

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Household.

VOL. XI.—NO. 6.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1881.

WHOLE NO. 496.

The Household.

Letter from Mattie.

Special Correspondence to "The Household."

The fear of losing my right to a place among you, dear friends, induces me to make the effort to be a little bit social this morning, but with this scorching hot weather and a little too much recreation over the cook stove during haying and harvesting, and a scarcity of that "good moral help" that A. V. advises us to hire, I lack the energy to interest any of you, I fear.

Why did you not give us some alternative in case we could get no good moral help, friend A. V.? your advice was very good providing it was practical, but it didn't help me very much. I think if you had traveled up into our neighborhood some of those hot days when I had my hands more than full of work and the mercury was creeping up to the top of the nineties I could have done the subject justice. I know that you started out with the intention of benefiting mankind, and I am willing to bestow all merited thanks, but I hope others can apply your advice more effectively than I am able to.

Bachelor, No. 2, I extend my hand to you in fellowship; we are glad to welcome you among us; hope you will come often and stay a good while and I for one will promise not to snub you unless you deserve it. But what in the world made you think I whispered such malicious things about you? No, indeed! There is an old adage concerning her who lives in glass houses, etc., and I am too well aware of the fact that I am homely myself, but I do not intend to pay you any compliments on your good looks on such a short acquaintance, but I know from experience what one's best clothes and a little fixing up will do.

I don't understand you; you say that I look quite young, and then you tell us about that girl that tried to court you, and leave me to infer that I am trying to look as though I was twenty-five, but you think I am forty. Is that it? or did you think by telling us your age you could gain our confidence and we would tell ours? If the latter is the case that shows your ignorance of women; they seldom tell their ages after they leave their teens behind. Just explain, if you please.

And so you think Mrs. Roser is a good cook? Well, you are a good judge, but you should have been to her dinner party, I think she excels, and especially when it comes to utilizing buttermilk. I hope she will invite you the next time; you seem to have a fondness for good things. You want to know what has become of Bach, No. 1; that is just what we all want to know, I suspect that he is like the prodigal of old, he has strayed from "The Household," and we hope like him he will return, and if he does we may possibly kill the fatted calf.

Sister Edith, we were glad to have you back again after months of absence; hope you will not stay away so long again; and remember if your diary seems old to you it will be new to us.

Myrtle, you have kept in the shade quite long enough. Some one will be taking your chair beside Mrs. Roser. Bachelor, No. 2, has taken the other. I mistrust you will have a select circle all by yourselves and maybe you will not want to associate with the rest of the family. Very truly, MATTIE.

OAKLEY, KANS., Aug. 1, 1881.

Old B. ch. Still Lives.

Special Correspondence to "The Household."

Dear Household, it is long, O, how long since I have taken up my pen to have a talk with the dear friends of THE SPIRIT. Poor health, journeying here and there, and absence from my old home where I keep pen and paper, are valid excuses for not writing often. I am moved to write now to the sisters of "The Household" to say how much I have enjoyed reading a book recently published by George H. Ellis, 141 Franklin street, Boston, on the "Duties of Women," written by Frances Power Cobbe, of England. It comprises six lectures, which were delivered in London and various other places to large audiences of ladies, who eagerly listened to the speaker as she urged upon them in strong and forcible language the special duties of women as wives, mothers, daughters, sisters, mistresses of households, and as citizens of the state. Miss Cobbe has been for many years deeply interested in what is called the "Woman's Movement," and has taken an active part in pleading for the higher education of women, for the admission of women into all the higher

as well as lower institutions of learning, for the protection of the property of married women, for the entrance of women into the medical and other professions, and into any kind of trade and business for which she has taste and aptitude. She has also advocated the extension of female suffrage in all matters pertaining to social reform and universal education.

In the preface of this book she remarks that "men, especially Englishmen and Americans, are, as a rule, wonderfully generous to women. Thousands of them labor for their mothers, their wives, or their daughters all their lives long; and the higher minded are full of chivalrous indulgence for all women. But, with all their kindly feelings, their good intentions, their readiness to labor and sacrifice themselves for women, men give us most rarely what we really want, not favor, but justice. Nothing is easier than to coax them to pet us like children, nothing more difficult than to persuade them to treat us like responsible human beings. Only a small number of them, it would seem, can yet be brought to realize that we have not only mouths to be fed and hearts to be comforted by faithful affection, but also brains to be cultivated, and wills seeking also, like their own, for the free use of whatever powers we may inherit. That a woman should really possess 'public spirit,' and that its exercise should be as ennobling to her as it is to a man,—this is a lesson which it takes most men half a lifetime to learn."

The above extract will give to the readers of "The Household" some idea of the tone and spirit of the book. A careful study of it would, I am sure, inspire us all with better thoughts of duty, with a more earnest purpose to become helpful to one another, with courage and resolution to do well the daily work committed to our hands, and with the firm resolve to build up such a fabric of character as will make us noble in the sight of God and man.

I have written this little word for the book in the hope that some of our sisters at least, will buy it and read it with the same avidity and profit with which I have devoured it. It costs one dollar. Enclose this sum in a letter to the publisher and the book will come directed to your address. OLD BACH.

We Must Educate.

An Essay Delivered at the last Annual School Meeting at Plumb, Kans., by Mrs. Hollingsworth.

We would think a parent cruel indeed who would deprive his children of food; the nourishment of the body, or of the parent who would refuse his child light and sunshine, the elements giving health and vigor to the body. Yes, we would consider him not only cruel, but base and ignoble, who would willingly deprive his children of the essentials of life, health and happiness, keeping their bodies dwarfed and stunted, unfitted, physically, to perform common duties of life, or to enjoy life's blessings. Yet how many parents do we find, while they would shrink from starving the body, think nothing of starving the mind, or depriving it, of the opportunities of acquiring knowledge, which is the light and sunshine of the mind. What sunshine is to plant life, knowledge is to the mind and soul of man.

An eminent author has said "There is nothing great on earth but man; and nothing great in man but mind." How essential then, that the greatest God-given attribute to man, or the greatest earthly endowment should receive training, culture, education. Take away from man his intellect, his reasoning powers and what does he become? simply a brute. He may possess the physical form of an Apollo with the strength of a Hercules; yet if his intellect be wanting, he will be but a herculean animal. "God created man in his own image," commentators tell us, not in the physical image, but spiritually and mentally. Then if man's intellect approaches near to the Creator, how much more nearly will the expanded educated mind approach him. As mind, then, is superior to matter, as the mental and spiritual powers of man are the priceless imperishable jewels, while the body is but the casket containing them, we must polish those jewels, making them to shine with brilliancy. While I would not urge less care for the body, or the physical being, I only urge more expansion for the mind. The demand then is imperative, and "we must educate."

Education then being essential the question arises, how shall we educate? Some still claim, even in our own midst, that we should have subscription schools, as in olden times, so that only those having children to educate may bear the expenses of schools, and not tax

bachelors and those whose children are educated, to educate other men's children. Evidently by most, however, the public school system has been preferable, providing a means whereby the high, the low, the rich, the poor, the intelligent, and the ignorant may all alike receive instruction, and be enabled to possess a good common education, which will fit them to perform, honorably and intelligently, the common duties of life. How then shall our public schools be conducted that the greatest benefit may be derived therefrom?

The first essential is interested patrons that may provide good buildings and necessary apparatus for a successful school. Secondly, we want good, efficient, interested and intelligent school boards who know and will perform their duties. In many of our rural districts we find the school boards consist of a body of the most ignorant and illiterate men in the whole community, who are, of course, not capable of knowing the requirements of a school, or of judging of the qualifications of teachers, consequently the schools fail. The third essential is good, earnest, faithful working teachers, who make the success of their schools the first consideration; who work with an energy and zeal that knows no failure. We have so many weak, inefficient teachers, so many whose souls are not in the work, but choose the profession simply as a means of support.

The teacher's profession is a high, a noble one, and should only be chosen by those who fully realize and appreciate its responsibilities. Again, I repeat, the patrons must be interested, must look well to the ways of their schools. What if the farmer who would select his most fertile ground and plant his choicest seed, yet after planting would leave his crop uncultivated, uncared for, what, think you, his harvest would be? perhaps tares and thistles. So it is with schools. We may build costly school houses, furnish money for their support and yet, the work is not done. If we spend no time, make no effort ourselves to advance the interests of our schools we cannot expect them to be successful.

How many parents visit their schools once a term? or indeed, I might say once a lifetime, unless upon extra occasions. Farmers plow, and sow, and till their fields, visit their fine thoroughbred herds of Percherons, of Durhams and of Berkshires, lest some of them may go astray or die, but never think of visiting their schools, where their own children spend almost half of their young lives, where influences are wielded over them which may lead them to happiness or to ruin, how many of you know which? And mothers! strange as it may seem to some of you, Kansas has placed upon us the duty of also looking after the educational interests of our children, and it is a duty we must not ignore. We must visit our schools, attend our school meetings, and labor for our children's intellectual advancement as well as to supply their physical wants, to provide them with food and clothing.

State News.

Fort Scott is growing up in weeds.

Spring Hill, Missouri, wants a newspaper.

Small-pox has disappeared from Enterprise, Dickinson county.

Junction City is to have a sale of fine blooded stock on August 6th.

One field of oats in Sedgewick county averages seventy-five bushels to the acre.

The Linn County Co-operative association have declared a dividend of 20 per cent.

The El Dorado branch of the Santa Fe opened up for business to Augusta last Monday.

Oswego will begin the erection of a new post-office building about September 1st.

Southern Kansas received a good soaking rain on Saturday last, which was badly needed.

The Bourbon County Fair association offer \$200 in prizes for best drilled military companies.

A man by the name of Anthony Fabra has been arrested in Garnett, charged with horse stealing.

More beer is being shipped into Pleasanton, Linn county, now, than before the liquor law went into effect.

District No. 76, Labette county, expects to begin the erection of a fine school house in about a month.

The Santa Fe has a reward of \$1,000 for the parties who tore up the track near this city two weeks ago.

Mr. J. T. Sampson last week picked two barrels of apples from one tree on his farm in Sedgewick county.

An unsuccessful attempt was made last week to burglarize two stores in the city of La Cygne, Linn county.

The Garnett Plaine dealer says there is a big dog at large near Garnett which is supposed to be mad, and yellow at that.

Newton gets rid of her sick and indigent by shipping them off to Wichita, to which the latter city objects strongly.

James Wilson became accidentally caught on a circular saw in a mill near Oswego, and sustained a dangerous injury to the abdomen.

At a shooting gallery in Osborn, Osborn county, a man by the name of Keith was killed by the accidental discharge of one of the guns.

A whole family in Ozark, Anderson county, was poisoned last week from eating rhubarb or pie-plant, which had been cooked in a tin vessel.

Noah Yoakum, a stock raiser who lives near Colony, Anderson county, recently lost twenty-one head of yearling steers from "black leg."

The shipments of freight over the Gulf road from La Cygne are evidences that a good deal of business is being done in that thriving section.

The coal shaft at La Cygne, Linn county, is down seventy feet and coal will probably be found forty feet lower. So says the La Cygne Journal.

The death of W. J. Byers, late county treasurer of Smith county, which occurred recently left a vacancy now filled by J. Rhodes per appointment.

The sugar works at Sterling, Rice county, have proven the venture so prosperous that they have been enlarged to five times their former capacity.

Mr. George Bideau, of Yates Center, Clay county, while working on a house recently, was seriously if not fatally injured by the falling of a scaffold.

The county attorney of Linn county has as yet made no prosecutions under the prohibition law, and says it has never been violated yet in the county.

A small field of wheat on the farm of W. T. Stevens, of Union township, Sedgewick county, yielded this year an average of thirty-six bushels to the acre.

The colored people of Oswego, Labette county, have been holding revival meetings which attract large crowds, and are the cause of a large number of conversions.

A gang of gambling thieves have been infesting Fort Scott and vicinity, using sharp gambling devices to rob unthinking people of their money. Look out for them.

Last week while endeavoring to throw some gear out, in the mill at Rossville, Shawnee county, Mr. Jerry Estes caught his foot in the cogs and had it severely lacerated.

Many of the cornfields of Riley county are about given over as in a hopeless condition, as far as yielding corn is concerned, but good fodder can be made by early cutting.

A county treasurer from one of the western counties went to Topeka to settle with the state treasurer. He paid in sixty-three dollars and drew out sixty-five as mileage.

The Salina Herald believes a few small manufacturing would do the city good, and takes the citizens to task for not showing a little more enterprise in that direction. Stir 'em up!

In a "free and easy" dance peculiar to Fort Scott, a hot young blood by the name of Mark Sexton, got into a fight and had his finger and lip taken off by the incisors of his opponent.

The Cowley county officials are accused of doctoring the census returns of the county by which about \$3,000 extra were put in their pockets. Their bones-men will probably be sued.

How is this for Coffey county: The Patriot says the county will harvest 2,500,000 bushels of corn at an average of fifty bushels per acre. It claims some fields will yield 150 bushels to the acre.

The Freeman claims for McPherson county a yield of one and a half million bushels of wheat. This is about one-third more than last year for that county, but the same average per acre.

Eighty-four thousand pounds of wool were shipped from Burlington one day last week and a little over \$20,000 passed into the hands of the raisers, who were principally Germans. Some thrift there.

J. K. Hudson, of the Capital, and a Topeka correspondent of the Kansas City Times, had a street fight last Friday over numerous articles concerning Hudson, which the correspondent had in the Times.

Salina last week had a fatal case of sunstroke. In the forenoon Mr. George Jacob Lay was riding over the town in his delivery wagon, as well as usual, and in the afternoon he was stricken down and died.

The Plaine dealer, of Anderson county has enlarged to a five-column quarto all printed at home. The Patron, of Johnson county, has also adopted the same popular size and shape, but has "patent insides" still.

A colored lad while swimming in the Missouri near Atchison last week attempted to swim the river and return, but became exhausted and drowned, after nearly drowning another boy, who was with him, pulling him under twice.

A man by the name of Adam Thompson, living on Fly creek, Labette county, was stabbed in the abdomen by a young man named McVeigh, last week, inflicting a dangerous wound. McVeigh left immediately for Texas, pursued by an officer.

The Emporia News has the following: "The farmers in this section have a dead open and shut on the corn crop, if Prof. Riley maintains his quarantine against the locusts and Vennor don't launch a frost on us before the middle of August."

Sedgewick county has 106,000 acres of corn now growing, and the Eagle says 4,000,000 bushels will no doubt be harvested, and that farmers of that section will make the most of it worth from thirty to fifty cents per bushel by feeding instead of shipping.

During the circus last Thursday in Fort Scott, the house of Mr. H. E. Cooper, near the city, was entered by burglars, while Mr. Cooper was in town, who got away with several articles of value. A reward of \$10 is offered for the capture of the robbers.

The Woodson County Post says: "We do not feel as though we are violating any confidence when we say that the Neosho valley will have the biggest corn crop this season, ever raised here. By Neosho valley we do not mean simply the bottom, but all the country it drains."

The Kansas game law protects prairie chickens from December 1st to September 1st, and quail from February 1st to November 1st. The penalty is not less than \$10 nor more than \$30. The law further declares that no person shall hunt upon another person's land at any time without consent from the owner. Nimrods fair warning.

Some young bloods and their fair ones paid a visit to the coal mines of Rich Hill, just across the Missouri line from Linn county, and the obliging miners who conducted them over the works surrounded them and held them in jeopardy till cash to the amount of two dollars was forthcoming, with which to procure the foaming lager.

The Sedan, Chautauqua county, Journal informs us that a good many cattle are dying in the southern part of the county, from the same disease which raged last year. It is claimed that infected cattle have been driven along the line just within the state, and from that source the disease has been communicated to domestic herds."

The Garnett Plaine dealer has this to say of the crop prospects in Anderson county: "A visit to the western part of the county last Saturday, convinces us that, notwithstanding the wet weather has injured the crops to some extent, there will still be more corn raised in that part of the county than last year, while the grass crop is just immense."

The east bound emigrant train on the A. T. & S. F. recently ran into a steer near Cedar Point, Chase county, throwing the engine, tender, two flat cars and seven box cars off the track, breaking the collar bone and back of a tramp, and injuring several others who were riding together in a car. The fireman and engineer received some cuts and bruises, but nothing serious.

Judge Stevens, of Johnson county, refuses to be a candidate before the district convention, and his county has decided to not meet with the judicial convention, thereby endorsing Stevens, who rightly declares that the judgeship should have nothing to do with politics. The other candidates, however, think differently, and Sperry Tucker, of Miami, and H. L. Alden, of Wyandotte, will hopefully try to beat the popular independent candidate, present Judge Stevens.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 3, 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.

Honley James, of Indiana.
 D. W. Aiken, of South Carolina.
 S. H. Ellis, of Ohio.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master—Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.
 Secretary—George Black, Olathe, Johnson Co.
 Treasurer—W. P. Popenoe, Topeka.
 Lecturer—S. J. Barnard, Humboldt.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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

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

From the Farmer's Friend.

THE PATRON'S PROCLAMATION.

BY J. EDGAR JONES.

Sound aloud the Proclamation!
 O'er and o'er,
 That the Patrons want a million
 Men or more:
 Men of solid sense are wanted
 For the grange;
 Men whose word of will and purpose,
 Cannot change;
 Men with coolness and with courage
 For the storm!
 Who will join us in our struggle
 For reform?
 Call the roll!

Who will cast his silly prejudice
 Aside;
 Who will bravely breast the billows
 And the tide;
 Who will try to raise the farmer
 From the mire,
 And will lift him from his bondage
 Even higher;
 Who will join us in our effort
 So to plan
 That the husbandman may equal
 Any man?
 Call the roll!

Who will join the march of progress,
 Hand in hand,
 With the brawn and bone and sinew
 Of the land?
 Who will struggle that the husbandman
 May gain
 What is his by right of nature
 And of brain?
 Who will break the iron fetters
 Of the past,
 And demand his just inheritance
 At last?
 Call the roll!

Have not toilers in the vineyard
 Right of birth
 To their portion of the bounties
 Of the earth?
 Are they not a noble army,
 Millions strong,
 Must they bow without a struggle
 To the wrong?
 Who will join his brother toilers
 In their fight
 For their heaven-established portion
 And the right?
 Call the roll!

Who will fling his narrow selfishness
 Away;
 Who will help the righteous movement
 Of the day;
 Who will cut the woven meshes
 Of the net
 That has made him but the plaything,
 Or the pet,
 Of the scheming politician
 And his crew,
 Who have used him as their puppet
 Through and through?
 Call the roll!

Then the farmers' wives and daughters,
 Chiefest charm
 Of the life that often crushed them
 On the farm,
 Who will join us in our seeking
 For a change,
 That her rights may be established
 Through the grange?
 Who will give them first position,
 Like a man—
 And will better their condition,
 If he can?
 Call the roll!

Who will march beneath our banner
 Till it wave
 O'er his form among the victors
 Or his grave?
 Who will work with thoughtful wisdom
 And with sense
 That despises selfish impulse
 And pretense?
 Raise the cry of independence,
 Loud and long!
 Till the world shall pause to listen
 To our song.
 Let the bugle sound the onset—
 Beat the drum—
 Who is ready for the battle?
 Who will come?
 Call the roll!

Co-operation.

Correspondence from Past Master William Maxwell, President of the Southwestern Co-operative Association, to the Patron.

To do good to the many is the principle upon which co-operation is based. That it does is practically demonstrated wherever it is conducted upon its own proper rules. To insure its perpetuation it is only necessary that its teachings be followed.

The first and most important is to decide each for himself or herself to practice it.

Then do not cavil over prices. You are buying from yourself; never ask for credit; and never buy an article from any other place of supply but from a co-operative source of supply. No matter what the present inducements may be, be determined.

No other source will supply and continue to do so at actual cost and ex-

penses. And whenever the supply is offered from any other source at less than that, it is only to decoy, mislead, disorganize and prevent co-operation. Don't be decoyed.

It can safely be asserted that those who have worked to introduce its principles and disseminate them and establish it in the United States, have not worked with a view of gain to self, else they would have been at other work. Their object is co-operation. And as safely may it be asserted that those who are working for it are in position and in business relations with commerce to serve the people who entrust them, and more to the interest of those to be served than any will serve them who are working to build up their own fortunes in the usual style of competitive business. Co-operation has placed them there.

In the city of St. Louis, as proof, we who are in co-operative work can furnish the consumers of barbed fence wire cheaper than the manufacturers dare sell it to the consumer, and cheaper than the regular jobber will; and cheaper than the retail man ever furnished, or than he can, and make any money himself. We can do this and still sustain the co-operative business and make a dividend to the consumers beside, if they will give us large enough business in that and other lines. Send individually or collectively, or, better still, start your retail co-operative stores and let them order in car load lots, such things as the neighborhood needs in sufficient quantities that give advantage in freights, and all that is saved, no matter how, is gain to the business; and whatever is gain to the business of co-operation is gain to the individual customers.

To learn such facts as these is part of a business education. Men learn them, and having learned them are benefited by the knowledge in ordinary competitive business.

The people, the consuming part of the world, must learn them, and having learned them, must practice upon that knowledge, if they would be benefited.

The whole mass cannot, however, occupy their time in each going into business circles where such facts are to be obtained. But they can have representatives in the places where it can be learned, and these representatives, who are to learn for them when they have been taught, can practice upon that information for the same people for whom they have been learning and give the consuming masses the same benefit of that information as if they had each learned it for themselves, provided the people, the consumers, will delegate to them to be their representatives in business in place of each trying to do business for himself; let him who has been taught for them, do their business. This is the way to get the benefit, for though they may each know all he has learned, they can not individually get the trade benefit that he or a single man can, who represents them in their collective capacity or in their aggregate business. It must be concentrated. No manufacturer or dealer can afford to sell a man shoes for himself, or for his family only, as cheap as he can or will sell to the same man if he will buy for a thousand families; but when it comes to be known to the manufacturers or dealers, jobbers, I mean, that the man is an established buyer for a thousand families, he can then buy one pair as cheaply as if he were to buy a thousand.

Co-operation is established and conducted in the light of these positive truths. These are truths sustained in practice. We bought a pair of shoes for \$1.80, single pair; had we bought a thousand the price would have been the same. Had we not been known to be a buyer on a large scale, the man would not have sold them to us at any price; the retail man will not sell the same shoe for less than \$2.60 cash. See prints, four and three-fourths, five and a half to seven cents is the price by the quantity. That at five and a half cents is such as is furnished largely throughout the country. What did you pay for it yesterday or to-day? Maybe five cents in some localities as a leader, to secure your custom; but seven, eight and ten cents in other places. Where the stock is mostly made up of that at five and a half cents it can all be sold very well at seven or eight cents and a good profit be made, though seven cents may have been paid for some of it; just enough that it can be said no one in town has any better brands than you see here. And besides the man can truthfully say I paid seven cents. And an article can be found so trifling and bought so low that it can be sold for five cents, retail, and money be made on it; and some get that to get the reputation of being the cheap house.

A factory sells wagons by the quantity to the jobber for \$40 and \$50; the jobber to the retail dealer for \$44 to \$55; the retail dealer to the individual customer, one at a time, for \$80, \$90 or \$100, depending on locality and the number he can sell in a year. So with everything. The larger the quantity one man can sell the cheaper. If he can sell one hundred wagons in the same time it would take to sell one, \$1 profit to the wagon pays him the same that \$100 profit on one wagon would pay. Give your co-operative men the custom in amount that makes them the equal of any other jobber and he will

get you these benefits; that is to say, he will make the profit the jobber or retail men gets, and you, the customer, will get all of that back in dividends; save enough to pay the actual expenses of the business. Confidence on your part, reader, sufficient to beget action, is what you want. You see the theory of co-operation is correct. But unless you crack the nut yourself by giving custom to it, you will perish with only the shell between you and the kernel.

Join the Grange.

There are many out of the grange whom, if you should ask to join the grange, would ask, Why? I can tell them why. To work for one another's interests, bear burdens, give testimony of its usefulness, grown to be better men and women. Grangerism is social, cumulative, economical, and an organization of any kind is indispensable to conserve its purposes. Without union of resource, little can be done or enjoyed, and all farmers are grangers in one sense of the word, and why have so great an animosity to the order.

Selfish persons seek isolation; the generous join hand in hand to do heavy work for the lost. Shirks dislike grangers, but still they will try to steal crumbs which grangers have scattered, or suck a little nurture from grangers' planting. They often excuse themselves by accusing grangers of faults they do not have to cover the real cause.

Grangerism is a characteristic which denotes a farmer from a railroad man, and its use to save the world a necessity. It would be wrong to nurse a grange hall for its own sake as it would be foolish to build a mill to conserve it itself. The grange is for work; as a means to an end; an army of conquest sacrificing itself to win.

It is every farmer's imperative duty to be a grange and to work in the grange and put all possible vigor into it that it may secure the farmers. Grangers are armies and every granger should enter the ranks for higher authority of the farmer and report for duty.

A Great Chicago Enterprise.

The laboratory for the manufacture of Electric Bitters is one of Chicago's greatest enterprises, giving employment to a large number of hands. The extensive sale already attained for this wonderful remedy is astonishing. Wherever once introduced and becomes known, it is almost impossible to supply the demand, because of their true merit—curing where others fail—and at a reasonable price (fifty cents).—*Ex.*

WESTERN

Farm Mortgage Co.,

Lawrence, Kansas.

MONEY LOANED

On Improved Farms at

LOW RATES OF INTEREST!

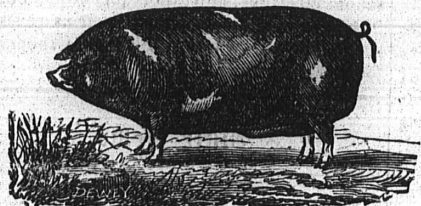
Money Always On Hand—No Long Delays

We will fill promptly all choice applications for loans upon improved farming lands on the easiest terms to the borrower.

Farmers wishing to make LONG TIME LOANS will save money by calling upon our agent in their county.

Central office NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, Lawrence, Kansas.

L. H. PERKINS, Sec'y.



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

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House of seven rooms to rent, on Mississippi street, between Henry and Winthrop.

J. H. SHIMMONS.

From the Western Rural.

THE PRAIRIE SCHOONER.

BY A. T.

Day after day, year in, and out,
We toiled at honest labor,
For want was always close behind,
With her compelling taper,
We had no home to call our own,
No hope to have one ever,
For rich monopoly always dams
The poor man's little river.

The men grew rich, for whom we toiled,
With energy incessant,
While over us they proudly held,
An arm that was puissant.
We saw their costly mansions rise,
In fair palatial splendour,
While toiled for life, in all their mills,
The feeble and the tender.

One evening when the skies were blue,
And May's sweet benediction,
Had served on winter's tenure cold,
A sunny lined evocation,
When pancies spangled o'er the grass,
And early roses budded,
And nature's breast with nature's gems,
Right royally was studded.

I looked on Mary's kindly face,
Aglow with tender feeling,
I marked the silver threads of gray,
Among her brown locks stealing,
I noticed with a father's pride,
Our children's swift progression,
With radiant health's unfaltering stride,
To manhood's fair possession.

Then as I looked my eyes grew moist,
And through my bosom stealing,
There came a secret, set resolve,
Nursed by the rich green prairie,
To leave the village of my birth,
The later, or the sooner,
And West for independence steer,
On board a Prairie Schooner.

At last the joyous morning came,
Our sails were all unfurled,
Our breeze, a team of spanking bays,
Might bear us round the world.
Our four fold keel began to move,
And with its very motion,
Our hearts leaped up, as leap the waves,
In summer's sunny ocean.

We reached the West, we struck our stakes,
We claimed our quarter-section,
We made a dugout in a hill,
To give us all protection.
We turned the rich green prairie down,
We simplified our living,
The wild jack rabbit of the plains,
His steak and sirlion giving.

'Tis ten years since—our pleasant home
Commodious and inviting,
Now stands among the apple boughs,
Our joyous hearts delighting,
And ever do we bless the day,
(Would we had found it sooner),
When we for independence steered;
On board a Prairie Schooner.

TEN TERRIBLE MINUTES.

One November evening a few years ago I had occasion to travel from Cannon street to Spa road station, on the Southeastern railway. It had been a cold, foggy day throughout, and there were comparatively few passengers. The compartment which I entered—a second class—had but one previous occupant, a stout built man of thirty-five or forty. He was attempting, with evident small success, to read a book, and he fidgeted around on his seat in rather a testy fashion.

Having a doubt as to the regularity of the trains on such an evening, I said, "I suppose this train stops at Spa road?"
"Spa road! Of course it does," said this gentleman, with what I considered unnecessary vehemence. "All these trains stop at Spa road."

"Don't thank me," he said a moment later. "I only answered a simple question—a fool or a madman could do that."

Here the train slowly moved off, and the speaker, whose face I had not seen, resumed his effort to read, muttering now and again an imprecation at the expense of the fog and the cold.

When we reached the glass dome of the Borough market, the train came to a stop and for the first time I found myself in a position to obtain a good view of my fellow-passenger. Hitherto he had obstinately kept his back or his shoulders towards me. Now he threw his volume down on the seat and faced about. He was, I have said, a man in the full prime of life. Rather over the average height, he had the broad shoulders, full chest, and nervous hands of an athlete. The impression which his features produced was decidedly unpleasant. Yet save for the eyes, which had a peculiar and indescribable glare in them, the face was not an unhandsome one.

"I did not know that we were so near to the Crystal Palace," he said brusquely.

"The Crystal Palace?" I said, in some surprise. "We are not near the Crystal Palace."

"The fog has affected your eyesight, my friend," was the reply. "Trouble yourself to look out of this window."

"Oh, that," I said, smiling. "You like your joke, sir, I perceive. The Borough market must feel flattered, indeed, to be mistaken for the Sydenham Palace."

"Borough market! Of course, it was only my joke," laughed my companion. But there was no mirth in the laugh.

He now took up his book again and made another attempt to read. Though he fixed his eyes on the page, and even now and again turned a leaf, it was quite evident that his reading was little better than a pretence. Indeed, it was so very dark in the carriage that to see the small characters in an ordinary volume was quite impossible. While he was thus engaged the train reached London bridge.

The moment we entered the station my companion, who had drawn near me, returned to his seat in the corner farthest from the platform. From this he gazed with evidently eager interest on the people passing and re-passing the carriage door. As at Cannon street, the number of these was not so great, and we were still alone when the train again moved off.

The moment we were outside the station a

change came over my companion. He threw his book on the floor and rose to his feet. Hitherto, I had, being preoccupied with my own thoughts, given small heed to him. Now, without knowing why, I felt myself fascinated. There was a light in his dark eye, an expression in his mouth which at once repelled and attracted me. "Have you been much of a traveler?" he asked, suddenly. He was standing with his back to the door watching me curiously.

"I have never been out of the island," I replied.

"Ah!" he said, "I have been everywhere—Italy, Russia, India, China, Timbuctoo, Ashantee—anywhere—everywhere. I have been near the North Pole and quite at the South."

"Indeed, you must be a very great traveler, sir," I said.

"I have never been to the moon. No man can be a great traveler who had not been there."

"Then I am afraid that with the exception of those famous heroes of Jules Verne, there are very few about."

"Just so, so! And yet a trip up above this detestable fog beyond the clouds, would be enjoyable. In a night like this it would be peculiarly so; don't you agree with me?"

"Not quite," I said; for my own part I'd much rather be at my own fireside.

"You would, would you? Look at that, taste that cursed fog."

He threw open the window, and certainly the fog which poured in was bad enough in all conscience.

"I grant you it is not pleasant, either for the eyes or throat," I said.

"I knew you would," continued my strange companion. "Anyone would be glad to get out of it. The man who could free you from it would deserve your thanks, would he not?"

There was a light in the speaker's eyes which I did not like, and there was a movement at the corners of his mouth the opposite of pleasant. While not feeling the least dread of him, I was yet not without a strong desire to reach Spa road. As bad luck would have it, while yet we had not made half the short journey, the train again came to a sudden stop. "Yes, he would be a public benefactor who could deliver the people of London from fog," I said.

"He would, would he not?" whispered my companion, earnestly. "Then I am the man." As he spoke he crouched down and looked up at me with a glare that made me start. He buttoned his coat and pulled up his sleeves as he whispered again, "I am the man. I can free you from these fogs—I can free myself."

For the first time the thought flashed across my mind that I was alone with a madman. I recognized now that the wild light in his eyes, that strange twitching at the corners of his mouth. I do not suppose that I am constitutionally more timid than most of my neighbors, yet at this moment I felt a cold sweat break over me, and I know that I looked eagerly out into the darkness, hoping that as now the train was slowly moving we were near the station. I saw only the thick fog and the feeble light of here and there a lamp.

Yes, the man was mad, raving mad. There could be no doubt about it. Only a madman could laugh the mirthless laugh which now came from his throat, as he drew two steps nearer me and hissed at me: "We shall travel together to the moon. Adieu to the fogs. Say with me adieu to the fogs."

I was now erect watching my companion intently, nerving myself for a struggle, which it was easy to tell was very near. I could easily see I was no match for such an antagonist. My hope was that he would hold for the few minutes necessary to reach Spa road, where plenty of assistance would be available.

"Your balloon would scarcely travel on such a night," I said, with affected indifference. "The atmosphere is so thick."

"Too thick! Do you think so?" he said.

"I certainly do. Consider the density of the fog. How could we possibly get through it?" "Well, there's something in that," he said sitting down. "Yet the effort is worth a trial. Yes, it is worth a trial."

He sprang anew to his feet and approached me. He threw out his strong hands and made a clench at my throat.

"This is how we begin, this is how I get the gas for the trip. I kill you first to give you a start. Then I start myself and follow you."

One shout I gave for help, but it was lost in the report of a fog signal; then we were swaying backwards and forwards in the carriage in a struggle which was literally for life or death. The madman's breath came hot on my face, his strong arm held me in a fierce embrace. There was a fierce joy in his eyes.

The foam was working out of his mouth, and his teeth gnashed angrily against each other.

Life is dear, and I felt no inclination to yield mine without a desperate struggle. I tore my antagonist's hands from my throat, and for a moment I forced him to act upon the defensive. I shouted again and again for help, and how I longed for Spa road no word can describe. The train was now running at a good rate, and I knew the station could not be far off. If only I could hold my own for one half minute, all would be safe.

Pausing in his exertion for a moment the madman suddenly quitted me. Just then to my horror the train rushed through my station without even slackening speed. I was in the wrong train and there was no hope for assistance till we reached New Cross. It was evident that my fellow passengers had not heard my shout for assistance.

Without a word of warning my companion again threw himself upon me, this time with a fury so resistless that I was borne to the floor.

"We shall go to the moon," he shrieked. "I have a knife—we can cut our way through the fog."

I felt myself helpless. My previous exertions had exhausted my strength, while that of the maniac seemed to increase with the struggle. Strive as I might I was utterly and entirely in his power now.

How slowly the train seemed to move. I believe now that it was going at a good speed, but it appeared to progress at a snail's pace. And how curiously vivid were my thoughts. I saw the home where I was expected, the kind faces waiting to see me. I wondered what they'd say when they heard of my death. I caught myself thinking how ugly was the mad man's eyes, and I even noticed the color of his necktie, blue, with white spots. I no longer felt any inclination to shout for help. To all I looked upon myself as dead. I even began to think of myself as a third person, and to lament, in a philosophical fashion, the ill fortune which cut off at the beginning of its career, a promising young man. Then I remembered that I owed a shoemaker for a pair of boots, and I pitied the unfortunate tradesman for the bad debt he had made.

While these and a hundred other thoughts were passing through my brain, it seemed to me that an age had transpired. In reality I do not suppose that at the outside more than a minute had elapsed since my unlucky fall. Suddenly, as in a dream, I heard the madman, who was seated astride my chest, hissing.

"We'll cut our way to the moon, my knife is sharp. Let's try it on my throat."

With curious deliberation he drew a strong pocket knife and opened it.

"All right, friend, eh?" he said laughing. "Now mind, do not leave the carriage till I have come up to you."

"I am swift," said I, and I declare I did not recognize my own voice. "If I go first, you shall certainly not overtake me, you start and I'll follow."

"Me start?"

"Yes, you're brave, stronger, and you have the knife, you must go to clear the way."

"Of course, I forgot that," he cried almost to my horror, so utterly was I surprised. "Of course, I forgot that," he cried again. "I must clear the way."

Still sitting on me he deliberately drew the bright blade across his throat. In another moment I was deluged with blood. At the same time the knife fell from his nerveless grasp. To spring to my feet, to seize the open wound and press the edges together was the work of an instant, though the sudden escape made me stagger. At the same moment we reached New Cross station, and a porter threw open the carriage door.

Fortunately, the self-inflicted wound of the madman did not prove fatal. Ultimately I heard that the blood-letting had a beneficial effect on his brain. I discovered next day that he was a most dangerous lunatic who had managed to escape from a private asylum.

To my surprise, when I looked at the clock at New Cross I found that the journey from London bridge had not taken ten minutes. They were certainly, the longest ten minutes I ever spent.

A Shrewd Dodge.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

James Elliott, Jr., and Michael Cleary were arraigned before Magistrate List July 20th, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses. Against Cleary there was no testimony, and he was discharged, but Elliott was required to find bail in the sum of \$600. Elliott's scheme to victimize was a shrewd one. On Monday, accompanied by Cleary, he drove up to the residence of Jacob Brown, on Snyder avenue, in a dilapidated wagon, to which was attached a horse that gave every evidence of being worthless. It was covered with mud, the harness was old, and the reins were improvised from old worn-out clothes lines.

Mr. Brown had a slight acquaintance with the men. He asked Elliott what he was going to do with the horse, remarking that the whole rigging wasn't worth more than five dollars.

"Wouldn't, eh?" queried Elliott, "why, man, you don't know what you are talking about; why do you know I wouldn't take \$100 for the horse alone. I tell you what I will do; I'll bet you \$100 he can trot in three minutes."

Mr. Brown laughed at the idea of the best making that time, and agreed to take the bet. The Point Breeze track was suggested as the place to test the speed of the horse. Here Elliott took the lines, and to Brown's utter astonishment that dilapidated looking animal made the mile in 2:30. Of course Mr. Brown lost, and paid over the money.

The complainant in the case heard yesterday was Mr. Wm. Falls, a butcher, living on South Broad street. He was victimized in a similar manner. Elliott wanted to sell the animal to him. Mr. Falls laughed at the idea, remarking that he wouldn't "accept the horse for a gift."

"You won't?" said Elliott. "Well now, there's where you are mistaken. That 'horse' is good for three minutes."

"Oh, no," said Falls.

"I'll bet you a hundred he is."

"All right; I will take you on that."

The money was put up, and the Point Breeze race course was visited, where the animal flew around, making the mile in 2:45.

The horse is supposed to be from New York, where it has won a number of races.

A man discovered that his wife had thrown his bottle of hair invigorator over the back fence, and broke into tempestuous speech, whereupon she tried to soothe him with kind words, and he interrogatively responded, with a smile: "My love, what is the difference between kind words and my hair invigorator?" She gave it up, and he said: "It has been remarked that 'kind words never die,' whereas my hair invigorator was sure to dye."

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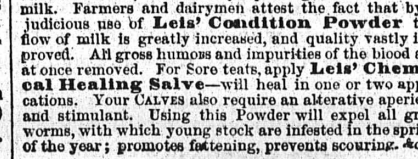
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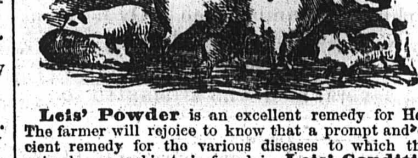
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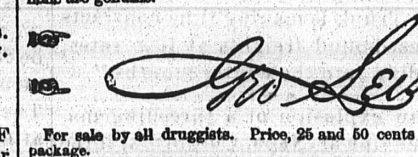


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TO ADVERTISERS: THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS is the best organ through which to reach the farmers of the West of any periodical published. It has a larger circulation than any agricultural paper published west of St. Louis. It also has a larger circulation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

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

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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. 3, 1881.

A FIRE occurred at White Hall, Michigan, with a loss of \$150,000 partly insured.

THE shipments of wool from Beloit this summer have reached thus far 250,000 pounds.

SEVERAL fires through Illinois, Iowa and New York aggregate a loss of about \$100,000.

COL. JOHN C. BURCH, secretary of the United States Senate, died in Washington, the 28th ult., of heart disease.

FOUR boys from nine to twelve years old robbed an old woman in one of the streets of New York last week taking \$150.

THE war among the eastern railroads continues to grow hotter and a considerable cutting of rates may be looked for soon.

TWO hundred lumber men in Ogdensburg, N. Y., have struck for higher wages, and on the 30th ult., severely injured several men who attempted to work.

A FRIGHT train was wrecked at Huntersville, Ohio, the 30th ult., and the fireman and another man killed instantly, while the engineer was seriously injured.

A DISPATCH from Boston dated July 30th speaking of freights says: "The Grand Trunk is making time contracts on west-bound freights at low rates, extending into the winter months."

By an explosion of a threshing machine engine at Napa, California, three men, Willis Grove, George Platt and Robert Davis, were instantly killed. Another man was slightly wounded.

A MOONSHINER called Tom Silver-tooth has been captured in Arkansas. He is a notorious manufacturer of "mountain dew," and has carried on his business in Baxter county for a long time.

A MAN named Charles Schliefer, in Philadelphia last Monday, after making a murderous assault on two or three persons, but without inflicting any injuries, committed suicide by blowing his brains out.

THE highwayman who was some time ago pardoned by president Hayes has been arrested in Colorado again charged with committing various crimes peculiar to the craft. He will get no mercy this time.

A MAN in St. Paul, Minn., recently went crazy after having a sunstroke and imagined himself commissioned to assassinate Gov. Pillsbury, after the manner of Guiteau. He was committed to the insane asylum.

GOV. CRITTENDEN, of Missouri, has offered a reward for the capture of the Winston train robbers of \$5,000 each, and \$5,000 each for conviction. This makes it an object for the officers to do their duty, and there ought now to be some movement towards affecting their capture.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

The growing interest manifested throughout the country on the subject of the improvement of our rivers is eminently right. There can be no doubt that the principle which underlies it is of the utmost importance in the national economy, but while all this is true and has had abundant illustration, sufficient to convince the most skeptical it is hard to bring the great mass of the people to the point where they will consent to act. They are too much inclined to shove the responsibility off on to other shoulders, and as a natural consequence the burden falls on those who, though they may be entirely competent to bear it, are not always imbued with the spirit which subserves personal to public interests. Hence, it would seem to be the safer plan by far to give the control of these matters to persons not only qualified but who will perform their duties conscientiously.

The next step proposed in this direction, is a convention in St. Louis this fall to consider the subject of improving the channel of the Mississippi from the mouth to the point where the Illinois empties in.

The estimated cost by competent engineers is about \$6,000,000, which, if properly expended, would give the river an eight-foot channel over the whole distance named. Considering the vast amount of good such an enterprise, if rightly carried out, would accomplish, Congress ought not to be slow in making the necessary appropriation.

If the millions which are squandered yearly on the unimportant streams of some of the states were applied instead on the great rivers which are capable of being transformed into national thoroughfares the good which would be the inevitable result would be inestimable.

THE SPIRIT is a strong advocate of the policy of river improvement, believing it to be a medium whereby much of the evil effects of exorbitant railroad tariffs may be avoided, and in view of that fact we have urged upon our readers the necessity of some intelligent action on the subject.

Both the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, we are confident, and the same opinion exists among men of acknowledged ability in river engineering and navigation, can be made available as transportation routes by the expenditure of a sufficient though not comparatively large amount of money. It is true the task is of gigantic proportions and will require for its accomplishment skill of no ordinary degree, but there need be no fear that men of the requisite ability will not be found. The nation is not so limited in her resources.

The jetty system has been tried successfully at the mouth of the Mississippi, and Captain Eads claims that it can be further carried out in the improvement of the main channel of the river. The mattress system is also attracting attention, and certainly a combination of these two ought to make effective work. As a result of such an improvement not alone would be the cheapening of transportation, but the constant fear entertained by those who live along the banks of having their property swept away by the floods, would be removed.

The convention at St. Louis can be made to consider both the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, should the people living in the valleys tributary to both of the great streams, wisely conclude to be represented there by delegates.

The convention ought to meet before the assembling of Congress, and our representatives be given to understand that the subject of river navigation is of somewhat more importance than a struggle for party power.

It is time that the attention of the government had been called in some such decided manner to the fact that the West is becoming a place of some importance. It has been all too long passed by in neglect and the bulk of the appropriations for improvement of navigation has been passed over our heads or stopped far to the eastward.

Give the West her rightful share and she will return the favor tenfold by advancing in prosperity at a more rapid rate, and proving to the world the vast resources which have long been lying dormant for want of the proper encouragement and assistance.

The attention of the government must be attracted to this need in some

way, and the convention idea is apparently the only feasible one at present, therefore, if there is any desire for action in this direction, by all means let us take some action and make our wants known.

We are strongly of the opinion that the outcome of the St. Louis River Improvement convention if properly attended by those who are interested most deeply, will result in untold good to the West, and if ever we intend to do anything, now is the time, and delay is but the father of failure.

TIME FOR ACTION.

Under the above caption the Western Rural says some good words which we copy. Intelligent thought on the vital subjects pertaining closely to the farmers life is what is more needed. The Rural says:

During these hot days, while the farmer is laboring to the verge of exhaustion in the midst of the harvest, or in preparation for it, it is a good time for him to compare his usefulness with other classes, and his success with theirs, to the end that he may ask himself why the man who is of the most use in the world should be the least prosperous. Men who have never produced anything in the world, or at most comparatively little, are rolling in wealth and luxury while the farmer has but his home, in the majority of cases, and not always that. He knows, and we all know, that if he had the proper share of the fruits of his labor, he would not be thus circumstanced, and that Mr. Vanderbilt and Gould would not be in possession of the millions which now make their fortune; and all in the world that the producer asks is his own. He does not wish the earnings of anybody else, but simply demands that he may enjoy his own. He has so long been the object of attack by high toned communism, which, like the lower grade of communism, seeks to prey upon the property of others and to appropriate and divide it, that he has almost lost faith in the administration of justice or the hope of securing equity.

When the ragged hoodlums of the city seek to enforce communistic doctrines, the police and the military are quickly thrown across their pathway, and in an extremity they are mown down with shot and ball. This the farmer recognizes as proper, and applauds the effort to stay the hand that would seize upon the property which another has earned and has the right to. But Gould and Vanderbilt have been engaged in just this same sort of illegal appropriation of others' property for years, and the law which sanctions the shooting down of the common communist, appears to encourage them, and popular sentiment calls them gentlemen and enterprising citizens. This the producer cannot understand, nor can anybody. It is all wrong, and it is not dignified by even a shadow of right.

It is this evident outrage upon the rights of others, that we and our readers have been battling for the last half dozen years. Victory has not yet perched upon our banners, but the day is beginning to break. Political parties are seeking to know what the farmer wants. But as we have said before, while resolutions are of use as showing that the politicians have heard the mutterings of the coming storm, they are never to be relied upon. Men alone can be depended upon in this emergency. Sift the characters and records of your candidates in every state and for every office, and vote for those whom you know to be all right. As said before in these columns, you can tell better about these things than we can, and have a better opportunity to ascertain the facts than we have.

A HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

At New York on the 2d inst., a man by the name of Daniel Shea, living at No. 9, Mulberry street, was assaulted by three thieves at his own threshold, and almost cut to pieces with a dagger.

It appears the thieves had broken into Shea's room for the purpose of robbery. Mrs. Shea, who was the only one there, made an outcry, which was heard by neighbors. Word was conveyed to Shea, who was not far away, and he started for the house.

At the street door he met the thieves and seized the first one. With an oath the thief attempted to shake him, but failing drew a long knife and plunged it into Shea's body. His two companions tugged at his victim, endeavoring to free the villain from his grasp but he held bravely on, his shouts for help mingling with the cries of pain as the knife was plunged again and again into his body by the merciless ruffian.

At the sixth blow, that buried the dagger in his side to the hilt, Shea sank exhausted on the sidewalk, but so determined was his grasp that the murderer, as he shook off his half-insensible burden and fled, left one of the sleeves of his blue flannel shirt in his victim's hands.

The three thieves fled together, but soon they separated, the man with the

knife ran along up Mulberry street, pursued by a large crowd and the police. He was soon captured. The wounded man was taken with the prisoner to the police station, when the latter was identified by the victim.

A surgeon dressed the wounds, which were six in number, each deep and dangerous, and the man's chances for life are few. He was hastened to the hospital. If anything was missing to confirm the murderer's guilt his sleeveless arm and missing sleeve yet held firmly by his victim furnished proof. He gave the name of James A. Wells, aged twenty-three, a plumber. He was committed to await the result of Shea's injuries. Detectives are looking for the two accomplices, who escaped.

OBITUARY.

Another old pioneer Kansas man has passed away "to that bonnie from which no traveler returns." General James G. Blunt died on the 25th ult. in the insane asylum at Washington. In 1859 he was chosen as a delegate from Anderson county to the constitutional convention at Wyandotte. During the rebellion he acted first as lieutenant-colonel of the Third Kansas volunteers, and afterwards was promoted to general, commanding a brigade of cavalry, with which he offered effectual resistance to Price in his advance through Western Missouri.

After the war he removed to Washington, where he became wrecked in body and mind and was committed to the insane asylum, where he died after several years confinement. He was a brother-in-law to Mr. D. G. Watt, of Lawrence.

The services over the remains of the deceased at Washington were very imposing, and were good evidence of the great respect and esteem in which he was held by all who knew him. His remains were encased in a casket covered with the American flag and conveyed to the depot by members of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The final ceremonies were performed at Leavenworth last Monday, at the residence of his son-in-law, Col. J. H. Gilpatrick, in the presence of a large number of people.

His death will raise many a regret in the hearts of hundreds of his old friends in Kansas.

MORE ABOUT OUR FAIR.

The Western National Fair association is growing daily more confident that the attendance this fall will be far greater than any previous year, and we can, to say the least, pronounce it as highly deserving of the most abundant patronage. The premiums offered to exhibitors are very liberal, and with the precedent of last year, when every cent of cash premiums was paid up, there need be no apprehension of anything different this year. If every county in the state would give the necessary support and send in their products, they will soon realize the benefit to be derived from these annual fairs. Bismarck grove offers unsurpassed facilities for the accommodation of visitors and exhibitors, and is well known throughout the West as the most beautiful grove in the country, and those who attend will not fail to be highly pleased with their stay. Give the Western National Fair a good send off this fall and make it a permanent institution of Kansas. In the years to come it may prove a medium of immense good to the state.

OUR PREMIUM LIST.

Do not by any means fail to look over our list of books offered to subscribers. There can certainly be no doubt that it is the best offer ever made by a newspaper. THE SPIRIT has more good articles on farm subjects than any other paper of the kind in the West. It is worth fully double the price and when besides getting the paper for the small sum of \$1.25 you get a standard literary work, you surely ought to grasp the opportunity.

Those, too, who are back on subscription will never have a better chance to pay up and renew to good advantage. Those to whom we speak who know themselves to be behind would do us a great favor if they would send in their money for renewal as we need every cent that is coming to us. We can afford to sacrifice considerable in order to make a good farmers' paper, but money is something we must have. If you intend to pay up and renew, now is certainly the "golden opportunity." Be sure and read over our premium list.

THE PRESIDENT.

Since last week the president has steadily improved, and his condition at the present writing is better than at any time since the shooting. An official bulletin from the executive mansion dated August 2d, at 7 p. m., says: "The president has continued to progress favorably during the day, and appears perceptibly better in his general condition than yesterday. A more natural tone of voice being especially perceptible. The appearance of the external wounds at the evening dressing was exceedingly good, that made by the ball is rapidly granulating, while the discharge from the deeper portion of the wound, which is abundant and healthy, comes through the counter opening made by the operation. The rise of temperature this afternoon is moderate and attended by no inconvenience to the patient. At present his pulse is 104, temperature 100, respiration 20."

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

AUGUST.

Well, this is August, a close, hot, sticky, long month. But it is the last month of summer, and is full of interest to all classes in town and in the country. With it, vacations usually end, and the boys and the girls are kept very lively in closing up and making the most of their holidays. They grunt and groan over the fact that they must soon return to their schools and studies, but it does them a world of good to grunt and groan.

Our friends in the country think much of August even though it has its dog-days and sultry weather. Their remaining crops of grain and fruit are all rapidly maturing, and they are anxious to realize the greatest possible returns from their season's work. On the whole we pronounce August a grand, good month.

THE TEMPERANCE CAMP MEETING.

On the tenth of this month will begin the great temperance camp meeting held under the auspices of the state temperance association, and remembering the large number of prominent speakers to be present, there remains little doubt that the attendance will be enormous.

The subject of the meeting is one which is of course of unusual interest to Kansas people and with the present hot conflict for and against the liquor law, the adherents of both sides will be anxious to know what it is proposed to accomplish or what there is new to be said on the old phase of the subject. We predict and trust the meeting will be grandly attended.

THE GREENBACK MEETING.

The crowd yesterday at Bismarck grove in attendance on the Greenback meeting was large and the great tabernacle was filled almost to its capacity and a deep interest was manifest throughout. A large number of speeches were made, the principal one being from Gen. Weaver who held the large audience in the closest attention for two hours. There is no doubt now of the success of the meeting.

A DISPATCH from Colorado says that a party of soldiers arrived July 27th at Santa Fe from Fort Stanton, and report that a dispatch was received just as they left, from Mescalero Agency, stating that these Indians, and a large number of them, are in arms, and that Monteggia and Roman Chiquita, chiefs, had left the agency and massacred two Mexican families living in Talarosa canon. No official information is yet received at district headquarters.

We omitted last week to notice the election of Hon. E. G. Lapham to the United States senate as successor to ex-senator Conkling. It was brought about by a caucus held with the consent of the Conkling faction, the nomination at last being made unanimous. Thus endeth the second lesson to the resigning senators.

It is not easy to find white horses in Arabia, although searches for such animals are sometimes made for Europeans who fancy that color for the fashion. President Grevy, of France, recently had a search made, and received the horses.

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THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY MOODY & DAVIS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 3, 1881.

City and Vicinity.

Don't fail to look over our premium list each week. A better chance to get a library was never offered.

MARY MATSON, from Kansas City, had her pocket picked at Bismarck grove. Her loss amounted to a railroad ticket and quite a sum of money.

Why don't you try Carter's little liver pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache, and all the ills produced by disordered liver. Only one pill a dose.

The local of the Journal wants to go down to Emporia to a party, but hesitates lest he should not be able to obtain his usual allowance of "sea foam."

COL. ED. R. SMITH, the energetic advertising agent of the Western National Fair, was in this city last Friday and shook hands with his numerous friends.

BACKACHE is almost immediately relieved by wearing one of Carter's smartweed and belladonna backache plasters. Try one and be free from pain. Price 25 cents.

The wheat in Wakarusa averages about thirteen bushels per acre. The corn is suffering for rain and from the attacks of a small insect which preys on the roots.

The house of Martin Meairs in Wakarusa was entered by burglars last week while the family were absent and cash and valuables taken to the amount of about \$35.

We have made arrangements with the Kansas City Weekly Journal whereby we can now furnish both that paper and THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS for only \$1.75, cash in advance.

THERE is considerable talk of having an equestrian race between ladies of Kansas and Missouri, the first race to come off at the Western National Fair, and will probably be some twenty miles in length. The lady which it is decided will represent Kansas is Miss Cricket Gill, of Beloit.

THE normal institute began its session in this city on Monday morning under very favorable circumstances. Thus far between sixty-five and seventy pupils have been enrolled with the prospect of a considerable increase before the session closes. The corps of instructors is of a high order and success is assured.

ABOUT the best band music that has been our pleasure to listen to was that rendered by the Manhattan cornet band yesterday (Tuesday) morning in front of THE SPIRIT office. The band has not only a good, but an unusually large selection of pieces which they render well. The boys are here furnishing music for the greenback encampment.

THERE is talk of having another railroad in Lawrence, and the subject was quite exhaustively discussed at a recent meeting of the chamber of commerce, but nothing final was done. At a subsequent meeting, however, resolutions were adopted favoring the proposed road, and asking for general action on the subject.

THE colored people of this city and surrounding country united last Thursday in a grand celebration of the emancipation proclamation. Miller's grove was the scene of the picnic, where some of the regular old-time speeches were made by a number of men, and in the evening Liberty hall rang again with their merry-making. They undoubtedly had a grand time, and one long to be remembered.

THE attendance at Bismarck grove during the continuance of the Methodist camp meeting was quite comfortably large, and the interest throughout has been in proportion. The closing services were quite interesting, and some of the sermons were full of deep, clear thought and powerful logic. The meetings hereafter will be looked forward to with many pleasant expectations of a most enjoyable time.

At the meeting of the board of education, Monday night, the city teachers were assigned to their several positions in the schools, and a good deal of anxiety which has been rampant for some time past, allayed. The length of the school year was fixed at thirty-two weeks, with two weeks vacation at Christmas. We are glad to say also that there appeared an inclination on the part of the board to look somewhat after the sanitary condition of the different buildings.

Douglas County Mills

The Douglas County Mills started up last evening, and in a few days hope to be in shape to accommodate and supply everybody with flour and feed. When the new warehouse is completed, a surplus stock of flour will be kept on hand, so that customers may not be disappointed should a short stoppage occur. These mills have the greatest capacity of any west of St. Louis, and have now in store the largest quantity of old wheat (crop of 1880) carried by any mill in the country between St. Louis and the Pacific states.

LAWRENCE, Kans., Aug. 3, 1881.

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.

Weather Report for July, 1881.

From observations taken at Lawrence, Kansas, by Prof. F. H. Snow, of the University of Kansas.

The month was dry, clear and hot. The high temperature of the 9th, 10th, 20th and 21st has not been equaled since 1874. Although the rainfall was only half the average, the corn crop is reported to be in excellent condition.

MEAN TEMPERATURE.

79.74 degrees, which is 0.91 degrees above the average July temperature of the twelve preceding years. The highest temperature was 102 degrees (on the 20th); the lowest was 57½ degrees (on the 28th). Monthly range, 44½ degrees. Mean at 7 a. m., 74.40 degrees; at 2 p. m., 89.92 degrees; at 9 p. m., 77.82 degrees.

RAINFALL.

2.38 inches, which is 2.20 inches below the July average. Rain fell on five days; there were two thunder showers. The entire rainfall for the seven months of the year 1881 has been 18.18 inches, which is 3.24 inches below the average rainfall for the same period at this station for the past thirteen years.

MEAN CLOUDINESS.

26.23 per cent. of the sky, month being 12.18 per cent. clearer than the average. Number of clear days, 22 (entirely clear, 4; half clear, 6; cloudy, 3; (entirely cloudy, 2). Mean cloudiness at 7 a. m., 26.77 per cent.; at 2 p. m. 34.84 per cent.; at 9 p. m., 17.09 per cent.

WIND.

S. W. 29 times; S. 17 times; S. E., 13 times; N., 11 times; E., 9 times; N. E., 8 times; N. W., 4 times. The entire distance traveled by the wind was 7,541 miles, which gives a mean daily velocity of 243.26 miles and a mean hourly velocity of 10.13 miles. The highest velocity was 40 miles an hour at 2 p. m. on the 10th.

MEAN HEIGHT OF BAROMETER.

29.098 inches—at 7 a. m. 29.128 in., at 2 p. m. 29.088 in., at 9 p. m. 29.079 in.; maximum, 29.314 in.—on the 2d; minimum, 28.761 in.—on the 20th; monthly range, 0.553 in.

RELATIVE HUMIDITY.

Mean for the month, 72.5—at 7 a. m. 83.5, at 2 p. m. 53.5, at 9 p. m. 80.5; greatest, 97.6, on the 12th; least, 34.6, at 3 p. m. on the 4th. There was one fog—on the 14th.

The following table furnishes a comparison with July of preceding years:

July	Mean temperature	Mean cloudiness	Mean humidity	Mean height of barometer	Mean wind velocity	Mean distance traveled by wind
1868	85.90	101.0	70.0	4.05	45.96	...
1869	75.22	93.0	47.0	5.05	53.33	...
1870	80.27	99.0	55.0	5.53	20.64	...
1871	80.28	103.0	60.0	7.30	49.79	...
1872	77.96	93.5	61.5	6.50	50.86	...
1873	77.90	97.0	62.5	2.38	30.54	...
1874	83.62	103.0	68.0	1.19	26.88	...
1875	76.63	97.5	63.0	6.00	54.30	...
1876	78.30	95.0	60.0	5.51	30.48	...
1877	75.18	99.0	54.0	5.76	32.04	...
1878	78.40	98.0	58.0	4.30	31.29	...
1879	79.14	97.5	62.5	3.66	34.90	...
1880	75.75	98.0	54.0	2.34	28.28	...
1881	79.74	102.0	67.5	2.23	26.23	...
Mean 14 years	78.80	98.5	59.6	4.31	37.47	...

The Temperance Encampment.

We understand that the committee of the state union, have their arrangements so far completed, that they can confidently assure the public that a rare treat is in store for them. Most of the speakers engaged, while new to Bismarck, are among the most popular and eloquent advocates of prohibition in the states they represent. Among them are Rev. Dr. Poulson of Alexandria, Va.; Rev. George S. Smith of Raleigh, N. C.; Hon. John B. Finch of Nebraska; Rev. John C. Pepper and Hon. George Woodford, of Ill.; Mrs. V. E. Lunsford, formerly Miss Dickerman, of Ohio; Mrs. Emma Malloy, of Ind.; Hon. B. P. Waggener, of Atchison; Judge Hanback of Salina; Hon. A. Williams of Topeka; J. J. Buck of Emporia, and other prominent workers. Gov. St. John will preside, and give the address of welcome on Wednesday evening, the 10th. The celebrated "Daly Band" will furnish instrumental music for the occasion, and Philip Phillips and son will have charge of the singing during most of the meeting. No charge will be made for admission to the grounds, except for teams which will be as follows: Single team, one admission, fifteen cents; for the day, twenty-five cents; double team, one admission, twenty-five cents; for the day, thirty-five cents; season tickets for the entire meeting, single team \$1.00; double team \$1.50. These tickets entitle holders to the free use of a stall for the day given. The Union Pacific will run extra trains at low rates, (about one cent per mile) for the accommodation of visitors. The annual meeting of the state temperance union, will be held Thursday the 11th at 10 o'clock when the question of further organization for enforcing the prohibitory law will be discussed. Let there be a grand rally, and such action as shall show that the temperance people "mean business." By order of executive committee.

The Methodist State Camp Meeting at Bismarck Grove.

Correspondence SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

On the whole it was a grand good meeting. The writer only witnessed the services of two days, or rather parts of three days, from Thursday noon July 28th to Saturday noon July 30th. Some sermons of great power were delivered; none that the writer heard excelling those of Dr. Jones, of Lawrence; Dr. Crone, of Joplin, Mo.; and Dr. Robinson, of Illinois.

The criticism of the papers on the brother who advertised the Topeka Capital were unnecessarily severe. The probability is if he had recommended the papers that so unmercifully criticised him they would have seen it in a different light. "And if—!" said the farmer. It is a notable feature of this camp meeting that as in my case many come to stay a day or two or three and leave, so that the

population of the tented part is somewhat transient. Lawrence has been very well represented this time, yet the turnout from Lawrence has never been at Bismarck as it was at the first camp meeting a few years since at Sigel. Then all Israel was there and some of the Philistines. It is likely that the gate fee after all keeps the masses away. It is probably the best possible way to meet the necessary expenses of police service etc., but it will take time to educate the people to it. It at John's baptism it had been written "then went out to him all Judea, and all the region round about Jordan" and were admitted at five cents a head for persons and ten cents each for horses, the admission fee idea would have been more familiar to the masses. Let us have peace and get used to the "charges" as soon as practicable. J. W. CLOCK.

Grant Township News.

Editorial Gleanings and Observations. We are informed by residents of Grant township that the corn crop there will be the largest that section has ever known. The late rains have been of the greatest benefit to the growing corn, and came just in "the nick of time" to insure a monster yield. It is all laid by in good order and now awaits nothing but harvest time.

Mr. J. Q. Adams tells us that notwithstanding his wheat crop this year has been quite small, averaging only about thirteen bushels per acre to thirty or forty in other years, he will plant the large per cent. of his land the coming fall in the same cereal. We are inclined to think that such enterprise and perseverance as shown by Mr. Adams is bound to be profitable. There is nothing like stick-to-itiveness.

One of the most prospering farms it has been our good fortune to see is the one on Mud creek owned by Mr. Tuthill, of this city, and occupied at present by his brother-in-law, Mr. J. J. Bone, who is recently from New York state. It contains several hundred acres and the grain is all in the finest condition. We saw the fine new frame residence on the hill long before we had come near, and our mental exclamation immediately was "there is a prosperous farmer," and we flatter ourselves we were right. The barn is the old exposition building of the Douglas County Fair association, and makes as good a building for that purpose as a \$2,000 structure would, and Mr. Bone told us he got this much cheaper. Mr. Bone has been in this state but a little over a year, but the large amount of energy that he has brought with him is already yielding satisfactory fruits, notwithstanding the recent severe winter. We hope he and his family will remain with us permanently.

By Way of Comparison.

Our friends in the country are availing themselves of every opportunity to learn the relative merits of the different entertainments at Bismarck grove during the remainder of the season as they naturally desire to attend the best and many are so situated that they find it absolutely impossible to attend all. To all such we submit (without in the least detracting from any of the others, as all will prove excellent entertainments) our preference (and it is the preference of nearly all unprejudiced persons who have learned the different attractions) is for the grand musical jubilee, which has the advantage this year for many reasons.

Perhaps the mention of some of the attractions which we possibly may not have made before will enable our readers to decide for themselves. In the first place the new and novel manner in which it has been introduced and the entire novelty of its attractions here in the West insures a large attendance; then the appearance twice during each concert of such world-renowned personages as Mlle. Maria Litta, the celebrated soprano soloist, Mlle. Emma Mabella, the famous contralto soloist, Mlle. Julia Manta, the unequalled violin soloist, Mr. Emil Liebling, the eminent pianist, Mr. George Froderick, the distinguished basso soloist, Mr. Charles Knorr, the tenor soloist and Prof. Steffenson, the accompanist complete attractions not to be resisted when we consider that a chance to hear all these artists for such a small admission fee will probably never be again given. Then again, those choruses—but want of space prevents further comment.

A Good Thing.

Mr. M. B. Hall, general Western agent for the Hand Book of Domestic Hygiene and Rational Medicine, gave THE SPIRIT office a pleasant call on Monday.

The book he represents is without doubt one of the very best of its kind, and Mr. Hall deserves a liberal patronage.

The author of the work, Dr. J. H. Kellogg, is recognized by professional men as a gentleman of very marked ability.

The following from the medical director of the United States army is only one of the many testimonials in praise of the book and its author:

Dr. J. H. Kellogg is a graduate of Bellevue Medical College, New York city. He is well known as a physician of great skill and high attainments, having already a national reputation.

It gives me great pleasure to say that in my acquaintance with him I have been deeply impressed with his energy and ability and the great amount of his professional attainments. His skill in diagnosis and treatment of disease is remarkable, and his acquirements in and out of the profession are simply marvelous.

R. MURRAY, M. D.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 5, 1880.

Marriages.

The following is the list of marriage licences issued by the probate judge of Douglas county Kansas, for the week ending August 2, 1881: COFFIN—MARCKS.—Charles T. Coffin to Lillie Belle Marcks. Both of De Soto. Married by A. H. Foote. HIDDLESTON—FITZWILLIAMS.—Joseph J. Hiddleston to Florence B. Fitzwilliams. Both of Eudora. WOODWARD—JENTRY.—James W. Woodward to Sarah E. Jentry. Both of Lawrence.

Programme at Bismarck Grove for the Remainder of the Season.

The National Greenback Camp Meeting commences August 1st and closes August 6th. For circulars and particulars address the secretary, Charles S. Davis, Junction City, Kansas.

The Fourth Annual Grand National Temperance Encampment commences August 10th and closes August 17th. For particulars address the secretary James Troutman, Topeka, Kansas.

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.

The Western National Soldiers' and Sailors' Reunion commences on September 20th and closes on September 23d. Programme of exercises and any information desired will be forwarded on application to R. J. Borgholthaus, secretary of executive committee, Lawrence, Kansas.

Free of Cost.

Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, asthma, bronchitis, etc., is given away in trial bottles free of cost to the afflicted. If you have a severe cough, cold, difficulty of breathing, hoarseness or any affection of the throat or lungs by all means give this wonderful remedy a trial. As you value your existence you cannot afford to let this opportunity pass. We could not afford, and would not give this remedy away unless we knew it would accomplish what we claim for it. Thousands of hopeless cases have already been completely cured by it. There is no medicine in the world that will cure one-half the cases that Dr. King's New Discovery will cure. For sale by Barber Bros.

A Reno correspondent to the Leavenworth Standard says: "The wheat crop in this vicinity was nearly a failure, only a few pieces going as high as ten bushels, and many fields not worth cutting. Oats are the best for several years, and flax is good in quality and a fair yield, making from six to twelve bushels per acre. Corn is suffering greatly for rain, and unless it comes soon will be light. Hay is good and much of it is being saved. This is a good wheat region, and a great deal was shipped from here last season."

Notice.

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

A Galveston negro, on returning disgusted from an incursion into the interior of Texas, was asked, "Didn't you receive any offers to pick cotton?" to which he replied, "Yes, such as dey was. A man offered me one-third of de amount I picked, an' when I looked at de field I seed plain for myself dat when it was all picked it wouldn't amount to a third, an' so I jus' let' for home."

EVERY woman who suffers from sick headache and who dislikes to take bitter doses should try Carter's little liver pills. They are the easiest of all medicines to take. A positive cure for the above distressing complaint, give prompt relief in dyspepsia and indigestion, prevent and cure constipation and piles. As easy to take as sugar. Only one pill a dose. 40 in a vial. Price 25 cents. If you try them you will not be without them. For sale by Barber Bros.

A man who had several nieces tried to impress them with the idea that every woman should have either a trade or a profession. "You are quite right, uncle," said the belle of the flock. "Am I?" responded the old gentleman. "And pray, Miss Gabriella, what profession do you intend to choose?" "Well, uncle," answered Gabriella, "I'll be a professional beauty!"

No Good Preaching.

No man can do a good job of work, preach a good sermon, try a law suit well, doctor a patient or write a good article when he feels miserable and dull, with sluggish brain and unsteady nerves, and none should make the attempt in such a condition when it can be so easily and cheaply removed by a little Hop bitters. See other column.

Given Up by the Doctors.

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

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.

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.

A Painful Death.

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

Gamboge Stock Powder

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

Agents and Canvassers

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

Original Mamasuke Liniment.

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

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS.

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

USE LEIS' BLOOD AND LIVER PURIFIER.
Life giving Principle.
PURELY VEGETABLE.
A Preventative for Chills, Fever and Ague.
A SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.
For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.
Sole Proprietors,
Leis Chemical Manufacturing Co.
LAWRENCE, KAS.

Bailey, Smith & Co.,
UNDERTAKERS
—AND—
FURNITURE DEALERS

Have a large assortment of all kinds of Furniture, Mattresses, etc., at lowest prices.
Undertaking a Specialty.
Metallic and Wood Cases and Coffins in great variety. Burial Robes, etc., always on hand. We have a fine new Hearse. All orders promptly attended to day or night.

190 Mass. Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

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James R. Johnson, Proprietor.
Low Prices and Good work.

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

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Pictures Taken in the Latest Styles!
Call and Examine Specimens!
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ENGRAVER.

A Large Line of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.

No. 59 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas.
Formerly with H. J. Rushmer.

THE FAMILY SHOE STORE!
The Place to Buy Your Summer Shoes!
LARGE STOCK!
LARGE ASSORTMENT!
PRICES LOW!
R. D. MASON, Agent.
Everybody knows where the Family shoe store is.

Horticultural Department.

Vegetable Physiology.

T. J. Burrill, in Indiana Farmer.

All know that plants imperatively require water for their life processes; but few persons have an adequate conception of the vast amount of fluid which ordinary plants absorb under the ordinary conditions of healthy vegetation. Until quite recently a few thorough and reliable investigations had been made. The older ones of Dr. Hales, of England, have been often enough quoted, but they have had little or no effect on practical cultivation. Now, however, fresh attention has been called to the matter, and scientists have found very remarkable and astonishing facts connected therewith. It is quite time that those whose business it is to grow useful plants (crops) should know these facts, and profit by the results obtained.

Through many experiments the writer has become familiar with the evidence of the prodigious amount of water taken in by roots and thrown off through the leaves in the form of vapor; but with this evidence at first hand and often confirmed, the wonder never ceases, and the question, can it be true? is constantly arising. There can, therefore, be no surprise if the readers of what follows are skeptical and demand further evidence before permitting themselves to believe the statements made. It is to be wished this may be the case on the part of some whose careful habits of thought will lead them to experiment for themselves. This is easily done. One plan is as follows:

Take any plant grown in a small pot and carefully repot it with good soil in an impervious vessel, such as a tea or coffee cup, a glass goblet or jelly glass, or anything larger of glass or glazed earthenware. Allowing the roots to become well established in their new home by a week's delay, insert a half-inch tube of tin or glass in a hole in the soil; cover the latter with writing paper neatly fitted around the edges of the "pot" and stem of the plant, and over this run a mixture of equal parts of melted tallow and resin, forming a cover through which there can be no escape of water. The short tube now furnishes the means of supplying the water needed to the plant. It must be corked when not in use. With this arrangement, it is easily perceived that any loss of weight by the pot must be from the water taken up by the roots, sent upward through the stem and given to the air in form of vapor. Practically, this exhalation takes place through the leaves in most plants, and by measuring the leaf surface, we readily arrive at the amount given off from any given area. We have now only to keep the plant in the ordinary conditions of healthy growth, and by weighing after watering, and again at various intervals, to determine the amount of water absorbed by the roots and transpired by the leaves. The same process may be adopted for a larger plant, using a larger vessel of any impervious substance. Florists' unglazed pots will not answer, unless made impervious to water by suitable coating. The increase of weight of the plant by assimilation, being comparatively very little, may be neglected.

The amount of water proved in this way to be given to the air by plants, is as previously stated, surprisingly great. During clear summer weather an average for ordinary thin-leaved plants is about one and one-fourth ounces per day of twelve hours for each square foot of leaf-surface. About one-fifth as much under similar circumstances is exhaled during the night (twelve hours), making one and one-half ounces each twenty-four hours per square foot, leaf-surface. This result is reached by Dr. Anders, of Philadelphia, and is verified by my own experiments.

But, from these averages, there are many very marked deviations. Plants with thin, flat leaves transpire four to ten times as much as those with thick, succulent ones. All plants transpire most in clear weather and in a dry atmosphere in motion. Everything that tends to favor ordinary evaporation within certain temperatures, increases transpiration, but the latter may proceed to some extent in an atmosphere saturated with moisture. Dew on plants is very frequently from this source, and not a condensation from the atmosphere as it may be at other times. A little experiment here is of much interest. Place a glass vessel of any kind over some young plants of corn obtained by growing the seed in a pot or box. In a little time (a few hours at the most) shining drops of water may be seen at the points and along the margins of the young leaves, and closer examination will show that it issues from the terminal ends of the leaf veins. A piece of wire or flattened iron stuck up by the side of the leaves remains dry, further showing it is not condensed on the leaves from the air. Not unfrequently "dew" is thus formed during the day time in open but shady places, when the air is quite moist, so that evaporation is not too rapid. We thus see that the water

given off by the leaves of plants is not due to simple evaporation, however much this facilitates the process. There are physiological forces at work, subserving the necessities of the plants.

In order to appreciate the wonderful activity of vegetation in this respect, we must further apply the results obtained. A small geranium with 25 leaves, averaging three inches across, transpiring one and a half ounces per square foot of leaf-surface in twenty-four consecutive hours, throws into the air during this time four and a half ounces, or more than one-fourth of a pint of water. A good sized stalk of corn, with an evaporating surface of 21 square feet, similarly gives to the air two pounds or one quart of pure water every day. With three such stalks to the hill, and hills four feet each way, there would thus pass into the atmosphere each 24 hours of favorable summer weather, the enormous and apparently incredible amount of 8,167 quarts (64 barrels), or eight tons of water per acre! One large forest tree transpires about the same amount as this acre of corn, and an acre of forest five to ten times as much!

Pruning Deciduous Trees.

From the Western Homestead.

As a rule, the less shade trees are pruned the better. Nature will form a better top and a more harmonious tree in all its parts than art. Severe pruning is no longer practiced even in the fruit or orchards by our best horticulturists. The custom that formerly prevailed of making top-shaped, ovate, and other fantastic tops is no longer regarded as good taste. If you want a tree with a low spreading top, plant one that grows that way. If you want an ovate or pyramidal top, plant a tree that will make such a top, but do not attempt to force trees to assume different forms from those which nature gives them. Each tree treated in this way is a standing lie, and proclaims to the passer-by the folly of its owner.

The true idea is to make each species assume as nearly as possible the typical form of that species. To do this, some pruning is sometimes necessary. If the trees are not crowded, if each one has room enough for the air and sunlight to have free access to it on all sides, it will approximate its typical form. Where the lower limbs are in the way, of course they must be sacrificed, cut; where they are not, leave them and you will have a finer and more thrifty tree. If a limb, as is often the case with the elm in our dry soil, extends beyond the rest, absorbing the strength and destroying the symmetry of the tree, it should be cut back while yet small.

The soft maple often throws out limbs that have no firm attachment to the body, and will sooner or later split off; these should be removed while small. The idea of cutting back the top of a soft maple, or any other tree, to prevent it from becoming top-heavy, is fallacious; it relieves from time to time, but makes it worse afterwards. If a soft maple, as some of them do, breaks bodily, and continues to do so, it is better to remove and plant another in its place. Severe pruning lowers vitality of any ordinary tree, making it less able to bear the drought and heat of the summer, and the cold of winter, and leaving it an easy prey to borers and other noxious insects.

As a strong man is able to resist disease, so a vigorous tree is able to resist the attacks of its enemies, while a feeble one succumbs. So far as possible all limbs should be removed while small. It is rarely necessary to cut a large limb from a tree that has been properly cared for.

We clip the above from The Prairie Farmer, which coincides with what we have been teaching for the last thirty years. Why persons will continue cutting off the tops of their shade trees, to make them grow more stocky and symmetrical, is strange, when every day's experience proves its fallacy. How often do we find the most natural and beautiful trees disfigured and ruined, in our own city by this heedless practice.

Our experience and observation agrees so perfectly with the above article, that we copy it entire, and hope our readers will preserve it and read it over often and ponder its contents well before they go to pruning any kind of a tree to make it conform to their notion of how it should be.

Manuring Grape Vines, etc.

From the Prairie Farmer.

We notice that all writers giving instructions for growing grape vines and small fruits in the Eastern states, invariably recommend heavy manuring and deep cultivation before planting the vines or other fruits, and to keep the vines afterward well manured; and that many writers recommend thorough manuring on the rich virgin soils of our Western and Southern states. A somewhat exhaustive article lately in Vick's Magazine, says: "The vine is called a gross feeder, and, unless on new and virgin soils, it is best to make ample preparation by heavy manuring as well as by deep tillage before planting." Now our

experience has been, here in the West, that when we have planted grape vines after these directions, on any kind of soil, we have invariably had them all killed out by the following winter, except, perhaps, some of the very hardiest "iron clad" varieties, except in such cases as we had covered the roots, late in the fall, well out of frost, with soil, but have had little or no trouble with vines killed in this way when the soil was not manured before planting.

Our first costly lesson in this was learned from planting two rows of costly Delaware vines, about 300 feet long. These rows ran across a spot where there had been a stable many years before, and the manure left to rot. The vines all grew finely, very rank where the manure was. The next spring the roots of the vines were found entirely dead so far as the manure extended; the others were uninjured, and have grown finely ever since.

We have found the same trouble with nearly all other small fruits, except currants and gooseberries. When we have manured raspberries and blackberries, on moderately good corn land, have grown great rank, pithy canes, spongy and porous, and very easily destroyed by cold. Strawberries with us, on very rich soil, or thin soil highly manured make great coarse plants with very large leaves, subject to rust and scab, and give but very little, very poor fruit. Therefore we say, when planting fruits of any kind in the West and South, use no manure, except it be on the very poorest of soils, and even then enough manure to bring it into good condition should be applied the spring preceding planting, and some hoed, but not exhaustive crop, grown on the land the summer before planting.

If land to be planted in fruits is so poor that it would not produce more than half a crop of corn, we should say plant without first manuring, cultivate thoroughly, and then if the plants do not show sufficient vigor, stimulate by surface manuring, until you reach the desired degree of vigor. We are inclined to think that more fruit plants and trees, and crops of fruit, have been lost in the West from over manuring than from any other cause. Our fiercely hot, dry summers, with the help of heating manures, are able to burn up and too highly stimulate anything but the coarsest, rankest weeds. Then, plant as a rule, without manure, cultivate thoroughly, and manure only when needed.

A Russian Mulberry for the Western Plains.

From the Rural New Yorker.

On the bare Western plains, so different from the forest burdened East, an interest is felt in every tree and sort of tree that can be made to live and grow. Even the contemptible poplar and willow sorts that are a little more enduring or available than the genus in general, have been hailed with hopeful delight as giving promise of the needed shelter and material so badly wanted. Mr. G. F. Clark, of Beatrice, Nebraska, sends an interesting account of the promise of serviceableness afforded by a sort of mulberry brought by the Memonite immigrants from similar arid plains in Russia—the steppes of the Volga, in latitude about forty-nine degrees. There this mulberry is the best source of wood for farm supply, and so valuable and indispensable that the new settlers brought along seeds which grow well and, like other sorts of mulberry, very rapidly when young. The full height of the species is claimed to be about forty feet. As in other mulberries, too, the leaves of the seedlings vary in being more or less lobed; some of these are cut as much as those of any oak, and these varieties are propagated as trees for ornament as well as use. They will, no doubt, make pretty lawn trees, for the foliage and figure of all sorts of mulberry trees in unbroken health are pleasing. The fruit is said to be edible and good, but the pale mulberries are generally inferior both in size and flavor to choice specimens of the dark sorts.

Mr. Clark thinks this Russian mulberry is not of the alba species. London describes a mulberry native on the steppes as Morus Tartarica, but thinks it only a geographical variety of alba, having variously scalloped leaves and reddish fruit of no very good flavor.

Mulberry wood is very durable, although apparently open-grained and soft. Botanically it is cousin to the Maclura, or Osage Orange, also a very durable wood, and also having fleshy, yellow roots, soft but tough. Undecayed mulberry wood was found by Mr. Layard in the ruins of Nineveh, and mummy cases of the same wood are seen in the museums, still sound and fresh to the very chips. This durability renders the trees, even though small, very useful to farmers for stakes and posts, and the rising interest in silk-worm feeding gives additional interest to them, especially to varieties of M. alba, the leaves of which are thinner and finer than those of other species, while the trees can generally be grown, like select sorts of these Russian varieties, quite easily from cuttings, set out in spring like cuttings of currant or willow.

Garden work for August.

From the Western Homestead.

Garden work for this month differs but little from that of last month, except budding the different varieties of fruit, as the cherry, apple, pear and peach. They come in about the order named. The peach as late as it can be done is better than early. Choose a cloudy day unless you are an experienced budder, then it makes but little difference if the bark slips well. Take good thrifty shoots with well developed buds, use the middle buds and reject the buds of the end and base, as they are not usually well developed. It is a good plan to pinch back the terminal buds of the shoots you intend to select the buds from in season, so they will develop sooner, so you can commence budding earlier and with better success. Keep down the weeds and let none go to seed, if they cannot be kept down with the hoe and plow, you will have less work to do next season.

Late potatoes should be kept clean but should not be plowed deep enough to disturb the roots, or it will very much injure your crop.

Cabbage should be frequently plowed and hoed, in fact it cannot be worked too much if you want fine heads and tender cabbage.

Earth up celery. Sow endive. The Black Spanis hand rose colored radishes may still be sown. Save garden and flower seeds as they mature. It is best to gather the seeds before they are too dead ripe and cure them in the shade until they are dry and then pack them in tight paper bags, each package labeled the kind and year saved so you will have them convenient when wanted.

Set out strawberry plants and keep those set out last month clean from all weeds. If you intend growing them in matted rows let all the runners grow and root, but if you intend to grow them in the hill system, then cut them all off as fast as they make their appearance.

J. F. DAVIS, of Portsmouth, Ohio, sold in one year fourteen thousand boxes of "Sellers' Liver Pills." They cure malaria.



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ECONOMICAL IN FUEL,
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Give Perfect Satisfaction Everywhere.

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IRON PILLS
FOR THE
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Cure Palpitation of the Heart, Nervousness, Tremblings, Nervous Headache, Leucorrhoea, Cold Hands and Feet, Pain in the Back, and other forms of Female Weakness. They enrich and improve the quality of the Blood, purify and brighten the Complexion, allay Nervous Irritation, and secure Refreshing Sleep. Just the remedy needed by women whose pale colorless faces show the absence of Iron in the Blood. Remember that Iron is one of the constituents of the Blood, and is the great tonic. The Iron Pills are also valuable for men who are troubled with Nervous Weakness, Night Sweats, etc. Price, 50 cents per box. Sent by mail. Address,
CARTER MEDICINE CO.,
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Sold by Druggists everywhere.
FOR SALE BY BARBER BROS.

TUTT'S PILLS!

AS AN ANTI-BILIOUS MEDICINE, are incomparable. They stimulate the TORPID LIVER, invigorate the NERVOUS SYSTEM, give tone to the DIGESTIVE ORGANS, create perfect digestion and regular movement of the bowels.

AS AN ANTI-MALARIAL They have no equal; acting as a preventive and cure for Bilious, Remittent, Intermittent, Typhoid Fevers, and Fever and Ague. Upon the healthy action of the Stomach and Liver depends, almost wholly, the health of the human race.

DYSPEPSIA. It is for the cure of this disease and its attendant, BILIOUS HEADACHE, NERVOUSNESS, DESPONDENCY, CONSTIPATION, PILES, &c., that these Pills have gained such a wide reputation. No remedy was ever discovered that acts so speedily and gently on the digestive organs, giving them tone and vigor to assimilate food. This accomplished, the NERVES are BRACED, the BRAIN NOURISHED, and the BODY ROBUST. Try this Remedy fairly and you will gain a Vigorous Body, Pure Blood, Strong Nerves, and a Cheerful mind. Price 25c. 35 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE. GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a Glossy Black by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a Natural Color, and acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists or sent by express on receipt of cash. Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

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Eight Million Hedge Plants!

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Peach, Pear, Cherry, Plum and

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Fifty Thousand Small Fruits!

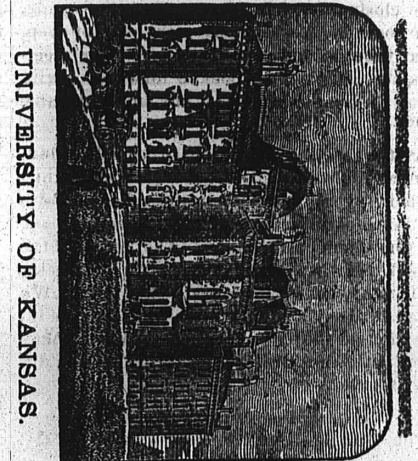
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Session of 1891-92 Begins September 7, 1891.

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Farm and Stock.

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

American Horses in Europe.

A shipment of horses and cattle has just been made from Baltimore to France, the result of which is looked forward to with no little interest. For a number of weeks M. Renard, representing a company of French capitalists, has been in this country examining and purchasing for exportation to France American blooded stock. He is a veterinary surgeon of high repute at home, and has devoted much of his attention to the selection of blooded horses. Most of his purchases have been made in the Kentucky blue grass regions, and of the lots bought by him 140 were shipped July 9th, together with 120 head of cattle. Their direct destination is Havre, and other shipments will follow.

Farm Prospects in Southern Kansas.

Special Correspondence SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

The wheat crop in this part of the state is nearly a failure. It is not more than a fourth crop, and in some localities they have not raised their seed.

The corn is drying up very fast in the last few days on account of the hot south wind. Corn cutting has begun and hay-making has been going on for two weeks.

Stock is very high at present and mostly sold. Three-year-old steers sell for fifty dollars apiece; two-year-olds from twenty-five to thirty-five dollars, and calves from ten to fifteen dollars. Good cows are worth from thirty to thirty-five dollars. Sheep are high, also, being worth from three dollars to four dollars and fifty cents per head.

The chinch bugs and dry weather destroyed most of the wheat in Elk, Wilson, Woodson, Coffey and Greenwood counties. Farmers are sowing less wheat than usual this year in consequence. More soon. E. B. R.

EUREKA, KANS., July 26, 1881.

Raising and Curing Corn Fodder.

William Crozier in the Country Gentleman.

I have no silo, nor do I want any. My cattle do well enough on my system of feeding. Corn fodder costs me very little, comparatively. The land is plowed, harrowed, and furrowed out in rows three and a half feet apart; manure spread in the furrows, and three to four bushels of white southern corn is sowed in the furrows on top of the manure, and then covered by a chain harrow dragged over the field. One pair of horses will cover an acre in one hour. When the corn is well up I run a plow between the rows and earth the corn up a little. This is all it costs until fit to cut. I commence cutting as it begins to show tassels, as I think when younger it is not profitable. I obtained twenty two-horse loads to the acre last fall. I cut it up, putting six rows in stacks, making them quite large. When their arms were filled the men took it right to the stack; when large enough, I tied the stack as tight as I could bind it with a small hay band, first having a rope made with a noose in it, which I drew around the stack and drew it together tight. The stacks remained in the field until November. Rains did not injure it, and when carted in it was quite green and bright much better than any sauer kraut ever put in a barrel or silo. I am only giving you my experience. My cattle, sheep and horses show its value for themselves and my neighbors, who never before believed in corn fodder will testify to its value.

The corn fodder leaves the land in a clean condition, and the fodder is clean, without weeds or any dirt to poison the manure heap.

Bee Notes.

From the Indiana Farmer.

Comb honey that has been removed from the hives should be examined every few days. If the combs show signs of worms the honey must be fumigated with sulphur, on the same plan as several times given before in fumigating extra combs. Care must be taken not to give them too much, or it will discolor the comb, giving it a greenish cast. The amount used will depend of course on the size of the room or the box used. It requires but very little of the fumes of sulphur to destroy life, either animal or vegetable. Sulphur will not destroy the eggs, so it may be necessary to give them a second dose after all the eggs have had time to hatch. By close watching you will be able to discover the worms before they have done any material damage. They are very small at first, but you will detect their presence by seeing a small thread-like streak of a mealy-looking substance on the capping or round the edge of the combs.

In removing filled sections, it is but little trouble to rid them of the bees. By giving them a sudden shake in front of the hive, most of the bees can be shaken off. What few remain can easily be brushed off, but where boxes are used, and we are sorry to say a great deal of surplus honey is still taken in this shape, it is much more trouble to dislodge them, and sometimes we find colonies when it is almost impossible to drive the bees out of the boxes for several hours, especially so when they happen to have a few cells of brood, which is frequently the case. Filled boxes can be removed as soon as filled. They should never be allowed to stand where bees can have access to them long at a time or they will soon carry away all of the honey. If removed late in the evening set close to the entrance of the hive, drum on the box until the bees get well started into the hive, and as a general thing they will soon all leave. They can be removed to a safe place later in the evening or early next morning. If bees still remain, place the boxes in a barrel with a light cloth thrown over it. They will leave the boxes and crawl up to the light. Reverse the cloth at intervals and they will all fly away.

Sensible Advice on Training Horses.

From Brentano's Monthly.

Forty-six years ago David Lewis, then a handsome, rounded Welshman, was driving from Utica, Oneida county, to Hamilton College, having a load of lads returning after a spring vacation to their studies. As he neared the Middle Settlement, attention was called to a farmer maltreating a colt which could not and would not keep up in his work with an old horse harnessed beside it. David, displeased at the unreasonable farmer, murmured, "tu-ra-lu-ra!" (but did not swear), and stopped for the farmer to come to the roadside, and the two commenced talking in Welsh. We college boys had no Welsh professors and were ignorant of the language. The tongues of David and his countrymen had a sharp spat. As we started on our way I asked for a translation of the Welsh dialogue. Says David: "The man asked me to tell him how to break his colt, and I told him to go into the house and first break himself." No man can master a colt properly who can not control himself. There is no mystery in education. The whole method is according to law. Rewards and punishments underlie just government. Beware of an improper punishment to a colt as you would to a human being; for you must command respect if you would educate either. Never trifle or deceive. When you must draw the whip to compel attention, remember to reward obedience with sugar, or some pleasing gift. First make your colt your friend, and then educate without impatience or severity. Condescend to talk to your horse and be clear in your language, for he can hear and is glad to be coolly and intelligently directed. "Go on! Steady! Whoa!" are three magic words which should be used to start, to moderate, or to stay the movements of the colt. Repeat them clearly, as you have occasion to use them, for just what they mean; and the colt will soon obey them and be proud of his knowledge. Be at all times considerate, kind and firm, remembering there is a limit to every sensitive organization. It does no harm to tire a colt, but never exhaust him. Groom well after work rather than before. If you have a colt, let some one else educate him.

Green Food for Milk Cows.

W. H. White in Country Gentleman.

In all dairying sections it is often a question how and where to obtain sufficient suitable food for producing and prolonging the greatest possible quantity and quality of milk. Pastures usually run short in August, or later, and then something must be fed to keep the cows from shrinking their milk. The comparative ease with which fodder corn is grown makes that the more general crop for the purpose. Most crops have some objection against them, but I think fewer practical men can be found objecting to green corn fodder than any other crop equally economical. So far as experience and testimony go, green corn fodder properly grown and fed yields the greatest amount of milk and flesh, for the same expenditure, of any crop that has yet been grown for the purpose. Corn is peculiarly suited to our climate, thriving generally in all parts of our country, and although accurate experiments have not substantiated its claim as the best, public opinion and practice would seem to decide that way.

Since this crop can be preserved so cheaply (as claimed) in silos, in all its succulence, we may look for its more general and abundant production. Could we only credit the half that its most enthusiastic advocates claim, all farmers would keep double the present amount of stock on this plan, at very much less cost. But I am afraid that the majority will be doomed to disappointment or failure, as too many factors enter into the successful issue of the experiment. The crop, however, is a good and economical one to feed green during the last of summer and

early fall, and, dried for winter, it is scarcely less valuable than the best of hay. The culture of fodder corn requires skill and judgment, the same as any other crop. To develop the greatest amount of nutriment, the corn must not be grown so thick that the whole plant and stalk cannot be exposed to light and air, as these are essential to the proper elaboration of the juices of the plant. The fodder grown from sweet corn seems to be preferred by all animals to that from other varieties of field corn. I have noticed that the cows eat the whole stalks and butts of sweet corn, while much of similar growth of other varieties was rejected. Before being gathered for feeding, corn should be tassel-out and the ears formed, for until this stage its full nutriment is undeveloped.

How to Raise Goslings.

A majority of the farmers make a great mistake in their plan of raising goslings. They generally shut them up for eight or ten days after they are hatched, in order to keep them from going on water until they are strong and able to withstand the change. This is a very bad thing to do. The goslings are apt to become stunted and infested with lice. They will be soft, flabby and delicate, and their feathers so dry that when allowed to go on water, they will get completely soaked and half drowned and if the day is chilly are almost sure to perish. Often have we seen whole flocks of shivering, soaking goslings brought into the kitchen of farm houses to be dried and recruited, and after inquiry found that, although a week or two old, it was the first time they had been on the water. People who have raised goslings for over twenty years will repeat the same blunder yearly, and are always complaining that goslings are so hard to raise. If our readers will follow the directions given below they will have fine, large, healthy goslings.

As soon as goslings are able to leave the nest let them have a good wash, for they cannot oil their down until all the dirt is washed away, and they are a little damp. When they are oiled, they will not get wet, but if not allowed to go on water the bag above the tail, in which the oil for the feathers is kept, will become empty for want of use, just as a cow will dry if not milked, and when they do get on water cannot supply the necessary oil. The consequence is they will be wet to the skin for several days after they get to water, and are apt to catch cold. Feed them green grass and bread or wheat for the first three or four weeks, and then they will be able to eat coarse grain.

If large geese are desired, feed the goslings all they can eat for the first three months. Let them have clean water at will, and they will wash and oil their feathers at least once a day. This will make them waterproof, so that no ordinary shower of rain will have the slightest effect on them, nor will they get wet when they go into water. They will also feather and mature in about half the time that it would take if kept from water and only allowed to get occasional duckings.

African and Toulouse geese do not want so much water as other breeds. We have seen old women shake their heads in mystery and explain: "I had a splendid gander, but I had to kill him because he was killing the goslings. Last year he was all right and helped to take care of them, but this year he is killing them all."

If a gander is around, the goslings must be kept with his favorite goose, and then he will take great pride in helping to raise them; but if with a goose he does not care for, he is sure to think the goslings are not his, and have no business there, and that it is his duty to dispatch them.

The Successful Farmer.

Edwin D. Pierson, in Colman's Rural.

The good farmer cultivates forethought. His plans are not made for a single year. He looks over his farm, divides the arable land into about six equal parts, one-half of which is devoted to grass and the other to the plow, as each shall take its turn. Every year he raises just about so many acres of corn, so many acres of wheat, so through all his crops. He keeps just about the same amount of stock, and of each about the same, whether it be cattle, sheep, horses or hogs. Steadily he pursues the even tenor of his way. Having once laid his plans with care and forethought, he closely pursues with systematic order the plan adopted.

No matter whether wheat brings 75 cents a bushel or \$1.75. No matter whether wool brings thirty-one or fifty cents per pound. No matter whether cheese brings six or thirteen cents at wholesale. No matter whether live hogs bring three or eight cents per pound. Thus he continues year after year, all the time studying to improve the productions of his farm, and thus increase its capacity to produce a little more of each of the different articles he raises for sale. But no single one is dropped from the list that he may raise more of something else without a long consideration and sufficient reason. If

anything he may have for sale is very low in price, he knows at once that the great pendulum of equilibrium has swung away from it. He also knows that it will surely swing back again sooner than he can change his rotation, even if he wanted to, which he does not.

He is accurate in all his affairs. He knows just how he stands. Knows who he owes and who owes him, what it is for and when it is due. He also knows just how he expects to meet every claim against him, has calculated accurately the matter before he incurred the debt, and with prompt payments thus in a few months making his word as good as his written bond. More than this, he knows by his accurate and full diary condensed into yearly statements, what each succeeding year has produced him. He knows what the average price of every article he raises for sale has been in his market town for all the years since he has had produce to sell. If he has an article for sale and the price is a long way below the average, he holds the same until the pendulum swings back again.

If the price is fully up to the average he does not wait with the expectation of getting the very highest cent that will be paid just before the pendulum falls back again. He sells at the highest current price, knowing that once the highest price is reached, stagnation and a fall so quickly succeeds that not one in a hundred men can be the lucky man to get the highest price paid. Thus his average gains will compare with the best. Slowly it may be, but surely he is getting rich, and all the time living better than many of the kings of Mammon. While he sleeps his crops and his animals grow. Panics cannot ruin him. As it has taken time to acquire his riches, he generally knows how to keep them, while the merchant or manufacturer may be rich to-day and poor to-morrow and not from any fault of his own.

Care of Thoroughbreds.

From the Western Rural.

We are constantly urging the improvement of farm stock because we know such a course to be in the interest of the farmer. Thoroughbred animals have now become so widely diffused over the country that it is no longer difficult to follow our advice, and breed up unimproved stock. As to the breed to be selected, we do not think it within our province to advise. While we lean toward the Shorthorn in cattle and the Poland-China in hogs—one reason for which is that we have always kept these breeds or their crosses—we have not a word to say against the other breeds of cattle and the other breeds of swine, and, perhaps, if we had kept either of the other breeds as long as we have those we name, we should have the same preference for them. But the principal thing is to settle upon some of them and adopt them. The farmer will not make a mistake if he selects either, but on the contrary, will just as certainly, with proper attention, assure himself of profit as he undertakes to infuse the blood of the thoroughbred into his common stock.

Good stock is one of the requisites of successful farming, and if any of us have not as yet reached that conclusion, it will pay us to devote sufficient time to the examination of the subject to make such a conclusion inevitable. Hardly any one of our vast American farming population, however, would attempt to deny this at the present time, and yet in practice very many seem to combat the idea most forcibly. Not only is improved stock lacking on thousands of our farms, but on many of them there is no stock of any description worth mentioning. A farm thus conducted never was profitable and never will be. If we neglect to take into consideration entirely the profit of feeding grain and hay to stock, the fact that there is much on the farm that can be converted into value only through the use of the domestic animal as the mill to convert the crude and comparatively worthless material into the most valuable, we shall find reason enough to make it appear that the keeping of plenty of stock is desirable.

But the lack of good stock is our greatest difficulty. For one reason or another, some farmers neglect year after year to breed up. In some cases the failure is the result of an utterly false economy. The thought is wholly centered upon the expenditure of a few extra dollars, and so the old course of breeding scrubs is continued. The result is that a few dollars of immediate outlay is saved, and many dollars of ultimate profit thrown away. And although this may be plainly demonstrated by our next door neighbor, who has pursued the proper course, and is breeding up his stock, it sometimes utterly fails to convince.

But to conclude to enter upon thoroughbred breeding is to conclude to take special pains in our cattle yards. Blooded animals cannot stand as much abuse and neglect as scrubs can. They are of finer texture; they are more sensitively organized; and if any one will not accord sufficient care to his stock he had better let thoroughbreds alone; indeed such a man ought not to have stock of any kind. Breed up and take care of the stock, and it will pay for the expense and trouble.

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.

Probably Lock-Jaw.

From the Western Rural.

I lost a spring pig a few days ago that had a hard swelling on its head and throat, and could not open its mouth. It died in a short time. Never saw anything like it before. Can you give me any information through your valuable paper?

Most likely the animal died from lock-jaw, which in swine is a generally incurable disease. It arises from various causes, such as wounds, especially punctured ones, from picking up small nails, needles or pins in the feet, and from internal causes. It is also known to develop in pigs from teething.

"Female complaints" are the result of impure blood. Use "Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher." Sure cure.

THE PASTILLE
FOR
NERVOUS DEBILITY

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 Venous, Ducts, and Glands, that are unable to perform their natural functions while this mode of treatment is in vogue. The use of the Pastille is intended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an invigorating and restorative effect upon the nervous organization, and restoring the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., and the threatened 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 attest, with but little if any permanent good. There is no disease as this Preparation. Each box contains a full and complete description of the disease, and is so worded as to give satisfaction. During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have received many 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 well known to be the cause of untold misery to so 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, for a month's use, No. 2, sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases, No. 3, for a month's use, with restorative and tonic in the worst condition. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlets giving Anatomical Illustrations of the disease, and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect health, and the vital forces thereby re-established, and as if never affected. Sold ONLY by HARRIS REMEDY CO., MFG. CHEMISTS, Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY

Treat all Chronic Diseases, and enjoys a national reputation through the curing of complicated cases. By Mail, or in person, but where possible personal consultation is preferred, which is FREE and invited. List of questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free to any address on application. Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a true communication strictly confidential, and should be addressed DR. BUTTS, 13 North 2d St., St. Louis, Mo.

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(A Medicine, not a Drink.)

CONTAINS HOPS, BUCKWHEAT, MANDRAKE, DANDELION, AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Rheumatism, and especially Female Complaints.

\$1000 IN GOLD.

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything more or less than found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.

D. J. C. is an absolute and immediate cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco, and narcotics.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR. All above sold by druggists. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Ont.

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Composed of Mica or Graphite, the BEST and CHEAPEST Lubricant in the world, because it does not gum, but forms a highly polished surface over the axle, reducing friction and lightening the draft. It is the cheapest because it costs no more than inferior brands, and one box will do the work of two of any other Axle Grease made. It is equally as well adapted for Mill Gearing, Pressing Machines, Corn Planters, Carriages, Buggies, etc., etc., as for Wagons. It is GUARANTEED to contain no Petroleum. For sale by all first-class dealers. Our Pocket Cyclopedia of Things Worth Knowing mailed free. MICA MANUFACTURING CO., 31 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

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AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Send for Descriptive Price List.

THOS. SCANTLIN & SON,

EVANVILLE, IND.

Mention this Paper.

Young Folks' Department.

Selected for the "Young Folks Department."

CARE OF THE LITTLE ONES.

Mother, watch the little feet
Climbing o'er the garden wall,
Bounding through the busy street,
Ringing cellar, shed and hall;
Never mind the moments lost;
Never mind the time it costs;
Little feet will go astray;
Guide them, mother, while you may.

Mother! watch the little hand
Picking berries by the way,
Making houses in the sand,
Tossing up the fragrant hay;
Never dare the question ask,
"Why to me the weary task?"
These little hands may prove
Messengers of light and love.

Mother! watch the little tongue,
Prating eloquent and wild;
What is said and what is sung
By the joyous, happy child,
Stop the word yet unspoken,
Catch the vow before 'tis broken;
This same tongue may yet proclaim
Blessings in the Saviour's name.

Mother! watch the little heart,
Beating soft and warm for you;
Keep, O keep that young heart true!
Extricating every weed,
Sowing good and precious seed;
Harvest rich you then may see
Ripen for eternity.

MR. EDITOR:—I have written one letter for your paper, and I sat myself to write again. This is a very windy day and a very pleasant one also. I have returned from my uncle's and my uncle and cousins came home with me, and I am very glad to get home. We had a nice time going home except I had a chill and was very sick. This is a mining country where we live. We have a very fine prospect for lead. I will close my letter for this time.

Your little friend,

MARY PALMER.

GALENA, Kans., Aug. 2, 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 defeat, 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 6th, and we trust a number of others who have not yet made the attempt, will also avail themselves of the opportunity.

Be Wise and Happy.

If you will stop all your extravagant and wrong notions in doctoring yourself and families with expensive doctors or humbug cure-alls that do harm always and use only nature's simple remedies for all your ailments, you will be wise, well and happy, and save great expense. The greatest remedy for this, the great, wise and good will tell you, is Hop bitters, rely on it. See another column.

See Here.

You are sick; well there is just one remedy that will cure you beyond possibility of doubt. If it's liver or kidney trouble, consumption, dyspepsia, debility, Wells' health renewer is your hope. \$1. Druggists. Depot Geo. Leis & Bro.

Flies and Mosquitoes.

A 15c. box of "Rough on Rats" will keep a house free from flies, mosquitoes, rats and mice the entire season. Druggists Geo. Leis & Bro.

Decline of Man.

Impotence of mind, limb or vital function, nervous weakness, sexual debility, etc., cured by Wells' health renewer. \$1. At druggists. Depot Geo. Leis & Bro., Lawrence, Kansas.

Don't Die in the House.

Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, bedbugs, roaches, vermin, flies, ants, insects. 15c. per box.

From Jefferson County.

Special Correspondence SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

Again I take my quill in hand to write up a few items from this place.

The Jefferson County Normal Institute, which has been in session here during the past month, closes to-day; examinations will be held Tuesday and Wednesday; and now that the time is drawing near, some of the weaker ones are beginning to feel a little "shaky." The institute has been well attended this term, ninety-two names being enrolled. It is conducted by our worthy county superintendent, Prof. T. S. Oliver, assisted by Professors Draper, Millen, Bean, and Miss Huron, all of whom are competent instructors. The progress of the institute has been good, and it promises to turn out a good quality of teachers.

With the frequent rains the corn crop has revived, and the atmosphere, which has been so hot the past month, is somewhat cooler.

We are glad to hear that President Garfield is still on the mend.

J. L. M.

OSKALOOSA, Kans., Aug. 1, 1881.

A STATEMENT from Washington of the national debt issued on the 1st inst., shows a decrease in the debt during the month of July, of \$10,078,024; cash in the treasury, \$286,878,190; gold certificates, \$5,749,820; silver certificates, \$51,983,980; certificates of deposit, outstanding, \$10,740,000; refunding certificates, \$654,800. Outstanding legal tenders, \$346,681,016; fractional currency, \$7,098,645. Cash balance available August 1, \$154,827,274. Debt less cash in the treasury August 1, \$1,880,520,788.

SOME of the Germans of Kansas held a meeting at Atchison on Monday last, and adopted resolutions declaring the temperance laws to be the cause of a decrease in immigration of foreigners. They further pledged themselves to extend to Kansas immigrants protection and assistance in securing employment and homes, also demanding a repeal of the constitutional amendment.

THERE has been considerable consternation occasioned among representatives of the steamship lines on account of the shipment at various times of infernal machines. It is feared that quantities of dynamite may be taken aboard, and every precaution is being used to prevent such occurrence. They are said to be manufactured at Peoria, Ill.

PREPARATIONS are in progress at Yorktown to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis. New wharves are being constructed for the accommodation of visiting vessels, and in all probability a large crowd will be in attendance. The celebration will occupy four days, the 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st of next October.

A FIRE broke out last week in the bank of Poncha Springs, Col., and was put out by the citizens. J. P. True, owner of the bank, accused Major Carpenter of setting the bank on fire and during the altercation which ensued he fired at Carpenter under a misunderstanding, fatally wounding him. He was arrested.

JOHN WALKER went to the house of Dallas Rogers, near Evening Shades, Arkansas, with the intention of shooting him, but his intention was discovered by Rogers, who procured a gun and gave Walker the contents, wounding him mortally. Rogers subsequently surrendered himself to the officers.

THE state of business in New York is quite encouraging for this time of the year, and the trade in grain though not strong is without doubt of sufficient animation to insure a good business during the fall and winter months. All other branches of trade are unusually brisk.

A MAN was found leaning up against a fence near Texarkana, Ark., and when approached was discovered to be dead, probably having been in that condition several days. There were no marks of violence, and he is supposed to have died of heart disease.

THE condition of affairs in Arkansas approaches very near to anarchy. The officers of the law are afraid to issue warrants for the arrest of criminals. The governor has ordered the militia in Perry county to support the civil authorities.

A WOMAN who keeps a boarding house in Detroit, Mich., was shot from behind a fence, last week, while returning from market. She died from the effects of the wound, accusing her husband of the deed.

A YOUNG man in bathing near Marshall, Mo., on the 31st ult., slipped from the plank on which he was supporting himself, and sank in deep water. Two men were nearly drowned in trying to save him.

A MAN named Michael Flannagan, while on a drunk in New York, went to sleep in a gutter. The water formed deep enough to cover his head and he was drowned.

IN a quarrel in a beer garden at Indianapolis, August 11th, over a woman, George S. Fisher was shot and killed by Elisha T. Suttle.

E. G. LAPHAM has resigned his position as representative.

THE great Dean Stanley, of England, is dead.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 2, 1881.

Flour—lowest to highest prices.	1.35 @ 3.70
Wheat—No. 1 fall, spot.	1.11 @ 1.14
" " " August.	1.08 @ 1.11
No. 2 fall, spot.	1.02 @ 1.03
" " " August.	1.02 @ 1.03
" " Sept.	1.03 @ 1.04
No. 3.	98 @ 99
" " August.	1.03 @ 1.04
" " Sept.	99 @ 1.00
Corn—No. 2.	39 @ 42
" " Aug.	41 @ 42
" " Sept.	41 @ 42
Oats—No. 2.	28 @ 30
" " Aug.	26 @ 30
" " Sept.	26 @ 30
Rye—No. 2.	71 @ 80
Butter—range of prices.	12 @ 20
Cheese—	5 @ 9
Eggs—	8 @ 10
Poultry—chickens live per doz.	1.25 @ 2.75
Vegetables—potatoes per bu.	50 @ 60
Dried Fruit—apples per	24 @ 3
" peaches "	31 @ 44
Hay per ton.	3.00 @ 5.50

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 2, 1881.

Flour—lowest to highest prices.	4.00 @ 6.50
Wheat—No. 2 fall, spot.	1.17 @ 1.18
" " " August.	1.18 @ 1.19
" " Sept.	1.20 @ 1.21
No. 3 fall, spot.	1.12 @ 1.13
No. 4 "	1.04 @ 1.05
Corn—No. 2, spot.	49 @ 50
" " Sept.	49 @ 50
Oats—	35 @ 44
Rye—	80 @ 85
Pork—	17.95 @ 18.30
Lard—	11.90 @ 12.00
Butter—Dairy.	14 @ 15
Eggs—	11 @ 12

CHICAGO, Aug. 2, 1881.

Flour—lowest to highest prices.	4.00 @ 7.75
Wheat—No. 2 spring, spot.	1.18 @ 1.20
" " " Aug.	1.15 @ 1.16
" " Sept.	1.14 @ 1.15
No. 3 " spot.	1.03 @ 1.06
Corn—Spot.	49 @ 49
" " Aug.	47 @ 49
" " Sept.	50 @ 52
Oats—Spot.	30 @ 31
" " Aug.	30 @ 31
" " Sept.	30 @ 31
Rye—	80 @ 81
Pork—	17.95 @ 18.00
Lard—	11.52 @ 11.55

Live Stock Markets.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 2, 1881.

CATTLE—Receipts, 2,220; shipments, 1,860. Market firm, the bulk of supply composed of Texas grass steers. Leading sales were:

No.	At Wt.	Price.
90 Texas cows	861	\$2 72
80 Texas steers	1022	3 39
80 Texas steers	1012	3 35
82 Texas steers	1021	3 35
2 native cows	885	2 25
1 native cow	770	2 25
4 native feeders	1027	3 65
4 native shippers	487	3 00
2 Texas steers	975	3 00
1 yearling steer	600	3 25
2 native oxen	1400	2 50
50 half-bred	1035	2 25
1 native cow	417	3 40
1 native cow	880	2 65
10 feeding steers	951	3 40
8 feeding steers	1132	3 90
81 Texas steers	1034	3 37
1 native feeder	850	3 40
17 native feeders	1123	3 90

Hogs—Receipts, 1,825; shipments, 722. Market weak and prices five to ten cents lower. Sales ranged at 5.90@5.20. Bulk 6 10 @ 6.20.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 2, 1881.

CATTLE—Receipts, 2,600; shipments, 1,000. Native steers in moderate supply and demand light owing to eastern declines. Range of prices 2.00@6.00. Bulk of sales 4.50@5.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 7,100; shipments, 3,200. Range of prices paid was \$6.25@6.90. Bulk at 6.55@6.60.

SHEEP—Receipts, 700; shipments, none. Demand urgent; values firm. Range of prices \$3.00@4.90. Bulk at \$4.00@4.40.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2, 1881.

CATTLE—Receipts, 5,500; shipments, 1,900. Quality of stock poor. Range of prices 2.35 @ 4.80. Bulk at 2.50@2.80.

Hogs—Receipts, 21,000; shipments, 3,700. Market quiet and slow, prices 5 and 10 cents lower. Range of prices paid 5.00@7.00. Bulk at 6.30@6.65.

SHEEP—Receipts, 500; shipments, none. Market nominal; quality poor. Range of prices 4.00@4.40.

Lawrence Markets.

The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 10 @ 15c.; eggs, 8c. per doz.; poultry—spring chickens, \$1.50@2.00 per doz.; new potatoes, 40c.; corn, 38c.; old wheat, 90@1.00; new wheat, 75@95c.; new oats, 25c.; lard, 11 @ 15c.; hogs, \$5.00@5.50; cattle—feeders, \$3.75 @ 4.25, 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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PILES

Publication Summons.

To Mary E. White.

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT
George W. White as Plaintiff did on
the first day of March, A. D. 1881, file his peti-
tion in the district court of Douglas county,
state of Kansas, against Kate M. White, Lizale
Spencer and yourself as defendants, setting
forth that he, together with said defendants,
are owners of certain real estate situated in the
city of Lawrence, said county, as follows: Lots
forty-nine (49), fifty-one (51), fifty-three (53),
and fifty-five (55), on Tennessee street, and pray-
ing that partition be made of said real estate,
and the proceeds distributed. Now if you fail
to appear therein and answer said petition on
or before the second day of September, A. D.
1881, your default will be entered and judgment
and decree will be entered as prayed in said
petition.
R. J. BORGHOLTAUS,
Attorney for Plaintiff.