

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

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WHOLE NO. 493.

ETERNITY.

BY J. L. M.

As we glide swiftly down the stream
The stream, 'tis called, "of life,"
On every side we see
Barques wherein our friends do ride
Submerge beneath the surging tide
And its crew pass o'er to the other side
To try the unknown eternity.

Some who are shipwrecked on the way
We see struggling with the cold and briny deep
To reach the life boat in safety,
But they fight with the cruel waves in vain
To reach their barque safely again,
For at last the wild and billowy main
Wafts them on to eternity.

Then let you and I, my friends, be wise
And steer our craft with a steady hand
And be prepared our God to meet
By treading the wheel with willing feet,
And when our turn comes to cross will meet
Our God in peace in eternity.

THE APPLE BEE.

From the Portland Transcript.

"Did I ever tell you about Rastus marrying Judge Randolph's daughter?" asked grandmother, as I munched an apple and she sat knitting in her high-backed chair.

"Why, no," said I, fancying I saw a story in her retrospective gaze, "you have told me about Thankful and your mother, and of your own courtship, grandmother, but of Rastus's never."

"Well, I will tell you about it. Seeing you eating that apple reminded me of it, and besides, to-day is the sixteenth of November; Rastus's birthday came the seventeenth, and I remember it was the day before, and almost exactly such a day as this seventy years ago, that I was visiting them while Alex attended general court. Rastus was showing me his freedom suit—he'd be twenty-one next day—when mother came down from the garret with a tray of apples, looking vexed enough.

"Apples keeping well?" I asked.

"No; they must have got a little teched by the frost before they were gathered. There's one whole bin beginning to rot already, and I haven't no time to pare 'em, Mehitable's being sick."

"Mehitable was an old maid that helped mother about the house."

"Why don't you have a bee?" I asked, for to tell the truth I wanted to see the young folks, my old mates, you know, and show them my baby, for I thought he was the prettiest and smartest child that ever was. That was your Uncle William, dear. Besides, Squire Doolittle's niece, Mistress Randolph, was visiting from Virginia while her father was away in England, and I thought may be she would come. I'd heard a good deal about her, but I hadn't seen her, although she had been visiting at the squire's then for six months or so; so I says, 'have a bee.'

"A bee?" spoke up mother. "Well, now, I never thought of that. I'm glad, Rasha, you spoke of it. What do you say, Rastus? They are nothing dreadful."

"Let 'em rot," said he, throwing down an armful of wood with a crash. He left the room after it, when I first spoke of the bee, and now he straightened up and looked so very fierce at mother that I spoke up quick as could be:

"I should think you would be ashamed to speak so to mother."

"Mother don't mind what Rastus says," he said, going up to her and patting her shoulder, and he smiled at her in such a tender way that I wondered as I always did, he was so changeable; quick, but loving, nobody minded what Rastus said, that's true, but everybody liked him. Mother set more by him than by all the rest of us children, so we thought, but she said she never knew no difference, only he was her baby.

"Let's have the bee. I'm twenty-one to-morrow, so if we have it then we can call it a birthday party. I'll kill a goose and the white turkey that's been shut up so long, and we'll have a real frolic. Shall I invite Mistress Randolph, mother?"

"Why, of course; it wouldn't do to slight the squire's folks."

"That's so. She'd feel hurt, no doubt, not to have a chance to soil her pretty hands paring apples," and he went off whistling, but he didn't look so happy as he tried to seem. I could see that he didn't more than half want the party.

"What does he mean, mother? Is Mistress Randolph very proud?"

"Why," says mother in a doubtful way, "they say so; but I took tea at the squire's a spell ago, and she was very helpful and cheery. She didn't seem proud to me, but she ain't like Mandy Smith."

"I should hope not, mother."

"Nor yet like you, Jerusha, or Thankful or Keturah. I think it's a way she has."

"Almira Bean rode up just then on her old white horse. She hitched and came in to see me and my baby, and while I was a showing him off, mother spoke of the apple bee, and she mentioned that she calculated to invite as far as Squire Doolittle's."

"The land sake, you don't mean! Well, now, I never did!" says she.

"What is there so dreadful about having an apple paring?" said I; they are common enough."

"Oh, it ain't that; 'twas inviting that Randolph girl, with her silk gowns and her white hands, and her neck jest so!" and she twisted her head back in a way that made me laugh.

"Mother says she's as pretty behaved as need be," said I, "and as to her hands and neck, she can't well leave them at home, but she can her silk gown, and I hope she will, I'm sure."

"Rastus wants her to come, don't he?" she asked in her sly way that I knew meant something; 'according to accounts, she don't show none of her pride to him, or he wouldn't go to see her so much."

"Does he go to see her so much?"

"Lor', you don't mean to say you ain't heard? Why, they dew say that he's waiting on her."

"Almira," spoke up mother, "won't you jest step this way and see this piece of cloth? I took it out of the loom to-day. I calculate there's enough for two full suits."

"Yes, he'll be twenty-one to-morrow." But mother didn't tell her about his new broadcloth suit bought in Falmouth.

"I took right hold with mother after Almira left, and we got along amazing spry; mother was always a master hand at cooking. I cut up the pumpkins that afternoon and stewed them, and mother het the brick oven. Stoves! Why, there weren't no stoves then. Roasting and baking was done in the brick oven, that was first het by making in it a rousing fire; then the fire was taken out and the baking put in—furthest in, you know, must go the things that must bake the longest. We had a long shovel to pull 'em out with. Yes, and the stewing and boiling was done in pots that hung on the crane over the fireplace; biscuits and Johnny-cakes we baked in a tin baker before the blaze on the hearth. How was it made? Lor', child, I ain't sure as I can tell you so you'll understand. It was hoisted up on legs, with a slanting roof, but open on the side next the fire. The pan was set into it, and the tin sort o' drawed the heat. When the side nearest the fire got baked, the pan was turned round."

"Well, well, where was I? If you ask me to explain so much, I shan't never get to my story's end. Heating the brick oven? Oh, yes. Mother baked beans and brown bread and riz bread, and mince and apple pies in the evening. Then the next day we were up bright and early and got on the corned beef, and het the oven again for the goose and turkey, the pumpkin pies, ginger bread and seed cakes and 'lection cakes. Mother had on hand pickles and preserves and pickled tripe and onions, so we thought may be we would have enough, as we calculated on passing round apples and butternuts early in the evening."

"You always laugh, dear, when I tell about the cooking. Folks didn't eat no more than they do now, but you see people got in the way of cooking a good deal, and of course mother wouldn't be outdone. Father was a good provider, and never stented her in victuals."

"The long kitchen was cleared out for the paring, and by and by the dancing. The long settee and cane-bottomed chairs were ranged on one side fronting the fire-place, and the round chair table was turned back and set by it for Parson Stillwater when he came. It made a curious looking chair, as you can guess, but it was the seat of honor. The top of the table made the outer part of the chair-back."

"And if I do say it, no dresser in town held brighter silver than mothers, nor handsomer china. Her mother brought it from England. As for the pewter cups, what with the scouring, you couldn't tell them from silver."

"The kitchen was low, and celled with big rafters. Hooks that were drove into them held long poles where pumpkins were strung to dry, and to-morrow there would be the apples. Wooden candlesticks, two or three in a bunch, were nailed to the wall, but the best light of all was made by the big roaring fire on the hearth. Father's and Rastus's guns were slung overhead, and under them hung the

crooked-necked squashes. The great stone hearth, eight feet long, stretched before it, where lay our old yellow cat and Rastus's dog whenever they got a chance. It was pretty often, too, for when the fire was hottest we had to go back to the wall. Oh! how well I remember that fire! It would do my old eyes good to see it burning again just as it used to in the old days so long ago. The old room is not in use now. Where we are sitting now used to be the keeping room. It wasn't near so pleasant as the long kitchen, and we seldom used it. I remember exactly how mother's samplers appeared hung over the mantel-tree piece. A pair of brass candlesticks stood at each end, and a silver one in the middle, all with wax candles in them, but they were never lit; and there was a tray with snuffers of bronze, but they were never used either. For we thought everything must be kept just so, and it's no wonder we didn't feel comfortable there. I used, when a child, to pity Parson Stillwater because he had always to sit in the keeping room when he went to see his people.

"At early candle lighting everything was ready, and I went out for a moment to stand on the rear porch. I remember exactly how it looked out doors. There was a little sprinkling of snow on the ground, and the hills were quite white. The trees were all bare and frozen, and rattled together dolefully in the wind, while up from the little brook came the sound of the cold, muffled waters, so I knew it was freezing over. The young cattle were huddled under the shed, and the cosset lamb was bleating to get into the barn. I ran out and let her in."

"Wonder how I remember so well? Wait till you are old, dear, and you will know how we spend our age in remembering our youth, and in remembering scenes that are pictured in our minds. Their faces are turned to the wall in middle age, but when we get old, and are not good for much else, we grope around and bring them to light, and rub and polish them till we can see every line distinctly."

"I seem to remember that night particularly, for I was so happy and peaceful. Baby went to sleep like a lamb, and for once didn't have anything the matter with him."

"Alex—that was my husband, your grandfather, dear—wrote me by stage that he would be home from general court to spend Thanksgiving at fathers, so my mind was at ease, and I was just beginning to feel cold, and thought I ought to go in, when Rastus came out and put my pelisse over me."

"Cold, Rasha," he inquired.

"I saw he wanted to talk about something, and I suspected it was about Mistress Randolph, so I said:

"What is it, Rastus? Do you want to tell me anything about the squire's niece? You ought to have heard Almira Bean run on."

"The old meddler! How dare she speak of Portia Randolph at all!"

"Why, is she too good to be spoken of? I asked, laughing a little."

"She's an angel," he said, and he looked so sad that I said to myself, 'poor Rastus,' for I seemed to see it all. A woman is an angel only to the man that loves her, and his looks show that he thought she didn't love him."

"Tell sister Rasha," I said.

"There ain't much to tell, Rasha. She is rich and handsome, and high born and proud, and I ain no match for her."

"I don't see that," said I, proudly, 'you are well-born and handsome, with pride enough, I hope, and as to money, you'll have the farm sometime and for the present you've got youth and strength. A true woman weds a man for what he is, not what he has.'

"Thank you, Rasha," said he, and his face looked brighter. "There's Philander Smith a-comeing, and Mandy, I know by the way the horses wheezes up the hill. Here they are. How d'y do, Mandy, your cheeks are as red as a poppin. I've half a mind, no, well, then I won't," as he helped her from her seat behind Philander on the old gray horse."

"What a man you be!" said Mandy, giggling at Rastus's nonsense."

"In a while the room was full a'most. Great baskets of apples stood down in the middle, where each filled a tray. Most every one had fetched a sharp knife, and they fell to work right away so as to get through and go to dancing. Sometimes a spark and his girl would pare from the same tray, and there was a deal of whispering. It made a pretty sight anyway, so many bright eyes and ribbons, and brass buttons, and one that you don't see now-a-days."

"Mother and father were in the keeping room with some of the old people, and Rastus

was everywhere, joking and laughing with the girls. You could see he was a favorite, and I didn't wonder, for he was handsome, tall and straight, and had a way of saying just the right thing always."

"Mistress Randolph hadn't come, but I hoped she would, for I wanted her to see him in his new suit. It was blue broadcloth with brass buttons, cut high in the neck and tight in the sleeves, with a starched cravat and handsome frills edged with real lace at the bosom and wrists. He had silver buckles to his shoes, and indeed, as I tell you, he was fine as need be. Philander Smith had on a new suit, too, but it didn't have the easy set that Rastus's had, and as for his collar, 'twas so stiff and high that he couldn't turn his head without drawing it down or up. I pitied him before the evening was over, his ears got so red, what with the sawing of his dickery across them."

"At last we heard that squire driving up over the frozen ground in his new leathern convenience. It was the only one in town, so 'twas easy telling him. People mostly rode the old way on horseback, the women on a pillion behind the men. The squire was a rich man and usually led the fashion, and now the young men all hustled out to help the squire untackle his horse, so as to see the new convenience."

"Rastus mentioned our names to each other, for Mistress Randolph had come with the squire and his wife, and we both curtsied, and then I helped her off with her pelisse and bonnet."

"I couldn't tell how it was, but I could see that she wasn't like the other girls, and I laid it to her bringing up, but I know now it was because she was better born. She was pretty spoken and quiet, but she carried her head so stately and her walk was different."

"I remember her hair was dressed high over a cushion, and across it in little waves were strings of something that Mandy Smith said were glass beads, but I knew they were pearls. Her gown was of plum colored flowered silk, made with a tunic looped up over a satin petticoat, and she wore high-heeled shoes different from any I had ever seen."

"Other girls in the room had eyes as bright and cheeks as rosy, but after all she was a great deal handsomer, and I didn't wonder at Rastus, not a mite."

"I could see that Mandy Smith looked vexed that Mistress Randolph should be dressed so grand, for 'she was as fine as a fiddle herself. She wore a new worsted gown with a waist not longer than your finger, and leg of mutton sleeves that made her look three times as broad as she ought to, but she couldn't compare with the squire's daughter."

"How sprightly she looks!" said Mandy to me. "Linsey woolsey's good enough for Miss Doolittle, why ain't it for her?"

"The squire's wife was right behind her, but she didn't know it. You ought to have seen how Mandy jumped when she spoke up."

"Linsey woolsey and silk doesn't make the difference, Mandy, between a lady and one that ain't. Portia wanted to wear one like mine, but we hadn't time to make one, and I told her it made no difference what she wore since she wasn't vain of her apparel."

"So Portia Randolph wanted to wear linsey woolsey, and Rastus wanted to wear fine broadcloth. I thought from that they might some time come together, leastwise I hoped so."

"When Rastus came around, I noticed she always blushed a little, but didn't seem to see him, and he kept out of her way mostly. When she first came he just made her a handsome bow, and said:

"Good evening to you, Mistress Randolph," but after a while he fetched her mother's silver dish and gave her his new pocket knife to pare with, but he didn't joke and laugh with her as he did with others."

"How folksome they were! When a paring came off whole without breaking, they would toss it over their shoulders, and when it fell it a'most always be made to stand for their sweetheart's name. It made a deal of sport."

"I sat by Mistress Randolph, and I could see how she blundered at her work. It was new to her, you see, but she tried to do well, and was just beginning to be more handy, when all at once she started and screamed a little, and I saw her put an apple into her pocket. Her hand trembled so that her knife slipped and went into her finger making a large cut that bled dreadful."

"Rastus jumped and they all did when they heard her scream out, and when they saw the cut they thought that was the reason, but I

knew better. I knew she cut her finger afterwards, and I wondered greatly about that apple and if it had anything to do about it."

"She said it was a smart hurt and of no consequence, but she wouldn't pare any more; for at best she was clumsy, so if they would tell her something that she could do, she would try to do better."

"It's little she can do, I'm thinking," said Mandy Smith, and she spoke loud enough for any one to hear, almost."

"The squire said he had fetched the harp unbeknown, and now if Rastus would go out to the convenience and fetch it in, maybe Portia would play if she could with her cut finger."

"She said that it wasn't a finger that she needed to use, and they all said that it would be a rare treat. So Rastus fetched in her harp and threw the blue ribbon over her neck, and she began."

"It was a ballad, all about a lady of high degree and a poor lad that loved each other, but she was forced to marry a lord or something, and how she pined away and died; and the lad came home from the wars all titled and grand, but he came too late; for she he loved had married and was now dead. He went crazed in his mind from that moment. It was a sad song and so sweetly sung that every one stopped work to listen."

"Most of us had never heard a harp before, and it was a rare treat, for Mistress Randolph was called a very fine singer, and I knew she had a way of touching the heart that few have, for even Mandy Smith wiped her eyes on her big sleeves, and some of the young men blubbered right out, only they pretended afterwards they were coughing. As for the squire and father, they didn't care if any one did see the tears they shed."

"She sang one or two other songs, and then the apples were cleared away and Hiram Doesticks brought out his fiddle. Poor old black Jack was dead, the one that used to fiddle on training days and general muster, and now Hiram did it mostly as well as all the kitchen junks. He sat on a bench at the father end, and while he turned his fiddle and roined his bow, the sparks and their girls faced each other adown the room. They danced money-musk, four-hand reel, the Campbells are coming, and by-and-by Virginny reel. Rastus danced that with Portia Randolph, and somehow when I saw how grand and handsome they looked together, I was glad that he put on broadcloth instead of his wearing linsey woolsey. I was foolish, I dare say."

"Well, they all went home, and the next day mother and I strung the apples they had pared. There were a number of bushels, I seem to forget just how many. But that was not the best of the bee. I could see that Rastus felt better in his mind, and so I wasn't a mite surprised that when it came Sabbath night that he should dress up in his freedom suit and go over to the squire's."

"Rastus told me next day that he was to be married on Thanksgiving day; that Judge Randolph came unexpected the night of the apple bee, and that Portia had coaxed him into letting her marry Rastus, though he was much loth, she being an only daughter, and he so fond and proud of her, but that perhaps made him more yielding."

"Did she say anything about an apple?" I asked Rastus."

"Why, yes," said he, "how did you know? It was one that had my name on it. She said she was just thinking how silly they were trying to make out their sweetheart's names by throwing apple parings over their shoulders, when all at once she saw my name as plain as print. It seemed like witchcraft, and she was so startled that she cut her finger."

"How did it happen so? That's strange enough?"

"Yes, unless you happen to know the reason as I did," said Rastus. "Alex told me how the college boys had a trick of cutting out names and pinning them onto an apple just when it was beginning to turn red; so I tried it and forgot all about it, and Portia got that apple, you see."

"I told you before, dear, that Portia was an only child. Well, the judge couldn't bear to be parted from her, so nothing would do but Rastus must go to Virginny with him. Father wouldn't let him go empty-handed, but of course 'twas little he could do with the judge's wealth. They went a week after Thanksgiving, and mother cried herself sick, that her baby, as she called him, must leave her."

"Well 'twas a happy marriage. Neither regretted, I'm thinking, the way it turned out, but Portia told me afterward that only for that apple would she have sung that song, and only for that song would Rastus have dared to hope; so you see an apple brought happiness to one couple, if it brought misery into the world."

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1881.

Patrons' Department.

NATIONAL GRANGE.

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Secretary—Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.
Treasurer—P. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.

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

The Co-operative Store System.

From the Washington Post.

The co-operative idea ought to be a very attractive one to the American mind. To begin with, the national tendency to form associations would be gratified by the joint stock character of the movement.

To hold "shares" in anything that is not absolutely dead gives one an agreeable feeling of affluence which the possession of mere money cannot bestow.

So much money is so much money, neither more nor less, but the "share," which represents money, has latent possibilities of increase, and brightens the financial horizon with a halo of contingent dividends. In spite of this, and in spite of the fact that a number of the co-operative stores are successfully carried on in this country, and that the theory and practice of co-operation have been abundantly set forth in the newspapers, the progress of the movement here is slow.

In England the co-operative stores are numerous and profitable. The statistics of their financial growth indicate a vigor of constitution which promises long life. Co-operation, after this, is no longer an experiment, and no one entering upon it in this country need fail or waste time in expensive experiments.

Properly carried on, the returns are as certain as in any other legitimate business. The figures which we get from co-operative stores of England argue eloquently for the system. The organization even there is of recent origin. Many of them started with small capital.

A co-operative store at Durham began business in 1862 with a capital of seventeen dollars and a half, furnished by workmen. In 1877 it had 2,643 members, a capital of \$98,000, and a business amounting to \$440,587. It also owned its own store, possessed a library of 1,300 volumes, and during the fifteen years of its existence had divided \$400,000 among the shareholders. Three years ago there were in England 2,123 co-operative stores, and the expenditures at them in 1878 amounted to one hundred million dollars, while their profits exceeded nine million, and over 560,000 persons held memberships in them.

The first wholesale co-operative store was started in 1864, with a capital of \$5,000. In 1880 it furnished retail establishments with goods to the amount of twenty-five millions of dollars.

These wholesale stores are an important part of the co-operative system and almost indispensable to its successful working. The wholesale store buys exclusively for the societies of the union interested in it. It buys for cash and sells for cash, never making any bad debts.

It keeps no stock on hand to grow stale, and the smallest and most provincial store among its customers may be sure of getting perfectly pure goods. In 1880 there were 589 societies in the union which owned the store referred to, and each retail store held one share for every ten members. The whole number of members was 331,625.

Of course we have as yet no such figures to show in this country. There are co-operative stores, and they are generally successful—that is, they do not fail, and they declare small dividends. But there is no such system, with its wholesale centers and vast network of retail stores here as in England. The stores are few, and the shareholders are apt to be so scattered that they do not always find it convenient to trade at the store in which they hold shares. A co-operative store which was started in Boston with a capital of \$6,000, raised by the issue of shares, has found its trade suffering from this cause, and is about to double its capital and accommodate all its members by keeping both a large central store and several branch stores. A co-operative grocery store in Newark, opened last November, a store in Brooklyn and one in Auburn, N. Y., are reported prosperous.

Probably several seasons combine to retard the co-operative movement in this country. For one thing, times are good; money is plenty, and people are not forced to consider the most economical way of living. They do not fully understand the advantages of the

system, and the co-operative stores are not numerous enough and strong enough to demonstrate them.

In this, as in all other business enterprises, nothing succeeds but success, and with the efforts now making to establish wholesale stores, and to organize all the societies in the country in one broad and efficient union, the time is probably not far distant when co-operative stores will be as popular and prosperous in this country as abroad.

The Grange as a Protector.

Those who have allowed their interest in their granges to grow dormant, and have instead of putting their own shoulders to the wheel, left the burden and heat of the day to a few earnest workers, would do well to read the following extract from a correspondence of the Journal of Agriculture. The name of the writer is W. J. Beasley of Dunkling county, Mo. He says:

"The order in this county is generally upon rising ground, and I am satisfied will soon be in a flourishing condition. The members seem to have a greater zeal for grange work than they have ever had before and are trying to educate themselves in both the work and principles of the order, the better to understand our own business in order to be able to stand in defence of our rights. Unless we do this we will be imposed upon by other classes of people and the laboring classes will be doomed to a life of hardship forever. All laboring people acknowledge that our cause is a good one, and that our demands are just and should be granted. This is acknowledged by all who do not belong to the order, and more especially by those who do belong to it. Yet there are many men and women who are staying out of the grange, without reasonable excuse, professing to be grangers in principle. This seems very strange to me. Some will say: 'I can be a granger without joining the grange.' Let me say to those who think thus that it is impossible, just as much so as it is to be a christian without professing religion. Tell me, my friends out of the grange, what good you can do for the order and you not a member yourself? You may talk in favor of the order, until you wear your tongue out as a bell wears its clapper, and your hearers will only say: 'Well, if it is such a good thing why don't you join the order and help to carry out the principles?' Just so on the other hand, a sinner may talk to a sinner until his head sheds the hair off, and his subject can only say: 'Well, why don't you do so and so yourself?' This may come before the eyes of some one who does not belong to the grange, who thinks he is a Patron in principle, and if it does let me ask him to go back and read it again carefully and ask him or herself, what ought I to do? And he or she is certain to say 'I ought to join the grange.'"

The question naturally arises, "Why ought I to join the grange?" The answer will be, "Because I am unjustly oppressed by burdens that other people ought to bear." This is as true as preaching, and it is the duty of every honorable man and woman to aid in freeing the farmers from these unjust burdens laid upon the shoulders of the laboring class. Not only my friends, who want to be free, but your sons and daughters want to be free after you have left this stage of action. Think of this, if you please, for if the tide is not turned in favor of the laboring people, many of us who have attained the age of thirty and forty years are not too old to live to see the time come when the monopolists will say to us, much more to our children: "See here, you have a piece of land, and I want it; make me a title and I will give you so and so for it. If you refuse to do so, I'll go to congress and have a law made to compel all such people as you to do as we say. We have the reins of government in our hands, and we Vanderbilts and Goulds will do as we like. Here is your money, sir. Now you can stay on this land and cultivate it, by binding yourselves to pay the taxes on it and pay us so much rent, and you must cultivate it well, and if you make anything over and above what will support your family I will take it and pay you something for it. As for the rent, it must be paid."

These things are too plainly seen to be denied; and let me say to all honorable men and women who labor for their living, to you our grange doors are open. Will you not come in and aid in the great work? Give us your assistance and we will soon stop the cries of heavy burdens and unjust taxation, and we will have free trade, free ballot and equal taxation, and especial privileges to none.

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

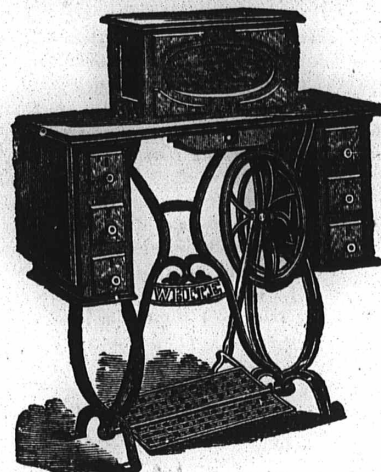
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NO OTHER MACHINE EVER HAD SUCH

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It is the Lightest-Running,
Easiest Selling, and

Best Satisfying Machine

IN THE WORLD.

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White Sewing Machine Co.,

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J. T. RICHESY, Agent,
Ludington House Corner, Lawrence, Kans.

ROBERT COOK,

Iola, Allen county, Kans.,

Importer, Breeder and Shipper of

PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS

—AND—

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

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

Eight weeks old.....\$22 00

Three to five months old..... 32 00

Five to seven months old..... 42 00

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

A Boar, eight months old.....\$25 00

A Sow, eight months old, with pig..... 25 00

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

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

AGENTS WANTED for the best and fastest-selling pictorial books and Bibles. Price reduced 33 per cent. National Publishing Co., Phila., Pa.



Dr. H. W. Howe.

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Rooms—Over

Newmark's Dry

Goods store.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THAT

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AND THE

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By Allan Pinkerton, the greatest living detective, from his most exciting experiences. The most intensely interesting work ever published. Profusely illustrated. SELLS AT SIGHT. Send for liberal terms to make money.

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WE ISSUE DESCRIPTIVE ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS OF DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, CLOVES, NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, UNDERWEAR, CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, CUTLERY, SEWING MACHINES, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, CROCKERY, TINWARE, HARNESS, SADDLES, CUNS, REVOLVERS, TENTS, FISHING TACKLE, TRUNKS, GROCERIES, Etc., Etc. WE ARE THE ORIGINATORS OF THE SYSTEM OF DIRECT DEALING WITH THE CONSUMER AT WHOLESALE PRICES. WE OWN AND CARRY IN STOCK ALL THE GOODS WE QUOTE. OUR PRICE LISTS WILL BE SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS UPON APPLICATION TO US BY LETTER OR POSTAL CARD. WE SELL GOODS IN ANY QUANTITIES TO SUIT THE PURCHASER. SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUES AND SEE WHAT WE CAN DO FOR YOU. NO OBLIGATION TO BUY.

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227 & 229 Wabash Avenue.

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DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES!

We carry the CELEBRATED WALKER BOOT, which can't be beat, and have the exclusive sale of the CENTENNIAL PATENT BUCKLE PLOW SHOE, which for ease and durability is unsurpassed; the BEST GOODS, the LATEST STYLES and PRICES always THE LOWEST.

Give Us a Call. Corner Massachusetts and Warren Streets.

Our Warerooms are Located at 46 and 48 Vermont Street!

IF YOU WANT
PLAIN FURNITURE,
CHAMBER SUITS, OR
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OUR STOCK OF

UNDERTAKING GOODS IS LARGE!

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MY STOCK IS LARGE AND COMPLETE.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
Districts supplied on Favorable Terms.

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

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

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

A. F. BATES, 99 Massachusetts Street.

CURIOSITY SHOP BARGAINS!

Corn Cultivator, three Double-shovel Plows, Four-ton Wagon Scale, 240 pounds Counter Scales, \$6; 24-pound Spring Balances, 10 cents; Four-pound Tea Scales, \$1; Satterlee Gang Plow, new, \$20, cost \$30; Oil Chromos 24x30, in Black Walnut frames, \$1; 8x10 Walnut frame, glass and back, 25 cents; Double Bolster Knives and Forks, \$1 per set; Roger Brothers 12 ounce Tripple Plated Table Knives, \$2 per set.

PICTURE FRAMES, ALL SIZES.

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

STOVES AND RANGES.

I will sell the best stove for the least money of any man in Kansas. I have the sole agency of the ETNA COOK STOVE AND RANGE, which I will sell at the price of a common stove.

A FIRST CLASS STOVE AT A SECOND CLASS PRICE.

Every one of which is warranted to be A 1. Any person buying one and not satisfied with its working, can return it and get their money.

I am headquarters for Tinware—4 quart milk cans \$1 per dozen; 6 quarts 10 cents each; 6 quarts retinned at 15 cents.

Good Brooms for 10 cents; beat for 15 cents. Household Furniture and ten thousand other things

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!

I will pay the highest price for Second-Hand Goods of all sorts and kinds.

Want to buy LIVE GEESE FEATHERS.

J. H. SHIMMONS,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

J. S. CREW & CO.

OUR WALL PAPER STOCK IS VERY COMPLETE.

Embracing all Grades, from Brown Blanks

TO THE BEST DECORATIONS.

WINDOW SHADES MADE TO ORDER

ON KNAPP'S SPRINGS OR COMMON FIXTURES.

150 Child's Carriages from Five to Thirty Dollars, Croquet, Base

Balls, etc.

A FEW BOOKS AND STATIONERY ALSO ON HAND.

State News.

Wilson county claims \$2,013,000 taxable property.

The weeds on one of the streets of Doniphan, Doniphan county, are six feet high.

The report that smallpox has been found in Atchison is denied by the Patriot.

The prospect for an abundant crop of corn in Bourbon county is said to have never been excelled.

M. E. Millman, of Brown county, has a large field of corn which will bring eighty bushels to the acre.

A colony of Swedes arrived at Lindsburg, McPherson county, last week. They all flourish in Kansas.

Sedgwick city got on a mad dog scare last week and a general slaughter of the innocents was the result.

Jewell county claims an average yield of twenty-five bushels of winter wheat to the acre. An excellent yield.

Potato bugs are numerous in Poheta, Saline county. The late planted corn is also suffering from the chinch bugs.

A boy aged eleven years was killed in Emporia on the Fourth by a shot from a toy pistol in the hands of another boy.

"Seventy-five car loads of cattle were taken east yesterday over the Missouri Pacific." So says the Fort Scott Monitor.

According to the Rooks County Record winter wheat in that county will average eighteen bushels to the acre.

About three miles south of Abilene, Dickinson county, is the present center of population for the state of Kansas.

Rev. Mr. Holman, of Seneca recently sold a fine colt, a nephew of Dexter, for \$140. A Kansas man was the purchaser.

Three thousand head of cattle were sold recently at Cimarron, Gray county, bringing about an average of \$15 per head.

Edwards county only claims half a crop of winter wheat, but expects the corn crop will more than make up all deficiencies.

Leavenworth has no mercy on the dogs. Officer Robeson, of that place, is killing an average of ten dogs per day. 'Tis well.

James Martin, of Effingham, Atchison county, had his hand so badly mangled last week by a corn sheller that amputation was necessary.

A small green worm has appeared in Fall River, Greenwood county, which is said to be doing considerable damage to the growing crops.

A colored boy, waiter at the Palace hotel in North Topeka, was drowned last week while in swimming. The body was not recovered till after midnight.

Leavenworth has begun the prosecution of liquor sellers. Last Thursday morning three new arrests were made and a large number of witnesses subpoenaed.

A woman named Kate Hartman was arrested last week in Salina. Charged with selling intoxicating liquors, but the case was dismissed on a legal technicality.

The dead body of a man, decomposed and beyond recognition, was found in Otter creek, Greenwood county, last week. The man is supposed to have been slain in a fight about a year ago.

From about a quarter column article in the Kansas Patron and Farmer we judge that the wind must have blown a little in Olathe last week, but whether any damage was done it does not state.

Mr. N. Hoagland, the photographer at Wyandott, had his hand fearfully burned last week by an explosion of powder while handling it. It is said the force of the explosion sent Mr. Hoagland about eight feet in the air.

A Swede living about five miles from Enterprise, Dickinson county, was taken the smallpox recently, and in a few days died. Other cases are apprehended, though great care is being taken to guard against the disease.

In a row last week among some drunken Missouri Pacific section hands in a restaurant at Parsons, the china suffered general destruction and several persons were hurt, among others the cook, a woman, who had her arm broken.

William S. Griffing, of Manhattan, has made a valuable gift to the State Historical society at Topeka of a fine collection of mound builders' relics. All the articles were found near the mouth of Carnahan's creek in Pottawatomie county.

The Rooks County Record says Geo. Randall put 100 pounds of flesh each on blue hogs in only sixty-four days. This is at the rate of one and three-quarters pounds each day. Will the Record please tell how and when he accomplished this extraordinary fattening?

A daughter of Mr. Anthony in southeast Fort Scott, was quite seriously wounded last Thursday by the accidental discharge of an old revolver which had been about the house for some time and which she was taking from a younger sister. The ball passed through the hand, and struck her under lip inflicting a bad wound.

The arrangements for the proposed extension of the Missouri Pacific railway through Brown and Atchison counties are likely soon to be consummated. The sentiment in the former county seems to be almost unanimously in favor of the project and work will be commenced as soon as the right of way is obtained through Atchison county.

The men employed in a mill at Robinson, Brown county, recently became intoxicated and began to pile coal into the furnace without limit, and would probably have succeeded in

blowing the whole thing up and killing a number of persons, if a brave woman, Mrs. DeWolf, who was informed of the state of affairs, had not placed herself between them and the fire, keeping them from going any further with their mad design till other assistance came.

A party of forty men who had taken transportation from some company in Chicago over the Santa Fe railroad with the understanding that work should be given them at the end of the journey, were dropped off at Newton recently by detaching the car, the excuse being that their tickets were not all right. The company in Chicago had evidently deceived them. Most of them took advantage of an offer made by the company and went on to Augusta and got employment on the A., T. & S. F. extension. Whoever was to blame the trick was an outrage, and the culprit should be made to suffer for it.

Drowned.

From the Wa-Keeney World.

A breakman by the name of Zach Haley was drowned in Pond creek, one and a half miles west of Wallace, on Sunday afternoon, about 3 o'clock. His body was found about sundown the same day. He was about 23 years of age.

Prisoners at the Penitentiary. From the Leavenworth Times.

There were six hundred and fifty prisoners in the penitentiary yesterday. Owing to the fact that the first wire cables were not satisfactory, a delay of some days has occurred in the labor in the coal shaft. It is thought that within a few days a new cable will be here, when the job of mining coal will be commenced at once.

The Corroset Indicator. From the Greenwood Republican.

The prosperity of a people is known by the amount of wholesome business transacted in their midst, together with the general appearance of all the surroundings. The streets of a town, the yard fence of a farmer, and the condition of the stock of a stock raiser are all unmistakable signs of the condition of the owner or citizen.

Experiments in Wheat Raising. Burr Oak Reveille (Smith county).

Mr. Eli Renner, living on the old Rockwell place, three and one-half miles southwest of town, brought us some fine samples of winter wheat this week. As an experiment he sowed in the same field, in strips running parallel, six different varieties, viz: The grass wheat, Early May, Fultz, Gipse, Red Amber and White Michigan. He will cut the wheat with a cradle so as to keep it separate and thrash it separately, so as to know exactly what each variety yields per acre. The samples he brought in are the Gipse, Early May and Fultz which he thinks are at least one-third better than the other varieties. Mr. Renner believes that the saying, "Prove all things, and hold fast that which is good," applies to farming as well as any other else.

Profits of Sheep Raising. From the Washington Republican.

H. J. Smith, in West Hollenberg precinct in this county, gave us a pleasant call a few days ago. He demonstrated to us the profits in the sheep business as he found it in his experience. Mr. Smith commenced two years ago with seventy head of sheep, for which he paid \$185. Last year he sold \$116.12 worth of wool, and this year \$151.20 worth. His flock last year had increased to one hundred and five head, and this year including young lambs he has one hundred and eighty-four head, and he lost two by wolves. Mr. Smith's means have been limited and his transactions have heretofore been on a small scale, but the percentage of profits on the money invested is readily perceived. His small flock of seventy head have returned him his original capital and 50 per cent. more.

Fatal Shooting at Atchison. From the Atchison Patriot.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a woman of ill repute living over Schwartz's tobacco store complained to Officer Taylor that several men from Missouri were annoying her a great deal, and Taylor advised them to go away and create no more disturbance, when they commenced abusing him. Taylor warned them to be careful and not to interfere with the officers of the law, when they laughed in his face and said they would like to see a "d-d nigger" arrest them, whereupon Taylor took hold of Bill Toms, who was the chief transgressor, and arrested him. His friends immediately came to his rescue, and Toms whipped out a revolver and shot the officer in the left side, inflicting a bad flesh wound. Taylor immediately pulled out his pistol and shot Toms, who fell and attempted to fire again when Taylor shot a second time and hit him in the chest. One of the others then ran up and shot the policeman in the left shoulder, and he also received a ball in the top of the head which fractured the skull. After all of Taylor's wounds were exhausted he ran to the prison office and secured another revolver and returned to the scene. Shay and Safford then returned and captured one of them named Pumphrey, and another named Jesse Blakely escaped. Dr. Ferguson dressed Toms' wounds and pronounced them mortal. Taylor was taken to Holland & Campbell's office where he was cared for, after which he was taken home. Toms was afterwards removed to Missouri, and it was the general opinion that he would die before reaching home. The man Pumphrey was confined in the calaboose. The doctors inform us to-day that Taylor is getting along well and he will no doubt recover. Taylor's bravery is certainly worthy of praise as he faced what but one man in a thousand would, and his recovery will be anxiously awaited by the people of this city.

The following dispatch was received this afternoon: Special to the Patriot.

WALLACE, Mo., 2 p. m.—Wm. Toms, who was shot by officer Taylor, at Atchison, yesterday, not expected to live. He is suffering great pain. Dr. Gough is hourly expected for consultation.

No Hospital Needed. No palatial hospital needed for Hop Bitters patients, nor large salaried talented puffers to tell what Hop Bitters will do or cure, as they tell their own story by their certain and absolute cures at home.

The BEST of All



VERY EASILY MANAGED,
ECONOMICAL IN FUEL,
AND GUARANTEED TO
Give Perfect Satisfaction Everywhere.

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A CHARTER OAK
MADE ONLY BY

Excelsior Man'g Co.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

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TIN-PLATE, WIRE,
SHEET IRON

EVERY CLASS OF GOODS USED OR SOLD BY
TIN AND STOVE DEALERS.
SEND FOR PRICE LISTS.

TUTT'S PILLS!

AS AN ANTI-BILIOUS MEDICINE,
are incomparable. They stimulate the
TORTURED 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, Inter-
mittent, 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 at-
tendants, SICK-HEADACHE, NERVOUS-
NESS, DEPRESSION, CONSTI-
PATION, 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 or-
gans, giving them tone and vigor to as-
similate food. This accomplished, the
NERVES are BRACED, the BRAIN
NOURISHED, and the BODY RO-
BUST. 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 im-
parts a Natural Color, and acts instantaneously.
Sold by Druggists or sent by express on receipt of \$1.
Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

CARTER'S
LITTLE
NERVE
PILLS

CARTER'S
Little Nerve Pills,
—FOR—
NERVOUS and
DYSPEPTIC
MEN AND WOMEN.

Every nervous person should try Carter's Little
Nerve Pills, which are made specially for those
who suffer from Nervousness, Sleeplessness,
Nervous and Sick Headache, Weak Stomach,
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, &c. They may be used
alone or in combination with Carter's Little
Liver Pills, and in either case will give most
prompt and grateful relief. Dyspepsia makes
you Nervous, and Nervousness makes you Dys-
peptic; either one renders you miserable, and
these little pills cure both.
Price, 25 cents. Sold by Druggists or sent by
mail.

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FOR SALE BY BARBER BROS.

PILES
Fully described with scientific mode
of cure. Prof. Harris' Illustrated
Pamphlet sent free on application.
HARRIS REMEDY CO.,
Manufact Chemists, 5th & Market Sts.,
St. Louis, Mo.

MONEY TO LOAN,
In large or small amounts on five years time, at
SEVEN PER CENT.
With reasonable commission.
J. B. WATKINS & CO.,
Lawrence, Kansas.

BEATTY'S ORGANS 18 useful stops, 5 sets reeds
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First.—
Buy seven bars Dobbins' Electric Soap of
your Grocer.

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Ask him to give you a bill of it.

Third.—
Mail us his bill and your full address.

Fourth.—
We will mail you free seven beautiful cards,
in six colors and gold, representing
Shakespeare's

"SEVEN AGES OF MAN."
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Have a large assortment of all kinds of Fur-
niture, Mattresses, etc., at low-
est prices.

Undertaking a Specialty.
Metallic and Wood Caskets and Coffins in great
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We have a fine new Hearse. All orders promptly
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Expenses from \$150 to \$500. This includes
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als.

The Collegiate Department comprises the
following courses: Classical, scientific, modern
literature, civil engineering, natural history,
chemistry and preparatory medical.

The Preparatory Department devotes three
years to training for the Collegiate.

The Normal Department embraces three
courses: Classical, scientific and modern lit-
erature.

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two years. Tuition \$25 per annum.

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of a competent instructor.

For catalogue and information, address
REV. JAMES MARVIN, Chancellor,
Lawrence, Kansas.

The above is a cut of
SANDS' PATENT HARNESS BUCKLE.

Farmers can see that at all places
used it has a rivet

THROUGH
THE
BODY.

No ripping can take place.
No more repairing.
Has a roller and loop.
Most harness-makers use these
buckles.

Buy no harness without them.
Harness with these buckles can be
sold as cheap as old style.

SANDS' TRACE CARRIER

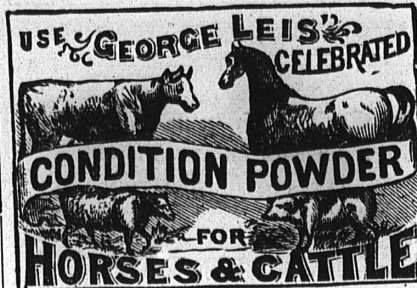
Is the only one made that permits
the hip strap to be taken off. See that
you have this on your new harness.
IT DON'T DROP TRACES.

J. G. SANDS.
Lawrence, Kansas.

G. H. MURDOCK,
WATCHMAKER

—AND—
ENGRAVER,
A Large Line of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.

No. 59 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas.
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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF
any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country.
Composed principally of Herbs and roots. The best and
safest Horse and Cattle Medicine known. The superi-
ority of this Powder over all other preparations of the
kind is known to all those who have seen its astonishing
effects.

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

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

LEIS' POWDER being both Tonic and Laxative, puri-
fies the blood, removes bad humors, and will be found
most excellent in promoting the condition of Sheep.
Sheep require only one-eighth the dose given to cattle.

In all new countries we hear of fatal diseases among
Fowls, styled Chicken Cholera, Gapes, Blindness, Gland-
ers, Mergins or Gidiness, &c. LEIS' POWDER will
eradicate these diseases. In severe attacks, mix a small
quantity with corn meal, moistened, and feed twice a day.
When these diseases prevail, use a little in their feed once
or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from
all disease. In severe attacks of Gidiness they do not eat;
it will then be necessary to administer the Powder by
means of a quill, blowing the Powder down their throat,
or mixing Powder with dough to form Pills.

Cows require an abundance of nutritious food, not to
make them fat, but to keep up a regular secretion of
milk. Farmers and dairymen attest the fact that by
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of milk is greatly increased, and quality vastly im-
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tion Healing Salve—will heal in one or two applica-
tions. Your CALVES also require an alterative aperient
and stimulant. Using this Powder will expel all grub
worms, with which young stock are infected in the spring
of the year; promotes fattening, prevents scouring, &c.

LEIS' Powder is an excellent remedy for Hogs.
The farmer will rejoice to know that a prompt and effec-
tual remedy for the various diseases to which these
animals are subject, is found in LEIS' Condition
Powder. For Distemper, inflammation of the Brain,
Coughs, Fevers, Sore Lungs, Measles, Sore Ears, Mange,
Itch Cholera, Sore Teats, Kidney Worms, &c., a fifty-cent
paper added to a tub of swill and given freely, is a certain
preventive. It promotes digestion, purifies the blood,
and is therefore the BEST ARTICLE for fattening Hogs.

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ture of the proprietor upon each package, without which
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WARRANT THEIR
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BLACK TIP

That is now so extensively worn on
CHILDREN'S SHOES
TO WEAR AS LONG AS THE METAL,
Which was introduced by them, and by which the
above amount has been saved to parents an-
nually. This Black Tip will save still
more, as besides being worn on the coarser
grades it is worn on fine and costly shoes
where the Metal Tip on account of its tools
would not be used.

They all have our Trade Mark A. S. T. Co.
stamped on front of TIP.
Parents should ASK FOR SHOES with this
BEAUTIFUL BLACK TIP
on them when purchasing for their children.

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Lawyer, how to do business Correctly and Suc-
cessfully, how to Act in Society and in every part
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Second—If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrears, or the publishers may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether it is taken from the office or not.

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

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

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1881.

D. O. MILLS, the banker of San Francisco, has given \$75,000 to the university of California.

FROM letters found on the coast of England on the 7th inst., it is supposed that the steamship Arizona, which sailed from Queenstown, July 3d, has been lost.

STRIKERS have been creating trouble in Montreal by preventing work being carried on and resisting the police. Several lives have been lost, but the trouble is now over.

A MANIAC was captured July 6th, in Dallas, Texas, fully armed, who said he was commanded by the government to kill all lawyers, doctors and members of Legislatures.

THE latest dispatches from Washington this morning, say the president's condition is most encouraging, and there is little doubt now that he is in a fair way to recover.

It is officially stated that west bound passenger rates are being cut, and the movement threatens to be a general one among the roads if the regular tariff is not restored. 'Tis well.

A BRITISH ship loaded with oil, was struck by lightning while off Rudy Island, and the oil igniting, the vessel was a total loss. One sailor lost his life by being blown into the river.

ON the 9th inst. a German farmer living six miles from Corning, Arkansas, was called to his door by four disguised men and shot several times, inflicting dangerous wounds. No cause is known for the deed.

GRISCOM, the Chicago faster, ended his long fast of forty-five days yesterday, having lost in that time just fifty pounds. The next thing on the programme, probably, will be for this phenomenon to start about the country lecturing.

A DESTRUCTIVE fire occurred in Cincinnati on the 8th inst., originating in a manufactory of children's carriages, and from there spreading rapidly in all directions, destroying several large manufactories. The total loss will reach \$500,000. One man was killed.

ANOTHER outrage and murder was committed in De Soto, Arkansas, July 10th, on the person of a little girl of thirteen or fourteen years old. Two negroes are suspected as they have suddenly left the vicinity.

A later dispatch says that the suspected negro has been caught, and made to confess the crime, and taken by a body of men and hanged to a tree till dead, his body afterwards being cast into the river.

LAST week a majority of the New York Legislature issued a call for a caucus and nominated as senator for short term E. G. Lapham, for long term Warner Miller, but the Conkling men refused to abide by this action, so the vote in joint convention at last report stood as follows: For short term—Conkling 28, Lapham 60, Potter 48, Fish 1, Cornell 1. Necessary to a choice 70. Ballot for long term: Kernan 48, Miller 61, Wheeler 18, Adams 2, Everts 1, Chapman 2, Rogers 2, Starlin 1, Folger 2. Necessary to a choice 70.

NEBRASKA FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

The growth of the farmers' alliance in Nebraska since the organization in January last, has been most encouraging to the projectors. The chartered subordinate alliances in Nebraska number at present 243, and the organization adds new strength each day. The farmers of that state apparently begin to realize the necessity for a strong, harmonious organization of their resources, which shall be able to cope with the ever increasing power of monopolies and the infidelity of political rings.

The circular issued from the secretary's office in June, earnestly recommends that members be united in their efforts at primaries and elsewhere to secure the nomination not only of members of the alliance, but men who are honest, reliable and efficient, and truly says that the election of incapable or dishonest men will cause a disastrous reaction. If this can be done and the people be made to realize the justice and sincerity of the demands, great good will result, but designing and unscrupulous politicians are so profuse with their smooth words and deceptive promises that unceasing vigilance is necessary to guard against their wily machinations. But the farmers of Nebraska are taking the right course to better their condition, and a strict and unflinching adherence to the principles of justice, together with a loyal allegiance to the organization so long as it embodies the principles they are working for, must surely crown them with victory. The farmers of Kansas ought to profit by the example of their neighbors across the line, and make their wants and their power felt to the farthest corner of the state.

The circular mentioned above closes with the following words, which we heartily indorse: "The prominent place which our movement has assumed in the public eye, and the power which it may wield in the near future, imposes corresponding obligations upon its members. Therefore, while we press forward with renewed zeal in our just cause, let us sacredly regard the rights and just interests of all classes of our citizens. While demanding that the extortions of monopolies shall cease, that monopolies as such shall no longer exist, let us not forget the sacred rights of property. While laboring for reform, let us remember that our principles must gain the sanction of an enlightened public opinion, before they can secure the force of law."

TRUE TO HIS COLORS.

We have watched the progress of Secretary Windom ever since he began his term of office, and the conviction has been more and more forced on our mind that he would give his energies to the up-building of the cause of the people as opposed to monopolies. The following, in a recent speech delivered by him before the Chicago board of trade, has the true ring:

"I am in favor of a system that will permit competition, and such a system can be had by connecting the great lakes and rivers. I have advocated and urged the building of the Hennepin canal because I believed, and still believe, in establishing such routes for transportation as shall permit opportunities for competition, and yet which shall be out of the power of combinations to control against the interests of the producers. I am glad to see that the people of the West are beginning to appreciate the value of this grand improvement. The importance of water routes with reference to their effect in governing the rates of land transportation cannot be exaggerated. The rates on the Erie canal control not only the rates which are charged by the railroads of New York, but the rates of transportation across the entire country and even as far south as Mobile. What this country needs, what the great producing classes especially want, is a system of transportation which will secure competition and at the same time prevent combination. For this reason I have advocated, and shall continue to advocate, the improvement of the lake route, so as to permit heavily-laden vessels to carry grain without fear of stranding from the Mississippi to the Atlantic ocean. It is my desire, too, to see the Mississippi improved, so that that mighty current will furnish a commodious, and at the same time a cheap waterway to the lakes and the ocean, with the Hennepin canal a connecting link between the two systems, thus perfecting the water transportation from the West, and rendering it impossible for capital to combine in a monopoly, resulting in excessive rates of transportation by rail."

A Chicago paper commenting on the above, says:

"With the growing power and bold

grasping of the monopolists for the control of the national government itself, such men as Windom may be looked upon as favored of the gods in being called to lead the people in the coming warfare against the tyranny of monopoly. He is one of those few bold and far-seeing statesmen who are glad to strike at evil for right's sake."

The Grange Bulletin says on the same subject:

"While we always fearlessly 'hew to the line, let the chips fall where they may,' we are also freely and heartily ready to 'give credit where credit is due.' Secretary Windom while a United States senator was outspoken against the encroachments of monopolies. And, in his new position as secretary of the treasury, he has so far sustained his previous record as being upon the side of the people."

A MAGNIFICENT GIFT.

Dispatches from New York, dated July 7th, after giving some of the proceedings of the chamber of commerce in relation to the assault on the life of the president, say:

Cyrus W. Field announced to the members present that a number of gentlemen had determined to raise \$25,000, which is to be invested in United States bonds and deposited with the United States Trust Company, and the income therefrom be paid to Mrs. Garfield during her life, and at her death equally divided among her children, in appreciation of the noble character of the president.

Mr. Field then presented the subscription list, which was headed by his own name for \$5,000, and below were the names of Drexel, Morgan & Co., and Jay Gould, each for a like amount. Messrs. C. P. Huntington, S. B. Chittenden and D. Willis James at once stepped forward and each subscribed a similar amount. The following put their names down for \$1,000 each: James B. Colgate, J. B. Trevor, Percy R. Hayne, Joseph Payton & Co., C. Lanier, Field, Lindley & Co., J. Seligman, W. H. Fogg and John T. Ferry.

Down in Arkansas they kill a man with no more pretext than would be regarded in a civilized community as sufficient for a few hard words. Last Thursday two strangers stopped at the house of Thomas Holder, two miles from Hollywood, during his absence, and wished to buy some corn to feed their horses. The negro in charge said he couldn't let them have it while Mr. Holder was away. One of the men, however, said he must have enough for a feed, and throwing the negro twenty-five cents took the corn and went on his way. When Holder came home and heard of it, in company with a neighbor named John H. Wilson, he started in pursuit, overtook the men, one of whom was shot and killed by Wilson. The stranger who was not killed was arrested, but dismissed by the court. No other arrests were made.

NEARLY every daily paper in the country got out one extra edition or more last week, and the most of them were well remunerated for "the great favor they conferred on a reading public," but as far as our knowledge goes the most enterprising of all was the Leavenworth Standard, which got out a large extra edition on the morning of the Fourth, that they issued to their thousands of readers free. To one "far-sighted" editor who refused to allow his dispatches to be bulletined in order to insure the sale of a 6x10 edition issued some hours later, this may not appear to be enterprise, but nevertheless the Standard conferred a compliment on its readers which they will appreciate and remember. The Standard never fails to give its readers the full benefit of their support.

A HORRIBLE outrage was committed on Mrs. Mitchell, of Randolph county, Ala., some days ago, she being found by the road dead, with her throat cut, and with the evidences of a fearful struggle. A man named Waldron was arrested for the crime and confessed to the murder, though he denied having outraged her. Monday night, July 4th, one hundred armed men took him from the jail, and on the 8th inst. he was hanged to a tree, at the foot of which his victim was found dead. He had five living wives and was but twenty-three years old.

Across the Country.

Special Correspondence SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

From Tecumseh via Clinton to Lawrence, Bismarck, July 7.—On the way I saw several acres in a body cleaned of corn by chinch bugs as effectually as the grasshoppers ever did. Of course this was along side of a wheat field. It seems to me we had better hold up on raising wheat.

Glad, indeed, was the writer not of the bugs, but to look again on the

landscape so familiar, and to greet again so many old and tried friends.

Bismarck has opened up for the season and is indeed a beautiful place of resort. But the great obstacle in the way of the masses is the want of money and leisure to do in these things what we otherwise would. It is too soon in Kansas to expect the people in considerable numbers to encamp for ten consecutive days, even for such lectures as are furnished by the able men now doing their noble work there. There were about one hundred persons present on Friday, June 8th, at 11 a. m., to listen to an able lecture by Dr. Robinson, of Brown University, on "Special Danger to Christianity." The lecture had reference to the attempt by skeptical men to find a new basis for morality distinct from christianity. The first men noticed what was smiled at by mankind, and also what was discounted. The former was good, the latter evil and this was basis, the new basis of morals! If all the lectures in the course were as good as that, it was a rare treat to those who could take in the whole. The writer could spare time for only that one.

There were eminent representative men there from our own and neighboring states.

Reader, let us take in the jubilee at Bismarck, also the old-fashioned Methodist camp meeting, and not forget the temperance rally, all at the same place. J. W. CLOCK.

ST. LOUIS, July 6.—Dispatches from Santa Fe say private and reliable dispatches from Paso Del Norte state that on yesterday a party of Americans, en route to Chihuahua, returned to Paso Del Norte, reporting to Mr. George Tantoway, general manager of the Mexico Central railroad, that at the point where the road from El Paso to Chihuahua enters the Saw Hills, forty miles from El Paso, they found thirteen dead bodies, all men, belonging to surveying parties of that road, locating the line to Chihuahua, the surveying party which originally started in charge of locating engineer M. J. Cunningham, and was about thirty-eight men strong. Armed parties were immediately dispatched to the scene of the reported massacre. So far none of the names of the killed have been learned. It is not known whether the raid was committed by Indians or Mexicans, but it is supposed some of Victor's war chiefs and right hand men, who with about thirty warriors escaped from the Tres Castillos fight, are the perpetrators.

Another dispatch dated Las Cruces, yesterday, says: Advice received here to-day state that the south bound stage on the El Paso and Chihuahua line, was attacked by Indians about 100 miles south of El Paso, and four passengers and two drivers killed. One passenger escaped wounded. A report has also reached here to the effect that the entire surveying party of the Mexican Central railway has been killed by Indians in Old Mexico. A company of Mexican cavalry has been sent out from Chihuahua to investigate the report.

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—A boy named Charles Beazy met with a sudden and terrible death at 407 North Fifth street yesterday afternoon. Beazy was only fourteen years of age, and was employed by R. & W. Goldstein to run the elevator. About 8:30 o'clock in the afternoon the engineer rode up to the fifth story to fix something about the running gear. After completing his work he rang the bell for the boy to come up with the elevator, and as there was no response it appears that he caught hold of the rope and started the elevator up. Just then he heard a shrill cry from below, and, supposing something was wrong, stopped the elevator. On going down stairs into the cellar he found the mangled remains of the boy wound around the drum of the elevator. The drum is the large wooden wheel around which one end of the wire rope is coiled. It appears that at the time the elevator was moved by the engineer, the boy was standing near the drum playing with it, without a suspicion of his impending danger. His death was as awful as it was sudden. With the first turn of the drum his arm was caught under the rope, torn from the body and thrown across the room. The wire rope then wound about his body, breaking his other arm and both legs. When discovered, the body was bound hard and fast by the taut iron ropes, and the elevator had to be moved back to its original position before it could be removed.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 8.—Intelligence reached here this morning of a serious disturbance at Mineral Springs, Howard county. Wednesday the negroes had a barbecue near town, in the evening they flocked to the springs in large numbers. Two became involved in a quarrel and were arrested; trial set for yesterday. At an early hour on the morning of the trial the negroes began to congregate, each with a shot-gun or musket. By 10 o'clock 200 or more were in town, nearly all of whom were armed. The white citizens, fearing trouble, prepared their guns and placed them in convenient

places. About 1 o'clock one negro was arrested for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, when the negroes, showed a determination to take him from the officers, and a riot occurred. Almost instantly forty or fifty white men were on the street with guns. Fortunately no one was hurt. One or two shots were fired in the air. The leaders of the negroes were arrested. Matters are quiet but further trouble is apprehended.

MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa, July 11.—Great damage was caused in this city yesterday and last night by heavy rains, which culminated this morning in the form of a waterspout. Creeks rose to so great a height as to put adrift about forty houses occupied by families, some of them being swept down stream, fortunately so far as learned no lives were lost. The Ketchum wagon works and Standard steel mills were almost totally destroyed. The following property was very badly damaged: Hawkeye oil mills, mammoth sugar refinery and canning works, Iowa barb wire, Kreuthers furniture factory, gas works, Bowman's brewery, St. Louis elevator, Sligh's elevator foundation, Iowa Central machine shops, Central offices and buildings, stock yards, general offices, Iowa Central and Chicago and Northwestern depot buildings, and the Bowman house, where the water reached to the windows of the first story. The Chicago and Northwestern, and Central tracks were four feet under water at the depot. The Northwestern bridge went out at the east of the city and the Central bridge at that point is disabled. The Central road lost \$25,000 worth of ties, and much bridge timber, and the ground is covered with water and high fences were swept away. Furgerson's horse farm suffered much. Many farm houses are surrounded by water on the bottoms of the Iowa river. Farmers put out signals of distress from the roofs of their houses and rescuing parties have been sent out in boats.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 11.—A frightful collision occurred yesterday near Hudson, Wis. The rear portion of a freight train, consisting of fourteen heavily loaded cars broke loose at the summit of a steep grade and ran back towards Hudson with incredible rapidity. Standing on the main track at the station was another freight train of forty-five cars, drawn by two locomotives. All the train men jumped in time to save themselves except Engineer George Freder, who appeared too dazed to move in time, and was instantly killed in attempting to jump out of the cabin window. The track was rooted up for a distance of fifteen rods. The mass of wreckage is enormous, nearly every car being ruined. Both engines and several cars were driven back several rods and broke through a trestle.

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 8.—Two burglars, giving the names of Thomas Callahan and Domineck Moran, were discovered at Piscataqua early this morning in the bed room of Frank Hutchison rifling his pockets. Hutchison seized Callahan and in the struggle both fell down stairs. Mrs. Hutchison with a revolver ran to aid her husband, pounding the burglar's head and face severely and enabled her husband to secure him. He then telephoned the police who jailed the burglar and pursued and captured Moran.

EL PASO, Mexico, July 11.—To-day T. P. Hugh, son of ex-Senator Hugh, was found by a scout of Mexican troops near Carrejal, Chihuahua, horribly mutilated. He was tortured to death in a terrible manner, and after death three shots were fired into his body.

DECATUR, Ala., July 8.—During a thunder storm last evening, lightning struck a barn where a number of people had sought refuge. Four were killed outright and eight seriously injured.

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.

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THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY MOODY & DAVIS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1881.

City and Vicinity.

To regulate the liver, stomach and bowels all you need is "Sellers' Liver Pills." Take them and see.

"LINDSEY'S Blood Searcher," the great medicine for fever and ague, malaria, and all blood poison. Don't fail to use it.

BUCKINGHAM'S Dye for the whiskers is an elegant, safe and reliable article, cheap and convenient for use; will not rub off. Try it!

The fifth annual Normal Institute of Douglas county will be held in this city from August 1st to the 26th, with some of our ablest teachers as instructors.

MISS FAYNE A. RIDE, one of the best instructors the schools of Lawrence ever had, has been engaged for the ensuing year to teach in the Leavenworth public schools.

The case of Madison, tried for violation of the temperance law came to an end last Thursday, the jury in the case disagreeing, six for acquittal and six for conviction. The case was dismissed.

DR. HOWARD CROSBY, Chancellor of the University of New York, and a widely known divine who is in attendance on the holiness meetings at Bismark, preached in the Congregational church in this city last Sunday morning.

MARRIED in this city, July 12th, by Rev. A. M. Richardson, Bradley M. House, Esq., of Newton, Kans., and Miss Mollie A. Barrieklow, of Lawrence. The bride and groom left on the noon train for Newton, their future home.

It is a pretty long walk from Philadelphia here, but a woman and a little girl were in this city Saturday who claimed to have accomplished the walk, and intended to return the same way. She is supposed to be slightly unsound in her mind, but in a mild form.

MR. A. D. GROUT, the popular harness maker, has removed his shop from his old quarters to the rooms formerly occupied by Willard's barber shop, No. 64 Massachusetts street, three doors south of THE SPIRIT office. Mr. GROUT always did good work and we bespeak for him abundant patronage in his new quarters.

The attention of our readers is called to the card of G. B. Kline & Co., which will be found upon another page. This Western Subscription Agency is established on nearly the same basis as the Eastern agencies which have been found so valuable to persons desiring to take one or more periodicals. Send for a catalogue, and give the gentlemen a trial.

The South Kansas (Independence) Tribune says "Oscar DeLong, one of the best boys in this section of the state, came down from Lawrence to spend the Fourth with his relatives here." Mr. DeLong is with Geo. Innes & Co. here, and although he has been there but a short time, can already claim as good a name in this city as he has in the Tribune's opinion there.

Those who frequent Bismark grove had better get out side the gates before 10 o'clock after this if they don't want to get locked in. Several young people from this city became so entranced with the esthetic qualities of the grove the other evening, that "the clock struck the hour for returning" ere they were aware, and as a consequence they were imprisoned and nicely frightened before they succeeded in gaining their liberty.

The new combination of smart weed and belladonna, as used in Carter's backache plasters has proved to be one of the best that could be made. Try one of these popular plasters in any case of weak or lame back, backache, rheumatism, neuralgia, soreness of the chest or lungs, etc., and you will be surprised and pleased by the prompt relief. In bad cases of chronic dyspepsia a plaster over the pit of the stomach stops the pain at once. Ask for Carter's smart weed and belladonna backache plasters. Price 25 cents. Sold by Barber Bros., Lawrence.

A Card to the Public.
As I am determined to do the sewing machine business of this city and vicinity and being aware there are still a few who want Singer machines, I have secured the agency of the very best make of Singer sewing machines, and will sell them at the very low figure of \$35.00, two drawers, drop leaf and all extra attachments thrown in. My business manager, Mr. Mazzard, pronounces this the finest finished Singer in the market. We invite everybody to call and see the machines.

Respectfully, CHAS. ACHNING,
Agent for the Royal St. John Sewing Machine "The Boss."

The Monthly Rumor.
Everybody that visits the Lawrence post office the second time becomes a fast friend of Henry T. Ross. Hence, everybody will be interested to learn the following rumor, as a similar one about Henry and his numerous lady friends is only perpetrated on the community as often as he even mentions his intention of absenting himself from the city for an hour or longer. The Salina Herald is accountable for this one which we believe is the very latest. Of course it is well founded:

Henry T. Ross, money order clerk in the Lawrence post office, was up this week. He was casting about rather suspiciously, and seemed interested in the young ladies of Salina. He looks as though lightning might soon strike, and as a consequence he would have to pay board for two instead of one.

The Church Encampment.

The 5th day of July commenced the annual gathering at Bismark grove styled the Church Encampment and which has proven to be the most satisfactory and beneficial in all respects of any encampment yet held there. Among the reasons for the unusual excellence of this meeting was the fact that a greater number of eminent divines and Sunday school workers were engaged to assist, also the grove is yearly becoming more and more popular as a sort of Chautauqua and the Union Pacific company is constantly improving the naturally beautiful grove to that end, and people are being made to realize its superiority as a place to enjoy outdoor meetings not only of tents, etc., conspired to make the attendance at the tabernacle small although the exercises were full of interest.

On Wednesday the exercises were commenced by B. T. Vincent, of Philadelphia, delivering an able address on "The Sunday School Idea." Mr. Vincent is a man who once heard leaves a pleasing effect and desire to hear more of him. Mr. A. O. Van Lennep next gave an interesting illustration of Oriental manners and a lecture on "Providences in the Rise of the Sunday School." Mr. Van Lennep's portrayments of life in the Orient are without doubt highly instructive, as he comes on the stage clothed in the costume of the East and never fails to have some object ready for illustration of whatever subject he is speaking upon.

Dr. Richard Cordley, formerly of this city, gave a scholarly lecture, thoroughly good in every respect.

On Thursday Rev. James Marvin, D. D., of the University of Kansas, opened the exercises by an address on "What to Teach and How to Teach in the Sunday School," followed by Rev. E. G. Robinson, D. D., of Brown University, Providence, R. I., in a fine lecture teeming with thought and strong logic on "Moral Law and its Place in the Christian Religion." Mr. Vincent then followed in his usual attractive style with an address on "Being."

Resolutions were adopted condemning, as in the highest degree abhorrent, the recent assault upon our president and extending sympathy and prayers to Mrs. Garfield.

On Friday the crowd was greatly increased over previous days and the interest deepened in proportion. The programme was as follows: 11 a. m.—Address, subject, "A Special Danger in Popular Christianity" by Rev. E. G. Robinson; 2 p. m.—A conference, "Normal Classes," led by B. T. Vincent; 5 p. m.—Institute for ministers and lay workers; 8 p. m.—Grand Oriental exhibition by A. O. Van Lennep and a full company in Oriental dress. It is needless to say that the day's programme was interesting and instructive throughout.

On Saturday the attendance again increased and that a deeper interest was commenced to be felt on that day was evident. The programme was carried out as follows: "The Person of Christ an Argument against Modern Skepticism" by Dr. Robinson. In the afternoon a children's service addressed by a number of noted Sunday school workers. In the evening a powerful address by Dr. Howard Crosby, chancellor of the University of New York. Dr. Crosby is a man eminent among the learned and recognized everywhere as possessing ability of the very highest order.

On Sunday the people from all sections poured into the grove and gave a livelier appearance to things than usual, but the greater part of the attendance seems to come from abroad rather than this city which should give a more hearty support than she has. The hot weather we are afraid is having a disastrous effect upon our people.

In the morning Dr. Robinson made a learned address on faith, and in the afternoon about 500 pupils attended a model Sunday school in the tabernacle conducted by B. T. Vincent. The evening was occupied by Dr. Crosby in a splendid sermon on "The Blood of Christ."

On Monday morning Mr. Vincent delivered a lecture on "Common Sense Requisite to the Teacher," pregnant with thought and common sense. At 1 o'clock Rev. Mr. Gates, of Blue Rapids, held a peculiar service called a "candle sermon" at 2 o'clock Dr. Crosby again spoke, his subject this time being "Prophecy and its Key;" and in the evening Mr. Van Lennep gave one of his highly interesting Oriental lectures and illustrations.

The Agricultural Implement Business.

We have been down several times to the quarters occupied by Mr. G. R. Gould with his agricultural implements, that we might be able to get a few points from him about his business prospects, etc., but he has always been so busy that we didn't succeed till yesterday, when we told him we must have a few minutes talk with him, so he consented and briefly gave us a few leading points.

He has had a larger number of his twine binders out in the field this year than ever before, and says that of all those running through the season not one has given him any trouble, and not one farmer has sent in for help in reaping. This alone speaks volumes for the efficiency of these machines, and the moral is evident. Mr. Gould says that on the 4th of July his sales of steam threshers and other articles amounted to over \$4,000, and it wasn't a very good day for agricultural implements either. We have discovered that Gould never grows till he is well out of the field, and can point to the record his machines have made and the large amount of business he has transacted.

Some firms make a big blow about what they propose to do, and how easy it is going to be to get away with everybody else, but when the test comes some unforeseen accident occurs that takes away all their wind. Gould doesn't do that way, he just waits patiently till the season is over and then you may expect to hear from him. He believes heartily in fair square dealing and not only believes in it but puts it into practice. He carries a large fine stock of Mitchell's spring work, and of everything else a farmer needs, and all will be sure to go away satisfied who call on him at his warehouse in Mrs. McCullough's new buildings.

Deer Creek Items.

Special Correspondence SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

The attempt at assassination of President Garfield is deprecated by every one. It is thought here, that the pistol as a means of redress is being resorted to entirely too much. If murderers knew certain and ignominious death awaited them they would be more easy to get along with. The calamity is made the more deplorable on account of the successor to the presidential chair being so much disliked.

But to local matter. First, the change in the editorial management of THE SPIRIT is greeted with almost universal approval in this vicinity. It is hoped that the Patrons' department will improve and be of great value to the order.

We have a good working grange at Belvoir, which meets on the first and third Saturdays of each month, in the school building.

Material prosperity is visible on all hands, showing itself in huge stacks of wheat, new fences, barns, houses and that ilk.

Jno. Houk, Sr., has erected a barn of fine appearance, costing nearly \$500.

Isaac Still is just completing a residence at an expense of about \$1,000.

Thomas Ice is building a house, of two stories, to cost something like \$1,000. Roth is the builder.

Scott Pennington is putting up, with the assistance of W. B. Herschel as architect, a two-story house sixteen by thirty-six feet with a wing fourteen by sixteen feet. Others are intending to build either new or additions.

We have a good lot of farmers in this valley and they appreciate progress. This is evinced by the fact that no less than eight self-binders were sold in this neighborhood this season, some four or five being here last season. The wheat crop, however, is quite light comparatively, much due to late sowing. This year has developed two facts to the satisfaction of our citizens; one being that the Early Red May wheat is the most reliable variety; and the other, that the 15th of September is as late as it will do to risk sowing.

Oats as a crop are good, somewhat damaged by chinch bugs; when the fields were close to wheat. Corn is being damaged in similar situations. Flax promises well. Apples generally about one-third to one-half a crop. Do not know of an orchard which will exceed half a crop except that of W. A. Montgomery, it being nearly a full crop.

The peculiarly hot weather is drying up corn very fast, and should it continue a fortnight more early corn will be very light.

The Fourth was celebrated in style by everybody and family, this village dividing almost equally between Ingersoll's, Belvoir and Deister's groves. All enjoyed themselves, but of course all complained of being tired. The Fourth of July ought to come in cold weather, say between Thanksgiving and Christmas. Wonder if the next Legislature could not be persuaded to change it; am sure if the matter had been talked up at the last one success would have been certain.

TOMMY REGNO.
DEER CREEK, Douglas county, July 10, 1881.

A Manager Wanted.

Correspondence SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

We, the W. C. T. U., have long felt the need of a "Temperance Home" in Lawrence, a place to which a stranger can go for rest and refreshment; where the young can at any time drop in and not be surrounded by temptation; where good reading matter can be had without money and without price; where any person being detained or for a time seeking employment will find that at least there is one place where he will be met with friendship and made welcome as at home.

For this purpose, about two months ago, after advising with some of the best business men of the city, we opened rooms on Massachusetts street, and for a time we hoped to be successful in the enterprise, but not being able to find persons who were adapted to the business, who could give their time and energies to the work, we have thought it best to close the rooms soon, and unless we are successful in securing such persons before the 17th of the month, we shall desist from the enterprise for the present, much as we regret it.

MRS. DRUCILLA WILSON, President.
MRS. J. M. HESTER, Sec'y.

Stockholders of the Patrons' Co-operative Association, Take Notice!

The semi-annual meeting of the P. C. A., of Douglas county, will be held in the city of Lawrence on the third Wednesday in July, being the 20th day of July, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of considering the semi-annual report of the association and transacting such other business as may come before it.

Due notice of place of meeting will be given at the store.
R. S. GILBERT, Secretary.
July 2, 1881.

Horticultural.

The regular monthly meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural Society will take place on Saturday, the 16th inst., at the residence of Mrs. Ingersoll, in Kanwaka township.

SAMUEL REYNOLDS, Sec'y.

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS.

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

MR. EDWARD MILLER had a very narrow escape last Friday morning at the bridge across the Wakarusa, near Eudora. He had a load of about fifty bushels of wheat, and had started to cross the bridge, when one of his mules became frightened and began to back. Mr. Miller tried everything in his power to prevent an accident, but the disposition of the mule conquered at last, and the wagon was pushed over the southeast embankment, where it is at least fifteen feet high, spilling the wheat, making a total wreck of the wagon, and killing one mule instantly. Mr. Miller had presence of mind enough to jump from the wagon before it went over, or he himself might have been killed. The bridge is without railings, and is of course a constant source of danger. It is certainly the duty of our county officers to see that the needed improvements are made before more fatal accidents shall occur.

A RATHER exciting runaway occurred on Massachusetts street in this city, last Wednesday. The team of Mr. Richard Jones, who lives about ten miles from the city, became frightened near the Douglas county elevator, and tore down the street at a fearful rate, speedily losing the wagon bed and hind wheels. A wagon belonging to Mr. Allen, of Reno, was overturned in the flight, and a team hitched to a spring wagon became frightened and also started to run, but was stopped before making much of a start. The runaway was finally stopped by Mr. Silas Todder, of Marion, without doing further damage.

AYER'S pills contain no croton oil, calomel or mineral. They are compounded of pure vegetable extracts, which have positive virtues and always cure, where cures are possible.

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 Great Enterprise.

The Hop Bitters Manufacturing company is one of Rochester's greatest enterprises. Their Hop Bitters have reached a sale beyond all precedent, having from their intrinsic value found their way into almost every household in the land. So says the Graphic.

Fever and Ague.

Liver complaint and all malarial diseases cured by "Antimalaria," the great German fever and ague remedy. For sale by Barber Bros.

Every Man, Woman and Child
Should know that "Plantation Cough Syrup" will cure coughs, colds and all diseases of the throat and lungs. For sale by Barber Bros.

Died!

During the past year hundreds of persons whose lives could have been saved by "Dr. Barker's German Cure." For sale by Barber Bros.

Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep
Kept in good condition with the great Arabian remedy, "Gangee Stock Powders." For sale by Barber Bros.

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

A. G. MENDER,
BOOT AND SHOE MERCHANT,

Begs leave to call the attention of Farmers and Mechanics

TO THE

STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which can be found at his place of business,

NO. 82 MASSACHUSETTS STREET, LAWRENCE, KANSAS,

And which are offered at Prices that All can Reach—CHEAP FOR CASH.

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS

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

IF YOU WISH

TO SAVE MONEY

BUYING
BOOTS
AND
SHOES,

Call and see Us!

J. S. PERRY & CO.

LAWRENCE, - - KANS.

STEINBERG'S CLOTHING HOUSE!

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

CLOTHING!

FOR

MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN,

ALSO

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

The stock has been Purchased at Headquarters for Low Prices

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

REMEMBER THIS!

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

STEINBERG'S CLOTHING HOUSE,

NO. 87 MASSACHUSETTS STREET,

LAWRENCE, - - - KANSAS.

N. B.—CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER AND PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

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.

The First Orchard.

Special Correspondence SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

As there are several persons who claim to have planted the first orchard in Kansas, credit to whom credit is due should be given. While it has been claimed by persons in other counties we shall claim it for Johnson until former date is shown. Rev. Thos. J. Johnson planted 400 apple trees at the Shawnee Mission in 1837. Col. A. S. Johnson of the A. T. & S. F. railroad is our authority for so saying.

Respectfully submitted,
E. P. DEHL.

OLATHE, Kans., July 8, 1881.

Lucerne, or Alfalfa, in Indiana.

C. H. Ingersoll, Professor of Agriculture, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., in American Agriculturist.

Lucerne, which has been largely used in Europe as a forage plant, has not attracted the attention which perhaps it deserves, in the central and eastern portions of the United States. On the Pacific slope, and especially in California, where the year is approximately divided into two seasons, the rainy and the dry, great difficulty has been experienced in getting plants for forage that will root deeply enough to stand the long period of drouth and produce growth for the stock. This want has been met in part by Lucerne. There are various portions of the eastern and central United States where periods of drouth are met almost every year, and where it is with great difficulty that the ordinary tame grasses and clovers survive the trying ordeal; and when the newly seeded fields are entirely destroyed. Such a dry period visited some parts of Indiana in 1880, in which the common grasses were largely burned out, and even the Kentucky blue grass was completely destroyed in patches in lawns and pastures.

The experimental grounds of Purdue university were laid out in April, 1880, and early in May a plot of Lucerne was sown in drills about eight inches apart. In due time it came up, and made slow but steady growth until about the end of June, when the plants had attained a height of four to six inches. At this time a parasitic plant—the Dodder—was found to be preying upon it and winding its tendril-like stems about the Alfalfa so as to almost choke the life out of it. The unequal contest was watched with interest for several days, when the Dodder seemed to get the better of the Lucerne; the plot was mown close to the ground, the whole product gathered and burned, lest the seeds of the parasite should mature and give trouble in the future. No rain had fallen for nearly four weeks, and the plot was apparently dead. In ten days' time, we were surprised to see our Lucerne making a new growth which continued through the season, giving a thick stand of perhaps ten inches high. The only labor expended, after sowing, was the weeding out of the plot twice, early, while the plants were young and small, as Lucerne is very tender and must be given a good chance until rooted, when it will evidently take care of itself.

This spring, on the first of April, the Lucerne was no further advanced than half a dozen grasses and other plants in our grounds; but on May 10th the Lucerne measured twenty-four inches over the whole plot, and was ready to mow. The plants were in blossom May 28th, as the plot was not out, and at this date (June 3d) it stands fully thirty-two inches high, and from present appearances we can predict in this latitude (40 degrees) that three good crops of forage may be taken in a single season, or that it will furnish a large amount of pasture. It is said it is difficult to get a stand of it, if sown with grain crops, as wheat, oats, etc. Nearly every farmer needs and should have a small field adjoining his barns, for forage or pasture purpose. Will not some of our farmers who have not given this a trial, do so on a small scale and note the result? With us it promises well, and we hope to be able to give something more definite with regard to it in due time. We firmly believe that there are hundreds of acres of hilly land where grass makes a poor, feeble growth, and is frequently burned out by drouth, where Lucerne would be a very valuable acquisition. Its valuable points, to recapitulate, are: 1st, its manner and quickness of growth; 2d, capacity to endure drouth; 3d, its hardiness in winter; and 4th, that it adds one more to the valuable list of our forage plants, and thus enlarges the range of our production.

About Orchards.

T. T. Lyon in the Michigan Farmer.

Never buy a fruit tree of poor or inferior variety simply because it is large, well grown or symmetrical. Better pay ten prices for a desirable variety, even though the trees is small or ill-formed. With the same amount of care, a small tree will sooner recover from the shock of transplanting; while crooked or ill-shaped trees, if healthy, will gradually overcome these faults,

and hence become less and less objectionable.

Never "trim up" orchard trees for the purpose of giving "head room" for a team in plowing and cultivating; since to do so, is to afford a greater leverage for the wind, and to provide temptation to the borer, which will rarely, if ever, work under shaded bark; while the average plowman will be almost certain to "put his plow down" low enough to mangle the roots of the trees in his effort to bring the soil into good tilth. As a rule, neither plow nor cultivator should be allowed within the spread of the branches of a growing fruit tree.

Never leave an excess of fruit to mature upon a tree under the impression that by so doing you can hope to increase the yield, whether in quantity or in quality. An excessive crop is always secured at the expense of quality with loss of value; and not unfrequently at the expense of health, and even ultimately, of the life of the tree. Never make the very common mistake of supposing that a crop of fruit and a crop of grain can be profitably grown from the same soil at the same time. After trees are well grown they will starve the grain crop or the grain will rob them. With quite young trees a sowed crop will prove nearly ruinous. Till orchard trees are at least six or eight years planted they should be cultivated each year with a hoe crop.

Never prune a tree, or at least never remove large branches, after the first warm days of spring, and before the foliage is of full size. Large branches, if cut away at that period will be sure to "bleed" more or less during the summer, causing an unsightly blackening of the bark below the wound, and occasioning the decay of the heart wood from the excision downward; sometimes even causing the premature decrepitude and death of the tree.

Never forget that an orchard, as surely as a cornfield, consumes the fertility of the soil, and that to starve the soil is as sure to prove unprofitable in the one case as in the other. Trees may live on from year to year upon what they can draw from an exhausted soil but it will prove just as fallacious to expect a good crop of fruit under such circumstances as it would under similar circumstances to expect a full crop of corn or other grain. We have no doubt but that the vigor consequent upon abundant nourishment, will in some cases enable an orchard tree to carry its crop safely through unfavorable circumstances that would be fatal to the crop of a feeble one.

Mulching Apple Orchards.

From the Germantown Telegraph.

Having an orchard which from its age and situation should be fruitful and productive, but had generally been neglected, I was led to try an experiment, with the hope that it might be followed by beneficial results. After pruning the dead wood and scraping off the moss which was beginning to grow plentifully upon the trunks and branches, I applied five tons of salt hay which was left in the barn and for which there was no sale, at the rate of one hundred weight or a little more to each tree as a mulch, extending it six or eight feet from the trunk all around the tree. The result has been that from presenting a sickly appearance they now have every appearance of perfect health; the moss has disappeared and the trees are bearing as a general thing very full this year. So great is the change that people who have noticed it are led to inquire what has brought it about. I believe mulching is of great value to an orchard.

It has all the benefit of plowing, with none of its disadvantages; keeping the surface mellow with no damage to the roots by the plow, or to the trunk or branches by the team. It keeps down the grass and invites the earthworm to work the soil fine and rich. It tends to retain the moisture for a much longer time, and remedy in a great measure the evil effects of drouth. The fruit that falls upon it is not bruised. It is the way nature adopts to manure and enrich the forest trees.

So well am I convinced of the benefits and value of mulching, that I believe salt hay or any coarse fodder is of as much value used in this way as it is to be fed to animals. My attention was first called to the subject by seeing it done by those who collect drift hay along the edges of the marshes, and who were applying it in this way. After it has once been well done, it may be easily kept up by small annual additions. It would be well to extend it so far as the branches grow. Chip dirt and a great deal of refuse matter about the farm might be used to advantage in this way. No one will realize the amount of such matter which may be easily collected until a trial has been made.

Management of Orchards.

The following suggestions from a writer in an exchange are worthy of careful attention:

In three years I improved the production of my fruit trees from fifteen to two hundred bushels by treating them in the following manner: I first reduced the top one-fourth, then in the fall I plowed the soil as well as I could, it being quite rocky, and turned a short

furrow toward the trees. As I worked from them I let the plow fall a little lower, and when between the trees I allowed the plow to run deep, so that the water would settle away from them in the spring. I hauled a fair quantity of coarse manure, pulverized it well, and marked out hills, manuring each hill. I planted corn and beans, and harvested a nice crop of corn, beans and pumpkins. The following spring I repeated the same form of cultivation, and harvested the second crop of corn, beans and pumpkins, which paid me to satisfaction. My trees began to grow very fast, and that fall I harvested seventy bushels of very good apples. The following spring I manured for the third time, and planted it to potatoes, which grew very large but rotted very badly. I made up the loss, however, by harvesting 200 bushels of large and natural fruit. I changed the production of a Yellow Belleflower tree from three-fourths of a bushel to seven bushels, and sold them for \$1.25 per bushel, which I think a very good return for my labor. From my experience I am of the opinion that most trees have too much top for the amount of roots, and a deficiency of nourishment for producing a developed fruit. I like fall or winter pruning. Always cover the cut with grafting wax or thick paint. After removing the limbs by thinning out the center of the tree, it has a tendency to make it grow broad. Too many varieties are bad, and hardy stock is all that is needed.

Some Interesting Facts.

The following facts, from a correspondent of the Indiana Farmer, in relation to the relative hardiness of different varieties, will be of interest to all fruit growers:

The recent severe winter has enabled us to identify, without doubt, our most hardy and reliable fruits. In my nursery Black apple, Milan and Domaine were the only varieties of apples killed down to the snow line, but Smith's Cider and Tuspehocken were seriously injured, both in nursery and orchard. All other prominent varieties of nursery apple trees were in fair condition for transplanting. Quinces of all varieties were killed to the ground. I have seen a half dozen flowers on two peach trees near my house, but the trees are all sick or dead, and our next crop will no doubt be derived from new trees. Flemish Beauty in orchard and nursery is generally in good condition, rather better than any other pear of the ordinary varieties. Lawrence (dwarf) is generally killed to the ground. Bartlett is making a vigorous growth, although its wood is much discolored. Snyder possesses more live wood than any other blackberry, but will not produce one-tenth of a crop. The injuries sustained by it in winter have appeared to deepen with the progress of warm weather. The same statement will also apply to the Gregg raspberry and all other blackcaps. Of red raspberries, Turner, Thwack and old Red Antwerp are all alive to the tips, and promise a full crop of fruit. Even Heratine, usually killed to the ground here in moderate winters, is generally alive and in suitable condition for producing a fair crop of fruit. Concord, Clinton, Champion and Worden grapes are generally alive to the end of their canes and full of flower buds. Delaware and Roger's Hybrids are killed down to the ground. Hartford Prolific much injured.

Where Our Forests are Going.

From the Fishkill Standard.

To make shoe pegs enough for American use consumes annually 10,000 cords of timber, while to make our Lucifer matches 300,000 cubic feet of the best pine are required every year. Laths and boot trees take 500,000 cords of birch, beech and maple, and the handles of tools 500,000 more. The baking of our bricks consumes 2,000,000 cords of wood, or what would cover with forest about 50,000 acres of land. Telegraph poles already up represent 800,000 trees, and their annual repair consumes about 300,000 more. The ties of our railroads consume annually thirty years' growth of 75,000 acres, and to fence all our railroads would cost \$45,000,000, with a yearly expenditure of \$15,000,000 for repairs. These are some of the ways in which American forests are going. But there are others. Our packing boxes, for instance, cost, in 1874, \$12,000,000, while the timber used each year in making wagons and agricultural implements is valued at more than \$100,000,000.

Death to Rose Slugs.

From the Western Rural.

This pest, so destructive to the foliage of rose bushes, may be controlled in several ways, which are mentioned in the American Entomologist as follows: "The one which is most certain in its effects is whale oil soap suds, made in the proportions of one pound of soap to eight gallons of water. The objections to this remedy are that it has a disagreeable odor and is liable to discolor the opening buds. Dusting freely with powdered white hellebore has also been tried with very good success, and it may be used in water by dissolving a tablespoonful of the powder in two gallons of boiling water. The pyrethrum powders have as yet been used only to a limited extent, but with the prospect that thoroughly applied they would prove effectual. Lime has long been used with satisfactory results, especially if applied when dew is on the plants."

Making the Cactus Bloom.

Correspondence Country Gentleman.

I often notice articles concerning the cactus not blooming. I have one eighteen years old. The first fifteen years I would not have kept it only for the sake of the giver, for it would not bloom except that occasionally a stray flower would make its appearance. Three years ago a large piece of the jar was broken out. I let it remain so for that season; placed it in the yard where all the light and sun could bear direct on the roots; it soon began to bud, and, to my surprise, my eyes feasted on nineteen beautiful flowers that year. The next year, without any change of soil, I placed it again in the yard; it sent forth twenty-five fine flowers. Last year, with the same treatment, it was adorned with twenty-eight fine large blossoms.

CARTER'S Little Liver Pills are free from all crude and irritating matter. Concentrated medicine only; very small, very easy to take, no pain, no gripping, no purging.

The Household.

Letter from S. A. R.

Special Correspondence to "The Household." Dear Household, how are you all spending this, the one hundred and fifth birthday of our national independence? Are you rallying around our national flag, listening to the boom of the cannon, the drum, bugle and fife, speeches, etc., feasting upon cake, pies, candies and nuts, ice cream, ice-cold lemonade and fruits? Or tripping the light fantastic toe in a public theater, straining every nerve to make yourselves appear graceful and attractive? Or are you spending the day quietly at home and musing upon the great calamity that has befallen our president? Seems to me this should be more a day of mourning than rejoicing. Our government seems to be in a deplorable condition, and we have reason to fear, hope and pray that God may arrest those who have dealt foully, and deal with them according to their deserts, expose their frauds, and crown our nation with such rulers as will work for the glory of God and the good of the people.

We are spending this day at home. This morning we dressed and cooked some chickens and made a pot pie for dinner. Our children are all at home, and have been playing croquet the best part of the day. Sometimes we attend the anniversaries, but to-day we preferred to stay at home, and for recreation I have concluded to write for "The Household." But what can I say? Everything comes up in a jumble, and I fear it will be a conglomerate mess all rolled up in a knot, and so tangled that in trying to unravel it you will fail to get the right end and get yourselves into trouble as I did trying to solve Towel's mystic rhymes, and then may be I might get mad and speak ill of you. But as my mind is so unsteady I will not attempt to set forth any practical ideas or theories of my own, but will just quote from a letter, which I have before me, written by Don Juan in Colman's Rural World. Don Juan says he occupies the position of city editor, which place he now holds on a daily paper. "If there is any place in the world where character can be studied, and the different phases and characteristics of man and womanhood can be learned, that place is in a newspaper office. Here the deceptions, the varieties, the trivialities, the hypocrisy and the egotism of human nature are laid bare, and the editor knows that much that is labeled gold is the poorest kind of whitewashed pewter. He mingles with all classes of people; deals with the rich and poor, high and low, outcast and criminal, the good and the bad; and his faith in human goodness becomes terribly shaken as he punctures the hollow shams of society. The editor learns to distinguish writers by their style, and can read character just as well by a person's writing as a physiologist can read character by examining your head—nay, better."

I am not labeled gold. I don't care if they read me from the innermost chambers of my heart to my fingers' ends, so they read aright and make no mistakes. I am that I am, and sometimes I like a little fun. But when I find the victim of my fun getting angry I am done teasing.

Towel, if you would be our friend, throw aside your mystic rhymes and talk to us in plain prose such as we can all understand, and we are ready for the old-fashioned handshake; we don't care two cents who you are so we understand what you write.

J. L. M., thank you for your article on deception; it is very good. Why don't you come oftener? I have all three of your letters carefully preserved. You should write at least once a month. I will gladly step aside and let you take my place if it should be necessary. But our old hall has two wings added. I presume we won't lack for room. The fun of it is, Myrtle got in the front wing and A. V. in the back, and Fanny took her seat in the old sitting-room, but ran over in the wing before she took her departure. Come again, all of you. Yours truly, S. A. R. BURLINGTON, Kans., July 4, 1881.

Directions for Boiling Rice.

Take one pint of rice, wash it and put it in a stew-pan, with a little salt in it in a stew-pan. Half an hour before you wish to use it, pour the water in which the rice is soaked from it, and with a tablespoon, shake the rice into the stew-pan without stirring it, and let it boil ten minutes; then strain the liquor from the rice. Return the rice to the stew-pan, and let it steam fifteen or twenty minutes, when it will be done and the grains will be separate. Add a little butter and send it to the table. The above is the proper way to cook rice, which is important to know, as

we are sometimes prevented from using almost all kinds of vegetables. This receipt is furnished by a lady in whose family it has been a regular dish on the dinner table since 1832.

THE objections to the metal tip upon children's shoes do not hold good against the A. S. T. Co. beautiful Black Tip, and it is time parents were inquiring for them, for fine shoes as well as common, as they reduce shoe bills one half.

PENSIONS FOR SOLDIERS. Widows, fathers, mothers or children. Thousands yet entitled. Pensions given for loss of member, eye or limb, various causes. Many cases. Thousands of pensions and allowances entitled to INCREASE and BOUNTY. PATENTS procured for inventors. Soldiers and sailors' claims, bounty and allowances. Send stamps for "The Citizen-Soldier," and Pension and Bounty laws, blanks and instructions. We can refer to thousands of ex-soldiers and sailors. Address: N. W. Fitzgerald & Co., Pension & PATENT AGENTS, Lock Box 55, Washington, D. C.

USE LEIS' TONIC
THE GREAT 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, KANS.

C. O. D. FARMERS!

DON'T YOU WANT TO KNOW WHERE TO OBTAIN THE FRESHEST AND MOST COMPLETE LINE OF GROCERIES IN LAWRENCE?

OF COURSE YOU DO!

You would also like to know where to get the HIGHEST MARKET PRICE for your GOOD FRESH VEGETABLES, BUTTER AND EGGS.

WE CLAIM TO HAVE JUST THAT KIND OF A GROCERY STORE.

Everything New and First Class. No Old Goods in the Stock.

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

L. B. Neisley.

MICA AXLE GREASE
PATENTED 1874.
Composed of Mica and Linseed Oil, it is the BEST and CHEAPEST lubricator in the world. It 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 answers equally well for Harvesters, Carriages, Wagons, etc., etc., as for Wagons. It is GUARANTEED to contain no Petroleum. For sale by all Dealers. For Free Circular, Catalogue of Things Worth Knowing mailed free. MICA MANUFACTURING CO., 31 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

THE DINGER & CONARD CO'S BEAUTIFUL EVER BLOOMING ROSES
The only establishment making a SPECIAL BUSINESS OF ROSES, SOLAR HOUSES FOR ROSES alone. We deliver Strong Pot Plants, suitable for immediate use, or for growing in the open field, at all post offices. Splendid varieties, your choice, all labeled, for \$1.12 for \$2.10 for \$3.10 for \$4.10 for \$5.10 for \$6.10 for \$7.10 for \$8.10 for \$9.10 for \$10.10 for \$11.10 for \$12.10 for \$13.10 for \$14.10 for \$15.10 for \$16.10 for \$17.10 for \$18.10 for \$19.10 for \$20.10 for \$21.10 for \$22.10 for \$23.10 for \$24.10 for \$25.10 for \$26.10 for \$27.10 for \$28.10 for \$29.10 for \$30.10 for \$31.10 for \$32.10 for \$33.10 for \$34.10 for \$35.10 for \$36.10 for \$37.10 for \$38.10 for \$39.10 for \$40.10 for \$41.10 for \$42.10 for \$43.10 for \$44.10 for \$45.10 for \$46.10 for \$47.10 for \$48.10 for \$49.10 for \$50.10 for \$51.10 for \$52.10 for \$53.10 for \$54.10 for \$55.10 for \$56.10 for \$57.10 for \$58.10 for \$59.10 for \$60.10 for \$61.10 for \$62.10 for \$63.10 for \$64.10 for \$65.10 for \$66.10 for \$67.10 for \$68.10 for \$69.10 for \$70.10 for \$71.10 for \$72.10 for \$73.10 for \$74.10 for \$75.10 for \$76.10 for \$77.10 for \$78.10 for \$79.10 for \$80.10 for 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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."

Example.

Special Correspondence SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

What a force and meaning there is in that one word, example.

Webster's definition is a model, that which is proposed to be imitated. Do we give the question the serious consideration it deserves.

Mankind is an imitative and sympathizing being, that which he sees others do, he feels like following. If he should manifest great regard and respect for a neighbor or friend, he instinctively follows his precepts, and gradually assimilates himself to every thought or expression which his friend is known to possess. So forcibly and irresistibly is this influence in many cases, that even the faults of an individual are frequently accepted with the good, and they become also as much a part of his daily conduct and conversation as if they were unobjectionable.

If a person is known to possess certain traits of character which the common verdict of mankind admire and consider are commendable we are liable to give him credit for that which he does not possess, in other words if he is in possession of one virtue, we credit him with all. Hence, it is a very common remark that Mr. B. is an honest upright man, punctual in his dealings, industrious and economical; but how strange it is that he is always on the lower round of the ladder of life. Toiling and sweating from morning to night to gain support for his little family, while his neighbor Mr. C. is an unpolished swearing bad man, who never darkens a door of a church, or a lecture room, but spend most of his time loafing around. If we should take a little time, and study out the real business capacity of these two characters, we would most likely find that although Mr. B. is the best citizen in many respects, he lacks tact, energy and perseverance, while Mr. C. possesses these necessary business qualifications in an eminent degree. He attends to his business in due season.

It does not follow if a man is a good poet that he should be also a good statesman, or that a man who can make a fine popular speech to a mixed audience that he possesses more general intelligence than he who is hardly able to find words to express himself.

Fifty years of active life has convinced me that example is the great lesson which our teachers should on all possible occasions impress on the minds of their hearers. While they all admit that example is power, they do not give it that force which it is entitled to receive. Our temperance lecturers understand the force of example much better than our pulpit orators, or at least they make a more forcible argument from it. Fashionable tipping is kept up by the custom and usages of society. To treat a friend when you meet him is regarded as generous and honorable, but they tell us that this fashionable tipping in taking a glass of strong drink, now and then, is pernicious in its consequences, for it is setting an example which grows upon us, till it becomes a necessity, a real want, a thing to be craved after. It is the example which is placed before the rising generation, where the great danger consists. Take away the example which is set before them by the respectable moderate drinker, and more than two-thirds of this social drinking is done away with. If tipping was once confined to the uneducated classes of society, it would very soon be regarded in a different light than it now is. It is the respectable, nice, well dressed, modest, stylish young gentlemen who are the stumbling blocks to the temperance reformation. They are the foundation and pillars which support the fashionable drinking saloons of our large cities. They set the example, and others follow in the wake with the same procession as if they were following a funeral procession.

A friend of the writer, met on the streets of Cincinnati the well known Charles Hammond, the then editor of the Gazette. He had just read in the morning paper a powerful editorial article addressed to the young men of that city, on the subject of temperance. Addressing Mr. Hammond he said,

"how is it Mr. H. that you take so much interest in the temperance reformation movement, yet you do not practice it yourself?"

Ah, my young friend, "replied Mr. H., I am too old. I have followed the practice for years, it has become a second nature, I cannot prevent it, but no person living knows the curse of intoxicating drink more than I do. It is the coming generation which we must protect, and that is why I write occasionally these warning appeals in my paper."

Our christian brethren who preach from the text, "I have given you an example; that you should do as I have done to you," (John xiii.), will draw a fine picture of what a true christian ought to be; but how often is it the case that the adage is not fulfilled—practice before precept. Do we find among society that they set an example to be followed? Are they more humane to the dumb brutes, more tolerant in opinion, more reliable in fulfilling their obligations and promises than those who make no special pretensions to a christian walk and conversation? Without a consistent example, all the preaching in christendom will not convert a sinful world.

A popular preacher in a sermon remarked that one of the most serious difficulties in the conversion of the people was that we had "many individuals in communities of a good moral character who were not members of any church organization; they were stumbling blocks in the way of others."

This was a confession that example has a stronger claim on the common mind than a mere formal confession of faith without works. If the reverend gentleman expects to gain over converts, he and others must by their example show to the outside world that they are the real lights of the world; he surely would not desire that the standard of the non-professing class should be lowered, for this would be a backward movement.

Let us take a view in the rural districts. Two or three good, industrious, energetic farmers in a settlement will give more strength and active life to the agricultural industries of that settlement than all the lectures and writings which come through the weekly or monthly issues of the press. I do not underrate the great and valuable service which come through the exchange of views and opinions of agricultural writers; we cannot do without them; but nevertheless when the practical results of successful farming become visible to our eyes and understanding, we no longer doubt or hesitate, but accept the practical results as the very best of evidence. Thus it is that, in traveling over the rural districts, we find in certain districts of country a visible improvement in every branch of agricultural industry, to that portion we have just traveled over. It is not the change of soil, but the results which the example of a few live and enterprising farmers who make use of their mental faculties as well as their physical powers.

A few years ago, we witnessed the force of example, it was admirably illustrated in some of the minor details of social life. A newcomer came into the neighborhood. His wife had a passion for flowers; she could not keep house without ornamenting her house, yard and surroundings with flowers. A year or so after, her garden, house and yard made a beautiful display. Neighbors would call in and admire her beautiful collection. Her example was soon followed, and for miles around every house-yard greets the eyes of the travelers with joy as he journeys on his way. Sometimes this imitative disposition of mankind affords us an amusing incident; for like every other good thing it may run into extremes. The following case is recalled to mind; it occurred many years ago before everybody became a votary to the world of fashion:

A merchant who was extensively engaged in the dry goods business, in one of our large cities, had two daughters who frequently might be found behind the counter, assisting in the sale of goods. One of them was examining a number of boxes which were stored away in the third story of the building; there she found several boxes of bonnets which had long ago gone out of fashion; they were made from the French Leghorn straw, the material therefore was valuable. She waited on

her father and he proceeded to inspect the bonnets. He had almost forgotten he had them; the question arose, "what can we do with them?" "Girls," said the old gentleman, "take one to the milliner and get her to examine the thing, and if she can metamorphose it into a shape a little more like the present fashion of bonnets, they may possibly be disposed of; but, girls, as you have discovered them, do what you like with them."

They were all taken quietly to the milliner and underwent a change. The next step in the programme was to give them an introduction to the world. It would not do to sell them at a low figure, that would destroy the sale of them. It would not do to say they were a new style of bonnet, just received from Paris; that would constitute what that good Quaker lady, Amelia Opie, would call "whitelying," and they would not be found guilty of that. So one fine Sunday, the two daughters attended church, morning and afternoon—there they introduced their remodeled bonnets to the public. As they belonged to the fashionable class of society, they attracted considerable attention.

On Monday they had several callers at the store, who made inquiries, "Have you any more of the same pattern of bonnets you young ladies wore at church yesterday?"

"Yes, we have a few on hand for sale, just like them." Day after day, these bonnets found sale, and in a short time they were all sold. The old gentleman remarked (in an undertone), although he had them on hand a long time, they turned out to be one of the best investments he had ever made since he had been in business. In one sense he was a loser, for he was always fearful that this little matter would get to the public ear; it kept him uneasy; he forbade his family to talk about it. This incident illustrated what example can accomplish in the fashionable world.

Let us all remember that example in all our undertakings in life is more powerful in forming character than precept.

JAS. HANWAY.

LANE, Kans., July 8, 1881.

Hog Cholera.

Correspondent to the Western Rural.

There having been a large amount of money expended by the government and by individuals in order to stay the ravages of the disease known as hog cholera, with evidently but little success, and presuming that anything looking towards a rational treatment of the disease will be acceptable to your readers, I send you this for publication if you think it merits a place in your columns.

The suggestions and recipe for the treatment of the disease are the result of ten years' careful observation of cholera in the great hog belt where the disease is seen in all its many forms.

Without any comment on the various theories of what the disease is, (at least for the present) or the numberless nostrums afloat for its cure, I will give such general directions for the management of hogs infected with the disease, and also the combination of medicines found most effectual in my hands and that of others, of staying the ravages of this most fatal scourge.

In the first place hogs attacked with cholera must have constant care, if any one expects to control the disease and save the hogs.

Throwing them such food as happens to come to hand, or giving any medicine that is on trial in such a way that they may get it or not, trusting to luck for the result, will end in the loss of the hogs. On the contrary they should be protected from the sun in summer and the cold storms in winter, and not be allowed to congregate in large numbers so as to become overheated and be changed, if possible, to fresh quarters every two or three days.

They must be shut away from all water in cool weather, except such as is given them in their troughs with their food and medicine. For food they should have thin slop, and all grain should be withheld till they are well recovered. Shorts, and a little clean middlings or boiled potatoes mashed in their drink, or dishwater, is the best.

This they should have regularly three times a day with a little salt in it, and in such quantities as that they will eat it all up, and not leave it standing in their troughs to decompose. The sick ones should be separated from the apparently well ones, that they may have extra care, though every hog in the lot should have the medicine once a day. The sicker ones should have it three times a day in moderate quantities with their slop.

Each hog at the outset should have from one to two ounces of Glauber salts dissolved in the food, and shoats

in proportion to their age; and this should be repeated every night and morning till the bowels are well cleared of their unhealthy contents, and with the salts, enough of the following mixture to color their drink slightly, say a pint to a hundred head, varying the amount according to the age, giving more if the disease is severe. When past drinking they can sometimes be saved by drenching them with a table-spoonful of the mixture with a little water every morning and night, being careful not to strangle them. Here is the recipe I have found most effectual in modifying, controlling, and curing the disease, and it may be given with great benefit as a preventive. Hydrochlorate of Ammonia, two pounds, Chlorate of Potasse, one pound; dissolve in one gallon of hot water, and when cool add one pound or pint of the best muriated tincture of iron. This mixture should never be made or kept in any metallic vessel or mixed with milk when given.

A careful and thorough use of this remedy, coupled with the use of the salts as indicated above, continuing the salts occasionally if the bowels are not free, will with almost a certainty save from one-half to three-fourths of the hogs lost by cholera.

It will be noticed that all the ingredients in this mixture contain chlorine, and are standard remedies for the diseases of the human subject closely allied to what is called cholera in hogs.

In the last ten years I have bred and fed quite a large number of hogs in a district where cholera is prevalent, and have not lost twenty dollars worth from either that or other diseases.

Facts About Jefferson County.

From the Second Biennial report of Board of Agriculture.

Of winter wheat this county sowed last year 47,805 acres, from which was raised 669,270 bushels, valued at \$1 per bushel.

Of rye 412 acres were sown, yielding 6,180 bushels, valued at \$2.472.

Of spring wheat only 79 acres were sown which yielded 711 bushels, valued at \$639.

Of corn 63,186 acres were planted, yielding 1,895,580 bushels, valued at \$473,895.

Of barley only 35 acres were sown, yielding 420 bushels, valued at \$210.

Of oats 8,718 acres yielded 226,668 bushels, valued at \$56,667.

Of buckwheat only 11 acres were sown, which yielded 281 bushels, valued at \$253.

Of Irish potatoes 1,075 acres were planted, which yielded 90,300 bushels, valued at \$58,695.

Of sweet potatoes only 25 acres planted, which yielded 2,288 bushels, valued at \$1 per bushel.

Of sorghum 153 acres were planted, which yielded 17,652 gallons, valued at nearly \$7,944.

Of flax 6,398 acres were sown, and a yield of 57,586 bushels secured, valued at \$1 per bushel.

Of tobacco only 6 acres were planted, but a yield of 4,529 pounds were secured and valued at \$452.88.

Of broom corn 6 acres were planted, yielding 6,250 pounds, valued at \$218.75.

From millet hungarian, timothy, clover and prairie meadow in all 22,673 acres yielded 31,687 tons valued at \$109,223.70.

The total valuation of the yield of the county is estimated 441,895.12.

SMART Weed and Belladonna combined with the other ingredients used in the best porous plasters make Carter's S. W. & B. Backache Plasters the best in the market. Price 25 cents.

Veterinary Department.

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

Galled Shoulder.

From the Western Rural.

I have a colt four years old, which I have been working this spring, and from one cause or another a bunch has come on her shoulder which appears to be a kind of gristle or hard substance. Please inform me in your next issue how to remove it, and oblige a subscriber.

ANSWER.—The swelling is probably due to galling from an ill-fitting collar. Bathe the parts frequently with cold water, and thereafter apply a portion of a solution of one ounce of sulphate of zinc to each quart of water. Use a breast harness instead of a collar.

Chicago Ahead.

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

THE PASTILLE

Prof. Harris' Radical Cure

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 Venereal, Ducts, and Glands, that are unable to perform their natural functions while this disease permeates the human organism. The use of the Pastille is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life. It is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the nervous organizations wrecked from vicious habits or excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Confusion of Ideas, 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 many, and no one can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. During the night years it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now conceded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quackery prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month), \$3; No. 2, (sufficient to cure a permanent cure, unless in severe cases), \$5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition), \$7. Sent by mail in plain wrapper. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlet (giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect health, and the vital forces thoroughly re-established, secure 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. PATIENTS TREATED.

Personal consultation is preferred, which is FREE and no fee is charged. List of questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free to any address on application.

Persons suffering from Blisters should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. This note true. Communications strictly confidential, and about the address DR. BUTTS, 12 North 5th St., St. Louis, Mo.

The Purest and Best Medicine ever Made. A combination of Hops, Buchu, Marsh-mallows and Dandelion, with all the best and most pure live properties of all other Bitters, makes the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth.

No disease or ailment possibly long exist where Hop Bitters are used, and so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels, urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, without intoxicating.

No matter what your troubles or symptoms are what the disease or ailment is use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick but if you only feel bad or miserable, use them and you will save your life. It has saved hundreds.

\$5.00 will be paid for a case if they will not cure or help. Do not suffer. Hop Bitters is no suffer, but use and urge them.

Remember, Hop Bitters is no drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "HIVALS and HOPS" and no person or family should be without them.

D.P.C. is an absolute and irrefragable cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. All sold by Druggists. Send for Circular. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester N.Y. and Toronto, Ont.

HAIR'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

Has been in constant use by the public for over twenty years, and is the best preparation ever invented for RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOR AND LIFE.

It supplies the natural food and color to the hair glands without staining the skin. It will increase and thicken the growth of the hair, prevent its blanching and falling off, and thus AVERT BALDNESS.

It cures Itching, Eruptions and Dandruff. As a HAIR DRESSING it is very desirable, giving the hair a silken softness which all admire. It keeps the head clean, sweet and healthy.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE FOR THE WHISKERS

will change the beard to a BROWN or BLACK at discretion. Being in one preparation it is easily applied, and produces a permanent color that will not wash off.

PREPARED BY R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H. Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

Who is Coup?

On the 21st day of July W. C. Coup's New United Monster Shows, which have been increased by the addition of ten other shows, with their well known managers as assistants, will exhibit in Lawrence giving two performances afternoon and evening.

Now, the general public may ask, who is this man Coup, whom the papers say has literally revolutionized the show business? Well, we will briefly tell you.

Coup is the man who has originated most of the largest shows of the world, including the great show of 1871 (and for which another received the credit).

Coup is the man who in 1872, organized the first railroad show, and built the first sleeping, passenger, box and palace stock cars ever owned by any show in the world, and in proof refers to Mr. Brill, car builder, Wilmington, Delaware.

Coup is the man who, in 1874, astonished the country with his immense traveling Hippodrome.

Coup is the man who sold his interest in the Hippodrome and, in 1876, erected the famous New York Aquarium.

Coup is the man who projected the Madison Square Garden, in New York City, and which is the largest amusement building in the world.

Coup is the man who organized the renowned Equestrianism in 1878, and which was everywhere recognized as the same canvas entertainment in point of gentility, merit and refinement.

Coup is the man who, in 1879, added a circus, managerie, museum and aquarium to his already popular show.

Coup is the man who spent a princely fortune ransacking Europe for novelties and sensations to present to the public this season.

Coup is the man whose show is so large that it requires ten managers to run it.

Coup is the man who paid for importing the world-famed Paris hippodrome; the first show ever actually imported.

Coup is the man who has the largest tent ever made, and in proof refers to Mr. Higgins, New York, the maker of all the large canvases.

Coup is the man to whom the public and profession are most indebted for all the radical improvements in the show profession in the last decade.

Coup is the man who has made the fame, fortune and reputation of most of the showman of the present day.

Coup is the man who, during the past twenty-five years, has spent more money with the newspapers than any other showman alive, spending as high as fifteen thousand dollars in one day for newspaper advertising.

Coup is the man who, by his indefatigable energy and untiring efforts to secure novelties, has incurred the envy of every other showman.

Coup is the one man who has never forfeited the confidence of the public and whom we cordially recommend as entitled to your patronage.

Coup is the man who will be here Thursday July 21st who exhibits all he advertises, and has the truly greatest and biggest show ever organized.

The Greatest Venture of its Kind in the History of the World.

Coming Thursday July 21st, 1881.

It is seldom that we indorse traveling exhibitions beforehand, but when a man like W. C. Coup, whose name is the synonym of "the greatest showman of the age," announces that his mammoth consolidation is soon to arrive, we take the greatest pleasure in saying to our patrons that this aggregation is not only worthy of their most liberal patronage, but that it stands pre-eminent and alone in merit, excellence and artistic performance, and is indeed the "only great show in America," and when we say America, we necessarily mean the world. Mr. Coup has visited our city before, and the strict fidelity with which he kept and fulfilled every promise then, guarantees him the utmost confidence of our citizens now. Having imported the only hippodrome ever brought to this country, besides hundreds of other features, to enhance his great show, and being the projector of all America's greatest amusement enterprises, we have a confidence in his ability to fulfill the promises he now makes that we could place in no other showman.

The press, wherever they have exhibited, have only the highest praise to offer, and when these sterling papers of our country, whose columns cannot be bought, say as follows, we can only indorse their sentiments and extend a hearty welcome to this gigantic concern:

The Boston Globe says: "The most stupendous exhibition ever seen in this city."

The Boston Herald says: "Nothing like it was ever seen in this city, and in point of magnitude and merit it stands without a peer."

The Toledo Blade says: "Thousands of people were delighted beyond expectation, and one of the pleasant features was the absence of candy and lemonade vendors."

The Philadelphia Ledger says: "More new, novel and startling features than ever before witnessed."

The Albany Argus says: "The best and greatest show on the road."

The Troy Times says: "Nothing like Coup's show ever pitched tents in Troy."

Save your nickels, and tell your relatives that this great show is coming July 21, 1881.

A Carnival for the Masses.

On the 21st day of July Lawrence will be pervaded with an air of hay seed, peanuts and gingerbread. The cause of this great outpouring of the people from the rural districts will be the appearance of W. C. Coup's New United Monster Shows and Great Paris Hippodrome, which has just closed the most brilliantly successful seasons on record in Cincinnati, and of which the Enquirer of that city says:

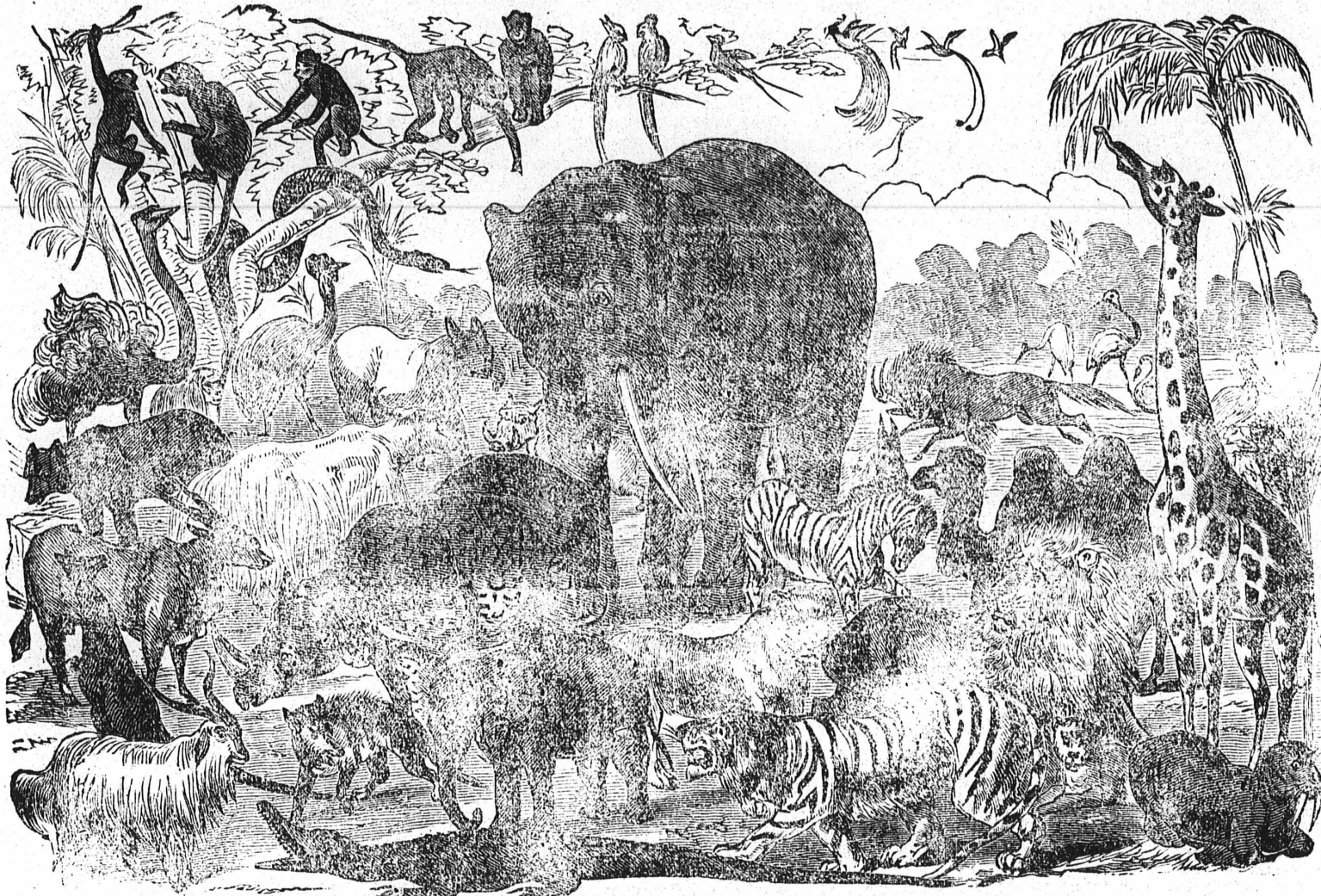
"Judging by the tremendous throngs in attendance at each performance of Coup's great show, Cincinnati is circus mad. Never before has an entertainment of this kind been patronized so extensively in this city, and never before has an entertainment of this character given so much satisfaction. It is the talk of the town, and ere it departs our population will have taken it in. One thing can be said in safety, in spite of the lavish promise of the great bill boards, no one in the vast audience was disappointed in the show. The Hippodrome features stirred up the audience to the highest pitch of excitement. There were flat races by blooded horses, with male and female riders, exciting hurdle races, Roman standing races, two and four-horse chariot races, and the stirring Indian race for a wife. The expression of enthusiasm was simply stupendous during the races. That it is the biggest show under canvas is the universal verdict, notwithstanding these days of mastodontic enterprises."

POSITIVELY THE ONLY BIG SHOW COMING! LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, JULY 21.

FENCES REMOVED AND STREETS CLEARED TO MAKE ROOM FOR

W. C. COUP'S NEW UNITED MONSTER SHOW

Three Times Larger than Ever, in Glittering, Mighty and Incomparable Combination with the Great Paris Hippodrome!



This is the show that has **MISS KATIE STOKES, the \$20,000, Handsomest Woman in the World**, and whose salary is greater than that received by any other lady artist on earth.

An Immeasurable and Paralyzing Flood of Grandeur; a consolidation of **TEN GORGEOUS EXHIBITIONS**, unequaled for Size, Merit, Novelty, Sensations, Splendor, Originality, combined with the most magnificent Parisian Entertainment and Racing Carnival, making one Vast, Stupendous and Gorgeous Representation of all the Sports, Pastimes, Diversions and Recreations of Ancient and Modern times. The only Show in the World having **Four Great Circus and Hippodrome Rings**, Full Circus and Hippodrome Company, and a Roman Race Track, 40 feet wide and nearly half mile around. Exhibiting at every performance in all the large cities, to an audience of 16,000 people. Thousands turned away from the doors. A mammoth tent covering eight acres of ground. Seats for 14,000, standing room for 2,000. **ONE PRICE OF ADMISSION** admits to this Entire Confederation of Enrapturing Wonders.

Hippodrome Races, Thrilling Roman Chariot Races, Exciting Two and Four Horse Standing Races, Terrific Hurdle Races, Spirited Steeple Chases, Fearless Flat Races, Inspiring Indian Chase for a Wife. A World's Carnival in Bitter Competition.

WONDERFUL SUN ECLIPSING ELECTRIC LIGHT! WILD AUSTRALIAN BOOMERANG THROWERS!

THE GRANDEST AGGREGATION

Denizens of the Forest,

Monarchs of the Plains,

Monsters of the Deep,

Ever seen since Noah's Ark.

WILL. GERALDINE,

WHO DIVES HEADLONG

Nintey Feet from the Top of the Pavilion.

Mlle. Zaeo,

Who Descends by the Hair of Her Head

From the uppermost pinnacle of the towering Hippodrome tent, on an invisible wire.



Read the Following Register of Astonishing Features and be Convinced:

Coup's Equestrianism.
Melville's Three Ring Circus.
Middletown's Great Menagerie.
Fryer's Dog and Pony Circus.
Okenawake's Tribe of Indians.
Mentor's Anvil Chorus.
Zulu Princess and Warriors.
March of the Monarchs.
Congress of Nations.
Three Grand Entrees.
Eight Acres of Canvas.
Racing Chariots and Costumes, Imported from France.
Seats for Fourteen Thousand People.
Legion of the Best Artists of all Nations.
Four Gigantic Musical Cars, equaling 1,300 Musicians.
Everything Positively New.
Animals, Birds and Reptiles.
King Cetewayo's Daughter.
Famous Egyptian Obelisk.
Farini's Paris Hippodrome.
Nathan's Double Circus.
Juke's Automatic Museum.
Hagar's Palace of Curiosities.
Amos' Jubilee Singers.
Nettle, the Leaping Horse.
Nine Kinds of Music.
Comic Hit on the Times.
Caricaturing our Great Men.
Living Tableaux, representing American History.
Hippodromatic Processional Spectacle.
Ten Funny Clowns.
Flat and Hurdle Races.
Family of Midget Fairies.
Steeple Chase Races.
Roman Hippodromatic Sports.
Earth's Concentrated Excellence.
Acrobats, Gymnasts, Athletes, Wrestlers, Tumblers and Gladiators.
\$100,000 Broncho Horses.
And a myriad of enchanting features utterly impossible to enumerate.

Lawrence, Kansas, Thursday, July 21st, 1881.

INTENSELY THRILLING EUROPEAN SENSATION, LULU.

A human being terrifically hurled through the air from a High Iron Catapult, attaining an altitude of ninety feet, and descending a semi-circle of nearly two hundred feet. A daring and blood-curdling act, never before accomplished.

The Royal Princess Amazulu and Suite, Daughter of King Cetewayo, of Zululand.

WATCH FOR THE GREAT FREE STREET PAGEANT OF ORIENTAL SPLENDOR!

A Classical and Intellectual feast of Music, Science, Genius, Art, Nature and Talent. Fortune upon fortune expended to perfect this Culminating Triumph, the grandest ever conceived by man.

Two Exhibitions Daily. Admission only 50c. Children under 9 Years, 25c.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS FOR THE MULTITUDES.

Those wishing to avoid the crowd at the ticket wagon, can procure tickets at J. P. ROSS' Ticket Office, on the day of exhibition, at a slight advance to cover cost.

Lawrence, Kan., Thursday, July 21.