
Coffey.	Burlington.	Sept. 20-23
Crawford.	Girard.	Sept. 28-30
Davis.	Junction City.	Oct. 4-7
Doniphan.	Troy.	Sept. 20-24
Elk.	Howard.	Sept. 27-30
Ellsworth.	Hays City.	Sept. 28-30
Franklin.	Ellsworth.	Sept. 29 to Oct. 1
Greenwood.	Ottawa.	Sept. 27-30
Harper.	Eureka.	Oct. 4-6
Harvey.	Anthony.	Sept. 22-23
Jefferson.	Newton.	Sept. 20-23
Jewell.	Oskaloosa.	Sept. 27 to Oct. 1
Kingman.	Mankato.	Sept. 7-9
Labette.	Kingman.	Sept. 1-2
Lincoln.	Oswego.	Sept. 14-17
Linn.	LaCygne.	Sept. 20-23
Lyon.	Mound City.	Sept. 27-30
Marion.	Emporia.	Sept. 28-30
Miami.	Peabody.	Sept. 28-30
Mitchell.	Paola.	Sept. 28 to Oct. 1
Montgomery.	Beloit.	Sept. 28-30
Morris.	Independence.	Oct. 6-8
Osage.	Parkerville.	Sept. 13-15
Osborne.	Burlington.	Sept. 27-30
Phillips.	Bloomington.	Sept. 21-23
Reno.	Minneapolis.	Oct. 4-6
Riley.	Phillipsburgh.	Sept. 27-29
Rooks.	Hutchinson.	Sept. 6-9
Saline.	Manhattan.	Sept. 19-23
Sedgwick.	Stockton.	Sept. 28-30
Sumner.	Saline.	Oct. 5-7
Woodson.	Wichita.	Sept. 20-23
	Wilmington.	Sept. 7-9
	Neosho Falls.	Sept. 26 to Oct. 1

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 given 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 180 pages now ready for delivery, free, to any one who may call for it in person, or through the mail.

J. B. WATKINS.

Programme at Bismarck Grove for the Remainder of the Season.

The Grand Bismarck Grove Musical Jubilee commences August 18th and lasts three days. For any information address Prof. C. E. Leslie, Lawrence, Kansas.

The Second Annual Exhibition of the Western National Fair association commences September 5th and closes September 10th. Any information cheerfully furnished by addressing the secretary, T. H. Cavanaugh, Lawrence, Kansas.

Horticultural.

The August meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural Society will take place on Saturday, the 20th, at the residence of the president, D. G. Watt, some two miles northwest of Lawrence.

SAMUEL REYNOLDS, Sec'y.

Two of Hundreds.

From the Chase County Leader.

Miss Luella Pugh went to Lawrence this morning, where she will take lessons in music and German. Misses Hattie and Nannie Pugh will attend the State University the next term.

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.

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Dante, translated by Cary. Don Quixote.

Edwin Arnold's Light of Asia.

Goethe's Wilhelm Meister.

Health for Women by Geo. H. Taylor, M. D.

Health by Exercise by G. H. Taylor, M. D.

Heroes, Hero Worship and the Heroic in History by Thomas Carlyle.

Irvine's Sketch Book.

Milton's Poetical Works.

New Testament, new version.

Pope's Homer's Iliad.

Pope's Homer's Odyssey.

Reminiscences of Thomas Carlyle.

Robinson Crusoe. Illustrated.

Sayings. Wise and Otherwise by the author of Sparrowgrass Papers.

The Cure of Paralysis by G. Taylor, M. D.

The Book of Fables by Esop and others. Illustrated.

Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered.

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For twenty-three dollars and seventy-five cents (\$23.75) we will send THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS to any twenty addresses for one year, or to one address for twenty years, and Beautiful Homes by Frank J. Scott. The art of beautifying home grounds, illustrated by upwards of 200 plates and engravings;

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Horticultural Department.

Cultivation of Crops.

We reproduce the following lengthy article from the columns of the Massachusetts Ploughman. While it applies to a greater extent there than here inasmuch as a majority of the crops are hoed in the region of country that paper represents, the Eastern states, nevertheless we believe that a little more regard for the supplies of nature and a little curbing of the Western spirit to do everything on a big scale especially in the culture of most vegetables, as practiced in Kansas, would save many a failure occasioned from "hilling up" in an exceptionally dry season like the present. The article says:

While the modern farmer, as a rule, avails himself of every change for the better in his farming operations, at the earliest moment possible, there are some modes of practice that he clings to with a tenacity that listens to no suggestions for a change; among them may be classed the hilling of hoed crops. While the farmers of Massachusetts lose, at a low estimate, not less than one million dollars every year by this practice, there seems to be no evidence that there is any disposition to abandon it, except among those who occupy the front ranks in agriculture.

A careful investigation will convince one, that the hilling process is continued for several reasons. First, a considerable portion of the labor on our farms is done by those who took their first lessons in agriculture in Europe, where, possibly the hilling process may be best, and persist in practicing in our hot, dry climate, what they were taught in a cool, moist climate. Second, the Yankee long ago learned that by covering up the weeds that grow in the hill, it saves pulling them out, and so he thinks it is economy to hill, because it covers up the weeds in the hill, and saves the bending of the back. Third, it seems to be the universal opinion, among those who practice hilling, that it prevents corn from blowing down, and potatoes from growing above ground. Because workmen have learned a practice that is not adapted to our climate, it is no good reason that we should permit them to continue it on our lands, to the great injury of our crops; we should insist upon it that they shall so change their ways, as will conform to the character of our climate.

As to the economy of hilling, the economy is in level culture; if the plow be used the first and second time of cultivation, and the earth be turned from the crop each way, it destroys all the weeds, except in the small square occupied by growing plants; if no manure containing weed seeds be placed in the hill, there will be but little trouble in keeping the weeds out; and if the last time of cultivation the cultivator be used, the land will be leveled off, and the weeds so completely destroyed, that there will be but very little to be done with the hand hoe.

Careful experiments have proved, that corn which is hilled, will blow down more than that which has level culture; this can be accounted for, by the fact, that corn roots run very near the surface, and when hills are made they are confined to the small space covered by the hill; but in level culture the roots run from one row to the other, thus making the corn stand strong, as nature intended, and in no way liable to blow down, except by an unusually violent wind.

In hilling potatoes a new set of roots are formed every time the hill is increased in height; wherever roots appear there small potatoes soon begin to form; those that form after the last hilling will be very near the top of the ground, at the peak of the hill, which the first heavy rain washes away, and leaves the potatoes exposed to the air. The real facts are, that more potatoes will grow out of ground by hilling than by level culture, providing the potatoes are planted as they should be. Potatoes that are not to be hilled should be planted deeper than those that are to be hilled; this gives room for the hill, in which the potatoes are to grow, to form below the surface, and as the land is kept level there is no danger of the potatoes being washed out by the first heavy shower, or suffering from the drought the first good sunny day, after a rain, as is often the case with those that are hilled. If there is any crop grown in New England, that ought not to be hilled it is potatoes; yet it is almost the universal practice among small farmers, to hill, and many of them to a degree that destroys more than half the crop.

As the potato grows best in cool moist weather, any method of culture which encourages coolness and moisture is beneficial, while on the contrary any method of culture which encourages dryness and heat, is injurious. If this reasoning be correct then it must be admitted that hilling potatoes is wrong, for it seems impossible that any one can fail to see that land which is hilled offers more surface to the sun and air, and that while the hills, where the potatoes are expected to grow, will easily dry through, the hollows between having had all of the pulverized earth scraped off, bake so hard that the moisture from below is rapidly

conducted up to the air; thus in two ways the ground is losing its coolness and moisture by hilling.

In level culture, the land is kept loose, and thus the sun has comparatively little power to draw up the moisture, and as long as the ground is kept pulverized, it cannot bake; every rain that comes, however small, reaches the roots of the potatoes, and is not carried off, as is the case where the land is hilled. Repeated experiments have proved, that when potatoes are properly planted, level culture, on land that is not wet, will produce twice the amount of potatoes, as those that are hilled, the treatment otherwise being the same. Potatoes that are not to be hilled, should not be planted near the surface, nor should they be planted on the top of the manure that is put in the hill; it should be on the top of the seed. In level culture, the seed should be put at least four inches below the level of the surface of the ground, but when covered, left in a depression, to be leveled up at the first hoeing; in this way large crops can be obtained even in seasons as dry as last year.

The prejudice against level culture, for Indian corn, is not so great as that for potatoes, yet the hilling process, even in growing corn, is practiced to an extent that reduces the amount grown in the State, many thousands of bushels every year. The fact, that the premium crops of corn are almost invariably grown by level culture, speaks in language not to be mistaken. We have never yet seen seventy-five bushels to the acre, grown where the land was hilled very much, but we have seen over a hundred bushels to the acre, where level culture was practiced.

We hope that in future, farmers will pay more attention to the subject, than they have in the past; that they will, by careful observation and experiments, satisfy themselves beyond the possibility of a doubt, which is the best, hilling or level culture. When we fully understand the best methods of culture, for each crop, there will be less complaint about the weather, and the losses by the dry weather. Intelligent farming will do much to assist crops in their struggles with the extreme variations in the weather.

Horticultural Notes.

From two hundred to three hundred boxes of peaches are daily received at the St. Louis market, the bulk of the fruit coming from Texas and Tennessee. Kansas has not been represented yet.

Tree planting is gaining ground rapidly, and everywhere efforts are being put forth to increase the acreage of forests. It is acknowledged to be a national necessity, and the attention of all classes promises to bring the project to a successful issue.

At the Michigan Agricultural college oats are sown early in August, between the rows of raspberries. The oats, explains Professor Baal, present a better appearance than do weeds, serve as a mulch during the winter, and in the spring leave the ground quite clean.

The Buffalo berry is destined to grow rapidly into public favor. The tree is hardy as a willow, and furthermore, makes a fine lawn tree. The fruit when first touched by the frosts is superior in many respects to the currant, at the same time coming if possible in larger quantities.

The most successful fruit growers East and West have decided that there is no better remedy for codling moth than to pasture hogs in the orchard to eat the wormy apples and the worms therein. If the orchards are too large for the number of hogs kept, sheep are turned in. So says an exchange.

Within a few years the exportation of dried apples from this country to France has enormously increased. It is now said that a considerable part of this useful product comes back in the form of Normandy cider and light claret. Late frosts are reported to have injured the France apple crop, and of course this country will be expected to supply the deficiency, in accordance with its usual custom of providing for the world's wants.

Cultivation of Forests.

Mr. Thomas Meehan having had large experience in cultivating forests, thinks the prairies can be made to yield plenty of timber with little trouble, and that the principal reason why our prairies are so so barren of trees, is destruction by fire. He says:

It is not climatic, for timber belts flourish in all the prairie regions. It is not in the conditions of soil, for the prairie soil is the most favorable to the germination of seeds of trees as well as of other plants, and artificial plantations are remarkably successful where ever they are made. The real cause is probably to be found in the annual fires which have swept over the prairies from time immemorial, killing the young trees before they can grow large enough to resist the heat. The seeds

of the annual plants of the prairie vegetation, maturing every year, are shed and find protection before the fires come; the young trees, on the other hand, bear no seed, and can leave no resource for a succession after they are burned. This theory is supported by the fact that an abundant growth of trees has set in wherever the fires have been stopped. The fires were made by the aborigines for centuries before the white man came, possibly for the express purpose, Mr. Meehan suggests, of preventing the growth of trees and preserving the buffalo pastures. The question remains how the prairies first came to be naked. They probably formed the bottoms of the lakes and marshes that were left after the retreat of the glaciers, and continued wet after the high lands were covered with trees. Man followed the glaciers so closely that he anticipated the trees on these spots, and, having learned already in southern latitudes the value of burnings, began them before the trees gained a foothold.

Mulch the Vines.

We find the following in the German-town Telegraph:

Although we have suggested many times in the past the great advantage of mulching the raspberry and blackberry beds, it cannot be suggested too often. But this mulching should not be done or rather renewed in the season until the heat of the sun or the drought requires it; neither should it be done until after the suckers or new plants show themselves and are of sufficient height as not to be injured by the application of the mulch, which, if too thick and applied too soon, will in a great measure prevent the sprouting, and where it does not will cause the sprouts to be weak and spindling. Currant bushes also delight in a moist, cool soil, and mulching provides this if applied in sufficient quantity. Anything in the way of weeds, small branches of trees, grass from lawn cuttings, etc., will answer. The mulching of tomato plants, egg plants, etc., will prove very beneficial. We know that some persons have not our faith in mulching, and prefer beds of plants, young trees, etc., to have the soil stirred up about them frequently. This we are aware, is excellent, but it does not hinder the mulching also. Let the old mulch be removed, the soil well loosened, and then apply fresh mulch.

Prune the Grapes.

From the German-town Telegraph.

Rub off all the sprouts upon the stocks which you have set with grafts this year. It will help you to push along the growth of the scion. Not unfrequently grafts, after they have started, die for want of sap from the parent stem to sustain them, which is absorbed by these side shoots. Also, remove all such grafts as have cracked or opened so as to admit water, otherwise they may die, or grow and heal badly. Grafts that have grown rampantly and become as it were top heavy, should be pruned; this also will induce the graft to throw out branches and give the tree better shape in making the branches more compact.

Black Walnut.

Twenty-three years ago Horace Everett planted twenty-three acres of waste land on his farm, near Council Bluffs, Iowa, with black walnuts. The trees are now from sixteen to eighteen inches through, and have been sold for \$27,000. This gives him an income of fifty dollars per acre for the use of the land.

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.

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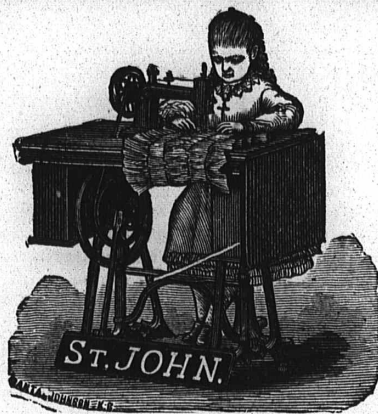
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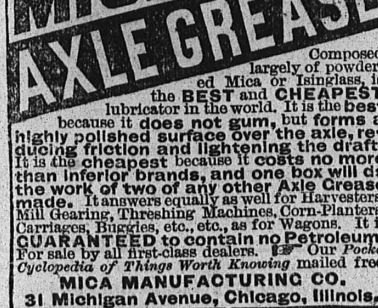
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Arnold.

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103. 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.

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Fuller's Illustrated Strawberry Culturist.

Fowler's Alderney and Guernsey Cow.

122. 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.

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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

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."

The Leading Crop.

Under the above caption we find the following in an Eastern exchange. Of course grass is a much more important article there than here in the West, but it has value even here:

The leading crop of the American farmer is grass. Either in the form of pasture or meadow, the various grasses, including clover (which is not a grass according to the botanist), furnish an amount of food that could not well be supplied in any other way. We are sometimes inclined to overlook the importance of the grasses because they are, as such, so little represented in the markets. There is much truth in the Biblical expression, "All flesh is grass," and likewise not only the various meats used for home consumption and to go abroad to feed the hungry of other nations, but also all other products of farm animals, are largely due to the growth of grass. Wool can be considered as a product of the pasture and the meadow, and as for milk and butter, they are still more directly the condensed forms of grasses. The farmer who would be successful must keep a sharp eye upon his land that is down to grass. If it yields him a good crop of hay, or furnishes him a rich pasture for his animals, he may be quite sure he is on the road to success. On the other hand, if the meadow is light and the pasture furnishes only a scanty pickering, there is little hope that the year will be a profitable one. Look well to the grass land.

What to Raise in the Western Counties.

From the Sidney Advance.

As we look over the county and talk with our leading farmers, we are satisfied that if there is a failure in Ness county in the agricultural line, it is their own fault, and because they do not try even to adapt themselves to the condition of our soil and climate, but hang too much to their old notions conceived in the older states. We should give our attention as much as possible to stock raising, as this is the finest stock country in the world. This is the experience of all old settlers and stock men. As the years average, wheat will be a success, and will increase in yield as the ground is put in a better state of cultivation. Millet is a success, but wheat and millet bring chinch bugs. The better feed to raise is sorghum or Indian corn, drilled or sown broadcast. Rice corn, broom corn, sweet potatoes, sorghum, black-eyed peas and peanuts can be raised here with profit. Rice corn properly cultivated, will be found a valuable crop, good for feed, and takes the place of Indian corn for table use. Sorghum is a pretty sure crop, and will become more valuable each year, as facilities for manufacturing sorghum and sugar increase. Broom corn is as sure as elsewhere, and will bring great profit to the producer. The black-eyed pea is quite sure, and good for feed and table use. If we try to raise such things as we ought to, we shall have no trouble, otherwise we shall, and are ourselves responsible.

Colts Injured by Overheated Dams.

The majority of farmers are obliged to work their brood mares through the busy season, and with a little extra care it is possible to do this without injury to the sucking colt, but an injury that is hard to cure is often unwittingly caused this hot weather by permitting the colt to suck while the blood and milk of the dam is heated from hard driving or pulling. It is almost invariably the custom to allow the colt to suck the instant the dam is stopped which should never be allowed until the dam is fully cooled off. The colt should be permitted to fill himself before the mother is put in the harness, and if it is important that it should accompany the dam it should be tied at her side, so that it will be unable to draw milk until liberated, for it is much better that it should go hungry a few hours than to take food while in a fevered state. If the mare is to make a long distance on a hot day and return at night it is best to leave the colt at home and draw the milk from the udder by hand once or twice during the day, and then upon returning allow the colt to fill himself as the milk is secreted. Colts injured by heated milk seldom recover from it for a year or two, and many times never. They become reduced in flesh, get lousy in the fall and during the first winter of their existence, when they need health and strength, as under any circumstances it is the most critical period of their growth, they have just about life enough to enable them to move, and the second summer, the proper time for development, is spent in the recuperation of lost vitality.

The Farmer.

From the New York Witness.

Whether, to borrow the thought from Emerson, the farm owns the farmer or the farmer owns the farm, makes all the difference between farming as a drudgery and farming as a learned profession. The eccentric Lorenzo Dow described in one of his characteristic sermons the life of the farmer who is owned by his farm, and the paragraph, resurrected, is again going the rounds of the press. It is good enough to deserve a new life in every ten years: "The average Western farmer toils hard early and late, often depriving himself of needed rest and sleep, for what? To raise corn. For what? To feed hogs. For what? To get money with which to buy more land. For what? To raise more corn. For what? To feed more hogs. For what? To buy more land. And what does he want with more land? Why, he wishes to raise more corn, to feed more hogs, to buy more land, to raise more corn, to feed more hogs, to buy more land, and in this circle he moves until the Almighty stops his proceedings." The farm exists for the farmer, not the farmer for the farm. That is a very simple, but it is also a very radical statement, and its application would not only revolutionize life on many a farm, but would bring to an abrupt end many an agricultural journal and "department" which is wholly devoted to hogs and hominy, and has little or nothing to say of man, his wife, and his children. This statement is equally true of all industries. The young man who, when he was asked what profession he meant to follow, replied, "The profession of manhood," hit a very profound truth. One ought to have a large capital of general manliness before he embarks in any special profession or calling. To be simply a specialist, lawyer, doctor, merchant, farmer, or even preacher, is to develop a finger at the cost of a hand. The man who is only a tradesman, no matter what his trade may be, has already assigned the best part of his stock in trade, and is a bankrupt, whether he knows it or not. To be a farmer on the noblest scale is to be first and continually a man on a large scale, alive to all human interests outside his own special work, keeping himself abreast of the great march of the times by keeping himself informed of all its movements and in sympathy with them; making in short, the most of himself and his opportunities.

Broom Corn in Kansas.

The last quarterly report of the state board of agriculture contains the following article from the pen of S. K. Wickard, of Media, Douglas county, which our readers interested in the culture of broom corn will read with interest. He says:

I have had three years of broom-corn experience in Kansas. I raised it from 1875 to 1878. The first crop was very profitable, the second not so good, and the third medium. My soil was upland prairie; but any good soil that will raise corn is adapted to the crop. I plowed about six inches deep, and pulverized by, thoroughly harrowing and rolling, and planted the middle of June, about three quarts of seed per acre. Prefer the Missouri Evergreen variety, as it yields and sells better. I marked the ground in rows three feet apart, and sowed with a Hoosier drill, following the lines of the marker. If dry, relied after planting. Worked the same as corn, only using smaller shovels on the cultivator. Prefer shallow cultivation. Commenced harvesting as soon as the seed was out of the milk. I broke, cut, cleaned and put in the sheds the same day, so as to avoid bleaching. Made my tables about waist-high, by breaking the stalks behind me and crossing them at such an angle as to let the tops extend into the rows on either side, so as not to fill them and prevent a passage for the cutters. I left about six inches of stalk on the brush. I scraped off the seed with a home-made cylinder sixteen inches in diameter, made of one and a half-inch plank, two feet long, filled with 16-penny nails, and run with single horse power. My shed was twenty feet wide, seven feet high, and 100 feet long, and covered with prairie hay; should prefer lumber. I used small poles for shelves, and placed them about six inches apart, and spread the cleaned brush on them not more than three inches deep. I protected the sides of the shed from the rain with broom-corn stalks. Let it lie on shelves fifteen days, if the weather was dry; then bulk into a solid heap, keeping it straight. In thirty days it passed through a sweat, and was ready for baling. I used a common hay press, and bound with No. 11 baling wire. My average yield of brush was 700 pounds per acre. Sold my first crop in Chicago for \$143 per ton, the second at the same place for \$65, and the third for \$87 in St. Louis. The main difference between the prices was the difference in the grade of brush. Did not save the seed, as the brush was twice its value. The cost of raising and marketing was about \$18 per acre; net proceeds about \$20 per acre. Burn the stalks without cutting. I think broom corn a profitable crop if well managed.

Flax Culture in Kansas.

THE SPIRIT has heretofore devoted but little attention to the cultivation of flax for a number of reasons, the first of which, and we will be candid about it, is that so far as any experience goes we are totally ignorant of the manner of successful culture. From what we have read and heard experienced cultivators say on the subject, we believe it to be a paying crop. We should like very much to give space for the opinions of those having experience in its culture. Mr. John J. McKoin, of Olathe, Johnson county, has the following article on this subject in the last quarterly report of the state board of agriculture:

My experience has shown me that the soil best adapted for flax is a rich, black loam, as the richer the soil the greater the yield, although it can be grown upon almost any soil. After plowing the ground, I smooth and pulverize it with a slanting-tooth harrow. I sow a liberal half-bushel to the acre, either broadcast or with drill; have tried both ways, with about the same degree of success, but consider drilling preferable, as the seed all comes up about the same time, and the crop ripens more evenly. It will continue blossoming and forming bolls until killed by frost. My rule as to time of harvesting is to cut when the first set of bolls are ripe. Have found the McCormick harvester, with hand-binding attachment, a very satisfactory cutting apparatus, as a careful hand can lift the gavel from the machine and leave them standing in very good shape. I have no stated time for threshing. My average yield has been about 12 bushels per acre, which I market at threshing-time at an average price of \$1 per bushel. The straw I feed to cattle, and they prefer it to prairie hay, oat or wheat straw, and it is equally nutritious. It sells in this neighborhood for \$2 to \$2.50 per ton for feeding purposes. Have found no special obstacles to successful flax raising here. If left lying flat on the ground, a soaking rain will sprout it almost in a night, consequently it should be set up as soon as cut; in that position it will withstand considerable wet weather. I think \$5 per acre will cover all costs of raising, including seed. Flax here seems to do best after a corn crop; think it should not be sown two years in succession on the same ground, but alternated with other crops; think a flax crop very exhausting to the soil.

On this same subject Mr. James M. Smith, of Oskaloosa, Jefferson county, says in the report:

Any land well adapted to wheat is suitable for flax. For sowing I prepare the ground same as for wheat, and sow twenty to twenty-four quarts of seed per acre, with a wheat drill, which distributes it more evenly than can be done by hand. Follow the drill with a good harrow, and if the ground is dry give it a thorough rolling. The crop should be thoroughly ripe before it is cut. I harvest with a self-raking reaper, and then set the gavel in bunches of two or three each. Have taken it from the field the next day after cutting when the weather was fine and the gavel was free from green weeds, but as a rule do not stack or thresh until two to five days after cutting. The best machine I have known for threshing is the Aultman & Taylor Vibrator. The usual product is eight to fourteen bushels per acre. I generally market seed in August or September, and have obtained from 90 cents to \$1.10 per bushel. The straw I use for cattle feed, and find it much better than hay. Last winter I had forty acres of corn-stalk pasture, and in the same field the straw stacked from forty acres of flax, and cattle with free access to both. The flax straw was eaten up long before the stalks were, and did not injure even cows with calf, notwithstanding there was considerable seed in the straw. There are no special obstacles in the way of raising flax in Kansas, but I find that here the seeds sprout very readily if wet, in warm weather. The cost of sowing, including seed, is about \$2.50 per acre. My average sales have been about \$10 per acre.

Facts About Franklin County.

From the Second Biennial report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, and the Second Quarterly Report for 1881.

Of winter wheat this county sowed last year 10,775 acres, from which was raised 161,625 bushels, valued at \$161,625.

The winter wheat crop for this county this year is not so good as last, the average sown was 12,756 acres a large per cent. of which was plowed up, having been injured by freezing, wet weather and chinch bugs. The varieties that made the best yield were Fultz and May. The drilled wheat yielded best.

Of rye 131 acres were sown, yielding 1,834 bushels, valued at \$733.60.

A small acreage (219 acres) was reported sown for this year which made a reasonably good yield.

Of spring wheat only 179 acres were sown which yielded 1,611 bushels, valued at \$1,449.90.

This year only 19 acres of spring

wheat were sown in this county and the yield reported extremely light.

Of corn 61,947 acres were planted, yielding 1,858,410 bushels, valued at \$464,602.50.

For 1881 this county has in 73,723 acres of corn which owing to early excessive rains is very weedy and much of it in poor condition, but the present dry weather may give it the advantage over upland corn which is reported as quite promising.

Of barley 57 acres were sown, yielding 1,140 bushels, valued at \$570.

For this year (1881) this county had in only 3 acres, and the yield has not been reported.

Of oats 5,306 acres yielded 122,038 bushels, valued at \$30,509.50.

For this year (1881) this county had in 5,325 acres of oats and a fair yield is reported.

Of buckwheat only 72.12 acres were sown, which yielded 1,153.92 bushels, valued at \$1,038.53.

For this year (1881) this county has in 86 acres of buckwheat and the promise is good. It is sown principally for bee pastures.

Of Irish potatoes 906 acres were planted, which yielded 58,890 bushels, valued at \$58,890.

For this year (1881) this county has in 974 acres of Irish potatoes and the returns promise fair.

Of sweet potatoes 27.25 acres planted, which yielded 2,725 bushels, valued at \$1 per bushel.

For this year (1881) this county has in 27 acres of sweet potatoes and the returns are good.

Of sorghum 334 acres were planted, which yielded 38,410 gallons, valued at \$17,284.50.

This year (1881) this county has in 169 acres of sorghum and crop is reported as promising excellent.

Of castor beans 7,400.5 acres were planted which yielded 88,806 bushels, valued at \$88,806.

This year (1881) the county has in 5,615 acres of castor beans, but the interest in its culture is reported somewhat diminished.

Of flax 2,543 acres were sown, and a yield of 25,430 bushels secured, valued at \$1 per bushel.

This year (1881) the county has 5,851 acres of flax and the condition of the crop is good.

Of tobacco only 8.5 acres were planted, but a yield of 6,290 pounds were secured and valued at \$629.

This year (1881) the county has 4 acres of tobacco which is reported as doing well.

Of broom corn 31 acres were planted, yielding 31,000 pounds, valued at \$1.085.

This year (1881) the county has 24 acres of broom corn, but its condition is not reported.

From millet hungarian, timothy, clover and prairie meadow in all 29,064.62 acres yielded 33,384.75 tons valued at \$123,410.25.

The total valuation of the yield of the county is estimated at \$957,282.58.

The live stock in the county for 1880 was as follows: Number of horses, 7,052; mules and asses, 654; milk cows, 7,301; other cattle, 17,125; sheep, 5,119; swine, 25,517.

This county now has 128,184 acres under cultivation from which the foregoing resources are obtained.

Every one will find a general tonic in "Lindsey's Improved Blood Searcher." Druggists sell it. It's what you want.

Veterinary Department.

This department is designed especially for all subscribers having horses, 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.

Cancer Wart.

EDITOR SPIRIT OF KANSAS:

Will you please tell me in the next issue of your meritorious paper, if possible, what treatment is required to eradicate a cancer wart. I have a valuable three-year-old colt that has one on the outside of the right hind leg, midway between the knee and fetlock joint. I had it removed with a knife about two months ago by a veterinary doctor, who pronounced it a cancer wart, but it has returned larger than ever. It is a parti-colored, proud fleshy-looking excrescence about the size of a large hickory nut. If you can give me a remedy for its permanent obliteration, I shall be under obligations to you.

D. S. K.

PRINCEVILLE, Ills., Aug. 13, 1881.

ANSWER—Take a knife and cut the cancer off as before, till even with the leg, and in the meantime have an iron

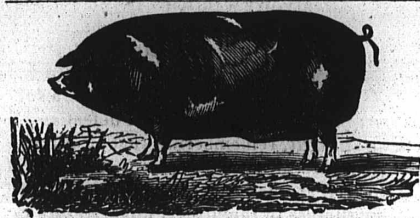
at a white heat, which you must apply carefully but thoroughly, so that the roots may be destroyed but the muscles remain uninjured. In about a week grease the scar thoroughly. However, if you have not sufficient confidence in yourself or it is too much trouble to perform the above operation, you may proceed as follows: After the cancer has been cut off, stop the bleeding and allow it to remain till the next day, after which apply butter of antimony every morning till the sore heals, but be sure not to allow the antimony to come in contact with your fingers or clothes. A close and careful attention to the above treatment will insure a speedy cure.

So-Called Sweeney.

From the National Live-Stock Journal.

The vulgar term sweeney is applied to a real or imaginary wasting of the muscles of the extremities, and mostly referred to as being located in the shoulder or about the crupper. It is commonly regarded as special evil, and all sorts of cruel practices and nostrums are resorted to for its cure. The cause or causes of a general negative results of the treatment is simply this, that sweeney, or, more properly speaking, wasting or atrophy of the muscles of the horse's limb, is, in the plurality of cases, merely one of the results of chronic disease of some part of the limb, such as a painful corn, navicular disease, and contracted feet, or ring-bone, spavin, etc. If a cure of these ailments is possible, the so-called sweeney will either gradually disappear in the course of time, or will yield to treatment; otherwise, the cure of sweeney will prove a failure. In young horses sweeney, or wasting of the muscles of the shoulder, is often a consequence of unsteady pulling with an ill-fitting collar. In such a case relieve the animal from work and apply, for some time, once or twice a day, a portion of equal parts of tincture of cantharides and oil of turpentine. The contents of the bottle should be shaken while applying the same. Liberty out-doors, on pasture will be of additional benefit. Subsequently, give only light work in breast harness, or in a soft padded, well fitting collar, until the animal becomes used to pulling.

A. M. Doyle, of Columbus, Ga., says that from experience he knows "Sellers' Liver Pills" to be the best in use.



ROBERT COOK,
Iola, Allen county, Kans.,

Importer, Breeder and Shipper of

PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS

—AND—

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

Pigs forwarded to any part of the United States at the following prices per pair, persons ordering pigs paying freight on the same:

Eight weeks old.....\$22 00
Three to five months old..... 32 00
Five to seven months old..... 42 00

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

A Boar, eight months old.....\$25 00
A Sow, eight months old, with pig..... 25 00

Description of the Poland-China Hog: The prevailing color is black and white spotted, sometimes pure white and sometimes a mixed sandy color.

All Pigs warranted first-class and shipped C. O. D. Charges on remittances must be prepaid.

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First.—

Buy seven bars Dobbins' Electric Soap of your Grocer.

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Ask him to give you a bill of it.

Third.—

Mail us his bill and your full address.

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We will mail you free seven beautiful cards, in six colors and gold, representing

Shakespeare's

"SEVEN AGES OF MAN."

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116 South Fourth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Young Folks' Department.

MR. EDITOR:—It has been a long, long time since I wrote a letter for the "Young Folks' Department," and I have not seen a letter in the department all summer that I knew who wrote it. Pa stopped his paper nearly a year and I did not see who wrote then, but I should like to read all the letters you must have published. I have a prairie dog, he doesn't like this hot weather, so he digs a hole in the ground ever so deep and stays there all day. At night he likes to come out and play with me. I put a string around his neck and can drive him anywhere. I got eight subscribers on the premium offer; I don't know whether that is good or not, they don't any of the young folks say how many they got. I guess you can send me the set of tools for four of the subscribers, and I have kept a dollar for the other four. I think that is pretty good pay whether the tools are good or not.

Your little friend,
JOHNNY K.—
RICH, Kans., Aug. 14, 1881.

SPECIAL OFFER.

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

For two new names we will give any of the following: One box of 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 taking 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 28th, and we trust a number of others who have not yet made the attempt, will also avail themselves of the opportunity.

A Wonderful Discovery.

For the speedy cure of consumption and all diseases that lead to it, such as stubborn coughs, neglected colds, bronchitis, hay fever, asthma, pain in the side and chest, dry hacking cough, tickling in the throat, hoarseness, sore throat, and all chronic or lingering diseases of the throat and lungs, Dr. King's New Discovery has no equal, and has established for itself a world-wide reputation. Many leading physicians recommend and use it in their practice. The formula from which it is prepared is highly recommended by all medical journals. The clergy and the press have complimented it in the most glowing terms. Go to your druggist and get a trial bottle free of cost, or a regular size for \$1. For sale by Barber Bros., Lawrence, Kansas.

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.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

Snelde and Dyspepsia.

A most remarkable cure for dyspepsia Wells' Health Renewer. The greatest tonic, best bilious and liver remedy known. \$1. Druggists. Depot Geo. Leis & Bro.'s, Lawrence, Kans.

Rough on Rats.

The thing desired found at last. Ask druggists for Rough on Rats. It clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, bedbugs, etc. boxes.

Skinny Men.

Wells' Health Renewer. Absolute cure for nervous debility and weakness of the generative functions, \$1. at druggists. Depot Leis & Bro.'s.

Buchupisiba.

New, quick, complete cure for urinary affections, smarting, frequent or difficult urination, kidney diseases, \$1. Druggists. Depot Leis & Bro.'s.

Topeka Topics.

Special Correspondence SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

The spirit of Topeka now is "peace and good will toward all men." It is too hot to be pugnacious. We are having a grand municipal fry and sizzle, and the "Revised Edition" does not contain adequate language to express our heated thoughts.

The State fair business is booming, however, notwithstanding the hot weather. Your townsman, George Y. Johnson, has his coat off and his shirt sleeves rolled up, and is recording more entries for exhibition at the coming State fair than there are chinch bugs in Missouri. The enthusiasm which prevails over the state in regard to this exhibition of Kansas products and resources is both gratifying and surprising. The most glowing anticipations of the State Fair Association will be more than realized if the week of September 12-17 brings us favorable weather. The preparations at the fair grounds are on an extensive and costly scale. A large force of men is at work, new buildings are going up on every hand, and all signs clearly indicate a big show.

Tom Anderson struck the key-note of local feeling in his communication to the Topeka papers recently. There is no antipathy that we can discover towards the Bismarck fair; hundreds from here are going to the grove, and our citizens confidently expect hundreds of Douglas county people to attend the State fair the following week. Eating peaches always makes one want to eat more, and seeing a fine picture creates a strong desire for beholding other works of art; so will be the effect of the various local and county fairs over Kansas; those who attend them will not be satisfied until they have visited the greatest and grandest exhibition of all, the state fair at Topeka during the second week in September. The railroad rates will be way down; General Passenger Agent White, of the "Santa Fe," assures us that it will be "cheaper to travel than to stay at home," though he does not as yet quote exact fares from any point. The various state reunions of that week at Topeka will attract many who might not otherwise come. Among the fraternities and associations which will re-une are: the Patrons of Husbandry, state horticulturists, farmers' alliances, hedge growers, wool growers and sheep breeders, and veteran soldiers and sailors. Secretary Blaine and General Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Logan have been invited to attend the reunion of veterans, and most of them are confidently expected.

The greatest perplexity of this community now is to know what to do with the crowds coming, but the committee on hospitality is an efficient one, and satisfactory arrangements will be made for the accommodation of all.

The continued hot weather may affect the agricultural display somewhat, but the greater part of the state west of us has enjoyed refreshing rains during the past fortnight which have revived the crops and placed most of them beyond the danger line. Surely our turn will come next and soon.

The exhibition of blooded stock of all kinds promises to be one of the finest ever seen in the West. Kansans will themselves be astonished to see the growth and importance which the cattle and sheep interests have attained during the past few years. A half million sheep alone have been added to the numbers in the state since 1880.

Among the best drawing cards of the state fair will be the trotting of Maud S. and St. Julien, and the twenty-mile race between Miss Curtis, of Kansas, and Miss Pinneo, of Colorado. It is believed Miss Curtis can win the stakes in a ride upon her native heath, since even Coloradoans acknowledge that the cause of her failure at Denver was her being unaccustomed to the rarefied air of that high altitude.

Thirty thousand dollars is "a good round sum, Antonio!" Yet it is about the size of the Kansas State fair premium list. Premiums are offered on apples, bulls, (corn, Dorkings, engraving, fruit, geese, horses, iron implements, jacks, knitting, lamb, machinery, newspaper work, oil paintings, pigs, quinces, rye, sheep, turbin wheels, upright pianos, violins, wheat, x-tra flour, yellow chickens, zebras (if exhibited), etc., etc., through the alphabet many times over and over. The aim has been to neglect no industry which exists in the state, and by liberal offers to encourage the establishment of new industries. But I have outlined enough features of the coming State fair to show that it is going to be a representative Kansas institution, and deserving of the patronage of every citizen in the state. Next time I will ride a different hobby, but just now this is the all absorbing topic in Topeka.

B. P.

TOPEKA, Kans., Aug. 11, 1881.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 16, 1881.

Flour—lowest to highest prices. 1.45 @ 3.70
Wheat—No. 1 fall. 1.21 @ 1.22
" " August. 1.20 @ 1.21
No. 2 fall, spot. 1.13 @ 1.14
" " August. 1.12 @ 1.13
" " Sept. 1.12 @ 1.13
No. 3. 1.07 @ 1.08
" " August. 1.07 @ 1.08
" " Sept. 1.07 @ 1.08
Corn—No. 2. 55 @ 56
" " Sept. 55 @ 56
Oats—No. 2. 37 @ 38
" " Sept. 37 @ 38
" " Oct. 37 @ 38
Rye—No. 2. 80 @ 81
Butter—range of prices. 15 @ 19
Cheese— 4 @ 9
Eggs— 10 @ 11
Poultry—chickens live per doz. 1.25 @ 2.75
Vegetables—potatoes per bu. 75 @ 1.00
Dried Fruit—apples per bu. 35 @ 4
" peaches " 4 @ 1.5
Hay per ton— 8.00 @ 7.25

Flour—lowest to highest prices \$5.40 @ 6.50
Wheat—No. 2 fall, spot. 1.24 @ 1.23
" " August. 1.24 @ 1.23
" " Sept. 1.24 @ 1.23

St. Louis, Aug. 16, 1881.
Flour—lowest to highest prices. 4.00 @ 7.75
Wheat—No. 2 spring, spot. 1.25 @ 1.30
" " Sept. 1.18 @ 1.19
" " Oct. 1.18 @ 1.19
" " Nov. 1.11 @ 1.12
Corn—No. 3 spot. 58 @ 59
Sept. 58 @ 59
Oct. 58 @ 59
Oats—Spot. 32 @ 33
Sept. 32 @ 33
Oct. 32 @ 33
Rye— 85 @ 86
Pork— 18.40 @ 18.50
Lard— 13 @ 20
Eggs— 8 @ 11

Live Stock Markets.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 16, 1881.

CATTLE—Receipts, 3,800; shipments, 2,423. Market was firm on good grades. Texans active; butchers and stockers dull. Leading sales were:

No. 20 southwest stockers. 634 @ \$2.85
23 southwest stockers. 833 @ 2.50
12 native shippers. 1250 @ 2.25
3 native cows. 1198 @ 3.25
2 native cows. 1375 @ 3.40
115 Texas steers. 950 @ 3.00
11 stockers. 850 @ 3.65
7 native cows. 1009 @ 2.85
21 stockers. 873 @ 2.90
68 Texas steers. 924 @ 3.25
22 Texas steers. 908 @ 3.30
6 Texas steers. 1180 @ 4.10
36 Texas steers. 1004 @ 3.50
37 Texas cows. 818 @ 2.85
72 Texas steers. 1012 @ 3.40
88 Texas steers. 1011 @ 3.40
79 Texas steers. 898 @ 3.35
107 native shippers. 1348 @ 5.25
19 Colorado Texas cows. 904 @ 2.60

Hogs—Receipts, 1,500; shipments, 209. Market active, range \$6.00 @ 6.30. Bulk \$6.10 @ 6.15.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 16, 1881.

CATTLE—Receipts, 2,200; shipments, 1,200. Native stock steady, fat cattle sell rapidly at firm prices. Range \$2.40 @ 6.00. Bulk \$5.40 @ 5.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,900; shipments, 1,000. Active and better. Range of sales \$5.10 @ 6.00. Bulk, at \$5.50 @ 5.60.

SHEEP—Receipts, 725; shipments, 450. Fair to fancy muttons scarce and wanted. Range of prices, \$3.25 @ 4.50. Bulk, at \$3.30 @ 3.40.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16, 1881.

CATTLE—Receipts, 4,400; shipments, 2,200. Strong and active at firm rates. No prime stock in market. Range \$2.25 @ 6.20. Bulk, \$4.70 @ 5.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 1,500; shipments, 3,600. Market steady and unchanged. Quality poor and market overrun with grassers. Range \$5.00 @ 6.80. Bulk, \$6.40 @ 6.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,700; shipments, none. Demand good and market strong. Range \$1.50 @ 5.00. Bulk, \$3.00 @ 4.00.

Lawrence Markets.

The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 15 @ 20c; eggs, 10c per doz.; poultry—spring chickens, \$1.50 @ 2.00 per doz.; new potatoes, 40c; corn, 38c; old wheat, \$1.00 @ \$1.10; new wheat, 95 @ 1.05; new oats, 30c; lard, 11 @ 12c; hogs, \$5.00 @ 5.50; 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.

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"A young friend of mine was cured of an insatiable thirst for liquor, which had so prostrated him that he was unable to do any business. He was entirely cured by the use of Hop Bitters. It allayed all that burning thirst; it took away the appetite for liquor; made his nerves steady, and he has remained a sober and steady man for more than two years, and has no desire to return to his cups. I know of a number of others that have been cured by it." From a leading R. R. official, Chicago, Ills.

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