

# SPIRIT OF KANSAS

## A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

VOL. XI.—NO. 19.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, NOVEMBER 9, 1881.

WHOLE NO. 510.

### The Household.

#### PRETTY BESSIE.

BY MRS. M. A. KIDDER.

Pretty Bessie,  
There she stands;  
Bare white elbows—  
Hair in bands!  
Snowy apron—  
Homespun suit—  
In the kitchen,  
Canning fruit!

First the peaches  
May be seen,  
Lost in blimee  
Saccharine.  
Then the quinces,  
Plums and pears,  
Who shall say that  
Girls lack cares.

Dimpled Bessie  
Looks quite wise,  
Anxious study  
In her eyes.  
She would soften  
Any one  
Could he see her  
Canning fruit.

"They are done now  
To a turn;  
Lift them quickly,  
Lest they burn.  
With a ladle  
Or a cup  
Fill the cans, and  
Seal them up."

Pretty Bessie;  
Oh! for me,  
What a picture  
Maketh she,  
From her soft curls  
To her boots,  
In the kitchen  
Canning fruit.

#### A Word for the Children.

By all means give the boys and girls a chance. The old maxim "children are to be seen not heard" may be carried much too far, and sometimes to such an extent that in after life the results show a wonderfully close living up to the rule by the said children making spectacles of themselves, putting themselves up to be looked at and with no ability to make themselves heard in anything save the most common of common place remarks. It is a much better practice to allow the little ones an opportunity to express their own peculiar ideas and if then there is any correction to make or instruction to give it will have a much better effect and teach the little folks better modes of expression and more appropriate times for giving utterance to their thought. But by all means let them have an opportunity of indulging in healthy thinking.

The same rule of improvement holds good in the development of thought in the growing child as other qualities. There must be constant exercise, and comparative freedom from restraint, or the mind of the child will eventually become cramped and incapacitated for the work which comes as its portion in after years. One of the necessities of a proper development of thoughts in the child as well as in older people is the ability and the privilege of giving expression to the ideas which arise in the mind. With proper discretion allow them to relieve their minds when they are in the humor, and if you treat them with discretion you will be disturbed but seldom, they will soon learn that at certain times they are expected to remain more reserved than at others, and you will have better behaved and more intelligent children, than you would have by continually placing obstacles in the way of the innocent expression of their thoughts in the presence of company. Mind, we do not wish to give the impression that we would advise unlimited freedom in the presence of strangers. This would be as unwise perhaps as the other extreme. A child can very easily be taught where the limit lies and that he must not go beyond the bounds of good breeding or attempt smartness.

Too many parents fall into the habit of cutting their children off with sharp unsatisfactory answers or even rebuffs when they are asked an innocent question by the little seeker after knowledge, a good many times perhaps for the simple reason that the question is too much for them. This surely is not the best thing to do, we are sure that it would amply repay all the trouble required to brighten up a little on the point in question.

Children are not long in learning what to expect from their parents when questions are asked them, and if they are discouraged in their efforts to better their knowledge the inquiries will cease after a while and many an opportunity will be lost to give a bit of useful

information. Don't snub the little ones, it is as painful to them as to us and we ought to have charity for their ignorance considering they have been in the world for so short a time.

For God's sake give them all the encouragement you can possibly, and help them on their way, we all know their lives will be rugged enough in this world without us adding to its roughness. The children are the hope of the world and it is the duty of every one to nurture them tenderly, and smooth their paths as much as it is within our power.

#### Another Recruit.

Correspondence to "The Household."

Good morning to all; not a little surprised that Myrtle should ask Mattie to fan the stranger. I should think he needed an overcoat and mittens.

I thought Myrtle was going to tell us something about J. G. Holland's "Bittersweet." We hear of it so often but seldom see it. Perhaps our brother with his big name can tell us something about it. If our brother's name is suggestive of his calling, please tell us what it is, for indeed we would be glad to know.

Thousands of flowers are crushed under the foot of man, but those of which Myrtle write would make a room look beautiful.

LITTLE BILLY, OF BELVOIR.

#### Social Science Convention.

Last May a number of ladies living in Kansas and Missouri met at Leavenworth and organized a society which they styled "The Social Science Club of Kansas and Western Missouri." The object being the discussion of topics concerning the education and opportunities of women. The club assembled at Atchison on Saturday last, the 5th inst., it being their second semi-annual convention. Space will not allow us to report scarcely a tithe of the doings of the convention, but we make the following extract of a paper by Miss Ida Ahlborn, of Jewell county, which a special correspondent sends to the Topeka Capital:

"Physical culture is most important. The faculties that are strongest must decide the course of study. Nature has stamped each one with distinctive capabilities. Moral instruction is of primary importance and should devolve mainly upon home culture. True manliness upon home culture. True manliness and womanliness we need as much as a knowledge of grammar to guide youthful judgment that it shall rightly decide on right and wrong, develop body, mind and soul. Nature takes vengeance on whoever breaks her laws. "Woman's primary force does not lie in work of a material character. Women do not build the cathedrals, the tunnels, the railroads. Her work is finer than aught that brain linked with hand can do. Neither marriage or maidenhood is her being's end or aim, but her life's completeness.

"The first education should be for home. The woman who sighs for worlds to conquer is not the educated woman.

"Domestic instruction should form part of the education of girls. Capacity for culture decides the culture. A good common school education is a good foundation on which to build any thing. If a girl has no taste for embroidery impossible birds and flowers but prefers to gather flowers for the herb garden, she should be allowed to do so.

"He alone has a right to existence who earns it. That woman who said she would educate her daughters as if they were to be left widows with a family of children to educate, was right. A wise mother is the best educator.

"We are constantly told that our daughters must be educated to be good wives and mothers. Why does not some one advise us to educate our boys to be good husbands and fathers? which is quite as important to state as well as society."

A brief report does not do justice to this excellent paper.

#### A Beautiful Hood.

P. S. W., writes the following instructions for making a hood to the New York Tribune. We reproduce it as being the most practical of anything we have seen from that source for some time. Even this, however, seems to us a little impracticable for the always busy energetic ladies of Kansas, but no doubt will do well for the society ladies of New York. P. S. W. says:

Your correspondent, E. H., desires directions for a pretty hood for baby six months old. To aid in gratifying her I send as a contribution to the knitting column, which has given me much pleasure, a suggestion from my own experience which I trust will relieve her dilemma and benefit others.

Instead of split zephyr or wool of any kind,

use ecru linen thread, No. 80, (or finer). Knit from any one of the beautiful patterns your ideas furnish that you may fancy, and make a close cap of colored silk or silesia to wear under it.

I have knitted two caps for my grandchildren this summer using the double roseleaf pattern for a middle stripe and on each side a stripe of the spider stitch (three stitches in one and three knitted together with the alternate rows plain) long enough to go across the head. The crown beginning with the roseleaf pattern and three-edge stitches, one puri widening between the latter and the leaf pattern in spider stitch till the stripe was nearly as wide as on the front. Then decreasing or widening more or less rapidly, I easily shaped the crown. For lace around the edge of the whole cap and around the crown, I used the Tunisian lace pattern, knitting plain each alternate row; it is a great improvement to the pattern. For very cold weather a wadded cap can be worn under, but for a baby not exposed to very severe weather a cap of this kind lined with silk I think would be warm enough. My caps have been very much admired; they look like very rich old lace, and are so elastic that they will last for a long time without getting too small for the rapidly growing head. Two spoons will be more than sufficient, which at ten cents per spoon adds economy to its other advantages. I send this that others may share my pleasure in the caps, and as some slight return for my pleasure and benefit received from the knitting column.

#### Bread Without Kneading.

Sallie J. B., in Pomeroy's Democrat, says: It is needless to labor over bread as it is the habit of many of our friends to do—setting the sponge over night, and kneading until the arms ache. A package of patent yeast will do the business on the instant. The bread has only to be mixed and baked as a loaf of cake, without kneading at all, and is more tender and delicious than any raised bread ever eaten. We have tried, and can answer for its excellence. A little potato adds to its richness, and a tablespoonful of sugar is likewise an improvement. This is science and to hand with domestic economy in matters pertaining to the household, and the happiness of communities and countries.

#### Mutton Cutlets Stewed.

Cut a quantity of carrots, turnips, and potatoes, all to the size of olives. Trim some cutlets, and toss them in butter, with a sprinkling of pepper and salt till they begin to color; put them in a stew pan with the carrots, about a pint of stock (free from fat), a spoonful of French tomato sauce, and a faggot of sweet herbs, and let them stew gently for fifteen minutes, then add the potatoes, and lastly the turnips; let the whole stew gently till meat and vegetables are quite done; add a piece of butter rolled in flour, a small piece of glaze, and more pepper and salt. Remove the sweet herbs, and serve the cutlets round the vegetables, with as much of the gravy as is required.

#### Peach or Apple Tapioca.

J. Clara Francis in Prairie Farmer. Soak a cup of tapioca over night in a quart of warm water. In the morning fill a medium sized pudding dish with peeled peaches cut in halves. Pour the tapioca over them. Cover the dish and bake an hour in a moderate oven or until the fruit is done and the tapioca cooked to jelly. Serve cold with sweetened and flavored cream. Apples peeled and cored may be substituted for the peaches.

#### Potato Pudding.

One pound potatoes boiled and well mashed, one-quarter pound of butter stirred in while warm, two ounces of sugar, the rind of half a lemon chopped fine with the juice, a teaspoonful of milk, butter the tin, put in the mixture, and bake in a moderate oven for half an hour; two eggs may be added.

#### To Drive Rats Away.

Fill the rat-holes with new slacked lime; repeat it a second time if necessary. It affects them in such a manner that they soon leave, very seldom requiring a repetition of the dose.

### State News.

A great many deaths in Leavenworth.

Pawnee county has the largest wheat acreage in its history.

There are 2,754,545 bearing apple trees in the state of Kansas.

Diphtheria in a fatal form is prevalent in parts of Osage county.

Cowley county's treasury shows a cash balance of \$30,000.

Wild geese are eating up the wheat fields in the Arkansas valley.

The wool clip of Morris county this year will reach nearly 64,000 pounds.

There is a scarcity of houses for the accommodation of the miners of Burlingame.

Wichita temperance people jubilant. Many saloon keepers heavily fined; two in jail.

The Lutheran church recently erected at Salina, is claimed to be the finest in the state.

Governor St. John has been made general manager of the Garfield monument fund in Kansas.

Our state exchanges are filled up and running over with county politics—nothing else in them.

Those who have plenty of cabbage and potatoes for sale this year will be able to start in the banking business.

There are 94,976 bearing fruit trees in Morris county, taking the statement of the Council Grove Cosmos.

A gentleman near Ottawa looked down the barrel of a Winchester rifle, and now he has use for but one eye.

Since the coal shaft was opened last August, the Leavenworth penitentiary has taken out 130,000 bushels of coal.

The Leota post-office has been discontinued, and all mail matter for that point will be held at Norton until further notice.

A colored woman in Atchison has gone crazy from religious excitement, and gives her husband all he can do to control her.

The citizens of Eldorado, Butler county, have made an offer of \$2,000 to any one who will put up a good hotel in that place.

The ladies of Downs, Osborne county, gave a mush-and-milk festival at the polls of that place, at the county election yesterday.

A Wyandotte man has invented an automatic car coupling by which a brakeman may couple or uncouple cars without leaving the roof.

Manhattan has convicted Louis Ascher a second time for violation of the liquor law and fined him \$300. The case goes to the higher court.

Geo. Stuart (colored) who has been on trial at Salina for the attempted murder of Mr. A. A. Wise, has proved an *alibi*, and been discharged.

A farmer named Peter Widden, in comfortable circumstances, living near Clyde, Cloud county, committed suicide last week by hanging himself.

Two residences at Parsons, Labette county, were burglarized last week, and money, notes and other valuables taken, to the amount of nearly \$950.

Miles Beck, of Anderson county, is on a trip to Washington territory. He took passage from San Francisco last Thursday on the steamship Dakota.

Ottawa has had a confidence man who has been professing to be canvassing for some railroad, thereby cheating several merchants out of considerable sums.

A correspondent to the Wa-Keeney World, visiting in Missouri, says there was less corn raised in Montgomery county, Mo., the present year than in Trego county, Kans.

With one exception every candidate on the Anderson county Republican ticket commences his name with a J. They surely will not need to J-hawk their way to office.

Ottawa has a number of young "hoodlums" who make a practice of throwing stones through church windows. These bright young chaps need a few insertions in the "cooler."

A man by the name of Edward Wilson was found dead in a pool of water near Galena, Cherokee county. He was supposed to have taken a fit while in the act of drinking from the pool.

A colored man named George Bowlan, of Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, had \$250 in cash stolen from him last week. It was the saving of many years' hard work and the loss was severe.

A Shawnee county school teacher ordered one of his pupils to drive some cows out of the schoolhouse yard and when he refused, kicked him out of the door. A charge of assault and battery has been entered against the teacher by the father of the boy.

For the year ending March 1, 1881, there were manufactured in Ellsworth county 27,715 pounds of cheese and 225,378 pounds of butter. Produce sold from gardens \$2,526. Poultry and eggs sold \$8,671. Animals slaughtered and sold for slaughter \$91,675.

The Norton County Advance utters our sentiments when it says: "A better time than the present could not be chosen to come West and get a farm and a home. Good claims, as fine land as the country affords, can be had for nothing, the improvements being often worth more than is asked for the privilege of locating. We cannot urge persons in the East who want to secure land in Kansas too strongly to come out and locate a homestead this fall."

Linn county has a kind of a second summer,

The LaCygne Journal says: "Within the past few days crab apple, cherry, pear and apple trees have been in bloom in this city the second time during the present year. Morning glories were in bloom this week. Since the drouth a new crop of choice radishes and turnips has been raised in this vicinity. Some time ago it was a difficult matter to obtain vegetables or apples here, but now they are plentiful."

#### Mighty Nimrods.

From the Wa-Keeney World. Grainfield, Gove county, has some skillful marksmen. Recently a party went from there to the Saline. They were out two days and bagged 249 ducks. J. B. Beal was one of the hunters.

#### Valuable Cattle.

From the Emporia News. A carload of imported Hereford bulls, consigned to parties in Colorado, were transferred from the Missouri Pacific to the Santa Fe at the junction Friday. They ranged in price from \$800 to \$1,000 apiece.

#### Well Done.

From the Sumner County Press. The old board of the Sumner county Agricultural and Mechanical Association met at I. N. King's office and settled up last year's business. It may well be said of them, "thou hast done thy full duty and deserve much praise."

#### Another Kansas Whopper.

From the Nemaha Republican. O. O. Marbourg is our authority for the statement that a new female girl baby made her appearance at their house on the 22d, ult., and that she weighed thirty-two and one-half pounds in her bare feet. How is that for Kansas, anyhow?

#### It Saves Corn.

From the Eldorado Press. The rains have kept fires from devouring the grass on the prairie. If due care is taken from this, the grass will be generally saved. In open weather during the winter, stock can get a good deal of very good picking on the unburned prairie, and it all helps to save sixty cent corn.

#### Caught a Stout.

From the Sumner County Press. A son of Mr. Weitzel caught a stout on Tuesday last and gave it to L. N. King. It is a species of weasel and quite a curiosity in this part of the country. It is a long, slim animal, measuring twenty-two inches in length. In catching it, it whipped all the dogs the boys could get at it.

#### A Fine Herd.

From the Hutchinson Interior. Charley Collins recently bought a herd of over seventeen hundred cattle, for which he paid thirty-seven thousand dollars. He expects to keep them through the winter and have them ready for the early market next summer. Mr. Collins is one of the largest and able dealers as well as the most successful in this section of the country.

#### Strange Death.

From the Downs Times. A widow woman named Johnson was found dead in her bed one morning last week at Free Will. She left several children, one of whom slept with her on the fatal night, got up early and had breakfast, and they and the hired man only discovered she was dead when they tried to wake her for breakfast. She had worked hard the day previous to death.

#### Stole from a Farmer.

From the Garnett Plaindealer. Pony Sutton returned from Pueblo, Col., this week, with a young man by the name of James Sandlin, and deposited him in the bastille, charged with felony. It appears that a farmer by the name of Lawellin charges Sandlin with stealing the sum of \$42 from him and fleeing to Colorado. He languishes in durance vile, and will keep on doing it until the March term of court sends him up or sets him free.

#### A Suicide.

From the Garnett Plaindealer. Very meagre particulars have reached this office of the suicide of James Bosenworth, of Blue Mounds. He went into his corn crib, on Monday morning, stood upon a barrel, fastened one end of a rope about his neck, and the other over a beam, kicked the barrel from under him, and was thus launched into eternity. He was very methodical about it, and met with the same success in his undertaking. He had been married but a few days, and some physical infirmities upon his part are given as the reason for this act. He was a nephew of Samuel Griffith.

#### A Common Piece of Carelessness.

From the Review. A serious accident befell Mr. G. T. B. Iman last Thursday about noon. He, in company with his brother Esau had unhitched a team from the wagon, with the exception of one trace, and when leading the team away the tongue of the wagon was thrown around, which frightened the horses and caused them to run. In the fracas Mr. Iman was severely kicked in the ribs, near the spine, was thrown down, and the wagon run over him. His wounds and bruises are very painful, but, his physician, Dr. Bruegger, thinks he will be out again in a few days. Esau was also thrown down and badly bruised but not as badly as his brother. Both gentlemen had a narrow escape.



## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 9, 1881.

## Patrons' Department.

## NATIONAL GRANGE.

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

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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

## KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

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

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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

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

## Grange News and Notes.

Co-operation is the farmers' strongest ally in the improvement of mind, soul and body.

Grange No. 291, Fairfax, Osage county, this state, Bro. Rherig's grange, is building a hall at that place.

Jasper Needham, lecturer of the Missouri State Grange, commences his lecturing tour to-night in Nodaw county, Mo.

Scatter all possible information, and no better way can be found than in giving your reliable grange papers a large circulation.

Co-operation will always be found most successful where the true spirit of self-denial is most practiced, where the habit of finding happiness in the well-being of others is oftenest found.

Our duty and our benefit are alike bound up in "the greatest good of the greatest number." Unless this fundamental motto be a conviction under and to which all our economic efforts tend, co-operation will but end in smoke.

## Attractive Farming.

Correspondence to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

The true law of society is co-operation—the association of many for the good of each and all. It is only by association that means can be combined, and industry so organized and prosecuted as to become attractive. A system of well-paid, dignified, and attractive industry is the practical and fundamental condition of the elevation and progress of the race. Industry is the only source of wealth, the sole means of securing the satisfaction of the material wants and lasting comfort of mankind; it is equally the source of health and mental vigor as well as of a high moral tone of society and its religious progress.

Industry must for ever be exercised by the great majority of men, and if means cannot be found to render it pleasing and attractive they will always remain as the toiling masses now are, the galley slaves of labor.

This question of attractive industry may be floated by the politician, it may be ignored by the political economist, and sneered at by the philosopher, but it will still remain uppermost in the minds of those who are burdened with labor and will inspire the heart of the philanthropist for more earnest efforts for the discovery and application of such methods of organized labor as shall render it altogether pleasant and agreeable. Labor can never be made attractive when performed alone and under unfavorable conditions, and when it is protracted through wearisome hours of unpaid drudgery.

It is folly to say that labor, properly organized, carried on under pleasant social conditions and amply rewarded, cannot be made attractive. Labor is the fiat of the Almighty, and to say that it is an evil and a curse and not a blessing, that a wearisome and heavy burden that we must bear through life and not the glad exercise of a free choice, is to accuse Him who has laid it upon us as a necessity of high handed injustice and a disregard for the true welfare and happiness of his children. Just so sure as labor is the law of life imposed upon man by his Creator, it must be a good law, a just and equitable law, beneficent in its purpose, pleasant in its prosecution, and bringing happiness in its train.

We are met here by a class of men who lack faith in God, and faith in man, who tell us that all this talk about co-operation and attractive industry is mere sentiment and a fond illusion;

that labor always has been repugnant and always will be; that you cannot remove the cause nor change the nature of things, you cannot make black white nor bitter sweet, and so we had better accept the hard facts of life and make the best of them and not attempt to alter the fixed laws of fate.

We want to say to these Gradgrinds of society that there is no such thing as a curse resting on man, or an evil which is incurable.

If labor has been a curse to man in past ages and a heavy burden weighing down his life; if it is repugnant even in the present age, and men are trying to escape from it as an evil, that is no valid reason why it should remain so. Great changes are taking place in the world. Fifty years has made an almost entire revolution in nearly all departments of human industry. Rapid changes in usages, customs, modes of life, methods of business, are now going on with accelerated pace. Wonderful discoveries are daily made in the application of the forces of nature to alleviate the burden of labor. Machinery is now doing the work which a half century ago would have taxed the muscles of many millions of men to accomplish. Machinery is now taking the place to a great extent of farm laborers. We mow and reap with machines; we do much of our haying with machines; we ride and direct the plow instead of following it on foot.

In face of all these facts who shall say that we have gone the length of the whole line of progress, and arrived at the utmost limit of improvement? Who shall say that the resources of labor and the laboring classes are exhausted; that all has been done that can be done? The facts of the case are that the farmers and Patrons have just commenced their labors, are just preparing the way for action. The morning star has just risen above the horizon and now twinkles as the harbinger of the rising sun and a perfect day.

J. S. B.

## Pomona Grange Reunion.

From the Husbandman.

"We will certainly attend if a hard rain does not prevent," said a member when the announcement for a grange meeting was received.

"It will surely rain that day," proclaimed another member, "as that will be just the time for our equinoctial storm."

Yet, in spite of these damp predictions, the 22d of September dawned without any possible show of the eagerly desired rain, that would, upon any other day, prove so grateful. At a suitably early hour in the morning, lunch and humanity were respectively encased in close baskets and dusters, as if to ward off the penetrating cloud that would encompass us during our ride to Hawleyton, at which place the members of Broome County Grange had been cordially bidden. Passing through the "Parlor City," whose befitting sable emblems which met us on either side so feelingly attested our national grief, we crossed the Susquehanna and proceeding southward, began an ascent which proved, by exact mental calculation, to be just five and three-quarters of the six miles which must be traveled in order to reach our place of destination. Our view of the surrounding country was obscured for a time by a dense growth of trees and shrubs that lined each side of the road-way, while the front prospect was rendered still more uncomfortable by a strong south wind that caused huge clouds of dust to completely envelope us whenever a vehicle rolled along side. Surely there seemed no dust more choking and blinding in its unpleasant sensation than that of Hawleytown turnpike; neither seemed there ever horses more alert to our reaping its full benefit, than the stumbling animals that passed us during our ride.

A few miles up this ascending scale and the valley beneath lay open to our gaze. At our front wound the curved road over which we must proceed; on either side towered high wooded hills, clothed with their dull green foliage, while in the distance appeared the spires and buildings of the city through which we had come. Our ride further on disclosed blackened forests with still smoldering fires, long stretches of burnt fences, lifeless trees and scorched verdure. The devastation that had been created by these raging fires at one point reached within such close proximity to a dwelling and its several buildings, that the fears and stirring

efforts of its occupants to save their home and property from the destroying elements, was too plainly apparent.

The appearance of a small boy carrying a brown yeast bottle, suggested to our mind that we might be nearing the object of our search. This suggestion speedily gained credence, as upon reaching the summit of the steep grade which we had been ascending, we happily beheld the cluster of buildings that comprised the make-up of Hawleytown.

Arriving at the pleasant hall which is used both for grange and public entertainments, we found the zealous fraternity already in session, and busily engaged in discussions pertaining to the mysteries of the order. A member from Tioga county was present, who seemed especially fitted to brush away the rust that had collected over this important work. A frequent glance at watches announced that the hour was up, and the ladies now asserted their right to the floor. Then came the putting together of long tables, which were in turn laden with tempting, savory viands, and these in turn speedily surrounded by grangers with lean, hungry visages. Talk of cooks and cookery ye enthusiastic writers of the household department! If you ever desire a premium article of allopathic quantity I pray you attend a feast at Hawleytown. Such white, spongy blacuit; such delicious chicken-pie; such choice sliced meats, combined with an endless variety of tempting cakes and fragrant coffee as was supplied that day. The feast was well befitting a king, and we as nature's noblemen were not slow to accept the sentiment.

An afternoon session followed with the usual routine of business transactions. The never-failing discussion upon insurance, even, appeared in due form. The worthy master of a grange which had been organized but a few months previous, was also present, and accepted the obligation in the fifth degree. Social chat and matters of slight importance were again resumed until the grange closed. An invitation to meet with the members of Kirkwood grange at their hall, the second Tuesday in December, was accepted. The mysteries of the fifth degree will there be unfolded to all aspirants in the order of good and regular standing. Floy.

From the Cleveland Leader.

Mr. Orlando Weatherbee, says an exchange of ours, proprietor of "The Spencer Pharmacy," Spencer, Mass., reports: "My customers speak very highly of the great German remedy, St. Jacobs Oil, it having always given excellent satisfaction. One of them, Mr. Henry Belcher, has been greatly benefited by its use in a case of severe rheumatism, and he refers to it in terms of highest praise."

## The BEST of ALL



VERY EASILY MANAGED,  
ECONOMICAL IN FUEL,  
AND GUARANTEED TO

Give Perfect Satisfaction Everywhere.

BUY

## A CHARTER OAK

MADE ONLY BY

Excelsior Man'g Co.,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

TIN-PLATE, WIRE,  
SHEET IRON

—AND—

EVERY CLASS OF GOODS USED OR SOLD BY

TIN AND STOVE DEALERS.

SEND FOR PRICE LISTS.

## DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY

Treat all Chronic Diseases, and enjoys a national reputation through the curing of complicated cases. PATIENTS TREATED FREE. Where possible personal consultation is preferred, which is FREE and invited. List of questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free to any address on application. Persons suffering from Rheumatism should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. This note true. Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed DR. BUTTS, 12 North 5th St., St. Louis, Mo.

## A GRAND SURPRISE PARTY!

Everybody Invited. No difference what age, sex or color, to come to

SSS TTTT EEEE III NN N BBB EEEE RRR GG G " " SSS  
S ST T E E I NNN B B E E R R G GG " " S S  
S S T E E I NNN B B E E R R G GG S S  
SSS TTT EEEE III NN N BBB EEEE RRR GG G SSS

## CLOTHING HOUSE!

And see our many surprises in store for you all.

You will be surprised to see our Immense stock of

Clothing, Overcoats, Hats and Caps, Underwear, Hosiery and Gloves,

COLLARS AND CUFFS, NECKWARE

AND PINS, ALL KINDS OF

SHIRTS, TRUNKS,

SATCHELS,

ETC.

You will be surprised to see our Immense stock of everything pertaining to

MEN'S, YOUTH'S AND BOYS' WEAR

You will be surprised to see our immense stock of the

NOBBIEST AND CHOICEST GOODS EVER BROUGHT TO LAWRENCE.

You will be surprised to see that, notwithstanding the price of everything else is going up

CLOTHING IS STILL DOWN.

You will be surprised to see how well we can fix you in purse as well as in form.

All these surprises and many more bona-fide surprises which our limited space permits us to enumerate, are positively to be seen at

## STEINBERG'S CLOTHING HOUSE,

No. 87 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas.

## FOR THE FALL TRADE!

I have a very large stock of

CHINA, GLASS AND QUILNSWARE.

LAMPS, CHANDALIERS, LAN-

TERNS, TABLE CUTLERY,

LOOKING GLASSES,

JAPAN WARE,

AND SILVER PLATED GOODS!

Besides everything that is kept in a first class crockery store.

## THE GOODS ARE ABSOLUTELY MINE BOUGHT AND PAID FOR.

They are first class goods and I am offering them at such prices as will insure their speedy sale.

COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

J. A. DAILEY.

115 Massachusetts Street.

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 Children's Carriages from Five to Thirty Dollars, Croquet, Base Balls, etc.

A FEW BOOKS AND STATIONERY ALSO ON HAND.

## J. HOUSE &amp; CO.,

THE POPULAR CLOTHIERS OF LAWRENCE AND TOPEKA

Have received their fall and winter stock of

CLOTHING, GENTS FURNISHING  
GOODS, HATS AND CAPS. ETC.

We claim to have the

LARGEST AND FINEST ASSORTMENT OF GOODS

In our line in the state.

Having two stores, one in Topeka and one in Lawrence,

WE BUY LARGER

Than those who do a smaller business and are therefore enabled to

SELL OUR GOODS CHEAPER THAN OUR COMPETITORS.

Call and examine our stock

AND

YOU WILL NEVER PURCHASE ELSEWHERE.

Respectfully Yours,

J. HOUSE & CO.



## A ROMANCE OF AUTUMN.

BY R. K. MUNKITTRICK.

The woodland flower's dying, and the autumn leaf is told  
By delicate embroideries of cardinal and gold;  
Upon the downy masses fall the chestnuts brown and ripe,  
While in the hazy thicket happy quail begin to pipe.

The requiem of summer the departing songsters flute,  
The orchard trees are bending with an opulence of fruit;  
The squirrel blithe, industrious, is hopping on the wall,  
And hides his store for winter in the tree that's long and tall.

I think about an autumn, of an autumn long ago,  
The corn was waving yellow, and the sumachs were aglow;  
I roamed the wood for beach nuts—sweetest visions to me came—  
The girl was shy and lovely, but I won't reveal her name.

I won't confess how long we stood beside the purling brook,  
Nor say her little slender hand within my own I took;  
Or that I fondly gazed upon her eyes of liquid blue—  
The reader may imagine what to tell would never do.

But still I may remark, when that trusting girl I won,  
A squirrel sat and grinned at us, and thought it jolly fun;  
He, somehow, seemed to understand, and he was not to blame,  
Had I been in the squirrel's place I might have done the same.

Just then the breezes murmuring through awaying fern and vine,  
Seemed music for the words that told she was forever mine;  
And then we wandered homeward, knowing peace without alloy,  
The basket nearly empty, but our bosoms full of joy.

And that's the little romance of a long departed day,  
In spirit to its sunny scene I often fondly stray;  
And fancy that an eye of blue upon me softly beams—  
In truth I ever wander in a paradise of dreams.

When the woodland flower's dying, and the autumn leaf is told  
By delicate embroideries of cardinal and gold;  
When on the downy masses fall the chestnuts brown and ripe,  
And in the hazy thicket happy quail begin to pipe.

## THE HUSKERS.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

Heap high the farmer's wintry board!  
Heap high the golden corn!  
No richer gift has autumn poured  
From our her lavish horn.

Let other lands, exulting, glean  
The apple from the pine,  
The orange from its glossy green,  
The cluster from the vine:

We better love the hardy gift  
Our rugged vales bestow,  
To cheer us when the storm shall drift  
Our harvest-fields with snow.

When spring-time came with flower and bud,  
And grasses green and young,  
And merry boblinks, in the wood,  
Like mad musicians sung,

We dropped the seed o'er hill and plain,  
Beneath the sun of May,  
And frightened from our sprouting grain  
The robber-crows away.

All through the long, bright days of June  
Its leaves grew thin and fair,  
And waved in hot mid-summer's noon  
Its soft and yellow hair.

And now, with autumn's moonlit eves,  
Its harvest time has come,  
We pluck away the frosted leaves,  
And bear the treasure home.

There, richer than the fabled gift  
Of golden showers of old,  
Fair hands the broken grain shall sift,  
And knead its meal of gold.

Let rapid idlers loiter in silk  
Around their costly board—  
Give us the bowl of samp and milk  
By homespun beauty poured.

Where'er the wide old kitchen hearth  
Sends up its smoky curls,  
Who will not thank the kindly earth,  
And bless our corn-fed girls!

Let earth withhold her goodly root,  
Let midday blight the rye,  
Give to the worm the orchard's fruit,  
The wheat-field to the fly:

But, let the good old crop adorn  
The hills our fathers trod;  
Still let us for His golden corn  
Send up our thanks to God!

## NEEDLE AND THREAD.

"An old bachelor?" said Honora Maywood. "That's what he told me, just in so many words," said Mrs. Pennypacker, who stood on the threshold of her best room, with her head tied up in her pocket-handkerchief, and a hair-broom in her hand, wherewith she gesticulated, after a tragic fashion, as she talked, while Miss Maywood, tall and slender as a wild lily, stood in the hall, with a roll of music under her arm, and her slight figure wrapped in a shabby black shawl. "And he's willing to pay my price, cash, every Sunday night. Never attempted to beat me down a penny, if you'll believe it, my dear."

"He drinks only English breakfast tea, and he wants his pie-crust made with the best Alderney butter, instead of lard, as is good enough for the other people; and he must have ventilators to all his windows, and an open grate, instead of the base-burning stove; and—I hope you'll not be offended, my dear—but he particularly dislikes a piano."

"Dislikes a piano?" said the little music teacher, reddening in spite of herself.

"And he says, says he?" "I hope, Mrs. Pennypacker, that there is no piano in the house. A piano," says he "plays the deuce with my

nervous system, with its everlasting tum, tum! These were his words, my dear. So my dear, I'd be grateful if you won't mind doing your practicin' until he's out for his daily walk—from one to three, just as regular as the clock."

Miss Maywood looked piteously up in the landlady's face.

"I will do anything to oblige you, Mrs. Pennypacker," she said, earnestly. "I have not forgotten how much I am indebted to you, both in actual money, and in kindness, which money can never repay."

"My dear, don't say a word," said Mrs. Pennypacker, hastily. "You've been sick, and you've got a little behindhand, and it's quite natural you should be a little low spirited now and then. But you mustn't get discouraged. And you're quite welcome to stay on here, until you're able to settle up your little account."

Honora Maywood sighed as she thought how often her little advertisement had been inserted in the daily newspapers without attracting the least notice from the world of patrons and pupils.

There were so many "capable music teachers, willing to give lessons at moderate prices," nowadays, and how was any one to know how sorely she needed the money?

And, as the time crept on and no pupils came, Honora began to ask herself seriously whether she should go out in some menial capacity, or stay genteelly at home and starve.

"Clothes, ma'am."

Honora started from her reverie as the washerwoman's stumpy little girl banged herself, like a human battering-ram, up against the door, with a preposterously large basket on her arm.

"Yes," said Honora, coloring. "Put them down, Sally. But I—I'm afraid it isn't convenient to pay your mother to-day."

"Mother didn't say nothin' 'bout the pay," said Sally, wiping her forehead with a whisk of her feet.

"I was to leave the clothes, with her 'umble duty, and she 'oped they'd suit; but it was that damp on Monday and Tuesday as starch wouldn't stick. And she 'opes you'll excuse all mistakes, as they'll be done better next time."

"I dare say they are quite right," said Honora, with a little sigh, as she marveled at this unexpected access of courtesy on the part of her Milesian laundress.

But when Sally had stumped off down stairs, her flapping slippers beating a sort of tattoo as she went, Miss Maywood took off the fringed towel that covered that basket of clothes, and gave a little start.

"Shirts," said Honora, "and socks, and turn-over collars No. 16, and great big pocket-handkerchiefs, like the sails of a ship, and white vests, and goodness me, what does it all mean? Mrs. Mulvey has sent me some gentleman's wardrobe by mistake. I must send these things back at once."

But then Miss Maywood looked down at the articles thoughtfully.

"I never had a brother," mused Miss Maywood, "and I can't remember my father; but of this I am quite certain—if I had either one or the other, I should thank any girl to mend their dilapidated wardrobes, if they looked like this. And Mrs. Mulvey can't send before night, and unfortunately I've nothing to do, so I'll just mend this poor young fellow's clothes, whoever he may be. A half-starved theological student, perhaps, training for the Polynesian Islands; or, perhaps a newspaper reporter, or a pale clerk, under the skylight of some dry goods house. At all events he is worse off than I am, for he cannot mend his own clothes, and I can."

And the smiles dimpled around Honora Maywood's little rosebud of a mouth, as she sat down to darn holes, sew on tapes, and insert patches.

"He'll never know who did it," said Honora to herself, "but I dare say he'll be thankful; and if one can't get a chance to do a little good in this world, he ought not to grudge one's time and trouble."

And as Honora stitched away, she mused sadly whether or not she ought to accept a position which had offered itself of assistant matron in an orphan asylum, where the work would be almost unendurable, and the pay next to nothing, with no Sundays nor holidays, and a ladies' committee, consisting of three starved old maids, to "sit" upon her the first Friday of every month.

"I almost think I'd rather starve," said Honora. "But dear me! starving is a serious business, when one comes to consider it face to face."

Sally Mulvey came back, puffing and blowing like a human whale in about two hours.

"Mother said she sent the wrong basket," said she, breathlessly.

"I thought it very probable, Sally," said Miss Maywood.

"And mother's compliments," added Sally, "and she can't undertake your things no longer, Miss Maywood, 'cause she does a cash business, and there ain't nothing been paid on your account since last June."

Honora felt herself turning scarlet.

"I am very sorry, Sally," said she. "Tell your mother I will settle my bill as soon as I possibly can."

Sally founced out of the room, red and indignant, like an overcharged thunder cloud, and poor little Honora, dropping her head on her hands, burst into tears.

"Pretty girl that, very pretty," said Mr. Broderick, the old bachelor, to his landlady.

"Do you mean?"

"I mean the young lady boarder of yours that I see on the stairs now and then," said Mr. Broderick. "Nice figure, big, soft eyes, like a gazelle. Didn't some one tell me she was a music teacher?"

"That's her profession," said Mrs. Pennypacker. "But there ain't many pupils as

wants tuition, and poor little dear, as has had but a hard time of it."

"Humph!" grunted Mr. Broderick. "What fools women are not to have a regular profession! If I had a daughter, I'd bring her up a self-supporting institution."

And Mr. Broderick disappeared into his room, in the midst whereof stood a girl with flapping slippers, a pretentious shawl and a bonnet which had originally been manufactured for a woman twice her size.

"Who are you?" demanded Mr. Broderick.

"Please, sir, I'm Sally, the washerwoman's Sally!" was the response.

"And what do you want here?" said Mr. Broderick.

"Please, sir, I've come to bring your things," said Sally, chattering off her lesson like a parrot.

"And, please, sir, her 'umble duty, and she 'opes they'll suit, but it was that damp and muggy Monday and Tuesday as starch wouldn't stick; and she 'opes you'll excuse all mistakes, as they shall be done better next time, sir, please, sir."

"Who mended 'em," demanded Mr. Broderick, whose hawk eyes had already caught sight of the dainty needle work upon his garments.

"Nobody mended 'em," said Sally. "And mother she says it's easy to see as the new gent is a bachelor, on account of the holes in his heels and toes, and strings off his dickeres."

"I can tell you who mended 'em," said Mrs. Pennypacker, "for I see her at it, and pretty dear, Miss Maywood! And says she, 'I don't know whose they are, Mrs. Pennypacker; but,' says she, 'they need mending, and a kind action never comes amiss.' No more it does, sir, Lord bless her!"

"Humph!" said Mr. Broderick; "she's right, no more it does. And she's a regular scientist at the needle, is Miss Maywood. Just look at that patch, Mrs. Pennypacker! 'Euclid's Geometry' couldn't produce a straighter line or truer angles. See the toe of that stocking! It's like a piece of Goblin tapestry. That's the way I like to see things done!"

And Mr. Broderick never rested until he had been formally introduced to Honora Maywood, and thanked her with equal formality for the good offices she had unwittingly rendered him.

It was a golden October evening that Honora came down into the kitchen, where Mrs. Pennypacker was baking pies for her eccentric boarder, with the crusts made of the best Alderney butter instead of lard.

"Oh, dear! oh, dear!" said Mrs. Pennypacker; "what a thing it is to be an old bachelor."

"He won't be a bachelor much longer," said Honora, laughing and coloring as she laid her cheek on the good landlady's cushioning shoulder.

"What do you mean?" said Mrs. Pennypacker.

"He has asked me to marry him," said Honora, "after only two weeks' acquaintance. He says that a girl who can mend stockings as I do needs no other test. And he says he loves me; and, and—"

"Well?"

"I almost think I love him!" whispered Miss Maywood.

And so the problem of Honora's solitary life was solved, all through the magic influence of "Needle and Thread."

**The Equine Friends—A Thrilling Sketch**

Do you call it instinct? But let us have the story first. It was given me by a gentleman of Portland, Me., whom I met at the Conway House, in Conway, N. H., and with whom I enjoyed many a pleasant hour upon the trout-stream and pickerel pond. I rode behind the horses many times; and they were a magnificent span. They were both of the same breed, and, I think brothers. The sire was Messenger-Morgan, and the dam a Brandywine.

It was on a pleasant July day that the gentleman hitched up his team—the span already spoken of, and a light, double-seated Jagger wagon—and went, with another gentleman and two ladies, up to the Great Intervale above Swift River Falls. He did not drive quite up to the settlement (of four or five families); but stopped near to Palmer's Mill, so-called, at which point he expected to strike a fine chance for trout-fishing on the river, as the old dam at the mill had been broken away by the spring floods, leaving a number of deep pools above.

At the place where he pulled up there was a deep, swift brook crossing the road by a culvert, by the side of which, above the road, was a pleasant, goodly-sized nook, where the grass upon the sward was green and tender, and where the horses would find plenty of shade, and might crop the grass if they pleased. The gentleman had brought oats with him and a small quantity of hay. He took the horses from the wagon, threw off their harness, and then carefully secured them with two good halters, with ropes of extra length, so that the animals might have plenty of freedom. The horses were hitched, perhaps, twelve paces apart, to strong young trees; their oats placed where they could get at them readily; the hay thrown down; and so they were left.

The gentlemen then fixed their rods and lines for fishing, and started off for a point above the mill, with the ladies in company. They walked up very nearly a mile, planning to fish down to the point where they had left the team.

They had been gone somewhat over an hour, and were very near to the spot where they had commenced fishing, when they were startled by the crashing of bushes between themselves and the road, and in a moment more by the neighing of a horse. The owner of the horses recognized the voice of his "Dan" instantly; and he called "Dan! Dan!" in answer to which the neigh was repeated, and in a mo-

ment more the horse's head appeared through the bushes. And here let the gentleman take up the story and tell it to the end:

"The horse—I thought him the most intelligent horse I had ever known—looked at me earnestly, and presently neighed again, this time louder than before. The thought flashed upon me in a moment that something was the matter with his mate. I resolved upon my course instantly. I started for the road—having, perhaps, half a dozen rods to pass over to reach it—and as I passed my horse, he shook his head gladly, and turned and followed me. If ever there was gladness in a face, there was gladness in his. As I reached the road, he came out by my side, and—now, mark this; for I regard it as the most wonderful of the whole. The horse came to my side, as I stepped into the road, and faced me; then he laid his jaw—or, the under part of his lower jaw—on my shoulder. I made a motion as though I would get upon his back, when he tossed his head, and whinnied merrily.

"Until that moment I had not noticed how he had broken his tether; but I now saw that he had broken the rope very near to where it had been secured to the tree; and he had gnawed it partly off with his teeth!

"Well, I leaped to his back, and gathered up the halter; and he sped away upon a leaping run, sped like the wind, and he carried me almost as evenly as I would have ridden on a wagon seat! Straight to the place where I had left the span hitched he carried me; and there I found Ted, the other horse, on his back, in the deep brook!

"He had got the rope of his tether around a foot, and had been thrown, falling in that shape, fairly upon his back, his head up the stream, and the rope, still around his ankle, holding that leg in a most uncomfortable position, and preventing him from helping himself in any way.

"Quickly as possible I cut the rope, and very soon I got Ted upon his feet, safe and sound. And the other horse, while I was at work succoring his mate, stood and watched me with a look I can not describe, only I can solemnly assert that tears were in his eyes! Aye, tears dropped from his lashes!

"Ted was a little lamed; but nothing serious. He was all right before we were ready to start for home. That is the story. And now, I ask you, was it only instinct; or, was there reason?"

S. C., JR.

**Wise Thoughts.**

No principle is more noble, as there is none more holy, than that of a true obedience.

The praises of others may be of use in teaching us, not what we are, but what we ought to be.

Not a mother, not a father, nor any other relative, will do so much for us as a well directed mind.

That kind of inane flattery which, in the popular slang, is known as "soft soap," is made of very powerful lie.

There are some men in this naughty world who would be worth a million if a hundred per cent. were taken off for cash.

No man was born wise; but wisdom and virtue require a tutor, though we can easily learn to be vicious without a teacher.

A good temper, like a summer day, is the sweetener of toil and soother of disquietude. It sheds a brightness over everything.

**Get out Doors!**

The close confinement of all factory work gives the operatives pallid faces, poor appetite, languid, miserable feelings, poor blood, inactive liver, kidney and urinary troubles, and all the physicians and medicine in the world cannot help them unless they get out of doors or use Hop Bitters, the purest and best remedy, especially for such cases, having abundance of health, sunshine and rosy cheeks in them. They cost but a trifle. See another column.

**THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM,**

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,

Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals Dr. Jacobs Oil as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO.,

Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

## A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY PAPER.

## The Methodist.

DPS. WHEELER &amp; CURRY, Editors.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

New Subscribers for 1892 will receive the paper the rest of this year FREE. Address,

H. W. DOUGLAS, Publisher,

No. 15 Murray Street, New York.

## EMPLOYMENT

## FOR ALL

## TO SELL A HOUSEHOLD ARTICLE.

THE poor as well as the rich, the old as well

as the young, the wife as well as the husband, the young maiden as well as the young man, the girl as well as the boy, may just as well earn a few dollars in honest employment, as to sit around the house and wait for others to earn it for them. We can give you employment all the time, or during your spare hours only; traveling, or in your own neighborhood, among your friends and acquaintances. If you do not care for employment, we can impart valuable information to you free of cost. It will cost you only one cent for a postal card, to write for our Prospectus, and it may be the means of making you a good many dollars.

Do not neglect this opportunity. You do not have to invest a large sum of money, and run a great risk of losing it. You will readily see that it will be an easy matter to make from \$5.00 a week, and establish a lucrative, and independent business, honorable, straightforward and profitable. Attend to this matter NOW, for there is MONEY IN IT for all who engage with us. We will surprise you and you will wonder why you never wrote to us before. We send FULL PARTICULARS FREE.

BUCKEYE MFG CO.,

(Name this paper.) MARION, OHIO.

**GOLD.**

Great chance to make money. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

**BEST**

business now before the public. You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else capital not needed. We will start you. \$12 a day and upwards made at it by the industrious. Man, women, boys and girls everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can live at home and do the work. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily and honorably. Address TRUX & Co. Augusta, Maine.

**STEER**—Taken up on the 22d of October a roan steer one year old last spring. The owner can have the same by proving property, paying charges and taking animal away. Inquire at the southeast corner of Hancock and Pennsylvania streets.

**HOP BITTERS.**

(A Medicine, not a Drink.)

CONTAINS HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,

AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

**THEY CURE**

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

**\$1000 IN GOLD.**

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

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

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

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

All above sold by druggists.

Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Ont.

**POWELL & DOUGLAS,**

Manufacturers of the original and only genuine Star Wood Pumps,

Champion Wind Mills, Iron Pumps, Bores, Sickle Grinders, Patent Food and Window Screens, Etc.

We have over 20 years experience in the manufacture of Pumps and Wind Mills.

It will not cost you five cts. per day on the investment to pump water for all your stock with our Mill.

Every Mill warranted never to blow down while the tower stands.

Sold by dealers everywhere. Send for Catalogue.

Powell & Douglas, Waukegan, Ill.

**WANAMAKER & BROWN**

PHILADELPHIA

If you want to buy Clothing for Men or Boys

either ready-made or made to order, do not fail to

send for our Catalogue

THE LARGEST RETAIL CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA



## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

H. C. C. MOODY. L. L. DAVIS.  
MOODY & DAVIS,  
Publishers and Proprietors.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:  
ONE Year (in advance)..... \$1.25  
SIX Months..... 0.75  
FOUR "..... 0.50  
THREE "..... 0.40  
ONE Year (if not paid in advance)..... 1.75

TO ADVERTISERS:  
THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS is the best organ through which to reach the farmers of the West of any periodical published. It has a larger circulation than any agricultural paper published west of St. Louis. It also has a larger circulation than any two papers published in the country. Its patrons are cash customers.  
ADVERTISING RATES made known on application. All communications should be addressed to MOODY & DAVIS, Lawrence, Kans.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 9, 1881.

SEVERAL inches of snow have fallen in New York and New Hampshire.

THE fourth annual meeting of the Illinois fat stock show opened Monday at Chicago, and is to continue during the week.

THE president has requested Mr. Windom to continue at the head of the treasury department until relieved by Judge Folger.

ENOCH EMERY, an able ex-editor of the *Pooria* (Ills.) Transcript is not expected to live. He was struck Monday with apoplexy.

ADJUTANT GENERAL DRUM reports the losses of the army for the year as 248 by death, 6,564 by discharge, and 2,361 by desertion.

THE failure of the firm of Hansel & Van Winkle, at Newark, N. J., occurred on Monday, resulting from the closing of the Mechanics' bank.

A LARGE fire on the docks at New York resulted in destruction of shipping and merchandise to the amount of \$500,000, with very little insurance.

THE British Colonial officer has informed the Canadian government minister that negotiations with the United States relative to the national copyright laws will be entered into.

A MAN named A. Stein, in Iowa City, crazed by liquor and jealousy, last Saturday cut his wife's throat, chopped up his mother-in-law, and finished off by killing himself with poison.

THE county jail at Roseburg, Oregon, burned last Friday and with it a prisoner Charles Williams, who is supposed to have started the fire for the purpose of making his escape.

THE bloody shirt will no longer wave, for Blaine proposes making a tour in the sunny South and investing there his surplus funds. He will find it a secure and lucrative field for investments we have no doubt.

THE mate and four men of a schooner, which capsized off Nantucket, Mass., after pulling all night in an open boat without progress, died from exposure and fright and were thrown overboard. The remainder were saved.

COL. GRUBBS, of the New Jersey troops, says the Massachusetts boys behaved excellent at Richmond and gladly testified to their excellent drill. The daily papers of Richmond were evidently waiting for a sensation.

THE clerk of the United States district court at Omaha was found murdered at his office door last Saturday, supposed to have been killed by some one for his aggressive work to enforce the Slocumb liquor-license law.

A COLLUSION occurred between a mob and a sheriff's posse in Tiffin, Ohio, last Monday. The mob wanted a murderer who was confined in the jail and the sheriff refused to give up the keys. Two officers received severe injuries, but the mob was repulsed, and warrants were issued for the arrest of the leaders.

But meagre returns from different parts of the country have come in at the present writing, and a very slight idea of the result can be obtained. It is probable however that the Democrats have carried New York. There is a probability also that Virginia has been carried by the Readjusters by a large majority.

A GIGANTIC speculation appears to be in progress with old confederate bonds which are being bought up extensively by several heavy firms. A Richmond bank has purchased nearly \$5,000,000 of the coupon variety at \$3 to \$5 per \$1,000. No less than \$10,000,000 of this trash changed hands in London within the past three days.

## RELIGIOUS.

The Kansas State Unitarian Conference held its first annual meeting in Lawrence on Wednesday and Thursday of last week. The aims of the "Conference" are clearly shown by its motto, "Freedom, Fellowship and Character in religion." Its methods of work run along all the lines of an advancing civilization. Man is to be helped, elevated, saved, by a free and full development of every faculty. The attainment of a perfect manhood is salvation in this world from the manifold evils of life, pain, sickness, poverty, ignorance, error and sin. What particular evils we may be exposed to in a future life the "Conference" took no note, therefore made no provision against.

Its chief concern, its main work and talk were about the affairs of this life and this world; how the church might be made more efficient and useful; how the Sunday-school might be made more helpful in training children to good habits, good manners and a pure life; how the common school and the university might be made to subserve the highest interest, the best welfare and greatest happiness of the people; how social science and political economy might be practically applied to life so that labor and capital might be co-ordinated in such just relations, and work together for such ends as would crush none, but elevate, ennoble, enrich, and bestow happiness on all.

The work of the Conference was varied, and so made interesting and helpful to all earnest men and women who were longing for better things and a higher life. The distinguishing feature of the conference was, that clergymen and laymen were equally interested and that all present seemed willing to lend a hand. Two free dinners were provided by the ladies of the Unitarian society, and a partaking of the food seemed a very natural and true communion of many friendly and loving souls.

## LAWLESS.

While the people are living quietly at home in fancied security the great corporations are improving their every moment and leaving not a stone unturned to advance their own interests to the detriment of the great public. Like the car of juggernaut these soulless and pitiless monopolies move on the helpless beings who lie in their path and leave them with their lives crushed out. But the people are mainly to blame for this state of affairs and nothing but an awakening will remedy the fast growing evil which in time might assume such fearful proportions. On this subject the Western Rural says:

It is an alarming state of affairs when the decrees of the courts are disregarded and opposed, and when such things happen in this country, where the courts are the places of last resort in controversies, and the quiet submission to whose decisions is a distinguishing feature of our national history, an appalling danger to our very national existence is only too plainly visible. Yet the course of railroad corporations has been only too often in that direction, and now we are confronted by a most flagrant case of the kind. Briefly stated, Vanderbilt and Jewett have been fighting in the Cincinnati courts for the possession of a railroad, and Vanderbilt got ousted, the decision of the court was against him. But with astonishing audacity he has given orders to totally disregard the mandates of the court, and has been riding rough shod over the law with a most treasonable spirit. The court seems to have been so astonished that it was unable to collect its senses for a time, and when it did accomplish that very desirable result, it scarcely knew what to do. When an individual disregards an injunction, or otherwise opposes the decree of a court, there is no difficulty in bringing the offender to justice. A sheriff or marshal is sent to arrest him, and he is brought into the presence of the tribunal whose authority he has held in contempt. But where the chief conspirator against law and order is beyond the jurisdiction of the court, and when his rebellious and treasonable orders are being executed by an army of no mean proportions, it is certainly embarrassing to a court. What is to be done? The order of the court can be enforced; but how? By the sheriff single-handed, if he can do it. But he, not being able to do it alone, can summon a posse, then militia of the state, and finally, if necessary, the army of the United States—which, by the way, is just large enough to render very fair aid to a sheriff, if the case was not too troublesome. But this suggests very unfortunate complications, in which a single railroad manager may be the exciting cause, and the worker of most disastrous results. It suggests that the half dozen men who control our roads, backed as they are, by a most formidable army of men, can at

any moment inaugurate the greatest rebellion against government that was ever seen or conceived of in the United States. It may be regarded as absolutely certain that these men could plot the most irresistible treason to our government, if they desired. They have their army already recruited nine-tenths of the men in their employ are in every respect fit for the duties of the soldier; they have the principal means of transportation under their absolute control; they are hail fellows well met with the capitalists of the country. The result, when they choose to rise in rebellion, must be a speedy throttling of government and the establishment of an absolute usurped authority.

Whenever they have marked out a course of opposition to right, law and order, and have put "a force in the field," they have succeeded in accomplishing their designs. When the Western Indiana road came into Chicago, its managers defied all opposition. They trampled upon the individual rights and sneered at authority, and did not even hesitate to run their locomotives at full speed down upon men who were legitimately opposing their usurpations. Individuals in their employ were arrested and immediately bailed by the officers of the company. But the work in hand went along just the same, and every thing that the company desired to accomplish was accomplished. They did not yield a single point, but did just as they pleased.

Vanderbilt is playing the same kind of a game in Ohio, and the audacity of his course should awaken deep concern. With such an unrestrained power, and such a spirit back of it, in this country, there is a mighty thin veil between order and anarchy, between liberty and tyranny, and between the reign of right and the reign of wrong. One of these days, unless there is more common sense soon developed in this country, we shall see our liberties throttled before our very eyes, and in the very light of mid-day. No effort is made to protect ourselves from threatening dangers until we are almost hopelessly involved. We trifled with dangers in the past until the most beautiful gardens in the republic were drenched in blood, and a million of the best men who ever trod the earth were shot down in the heat of a fratricidal war. But standing in the midst of our wilderness of graves which were dug and filled through our criminal carelessness in not recognizing danger even when it glared with the wildest frenzy upon us, we appear to have learned nothing. We are still standing upon the edge of the precipice playing with dangers as great as, and greater than any that have thus far beset our pathway. The few are devouring the substance of the many, without let or hindrance; the capital of the country is shirking taxation, and land and labor have the principal burdens of government to bear; rum shops are pouring out their armies of drunken and ignorant vagabonds to do our voting, and above all five billions of railroad capital is held by men whose business lives have shown them to be capable of inflicting outrage upon the individual and treason against government.

This is not a very pretty picture, but it is true to life. If it is hideous in outline and detail, so much more the reason for instant patriotic action for individual and national protection. The people are still free, and the ballot box is still open, although unfortunately not unpopulated. But this nation can be saved from the lawlessness of Vanderbilt and from the debasing intrigue of those who have no interest in anything but themselves. But it will take work to do it, it will require organization to do it, and it will need the farmer's hearty co-operation to do it.

## Encouraging Words.

Correspondence to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

MESSRS. MOODY & DAVIS, Dear Sirs:—Yours of October 4th is at hand and being absent from home at receipt of letter have not answered it sooner. I will send you the amount of subscription for this year. I have taken THE SPIRIT for four or five years and consider it is a much better paper than it was at first; it is taking the right stand in the interest of the people and against the monopolies of every sort. I want a paper that is in sympathy with the people.

Enclosed you will find the amount.

Yours fraternally,

WILLIAM H. NOAH.

BELOIT, KAN., Oct. 29, 1881.

[We take the liberty to make the above extracts from a business letter as a specimen of many of like tenor which tend to buoy us up in our endeavors to make THE SPIRIT better and better. Although our readers, with a few exceptions, do not correspond for the paper as we would like, such letters as friend Noah and a host of others write show that they appreciate our efforts.—Ed.]

A NEGRO woman living near Clanton, Ark., sent her little boy last Monday to collect \$3 due her for washing. Another negro lad named Samuels met him and after enticing him to the river and robbing him, pitched him in where he drowned. The assassin robber has been jailed.

## THE PIONEER DRY GOODS HOUSE OF KANSAS!

ESTABLISHED 1857.

## L. BULLENE &amp; COMPANY,

To the People of Kansas, Greeting:

OUR STOCK of FALL and WINTER GOODS IS NOW READY.

At no period have we been able to offer Greater Attractions in Stock or inducements in prices to purchasers than at present.

WE MADE EXTENSIVE PURCHASES AND CONTRACTS FOR GOODS EARLY IN THE SUMMER AND CONSEQUENTLY OWN OUR STOCK AT LESS THAN PRESENT VALUE.

WE SHALL SELL THEM LOW.

WE SHALL POSITIVELY MAKE IT AN OBJECT

For the people, not only of Douglas county, but those living at a distance to

COME TO LAWRENCE

And Make Their

## SELECTIONS FROM OUR SUPERIOR STOCK

Which embraces everything belonging to the DRY GOODS AND CARPET TRADE.

We invite the attention of

BUYERS OF GOODS AT WHOLESALE

To our large stock, and guarantee as low prices as can be found in the West.

L. BULLENE & CO.

## CONDUCT OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The defalcation of the Newark Mechanics' bank to the sum of \$2,000,000 is a rather startling development in the management of national banks. That this man should have been allowed to go on year after year misappropriating the funds of the corporation, squandering thousands upon thousands in unsuccessful speculation without a single check in his reckless career, would seem to indicate a slackness and neglect that is almost criminal. The directors of a bank who allow their cashier to have entire control of the business and pay such slight attention to it themselves that the wasting or embezzlement of the enormous sum of \$2,000,000 is carried on for years right under their eyes without the least suspicion, depending upon the confession of the chief actor in their ruin to render them cognizant of the facts, certainly ought to receive a portion of the blame which rests on the shoulders of the defalcator.

The government examiner, too, is many times in a great measure to blame for failure in detection of irregularities in the accounts. The New York Tribune treats of bank examinations at some length in a recent editorial calling particular attention to the care of the Newark bank, and adds:

Investigation was defeated in this case, as it has been in many others, because the examiner gave notice to the bank when an examination was to be made. It will seem to the public that it ought to be made a penal offence for a public examiner to give warning in advance to the institution that he is about to inspect, or to disclose to it any part of the information about it that he may have received. The duty of an examiner ought to be, if it is not, to enter a bank without the slightest warning of his intention: to take on the spot, and before leaving the building, memoranda of so many of the more important items that subsequent alterations or fraudulent entries could hardly be made with success as to any large amount; and as soon as possible to obtain the best evidence that is within his reach as to the correctness of the more important items. But it is frequently asserted, and by the public sometimes believed, that examiners in many places receive more money for giving notice that they are going to examine a bank than they are paid for making their examinations. Every Newark like the one just disclosed at Newark, every bank failure which shows that the official examinations have been imperfectly or improperly made, shakes public confidence in the system, and inclines people to believe

## WOOL GROWERS

Ship your Wool to

WM. M. PRICE & CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

They do an exclusive Commission business, and RECEIVE MORE WOOL THAN ANY COMMISSION HOUSE IN ST. LOUIS. Write to them before disposing of your wool. Commissions reasonable. Liberal advances made on consignments. WOOL SACKS free to shippers.

the worst regarding the corporations and the officials. There ought to be, if there is not, a severe punishment awaiting every examiner who disregards the obligations of his office.

## GENERAL NEWS.

A FIVE story furniture house and contents were partially burned at Cincinnati, Monday.

THE president has issued a proclamation appointing the 24th of November as the day for national Thanksgiving.

A SON of the late State Senator Heelberg suicided Monday at Chicago. Family quarrel over his father's property was the cause.

MR. EGAN, treasurer of the land league at Dublin, Ireland, has issued a circular to farmers there advising a possible resistance to "no rent," to hold the harvest and sell their stock to avoid seizure.

THE Minnesota legislature having been convened to compromise with the holders of the state railroad bonds, is deluging the statutes with general and special laws on every conceivable subject, and the oldest member can not see where the end is to be.

THE Irish land court at Dublin, Ireland, has given, last week, unequivocal indications of the spirit in which it intends to administer the land act. Justice O'Hogan defines a fair rent as "such a rent as will enable the tenant to live and thrive." Good for O'Hogan.

A FIRE broke out at 5:10 p. m. Monday on the Hoboken dock, caused from an employe dropping a spark while lighting the gas, two steamers took fire, but were towed into mid stream and saved. The Hoboken fire department was on a strike at the time and refused to assist in extinguishing the flames. A large amount of small shipping burned and the loss will probably exceed \$500,000. Very little salvage on goods.



# THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY MOODY & DAVIS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 9, 1881.

### City and Vicinity.

#### HOPE, PAWNEEBOKE.

Money to loan on household goods, cattle, or any personal property. Security—chattel mortgage. Office on Henry street, Lawrence, Kansas.

#### Who puts on the best tin roof?

J. W. BEARD.

COHOSH and Tar never fails to relieve a cold. Sold by Geo. Leis & Bro.

Who has the best and largest stock of stoves in Lawrence? J. W. BEARD.

WHOOPING Cough greatly relieved by the use of Cohosh and Tar. Sold by Geo. Leis & Bro.

JERRY GLATHART is without doubt the best buggy seller in Kansas, and sells at low figures. Call on him.

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

Who keeps the Gutto Percha paint? White lead and oil is not alone, its equal.

J. W. BEARD.

MISS MAY JOHNSON who lives with her uncle near Lawrence has unexpectedly become heiress to a considerable property in Texas.

To enumerate the miraculous cures wrought by "Dr. Sellers' Cough Syrup" would fill a volume. Its cures are marvelous. Price twenty-five cents.

As cold weather approaches, our sales on good, strong school shoes increases. We have a splendid assortment and at low prices.

J. S. PERRY & Co.

SOME of the cities of Kansas are trying to put on airs as the best looking, but when they come to be compared to Lawrence they have no more to say.

LOOK at those extra high cut overshoes; very warm, and what every lady needs to keep her feet warm while riding. To be found at J. S. PERRY & Co.'s.

JERRY GLATHART still continues to thrive in the buggy business. This kind of weather is just the time to make people want some way to ride, and Jerry is the boy to fit you out in first-class style.

MR. DELL HARRAUGH, who has served the city for sometime and very acceptably as a policeman, has resigned his position to accept an appointment on the Missouri Pacific railroad. Mr. Albert Neil has been appointed by the mayor in his place.

MR. AVERY, of the Tribune, had his trial before Justice Neill last Thursday morning on the charge preferred by Mr. Cutler. The prosecution claimed that the forms were held by mechanics' lien, but the judge decided in the reverse, and the case was dismissed.

THE character of the Kansas Basket Manufacturing Company, of Lawrence, was filled with Secretary of State Smith, Monday. \$50,000 is the capital stock of the company and the directors for the first year are G. W. E. Griffith, John N. Roberts, C. W. Babcock, Ed. Russell and S. A. Gillet.

It was announced that the Mastodon minstrels would play a match game of ball with a picked nine from the university last Friday afternoon, but they claimed their catcher was sick and wouldn't play. They oughtn't to let the university boys scare them off in that way, it doesn't show a brave spirit.

THOSE who would erect memorials to their departed loved ones, will find it to their interest to call at the MEMORIAL ART WORKS, Henry street, where you can have made to order just what you want, at the lowest possible prices. Parties living at a distance will be furnished designs and estimates upon application.

W. S. REED, Proprietor.

THE reception given by the faculty of the State University to the students and their friends last Friday night was a most enjoyable affair, and in fact is pronounced by those who have attended the others as the most brilliant of all. It is just the place where the students may become acquainted with their teachers and each other, and as such it is highly appreciated. We hope to attend many more like it.

CITY MARSHAL PRENTICE sometime ago received a letter from Kansas City stating that the writer was in possession of the knowledge of the whereabouts of the man Quantrell, and steps have been taken since to discover if possible if he was in fact living and looking towards his capture. At the present writing nothing has developed of any particular interest but the indications are strong that Quantrell still lives.

YOUR mothers, for the last one hundred years, have known of the efficacy of Black Cohosh Root and common Pine Tar in the cure of coughs and colds. Try a bottle of DR. GRIMMAN'S COHOSH AND TAR, which combines these valuable remedies with Senega Root, Ipecac, Wild Cherry, Ammonia, Spirits of Ether, Liquorice Root, and other medicinal agents scientifically manipulated and made into a syrup with a sufficient quantity of refined sugar. This combination makes one of the best cough preparations. It is so good that little children cry for it. Sold by Geo. Leis & Bro.

#### "Rough on Rats."

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

#### Baldwin Items.

County Correspondence to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

We hope the reader will not pass the Baldwin items by, nor read them with a critic's eye, because the correspondent lives in the pleasant city, but rather for the knowledge they will give, as to what we are doing in this locality.

Mr. Freyberger's lecture was well attended. His pictures of the "Dark Side of Liberty," will not soon be forgotten.

Mr. Bain's address on the temperance question was appreciated by the community. Mr. Bain did not confine himself to one subject, but shot arrows at temperance all along the line. On last Monday evening the people showed their appreciation again by filling the hall to listen to Mr. Bain's "Journey to the Golden Gate." His flights of eloquence and vivid description of the scenery, words fall us to describe. The lecture was given under the auspices of the Athenian society.

The third cottage will soon be completed.

Mr. Beck's new dwelling has reached completion.

The M. E. church having been unroofed during a hail-storm last summer, is being repaired. We heard Mr. Sizer was in the city last week, though we did not see him.

Visit the Athenian hall if you want to hear good declaiming, good orations, good essays and good music.

Prof. E. J. Baskerville's elocution class gave an entertainment on Saturday evening of last week.

Mrs. Smith, of Burlington, is in the city visiting friends.

Miss Adda Dallas has returned to Baldwin on a visit.

Professor Fulton, of Kansas City, will give an elocutionary entertainment the 10th of this month in the college chapel. Professor McLain, the Shakespearean dramatist, will accompany him.

A lecture by Noble Prentice will be given very soon under the auspices of the Biblical society. Mr. Prentice is too well known in this state to need further introduction.

The rhetorical at the university last Friday afternoon partook of a humorous nature, combined with the pathetic. We have only space to mention a few names. Mr. Woodson, at the suggestion of the president, chose "Bile" as the subject of his essay. Though we were amused at the brilliant wit of the writer, he soon lifted the veil, and we were transported beyond the humorous. Mr. Holden did credit to "Somebody's Mother." As did Mr. Reck-ords to the "Wreck of the Cumberland." Mr. Breyfogle in his essay showed us that no society could exist without law, while Miss Sadie Sullivan told us "Little Things" made up the sum of human happiness. Mr. Robbins went on a "Search for the Fountain of Truth," while Mr. Mayow told us of the "Decay of the Flowers." The "Paper," by Mr. Simmons, the last on the programme, was filled with thought, and we would say "The first shall be last, and the last shall be first."

IRENE.

#### WHO puts up the best gutter and spouting?

J. W. BEARD.

#### Real Estate Transfers.

The following are the transfers of real estate registered in the Douglas county recorder's office for the week ending November 8, 1881:

Elizabeth Rodman to Albert T. Allen, the one-fourth of the ne one-fourth of the ne one-fourth of sec. 28, 14, 20, ten acres. Consideration \$125.

Amanda Trapp to Michael Lane, Jr., lot 50 at se corner of New Jersey and Warren streets. Consideration \$700.

Henry J. Snyder to Phillip Lehr, lot 203 on Locust street, North Lawrence. Consideration \$350.

Rahskopf & Pierson to O. D. Anderson, lot 172, New Hampshire street, Lawrence. Consideration \$100.

S. D. Hoad to F. D. Hoad, 4 acres in sec. 34, Leocompton. Consideration \$50.

Robert W. Hill to Alma Richardson, sw quarter sec. 32, Kanwaka. Consideration \$1,700.

Isham L. Babb to W. I. Hoadley, east half of sw quarter, sec. 2, Kanwaka. Consideration \$500.

W. I. Hoadley to M. Kropf, east half of sw quarter, sec. 2, Kanwaka. Consideration \$800.

G. W. E. Griffith to G. E. Rodman, 28 acres east of railroad sec. 4, Palmyra. Consideration \$550.

Peter McCurdy to M. J. Eldemiller, lots 79, 80, 81, and 82, addition 2, North Lawrence. Consideration \$300.

R. L. Williams to M. H. Johnson, land in sec. 10, Wakarusa. Consideration \$200.

A. S. and A. J. Phillips to J. T. Richey, lots 89 and 85, block 19, West Lawrence. Consideration \$450.

Michael Coffey to Fred Breithaupt, 280 acres in sec. 15 and 22, Palmyra. Consideration \$5,000.

S. Prang to Charles Pilla, lots 3 and 4, block 182, Endora. Consideration \$195.

John Houk to A. Messenger, lot 15 on Pennsylvania street, Lawrence. Consideration \$500.

James Blood to Joseph Chamberlain, lots in Palmyra. Consideration \$100.

National Bank of Lawrence to J. E. McCoy, sw quarter of sec. 25, 13, 17 (less 5 acres), Clinton. Consideration \$700.

Howell Griswold to Excelsior Lodge, No. 61, I. O. O. F., lot 215 Locust street, North Lawrence. Consideration \$1,800.

Isham Tyler to E. W. Flory, southeast quarter of southeast quarter sec. 15, 14, 19, Willow Springs. Consideration \$400.

W. S. Pennington to Henry Kampschroeder, east 48 acres of north 70 acres of southwest quarter of sec. 31, 12, 18, and northeast quarter of sec. 1, 13, 17, Kanwaka. Consideration \$2,500.

Albert Messenger to John Houk, southeast quarter of sec. 35, and northeast quarter of northeast quarter of sec. 2, 12, 15, Kanwaka. Consideration \$2,000.

J. P. Hubbard to Linda Waffle, land in sec. 1, 13, 19, Wakarusa. Consideration \$1,800.

F. W. McConnell to E. J. Wilson, lot 185 Tennessee street, Lawrence. Consideration \$800.

F. D. Tyler to A. L. Stanton, southwest quarter sec. 6, 14, 20, Palmyra. Consideration \$3,000.

Hiram Hill to Wm. Cunningham, lots 1, 2, 15, 16, block 7, South Lawrence. Consideration \$125.

WHERE can you buy the best brands of locks, hinges and nails? J. W. BEARD'S.

#### The Election.

The election yesterday was very quiet, the quietest perhaps that has taken place in Douglas county for some years, and in all polling places heard from the vote was very light. The Republicans as usual have a large majority and every man on the ticket is elected. During the day a ticket was circulated purporting to be the Republican and with all the candidates correctly stated with the exception of sheriff where the name of W. M. Asher was substituted for H. B. Asher with the intention of deceiving those who were unacquainted with either gentleman. The promoters of such a trick as this were certainly unworthy the name of gentlemen, and deserved the severest censure of all fair minded men. The following are the returns as far as heard from:

FOR SHERIFF.		
Asher.	Glatkurt.	Jennings.
First ward.....130	61	3
Second ward.....130	43	15
Third ward.....139	76	2
Fourth ward.....84	69	2
Fifth ward.....43	13	2
Sixth ward.....58	10	..
Grant.....42	26	..
Wakarusa.....149	139	9
Eudora.....107	93	..
Clinton.....76	43	33
Total.....1,002	578	66

FOR TREASURER.		
Brooks.	McMillan.	
First ward.....150	37	
Second ward.....150	44	
Third ward.....152	63	
Fourth ward.....91	62	
Fifth ward.....50	8	
Sixth ward.....63	13	
Grant.....185	111	
Wakarusa.....71	80	
Clinton.....71	430	
Total.....1,011		

FOR COUNTY CLERK.		
Langston.	Gaddis.	Stevens.
First ward.....45	2	201
Second ward.....31	3	143
Third ward.....70	2	143
Fourth ward.....62	2	89
Fifth ward.....16	2	40
Sixth ward.....14	..	52
Grant.....10	5	38
Clinton.....38	37	81
Total.....216	62	787

REGISTER OF DEEDS.		
Honold.	Williams.	Hicks.
First ward.....210	16	26
Second ward.....152	25	15
Third ward.....157	30	30
Fourth ward.....97	13	45
Fifth ward.....47	8	..
Sixth ward.....60	2	11
Grant.....41	..	..
Wakarusa.....210	..	28
Clinton.....80	45	..
Total.....1,054	139	160

FOR CORONER.		
Morris.	Abdelal.	Simmons.
First ward.....107	47	9
Second ward.....129	26	6
Third ward.....142	69	6
Fourth ward.....84	65	4
Fifth ward.....39	9	12
Sixth ward.....59	8	9
Grant.....37	5	10
Clinton.....91	36	30
Total.....778	265	86

SURVEYOR.		
Pierson.	Darling.	Clemans.
First ward.....207	34	12
Second ward.....139	21	12
Third ward.....159	43	13
Fourth ward.....91	56	8
Fifth ward.....50	10	..
Sixth ward.....62	..	..
Grant.....37	5	10
Wakarusa.....211	..	..
Clinton.....89	35	38
Total.....1,045	264	103

COUNTY COMMISSIONER, 1ST. DISTRICT.		
Walton.	Lewis.	
First ward.....194	38	
Second ward.....136	20	
Third ward.....144	50	
Fourth ward.....85	55	
Fifth ward.....48	..	
Sixth ward.....55	..	
Grant.....38	20	
Total.....695	178	

#### Making Watches.

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

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

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

#### Dr. Frazier's Root Bitters.

Frazier's Root Bitters are not a draw-shop whisky beverage, but are strictly medicinal in every sense. They act strongly upon the liver and kidneys, keep the bowels open and regu-

## GEORGE INNES & CO.

Are now exhibiting Novelties and Bargains in

### FALL & WINTER DRESS FABRICS!

The Choicest and Leading Styles in the Eastern markets, many of which are

#### CONFINED STYLES.

—ALSO—

### The Latest Parisian Novelties in Plushes,

SATINS,

#### PLUSH AND OMBRA RIBBONS.

Also the Latest Patterns in

### WOOL AND BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS,

ALL AT OUR WELL-KNOWN LOW PRICES.

## GEORGE INNES & COMPANY.

lar, make the weak strong, heal the lungs, build up the nerves and cleanse the blood and system of every impurity.

For dizziness, rush of blood to the head, tending to apoplexy, dyspepsia, fever and ague, dropsy, pimples and blotches, scrofulous humors and sores, tetter and ring worm, white swelling, erysipelas, sore eyes, and for young men suffering from weakness or debility caused from imprudence, and to females in delicate health, Frazier's Root Bitters are especially recommended.

Dr. Frazier: "I have used two bottles of your Root Bitters for dyspepsia, dizziness, weakness and kidney disease, and they did me more good than the doctors and all the medicine I ever used. From the first dose I took I began to mend, and I am now in perfect health, and feel as well as I ever did. I consider your medicine one of the greatest of blessings."

Mrs. M. MARTIN, Cleveland, O.  
Sold by all druggists everywhere at \$1 per bottle.  
HENRY & Co., Sole Prop'rs.,  
Cleveland, O.  
Woodward, Faxon & Co., Kansas City, wholesale agents.

**Skin Diseases Cured**  
By Dr. Frazier's Magic Ointment. Cures as if by magic, pimples, black heads or grubs, blotches and eruptions on the face, leaving the skin clear, healthy and beautiful. Also cures itch, barber's itch, salt rheum, tetter, ringworm, scald head, chapped hands, sore nipples, sore lips, old, obstinate ulcers and sores, etc.

**SKIN DISEASE.**  
F. Drake, Esq., Cleveland, O., suffered beyond all description from a skin disease which appeared on his hands, head and face, and nearly destroyed his eyes. The most careful doctoring failed to help him, and all had failed he used Dr. Frazier's Magic Ointment and was cured by a few applications.

"The first and only positive cure for skin diseases ever discovered."  
Sent by mail on receipt of price, fifty cents.  
HENRY & Co., Sole Prop'rs.,  
Cleveland, O.

For blind, bleeding, itching or ulcerated piles Dr. WILLIAM'S INDIAN PILE OINTMENT is a sure cure. Price \$1 by mail. For sale by druggists.

Woodward, Faxon & Co., Kansas City, wholesale agents.

#### PILES! PILES! PILES!

A Sure Cure Found at Last! No One Need Suffer.  
A sure cure for blind, bleeding, itching and ulcerated piles has been discovered by Dr. William (an Indian remedy), called Dr. William's Indian Ointment. A single box has cured the worst chronic cases of 25 or 30 years standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. Lotions, instruments and electuaries do more harm than good. William's Ointment absorbs the tumors, allays the intense itching (particularly at night after getting warm in bed), acts as a poultice, gives instant and painless relief, and is prepared only for piles, itching of the private parts, and for nothing else.

Read what the Hon. J. M. Coffinberry, of Cleveland, says about Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment: "I have used scores of pile cures, and it affords me pleasure to say that I have never found anything which gave such immediate and permanent relief as Dr. William's Indian Ointment."

For sale by all druggists or mailed on receipt of price, \$1.  
HENRY & Co., Prop'rs.,  
Cleveland, O.  
Woodward, Faxon & Co., Kansas City, wholesale agents.

#### A Cordial Invitation.

The enterprising proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery make a special request to all persons suffering with consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, hay fever, phthisis, quinsy, pain in the side or chest, night sweats, loss of voice, hoarseness, croup, hoikling in the throat, or any chronic or lingering affection of throat or lungs, to call at Barber Bros. drug store and get a trial bottle free of cost, which will convince them what a regular dollar size bottle will do. It will positively cure the very worst cases, even when every other remedy has failed. Only give it a fair trial and see for yourselves. Thousands have been cured by Dr. King's New Discovery who had given up all hopes of ever being cured.

## GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS

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

Almost Young Again.

"My mother was afflicted a long time with neuralgia and a dull, heavy, inactive condition of the whole system, headache, nervous prostration and was almost helpless. No physicians or medicines did her any good. Three months ago she began to use Hop Bitters, with such good effect that she seems to feel young again, although over 70 years old. We think there is no other medicine fit to use in the family."—A lady in Providence, R. I.

#### Enviied Beauty.

What is more handsome than a nice, bright, clear complexion, showing the beauties of perfect health? All can enjoy these advantages by using Electric Bitters. Impure blood, and all diseases of the stomach, liver, kidneys and urinary organs are speedily cured. For nervousness and all attendant ailments, they are a never failing remedy, and positively cure where all others fail. Try the Electric Bitters and be convinced of their wonderful merits. For sale by Barber Bros. at fifty cents a bottle.

#### Spread the Good News.

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

#### A Card.

From the Glen's Falls (N. Y.) Times.  
Rev. Mr. L. N. St. Onge—Dear Sir: Will you please state below what satisfaction St. Jacobs Oil gives you, which you got of us some time ago, and oblige  
LEGGETT & BUSH.  
Very effective.  
L. N. St. ONGE.

#### 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.

#### For Sale.

The whole or half interest in a good



## Horticultural Department.

**Hunt the Borers—Dig Them Out.**  
Correspondence to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

Now the hurry of the season has somewhat subsided, there is time to look after the apple trees and exterminate the borers. The eggs for this season's crop have all been deposited, and the larvae are beginning to work. It requires some little experience of the operator to detect the spot where the worm is concealed. In trees of smooth bark and vigorous growth, the spot is quickly discerned by the experienced eye. The bark under which the worm lurks is discolored, assuming a dark hue. It is usually near the crown of the tree, sometimes on the roots when above ground, thence extending up the tree some four or five inches from the surface of the ground. The only instruments needed for the work are a sharp-pointed knife and a flexible wire; the knife to pick out the little grub of the present season, and a wire to probe the holes made by the last year's borers. Thousands of trees are yearly almost spoiled or entirely killed by this pest, and the successful orchardist will not fail to take efficient measures to clean out the borers from his trees. \* \* \*

## A Border for Streams.

By reading the following article we are led to infer that Kansas is destined to be much shorter for stock water than heretofore unless something is speedily done to retrieve the destruction of almost the only forests in Kansas—those growing along the streams. Farmers owning land along such streams will do well to give the article from the Ohio State Journal some attention. The Journal says:

Some twenty-five years ago all the farmers of Ohio were seized with a rage of frenzy against timber growing along the margins of small streams running through their lands. These strips of timber were regarded as eye sores, and evidence of untidy farming. And, strange to say, scientific agricultural journals advised this war of extermination upon willow, birch, elm, cottonwood and other trees and shrubs. It was urged that acres upon acres of excellent grass land could be reclaimed and made productive by "clearing up" the meadow lands. In the hilly portions of the state the timber was removed from the wooded slope of ravines.

The result of this unthinking craze is now apparent. Not a drop of water is visible in brooks, and even in large runs and creeks wherever the timber has been removed, while the "slovenly" farmer who was too lazy to peel, chop and burn his willows has had an abundance of water for his stock all through the dry season. This is a lesson which tidy farmers should thoroughly study. If streams fed by springs are protected by shades they will continue to flow until the springs fail; but if exposed to the rays of the sun the water must inevitably be evaporated in dry, hot weather. That is the secret of having water for stock.

Farmers who have cleared away the timber from ravines and the margins of streams should lose no time in retrieving their error. Trees should be planted. Willow is of quick growth and makes an excellent shade, but is not valuable as a timber tree. Butternut, walnut, and two or three varieties of hickory—all valuable for their timber—will grow to perfection in the moist soil along the margins of streams, large or small. The roots of these trees strike deep into the ground, hence such trees do but little injury to grass or crops—the shade alone being injurious. The same is true of the willow, whereas the roots of beach, elm and sugar maple, having their roots near the surface, absorb the moisture and nutrient necessary to the growth of grass or any farm crop. We, therefore, advise farmers to plant butternut, walnut, hickory, and the like, along the banks of streams running through their premises.

Neither butternut nor hickory will bear transplanting, and the only practicable plan is to plant the nuts, and they should be planted in the fall soon after having fallen from the trees. Plenty of nuts should be planted—five to ten times as many as trees desired—since very little work will be required to remove the surplus trees should too many of them grow. Walnuts also should be planted in the fall. Interspersed with these trees it would be well to plant crab apple and wild plum trees.

The slope of ravines may be planted in any timber tree indigenous to the country, or the allanhus or catalpa—both valuable for their timber.

## Forest Tree Culture.

A great deal has been said in these columns as well as elsewhere concerning the culture of forest trees in Kansas and, we believe, with good effect. We have always given preference to the Catalpa for this region, but have no doubt many others are equally valuable. An old experimenter in speaking of trees for forest culture has the fol-

lowing good words for the white ash and black walnut. He says:

Let us estimate the expense of raising a growth of ten acres planted with white ash and black walnut, five acres of each. These varieties grow at about the same rate, and are about equally valuable for lumber.

A good way is to plant in rows eleven feet apart, running north and south, and three feet eight inches (in the marks for corn). This will secure straight trees, being closer, and they may be thinned out to eleven feet each way when large enough to use for grape stakes, bean or hop poles. This will give 300 trees per acre, or 3,000 trees in all, allowing for some vacancies, though in all cases of tree planting, whether in groves or screens, a supply of good plants grown elsewhere should always be in readiness to use in filling vacancies, which should be done at the end of the first year.

The preparation of the ten acres at \$5 per acre would be fifty dollars. Average cost of seed, fifty cents per acre, \$5. Planting, \$25. The cultivation during the first five years will be paid for in the crops grown between rows. For cultivation from fifth to ninth years (four years) with horses only, \$30 per year, \$120. After this time no cultivation or care will be needed. This makes the entire cost, in seed and labor, of the ten acres of trees, \$200. These trees will at twenty-five years of age, average sixteen inches in diameter at the ground, and about ten inches at the height of sixteen feet. This will give, deducting waste in sawing 120 feet of lumber per tree, the elements and loss from other causes, we have in round numbers 360,000 feet of lumber; which at fifty dollars per thousand would amount to \$18,000. The value of the tree tops for fuel would be equal to the cost of preparing the logs for the mill, and the expense of sawing would not exceed \$5 per thousand. This, added to the cost of producing the trees, and the amount deducted from the value of the lumber, leaves \$16,000 for the use of ten acres of land for twenty-five years, and the interest upon the amount expended in planting and cultivating the trees. This statement may be deemed incredible, perhaps, by those who have not previously turned their attention to the subject; and after much study and many years' observation and measurement of growths of different varieties of trees, I am convinced that in all well conducted experiments in growing artificial groves upon our large prairies, the profits will not fall far, if at all short of the rates above stated.

## Sheep in Orchards.

From the Practical Farmer.

We have frequently recommended pasturing sheep in orchards for the destruction of the codling worm, as well as to keep them closely grazed by feeding on the grass and to enrich the land with their droppings, and the subject is of sufficient importance to bear many repetitions. We find in an exchange an account of the successful treatment of an orchard, without giving the name of the owner, but from the statement it is evidently that of J. S. Woodward, of Lockport. The following is briefly the substance of the statement: The orchard occupies thirty-two acres, and is made the run of thirty hogs and 150 or 200 sheep and lambs during the summer. Enough grain and bran is given them to place them in good condition. They eat every blade, and every fallen apple soon as dropped, for which purpose sheep are better than hogs, which sleep so soundly as not to hear an apple fall, but sheep are always on hand and devour every one as soon as it touches the ground. The fruit each year grows fairer, with fewer wormy specimens, and the manure from feeding so much grain has given a healthy growth to the trees. To prevent the animal from gnawing the bark the trunks are washed once a month with a mixture of soap, whale oil and sheep manure. If the animals are given a constant supply of fresh water they have less disposition to eat the bark. The profits of this treatment consist in placing the sheep in the best condition, in finely growing lambs, and in heavy fruit for market.

## Strawberries.

B. F. . . of Kansas, in Western Rural.

This has been a hard summer on all small fruits. The newly planted patches of strawberries did well until the beginning of the July and August drought. But the two months of unprecedented hot dry weather has pretty much blasted all our hopes for any part of a crop of strawberries next season. In some gardens there are a few Charles Downings left, but the famous old Wilson's Albany will scarcely make an appearance in our markets next season. Owing to the dry, hot weather the common white grub worm has been almost as destructive to the roots of all tender grasses, weeds, and especially strawberries, as the grasshoppers were in 1874 to the foliage of plants. I have frequently stirred up a dozen grub worms near the surface, on a square foot of soil.

More than half of my early potatoes, Beauty, Hebron and Early Ohio, that I left in the ground until the first of this month, were eaten by the above pests. What shall we do with these unmerciful freebooters? For a man to see his well kept strawberry patch, and that too, in hills, dying by the hundred, and

having no remedy or alternative at hand to help himself, is a matter that all who contemplate growing berries in this state should consider well before investing any money for plants in this kind of gardening.

## Orchards.

From the "Farm Department" Osage County (Kansas) Chronicle.

Among the young orchards that we have noticed is the fine one of Mr. W. H. Connely, of Lincoln township. His orchard appears to be in good condition, the apple trees having a bright, clean bark. We inquired his method of keeping the borers out, which he kindly gave us, as follows:

Take one gallon of soft soap, one pint of pine tar, one gill of turpentine, one ounce of iron, mix well, and apply with a brush to the bodies and lower limbs of the trees in June and September, Mr. C.'s trees are doing finely under this treatment, and, so far as we could see, there was no effects of borers.

## The Apiary.

## Good Employment for Women.

At the recent Bee-Keepers convention held at Lexington, Ky., Mrs. L. Harrison read the following paper, concerning the keeping of bees:

Bee-keeping, although a laborious employment, demands no great outlay of strength, at one time. It embraces the performance of many little items, which require skill and gentleness, more than muscle. The hand of woman from nature, habit and education, has acquired an ease of motion, which is agreeable to the sensibilities of bees, and her breath is seldom obnoxious to their olfactory, by reason of tobacco or beer.

Women have demonstrated that the making of hives and surplus boxes is no objection, as they have purchased them in the flat, nailed and painted them. The hiving of swarms is neither more difficult nor dangerous, than the washing of windows or milking. The right time to extract honey, or to put on, or take off surplus boxes, requires no more tact or skill to determine, than the proper fermentation of bread, or the right temperature of the oven, required for baking. She is in her allotted sphere while raising queens and nursing weak colonies, or caring for the honey when off the hive.

The most powerful argument in view of the suitability of bee-keeping for woman is this: That it is something she can do at home, and not interfere with her domestic duties. Many women of small means have young children depending upon their exertions for support, and remunerative work to be performed at home, brings very little in the market of to-day. For instance, the making of overalls at five cents a pair, and shirts at fifty cents per dozen. She is compelled to accept less pay than men; for the same service performed. We had a friend chosen as principal of a school on account of her efficiency, but was compelled to accept lower wages than her predecessor, who was a man, and dismissed for his incompetency. But we have never found a dealer unscrupulous enough to offer less for a pound of honey, because it was produced by a woman.

## The Care of Comb Honey.

From the American Bee Journal.

The following is good advice on the subject from one of our most prominent comb honey producers:

"Filled sections or boxes that have been removed from the hives, should be examined every few days. If the combs show signs of worms, the honey must be fumigated with sulphur. Care must be taken not to give them too much, or it will disfigure the honey, giving it a greenish cast. The amount used will depend of course on the size of the room or box you are using. It requires but very little of the fumes of sulphur to destroy life either animal or vegetable. Fumigation will not destroy the eggs, so it may be necessary to give them a second dose, after all the eggs have had time to hatch. By close watching you will be able to discover the worms before they have done any material damage. They are very small at first, but you will notice their presence by seeing a small thread-like streak of mealy substance on the cappings or around the edges of the combs in the partly-filled cells. Comb honey should be kept in a warm, dark place. It should never be allowed to stand where the sun will shine directly on the combs, especially when behind glass. The cappings will soften in a few moments and settle down on the honey, giving it a dark appearance. The object should be to keep the honey as white and clean as possible all the time. Comb honey will bring two or three cents more per pound when nice and white, than that of the same quality in soiled or discolored packages."

## ASTHMA

Dr. Stinson's Asthma Remedy

is unequalled as a positive

Alternative and Cure for

Asthma and Dyspepsia.

It does not merely

afford temporary relief, but is a permanent cure.

Mrs. B. F. Lee, of Belmont, O., says of it: "I am

surprised at the speedy effect of your remedy. It is

the first medicine in six years that has loosened my

cough and made expiration easy. I now sleep all

night without coughing." If your druggist does not

keep it, send for treatise and testimonials to

H. P. R. FEEB & CO.

533 Broadway, New York.

Quickly and

Permanently

CURED



Prof. Harris' Radical Cure

TradeMark

FOR

NERVOUS DEBILITY

AVERTS

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

true way, viz: Direct Application acting by Ab-

sorption, and exerting its specific influence on the

nerve system, and the use of the Pastille

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

nerve system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the mind to health and sound memory, re-

stores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille

restores the system, and the use of the Pastille



## 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."

From Good Words.

## THE FARMER'S CORN.

At early dawn, when o'er the leaves  
The hoary frost creeps and steals their bloom,  
When trees stand stiff in gloom  
Beneath the sunless morn,  
Old Farmer John salutes his sheaves  
Of ripened corn.

Bright jewels 'mong the stubble gleam,  
And sparkle from his careless tread  
And gossamer, outspread,  
Enrobes the naked thorn;  
But Farmer John, to all a dream,  
Moves through his corn.

The startled hare before him springs,  
And down the furrow speeds like wind,  
While crisp leaves spirt behind;  
The yellow mists, up-borne,  
Skin o'er the ale on noiseless wings  
Above the corn.

But Farmer John, with anxious eyes,  
The struggling streaks of dawn surveys,  
And through the spreading haze  
That veils the face of morn,  
A blood-red rim he sees arise  
To greet his corn.

And fear creeps through his trembling veins  
As the rising sun dilates in red,  
And, as each mountain's head  
His crimson hues adorn,  
John quakes to think the coming rains  
May swamp his corn.

Still high o'erhead the waning moon  
Reveals a patch of clearing blue,  
And hope comes peering through  
With Luna's welcome horn,  
That yet a favoring sky at noon  
Will bless the corn.

The changeful sun, erst steeped in fire,  
Behold, pours forth rich amber streams  
That quench with bright joy-gleams  
The frowns his face had worn,  
For Heaven and he may now conspire  
To save the corn.

See, o'er the East a golden mantle's flung!  
Fast move the mists from out the north,  
And, as the winds come forth,  
To little shreds are torn  
The great cloud-masses that o'erhung  
The golden corn.

And lo! the wakened crows soar high;  
How arrow-straight they upward fly  
O'er bits of dappled sky,  
And leave the earth forlorn;  
While clouds of lazy rooks float by  
The tempting corn.

What smiles sleep in the farmer's eyes!  
To-day he'll "win" that precious grain,  
For he knows the dreaded rain,  
Such bodings dare not scorn.  
So, whistling thanks to sun and skies,  
He leaves the corn.

## Cells.

Correspondence SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

If the whole truth were known it would be discovered that a great deal of sickness originates from damp, filthy, ill ventilated cellars. We dare say that nine-tenths of our farmers, if they would thoroughly explore their cellars, would find in them the remains of old casks, hoops, boxes, decaying vegetables and dirty rubbish enough to form the seed bed of a very large crop of diseases. If physicians would just light a candle and go down into some of these dirty holes called cellars, there would be little need of looking at the tongue and feeling the pulse of their patients to discover the cause or nature of their disease. Cellars ought not only to be kept clean, but they should in order to preserve the health of the family, be well drained and well ventilated.

It would be well for farmers who are building to have their cellars extend under the whole house, to be made of good depth, and to have the windows in it so arranged as to furnish a good circulation of the air. The cellar can and should be kept as clean as the kitchen or parlor. Many a doctor's bill would be saved by careful attention to cleanliness in the cellar.

## Raising Turkeys.

As Thanksgiving and the Holidays approach the observer thinks with regret of the fine turkey he might have raised this summer for those occasions, as after the first ten weeks they require only little if any care. It is none too early now to study up the best modes of raising them, therefore we append the following advice from the American Poultry Yard which is excellent and should be closely followed:

In some cases even the best of care fails to secure a good number of turkeys. Before they have fully feathered up they are the tenderest of birds, but when they have put on a full dress of feathers, nothing in the way of poultry is more hardy or less liable to disease or disorder. As young turkeys, like young guineas, make such rapid growth of feathers when young, they require constant care and food in fair quantities and often to enable them to withstand the great strains on their systems, and not supplying them fully at that stage of growth is what causes so many to drop off suddenly from no apparent cause. Boiled eggs, chopped fine, no doubt makes a good food for turkeys, to commence with, but it is not at all necessary. One of the most successful breeders of turkeys we know of never fed a crumb of boiled egg, but

commenced with stale bread crumbs, slightly mixed with new, fresh milk, giving them five or more feeds daily, but only in such quantities as they would eat up clean at every feed. Onion tops or lettuce, chopped up fine and mixed with their food, was given, while an occasional seasoning of red cayenne pepper was supplied. They were treated to sweet milk for drinking purposes, and when they got some little age cottage cheese was liberally supplied, and they are very fond of it. There is as much in the care as in the feeding, and they must have the best of both to induce them to stay with us. Dampness and dew are fatal to young turkeys; the remedy suggests itself in a preventive."

## Stock and Farm Notes.

The Massachusetts Ploughman has a long article on the relative merits of oxen and horses in its last issue. More ancient than we thought.

At a recent meeting of Ottawa county farmers it was decided, in default of any other effectual way to get rid of chinch bugs, to sow no more wheat until the pests were eradicated.

Col. J. H. Tatum has on his premises on Mobile Bay, Ala., a fig tree which is nine feet six inches in circumference at the smallest part of the main trunk, and nearly forty feet high. It bears at the rate of from 100 to 300 bushels of fruit per annum.

The Prairie Farmer has these good words to stock men: "Good stock cannot be secured without care and attention. The ordinary farmer does not concern himself about pedigrees in his own stock, but he does care about the cattle he raises. Accordingly he should see that what he raises are from pure bred male animals, and then that they are properly fed."

An English paper speaking of the demand for our cheese, says: "American cheese is coming into the market in very great quantities, from 30,000 to 40,000 cheeses have been landed in Glasgow every week during the last two months. Every lot is picked up as soon as it arrives, the quality being considered fine."

The nice point in raising pigs, says an exchange, is to keep them growing. This is easily accomplished by feeding the sow bountifully upon nourishing slops; but the time comes very early in the life of the pig when it is impossible for the sow to supply nutriment for a large litter as rapidly as they are capable of assimilating the food. Prepare for this by providing a trough apart from the sow, to which the pigs can have access, and commence by giving them a little new sweet milk, which they soon learn to drink greedily; this is gradually changed to skim milk, then to sour milk, buttermilk or whey, with crumbs of bread, scraps from the kitchen table, etc. As the pigs grow older feed corn meal cooked into a mush and mixed with whey, skimmed milk, and other house slops, and finally, soaked corn; by which time they are old enough to take kindly to grass and clover, and this, with the soaked corn, will keep them growing rapidly.

## The Place Where Jersey Cows Come From.

Jersey Island, the place from which we obtain the favorite Jersey cow, is a small spot of land. If squared, it is six and three-quarter miles each way. Yet this little island has a population of 600,000 human beings, and has over 12,000 cattle, and has had that number for the last twenty years; for the census of 1861 gives 12,057. And yet they export on an average annually 2,000 head. Roughly speaking, on this island there are only one head of cattle to every ten acres; therefore, in proportion to its size, Jersey exports as many cattle every year as England contains. If England were to export cattle at the same rate, her whole stock would be swept away in a single year. A good Jersey will yield half her own weight in butter in a year—she rarely exceeds eight hundred pounds, and her average weight at home is about seven hundred pounds. What little spot of earth can make a better showing?

## Seed Corn.

Prof. Failyer in Industrialist.

Another word of caution regarding the selection of seed corn will not be out of place in the Industrialist. An examination of the corn of this year will convince one that corn taken at random will be unusually defective as seed. Not that corn which has not been permitted to mature is necessarily wanting in vitality, but I apprehend that light, chaffy corn will be found particularly liable to injury from exposure to moisture and cold.

Further north, where the seasons are so short that corn is very likely to be frosted before it is thoroughly matured, the best farmers find it essential to select seed and spread it out to dry before the earliest frost of the fall. To them, the benefit is two-fold. They not only secure strong, vigorous seed, but, by suc-

cessively selecting large ears that mature earlier, they produce a variety suited for their short season, and also increase the size. While the demand for this extreme care is not so imperative in Kansas, the trouble will be richly repaid. But when a farmer has neglected to preserve seed, he should purchase at any price from others, rather than trust to corn that is manifestly imperfect. The vitality can be known pretty well by examining the "heart." If it is full, oily and rich, it may be depended upon; otherwise it should be rejected.

## Poultry for Market.

From the Rural New Yorker.

A little extra care and attention in preparing poultry for market will be well repaid in the end. It is quite essential that the birds should reach their destination with a good appearance and in good condition, if fair prices are expected; hence it is for the shipper's interest to take every precaution to have these two requirements fulfilled.

The practice of "stuffing" the fowls with cooked meat or anything else in fact, for a day or so preceding their shipment, is unwise. If the food is not well digested before the fowls are killed, fermentation and putrefaction take place, and the result is that a greenish, putrid look is given the dressed fowl, and it becomes unfit for the table. It is not a good plan to let fowls run at large just before they are marketed, as the unwholesome food they are liable to pick up may taint the flesh, unless it has time to become thoroughly digested and assimilated. Moreover, they should have no food whatever for ten or twelve hours before killing.

Much depends on the manner of killing fowls to have them marketable. The best method undoubtedly is to make an incision well back in the roof of the mouth with a sharp-pointed knife, and divide the vertebrae or touch the brain. This causes instant death. The head and legs should be left on and the entrails not be "drawn." If the legs and necks of turkeys and chickens are dry-picked immediately after killing, they are not apt to become discolored when exposed to the air. Very fat poultry may be dry-picked to advantage as it sells a little higher and will carry a little better from distant points, but it does not improve the appearance of rather lean fowls. In scalding, the water should be boiling hot, and all pin-feathers should be carefully removed without breaking the skin. If ducks and geese, after scalding, are wrapped in a cloth for a couple of minutes, the down will then come off easily with the feathers. "Plumping," as it is called, is accomplished by dipping the fowl, after picking, in boiling hot water for about two minutes, then placing it in cold water for ten or twelve minutes more. This gives a much brighter and fairer appearance to the flesh.

As to packing for shipment, boxes holding about 200 pounds are the best for turkeys and geese, and, in fact, for all poultry, though smaller "game" may be shipped in barrels. In the bottom of the box or barrel put a layer of clean, dry straw, then alternate with poultry and straw until the package is so full that the cover will keep the contents from moving about, thus lessening the risk of bruising. Pack with the backs up, legs outstretched and the head bent under.

Now, a word concerning the marking of the package. "It's a terrible bother," said a commission merchant in our hearing the other day, "not to have packages properly marked and advised. We received a lot of pears recently without the consignor's name or address, and, some time afterwards, a postal card informed us that such a lot had been sent. But a good sale was lost." Every shipper, if he does much in that line, should have a brand or mark of his own, so as to establish a reputation for his goods, and this brand will be looked after by the consumer. Each package should bear the name of the consignor, number and variety of contents and the name of the consignee, and thus much annoyance may be averted. This is true of all shipments on commission—poultry included.

## Better Care of Milk.

From the American Dairyman.

As the area devoted to the dairy interests enlarges, we are led to speculate upon its future greatness. Are we to go on increasing, always finding a market, for our butter and cheese, good, bad and indifferent, or will there be such an enormous quantity placed upon the market that only the good will be accepted, and the bad rejected, thereby forcing the manufacturers of the poorer grades to work out their own salvation or go to the wall? Such a turn in affairs would confine the production of butter and cheese to those who aim to make only fine goods, and who are enabled to accomplish this point by the use of the best appliances and the aid of human skill and ingenuity to assist them in the manufacture of the finer grades of butter and cheese. Therefore it is necessary that we watch every manipulation of the milk from the time it leaves the cow (in fact the food which is given the cow) to the time it is placed in the hands of the consumer in the form of butter and cheese. The responsibility for its good care up to the time of its delivery to the manufacturer rests with the farmer. Much as this subject has been dwelt upon, and although many precepts have been laid down, not one-half of the dairymen who take milk to factories

feel the responsibility resting upon them. Many seem to think that any time or money spent in caring for their milk is so much clear loss to them personally, although it may benefit the manufacturer, failing to see that any deterioration in the quality of a single can of milk will affect all the butter and cheese made that day, and consequently lessen the dividend that should come to them. The other half of our dairymen deserve the credit of seeing the necessity of taking proper care of their milk, delivering it to the manufacturers in a good condition. In discussing this question Mr. C. S. Kelbaum gives some very valuable suggestions to the indifferent and inexperienced dairymen of the grave results that come through their carelessness. He says manufacturers want the full and hearty co-operation of every dairymen in endeavoring to get the best possible results from their milk with the least percentage of loss. Good cows, well fed and well watered, will produce good milk. Well watered means plenty of good, healthy water from a running stream or good well. It is a notorious fact that poor water, or water from stagnant pools, is the cause of more taint in milk in summer time than anything else. Salt, regularly given, adds to the quantity as well as the quality of milk. If it be possible, let cows have access to plenty of shade during the hot days of summer, for many a can of milk is spoiled by a single pail-full drawn from a cow in an over-heated condition. Do not allow your men to beat them nor dogs to worry them. They will give more and better milk for the kindness bestowed on them. When your men come to milk, insist that they clean the bag and teats with water, if they need it, and then dry them before milking; and, for heaven's sake, don't allow them to drain the dirty mixture into the pail. Look to it that every pail, every strainer, every can, is washed in cold water first, and then most thoroughly with hot water, drained, and allowed to get the sun's rays upon them, if possible, for there is no purifier like good pure air and a bright sun.

Every dairy farmer should be provided with a good milk-house, situated at a good distance from the cow stable, so that it may be free from the disagreeable odors that milk is always sure to absorb if left all night in the cow stable. If you have not running water in the milk-house, provide yourself with a good wind-mill pump. As soon as the milk is drawn, carry it at once to the milk-house. Have the water about your cans changed several times, and the milk stirred to prevent cream rising, until it is cooled to about sixty degrees for the night's milk, and sixty-five degrees for the morning's. During all this time be sure and leave the cans covered off, to allow the animal heat to escape. Do not mix your morning's and night's milk, but place them in separate cans, even if you have only a can altogether. Carry to the factory as soon after milking as it is cooled to the proper temperature, using, if possible, a spring wagon, to prevent too great churning of the milk on rough roads. Always cover your cans with a blanket to protect the milk from the sun in summer, and from the cold in the winter.

## Wheat Raising in Kansas.

We this week continue under this head a number of letters from still other counties on the subject. Wm. H. Ransom, of Sedgwick county writes thus:

"Have had nine years' experience raising winter wheat in Kansas, and it does best on a sandy loam, whether lowland or upland. It does better on land that has been cropped one season than on newly broken sod. I would have breaking done in May or June, and afterward re-plowed or worked with a rolling-cut harrow. Our fall weather is usually too dry to germinate wheat satisfactorily when sown on sod not reworked. If previously in wheat, I would plow the ground as soon after harvest as possible, and harrow three or four times before sowing. The Walker variety seems to produce most profitably for me. Use one and one-fourth bushels of seed per acre, and sow broadcast, about September 15th. If old ground, and clear of trash, I sometimes "rib" it east and west, with a two-horse plow, before sowing. Have harrowed growing wheat two seasons, with somewhat beneficial results, especially one season that was somewhat dry. Have for six seasons practiced pasturing wheat profitably. I aim to harvest just before the heads begin to bend over, and prefer a good harrower, with or without self-binders, as thousands of bushels of grain are wasted by the use of headers. I would prefer grain in the shock ten days, and then stacked thirty days, in round stacks of about one hundred bushels each, before threshing; but if a farmer does not know how to stack, or cannot have it well done, he had better thresh from the field. For the ordinary farmer, horse power threshing probably answers best, but steam power is most economical for the extensive wheat grower. Have usually stored my wheat, but hereafter shall sell as soon as threshed. Wichita is our market, and in 1880 I sold for eighty cents, and for one dollar per bushel this year. My yield has averaged about twelve bushels per acre, and at prices realized I cannot say that it has been a profitable crop. The wheat I have raised has cost me, counting all

outlay, about fifty-five cents per bushel. A yield of ten bushels per acre costs about sixty cents per bushel; fifteen bushels, fifty cents; twenty bushels, forty cents; twenty-five bushels, thirty cents. To make a profit and sell at seventy-five cents, a farmer should raise on an average fifteen bushels of wheat per acre for a series of years. Spring wheat has not done well here, and is not a profitable or desirable crop to raise in this section."

Robert Gaston, of Brown county, on the same subject writes:

"Have had twenty-four years' experience raising winter wheat in this state, and it does best on sandy upland. If to be sown on sod, I would have the prairie broken in June, about two inches in depth, and left flat; would sow with drill about five pecks of seed per acre, about the middle of September. Old ground I would break in June; afterward cultivate with corn plow, and harrow well. The varieties that seem to do best at the present time are the White Russian and the Walker. Wheat sown with a drill is distributed and covered more uniformly, and if the drill rows run east and west the prevailing north and south winds have a less destructive effect on the plants and their roots. I do not consider it profitable under any circumstances to pasture growing wheat. It should be cut when in a stiff dough, and a self-binder does the work very well. It is not economical to thresh from the field; I let stand in shocks for a week, and then put in medium-sized round stacks, to stand not less than six weeks. I prefer a vibrator separator, and have no experience with any but horse power. The prevailing prices govern as to whether I sell at threshing-time, or store my grain. Usually market at Hamlin. The prices have averaged about eighty cents per bushel, and my average product fifteen bushels per acre—hence not extremely profitable. Ordinarily, to be profitable we should get \$1 per bushel. To sell at seventy-five cents and live, we ought to raise twenty bushels per acre, one year with another. Chinch bugs are too numerous here for spring wheat.

## 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.

## Ailing Chickens.

Correspondent to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

What ails my chickens? they are dying off at the rate of from two to six a day. I have tried carbolic, tried cholera medicine, tried sulphur and red venetian paint, all to but little effect. Since it has got cooler, however, they are better.

Symptoms: They begin to look pale about the bill and legs and drop about for a day or two then give a chirp and over they go; they are very thirsty, and droop about just like a fellow that has had the chills for about fourteen months in a year; have lice on the body and particularly on the top of the head, they don't scour any.

Now if you can tell what's the matter and what the remedy for them, you will confer a favor on a reader of THE SPIRIT.

Yours fraternally,

MRS. S. B. ASKREN.

PEARIDGE, Kans., Oct., 31, 1881.

ANSWER:—The best remedy we know of in this case consists of the following treatment: Take one half an ounce of carbolic acid, dissolve in four buckets of water and let the chickens drink nothing else. Also take onions mash them fine, mix in a quantity of bran mash and feed. This treatment if carried out faithfully is pretty certain to result in a cure.

## Callous Swelling.

Correspondence of Western Rural.

I have a colt with a hard lump just above the point of the shoulder. It seems to be fast to the bone; the skin loose over it. It was caused by the collar when first broke. Will you please tell me in the next paper a cure for it?

ANSWER:—In young animals such tumors in the course of time become absorbed, especially if the use of ill-fitting collar is discontinued. It may be of service to apply once daily, for some time, to the swelling, a small portion of tincture of iodine.

DR. CARL SCHMIDT,  
VETERINARY SURGEON  
Special attention given to diseases of the Horse.

DR. CARL SCHMIDT,  
DRUGGIST,  
Lawrence, Kansas.

THE ONLY BUILDING LEFT FROM  
QUANTRELL'S RAID!

F. W. APITZ,  
Lawrence, Kansas.

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN  
Harness, Saddles, Collars, Brides, Whips

Robes, Blankets, Brushes, Combs etc.  
All kinds of repairing neatly done on  
Short Notice.



## Young Folks' Department.

## TRUTH'S SPEAR.

BY MARIE LE BARRON.

Trudging along on the roadside green  
A boy with a sunburnt face was seen;  
Over his head shone the summer skies,  
Over his head flew the butterflies;  
Close to his feet grew the daisies fair;  
And soft winds played in his tangled hair;  
And he whistled, and laughed, and sang a glee,  
Till the birds hopped from the boughs to see.

Along the lane, through the yellow dust—  
His bare, brown feet in its warmth he thrust—  
Over the bars, and into the gray  
Of the shadowy wood he went his way;  
The squirrel peeped from his hidden haunt,  
To see what the wandering boy might want,  
And the branches caught him in close embrace,  
Drifting their leaflets over his face.

On, he went till the path was lost  
In a web of wood that, tangling, crossed;  
And on he went till his weary feet  
Stood still in the heart of the forest deep.  
High overhead towered the giant trees,  
Ferns pressed close to his boyish knees;  
And a trickling stream, like a sigh, ran through  
The mosses that over the rock-bed grew.

"Tis here!" cried the boy, as a tree he shook,  
"In the depth of the wood they bade me look,  
A treasure to find, a golden spear—  
That wins in battle and banishes fear.  
A wood-nymph stole it from earth one day,  
And buried it in this forest gray.  
In a hollow tree it is said to lie;  
I will conquer the world with it by-and-by!"

The sun went down, and the stars came out,  
As if to see what the boy was about;  
Weary of wandering, too tired to seek,  
In a hollow of moss lay he asleep.  
"He is worthy to prosper; is worthy to find,"  
Said the stars in delight, to the wandering wind.  
"We'll send him a ray, as of silver, for spear,  
And you whisper fancies into his ear."

When morn broke, the boy wondering awoke,  
I have been all the night with strange fairy folk,  
Then looked he about for his glittering spear,  
"Tis gone!" "Tis gone!" yet surely 'twas here!  
Yet I care not who took it; I care not, for I  
Have learned where the secrets of victory lie;  
Have Truth for thy spear, and no foe e'er met  
This was whispered to me; I shall never forget;  
Can o'ercome thee in battle of council or field;  
All life to the power of this weapon must yield."

His mother and her maiden sister  
were sitting together, the latter sewing  
and the former reading an account of  
the flying ants at Winnipeg, when the  
youngster, turning to the spinster, re-  
marked: "Aunt Bettie, I want to tell  
you something." "Very well, dear."  
"You're an aunt, ain't you?" "Yes,  
dear," she responded smilingly. "Well,  
I guess dad's awful sorry you ain't one  
of the flying kind."

A grandfather coming to read his paper,  
found that he had mislaid his spectacles,  
and thereupon declared, "I have lost my glasses somewhere and can't read the paper." A little three-and-a-half-year-old girl, desiring to assist him, answered, "Gan'pa, you go outside and look frow ze window, and I'll hold ze paper up so you can read it."

A very little boy had climbed into his mother's lap, and was rubbing his soft cheek against hers. "Oh dear mamma?" he said, "shall I have to be a man when I grow up, and have old, rough fizers, like papa? Shan't I never, never be a lady?"

Little Lucy fell and hurt her knee badly, which her mother, when she went to bed in the dark, tried to bandage. Soon the little one was heard calling "Mamma," said she, "this bandage is not in the right place. I fell down higher up."

"What are you going to do when you grow up, if you don't know how to cypher?" asked an Austin teacher of a rather slow boy. "I am going to be a school teacher, and make the boys do all the cyphering," was the impudent reply.

A Pennsylvania seven-year-old was reproved lately for playing outdoors with boys; she was too big for that now. But with all imaginable innocence she replied: "Why, gramma, the bigger we grow the better we like 'em."

## Suicide and Dyspepsia.

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

## "Buchupaba."

New, quick, complete cure 4 days, urinary affections, smarting, frequent or difficult urination, kidney diseases. \$1. Druggists. Depot Leis

## Skins Men.

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

## THE LATEST MARKETS.

## Grain Market.

One of the grain firms in Detroit, Michigan, says that the winter wheat in that state never looked so well as this fall, and adds:

The speculators of Vienna tried the Chicago trick of filling the warehouse there with wheat to produce a railroad blockade and catch the shorts by making it impossible for them to deliver even if they had the wheat on hand in the country. Fortunately the railroads and warehouses are state property, and the government directors just rebuffed the storage charges and broke the back of the conspiracy to rob the working man of his small wages by an artificial increase in the price of his bread.

They declared that there was a shortage instead of surplus in the crops of Austria-Hungary, but it turned out that the lying scoundrels had on the 30th of September 1,900,000 bushels in store in Vienna, against none on the same day in 1880.

On the same day Paris had of wheat and flour 1,880,000 bushels against 520,000 bushels on the same day 1880.

Bordeaux was reported without stocks for two months. Shipments were sent from all quarters, when it turned out the storehouses were full. All the lighters in the harbor have

been used for storage, and many vessels are now lying in harbor unable to discharge for want of storage room, and the owners of the wheat are obliged to pay damage.

## Produce Markets.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 8, 1881.

Flour—lowest to highest prices.	1.75 @ 3.35
Wheat—No. 1 fall.	1.38 @ 1.39
No. 2 fall, spot.	1.13 @ 1.12 1/2
" " " Nov.	1.12 @ 1.12 1/2
" " " Dec.	1.14 @ 1.15
No. 3.	94 @ 95
" " Nov.	94 1/2 @ 95 1/2
" " Dec.	1.01 1/2 @ 1.02
Corn—No. 2.	59 @ 60
" " Nov.	59 @ 60
" " Dec.	56 @ 57
Oats—No. 2.	42 @ 42 1/2
" " Nov.	42 @ 42 1/2
Rye—No. 2.	90 @ 95
Butter—range of prices.	20 @ 27
Cheese.	19 @ 20
Eggs.	20 @ 22
Poultry—chickens live per doz.	1.75 @ 2.00
Vegetables—potatoes per bu.	1.20 @ 1.25
Dried Fruit—apples per bu.	54 @ 7
" " peaches.	6 @ 8
Apples per bu.	4.50 @ 5.00
Hay per ton.	8.00 @ 10.00

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 8, 1881.

Flour—lowest to highest prices.	\$6.25 @ 7.30
Wheat—No. 2 fall, spot.	1.35 1/2 @ 1.37
" " " Nov.	1.35 1/2 @ 1.37
" " " Dec.	1.38 1/2 @ 1.40
No. 3 fall, spot.	1.30 @ 1.32
" " " Nov.	1.29 @ 1.30 1/2
Corn—No. 2 spot.	59 1/2 @ 61 1/2
" " " Nov.	59 1/2 @ 61 1/2
" " " Dec.	62 1/2 @ 63
Oats.	42 1/2 @ 43
" " Nov.	42 1/2 @ 43
" " Dec.	44 @ 45 1/2
Rye.	93 @ 94
Pork.	17.20 @ 17.25
Lard.	11.62 1/2 @ 11.65
Butter.	28 @ 33
Eggs.	18 @ 24

CHICAGO, Nov. 8, 1881.

Flour—lowest to highest prices.	3.75 @ 9.00
Wheat—No. 2 spring, spot.	1.27 @ 1.27 1/2
" " " Nov.	1.27 @ 1.27 1/2
" " " Dec.	1.28 @ 1.29
No. 3 " spot.	1.17 @ 1.18
Corn—Spot.	59 @ 59 1/2
Nov.	59 @ 59 1/2
Dec.	59 @ 59 1/2
Oats—Spot.	42 @ 42 1/2
Nov.	42 @ 42 1/2
Dec.	42 @ 42 1/2
Rye.	92 @ 93
Dec.	93 @ 94
Pork.	15.75 @ 16.00
Lard.	10.75 @ 10.77 1/2

## Live Stock Markets.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 8, 1881.

CATTLE—Receipts, 1,098; shipments, 749. Market steady at unchanged prices, but little doing. Range of prices; \$2.50@6.50; bulk of sales, \$3.45@3.60.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,000; shipments, 1,529. Market steady at last week's prices, sales ranged at \$5.40@6.00; bulk of sales, \$5.50@5.70.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 8, 1881.  
CATTLE—Receipts, 2,200; shipments, 800. Shipping grades in good demand, but scarce. Range of prices, \$2.25@4.00; bulk of sales, \$3.25@3.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 6,000; shipments, 1,200; Market weak; range of prices, \$5.00@6.40; bulk of sales, \$5.30@5.80.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,700; shipments, 1,100. Fair to fancy muttons in good demand at \$3.25 @4.50.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8, 1881.

CATTLE—Receipts, 6,500; shipments, 2,300. Market weak, no good stock offered; range of prices, \$2.00@6.90; bulk of sales, \$4.00@5.40.  
HOGS—Receipts, 2,500; shipments, 5,400. Demand weak, and market quiet at easier rates; range of prices, \$3.60@6.60; bulk of sales, \$5.60@6.10.  
SHEEP—Receipts, 400; shipments, 200. Market fairly active and steady; range of prices, \$2.35@5.00; bulk of sales, \$3.50@4.45.

## Lawrence Markets.

The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 20 @25c.; eggs, 20c. per doz.; poultry—spring chickens, 4@5 cents per lb.; new potatoes, 95c. @ \$1.00; old corn, 60c.; new corn, 60c.; wheat, 1.10 @ \$1.20; new oats, 38c.; lard, 11 @ 13c.; hogs, \$4.00 @ 5.00; cattle—feeders, \$3.00 @ 3.50; shippers \$4.25 @ 5.00, cows, \$2.25 @ 2.75; wood, \$4.00 @ 5.00 per cord; hay, \$6.00 @ 6.50 per ton.

## "NO RENT."

In reply to an invitation from Ireland to come there and advocate "no rent" Wendall Phillips says:

Ireland to-day leads the van in the struggle for right, justice, and freedom. Let Ireland only persevere in her so h-lime patience, keeping ever within the limits of peaceful agitation, and her victory is certain. With unbroken front let her assault despotism—its central point. Rent, honest rent, is the surplus left after a tenant has lived in comfort, material, intellectual, personal, and social comfort. Ireland owes none to-day, certainly not to the class whose government is the prison and the bayonet. How cheerful would I do my part; how gladly would I share in the honors of such a struggle; but the state of my health obliges me to give up public speaking. I can only bid you God speed and pray for the hour of speedy and complete success.

A HORRIBLE catastrophe occurred at Keokuk, Iowa, by which the War Eagle, one of the finest steamers on the Mississippi was completely wrecked, and three lives lost. The steamer was passing down stream with a large cargo, and just as she was about to pass the draw-bridge she became unmanageable, and as the river was high, she was carried with terrific force against one of the piers, crushing in her side and creating a panic. The bridge company will be losers to the amount of about \$150,000, with no insurance.

## 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.

**EX-SOLDIERS** and their **WIVES** should all send for a sample copy of that wonderful paper, **The World & Soldier** published at Washington, D. C. It contains stories of the war, camp life, scenes from the battlefield and a thousand things of interest to our country's defenders. It contains all the laws and instructions relating to pensions and bounties for soldiers and their heirs. Every ex-soldier should enroll his name under the **World & Soldier** banner at once. Eight pages, forty columns, weekly, \$1 a year. Sample free. Address **World & Soldier**, Box 588 Washington, D. C.

## WESTERN SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY.

Any person will save from 10 to 100 per cent by subscribing through us for the leading publications of the country.

Inclosure stamp for catalogue.  
G. B. KLINE & CO.,  
Lawrence, Kansas.  
G. B. KLINE. A. M. THISTLEHURST

**PETER BELL,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW.**  
OFFICE OVER LEIS'S DRUG STORE.  
LAWRENCE, KANSAS.  
Practices in all the State and United States Courts. Collections promptly attended to. Special attention given to the preparation and argument of cases in the Supreme Court.

**W. H. LAMON.**  
**PHOTOGRAPHER.**  
Pictures Taken in the Latest Styles!  
Call and Examine Specimens!  
No. 125 Massachusetts Street. LAWRENCE.

**GUS A. FAAS.**  
Sells the best pianos and organs made—consequently can't find time to write an advertisement.  
Mass. St. N-X-T to P. O.

**"O. K." BARBER SHOP.**  
James R. Johnson, Proprietor,  
Low Prices and Good work.  
Shop under Wells Fargo express office corner of Winthrop and Massachusetts streets. Opposite the post office.  
Give him a trial.

**Notice of Garnishment.**  
O. G. Richards, Plaintiff,  
vs.  
James M. Morman and Carrie Morman, Def'ts.  
Before Alvin Behellock, Justice of the Peace of Endorse township, Douglas county, Kansas.  
SAID DEFENDANTS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that on the 20th day of October, 1881, a Garnishment Summons for the sum of fifty dollars was issued by the above named Justice of the Peace in the above entitled action and that said cause will be heard on the 28th day of November, 1881, at the hour of 9 o'clock A. M. at the office of said Justice of the Peace. O. G. RICHARDS, Plaintiff.

**G. H. MURDOCK,**  
**WATCHMAKER**  
—AND—  
**ENGRAVER,**  
A Large Line of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.  
No. 59 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas.  
Formerly with H. J. Rushmer.

## CARD COLLECTORS!

**First.**—Buy seven bars Dobbins' Electric Soap of your Grocer.  
**Second.**—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."  
I. L. CRAGIN & CO.,  
116 South Fourth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

1882.  
**HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE.**  
AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY—16 PAGES.  
SUITED TO BOYS AND GIRLS OF FROM SIX TO SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE.  
Vol. III Commences November 1, 1881.  
NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.  
From the New York Evening Post.  
The Young People has been from the first successful beyond anticipation.  
From the Boston Journal.  
It has a distinct purpose to which it steadily adheres—that, namely, of supplanting the vicious papers for the young with a paper more attractive, as well as more wholesome.  
From the Pittsburgh Gazette.  
For neatness, elegance of engraving and contents generally, it is unsurpassed by any publication of the kind yet brought to our notice.  
From the Buffalo (N. Y.) Christian Advocate.  
Its weekly visits are eagerly looked for, not only by the children, but also by parents who are anxious to provide pure reading for their girls and boys.  
From the Hartford Daily Times.  
A weekly paper for children which parents need not fear to let their children read at the fireside.  
From the Springfield Union.  
Just the paper to take the eye and secure the attention of the boys and girls.

**TERMS:**  
**HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE** Per Year, Postage Prepaid, \$1.50.  
SINGLE NUMBERS Four cents each.  
The Bound Volume for 1881 will be ready early in November. Price \$3.00, postage prepaid. Cover for YOUNG PEOPLE for 1881, 35 cents; postage, 15 cents additional.  
Remittances should be made by Post Office money order or draft to avoid chance of loss.  
Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROS.  
Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

## BEATTY ORGANS AND PIANOS.

1881. ORDER NOW FOR 1882. CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.



New Style No. 2023  
**Price, \$297.50**  
INCLUDING ELEGANT COVER, STOOL, BOOK & MUSIC.  
THIS SQUARE GRAND PIANO New Style No. 2023 has all modern improvements. Magnificent Rosewood Case, 3 Unions in Treble, 7 1/2 Octaves. All round Corners, Carved Legs and Lyre. Heavy Serpentine Moulding, back and front finished alike. Beatty's Best Iron Frame, Improved Soft Pedal, Operating Brass, Agassiz's French Grand Action, Double Capped Hammers.  
Length, 7 ft. Width, 3 ft. 6 ins; Weight about 1000 lbs.  
**HOLIDAY OFFERS.** Now is your time to order PIANOS and ORGANS. Having largely increased my facilities for manufacturing, my Holiday Offers for 1881-2 are decidedly the lowest I have ever made. Send for our particular Special Low Prices given on one hundred different instruments. ORGANS, \$30 to \$100. 1 to 32 Stops. Have you seen "BEATTY'S BEST" PARLOR ORGAN? It is a magnificent instrument, price only \$107.75. "BEATTY'S BEST" CHAPEL ORGANS, \$97.75. The "LONDON" is 5 full sets Reeds, only \$65. THE "PARIS" now offered for \$95. Other desirable new styles now ready. PIANOS, Grand, Square and Upright, \$125 to \$1,600. Every instrument is fully warranted. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded, after the instrument has been in use a year. Nothing can be fairer than this.  
**How to Order.** REMIT by POST OFFICE MONEY ORDER, Bank Draft, Registered Letter or by Express Prepaid. Money refunded and freight charges paid both ways by me, if not as represented.  
**VISITORS ARE ALWAYS WELCOME.** A free Coach with polite attendant meets all trains. If you cannot call, be sure to write for Catalogue before buying elsewhere.  
Address or call upon **DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.**

## SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY BOOKS.

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

## Miscellaneous and Blank Books!

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.  
**BATES & FIELD, 99 Massachusetts Street,**  
SUCCESSORS TO A. F. BATES.

Our Warerooms are Located at 46 and 48 Vermont Street!  
**IF YOU WANT PLAIN FURNITURE, CHAMBER SUITS, OR PARLOR GOODS**

Call and see us. OUR PRICES WILL SUIT!  
OUR STOCK OF

## UNDERTAKING GOODS IS LARGE!

Consisting of Plain Coffins, Burial Cases and Fine Caskets. Burial Robes in all grades of goods.  
**LARGE FINE HEARSE!**  
Remember the Location is near the Court House  
**HILL & MENDENHALL.**  
LAWRENCE, KANS.

**F. F. METTNER,**  
**PHOTOGRAPHER.**  
LAWRENCE, KANSAS.  
Only First Class Work made in every size and style of Pictures.  
**COPYING WORK DONE IN INDIA INK.**  
Crayon and Water Colors in the most perfect manner  
Equal to any done in the United States of America.

FOR DIRECT PICTURES ONLY THE NEW RAPID BROMIDE EMULSION PROCESS USED.  
No head rest needed any more! From one to four seconds sittings!  
CHILDREN'S PICTURES INCOMPARABLE! PRICES LIBERAL!

## A. G. MENDER,

## BOOTS AND SHOES!

No. 82 Massachusetts street,  
LAWRENCE - - - - KANSAS.

**GO TO**  
**TOM JOHNSON'S BARBER SHOP**  
Under the Douglas County Bank  
**FIRST CLASS WORK**  
**DONE BY WHITE**  
**BARBERS.**  
Opposite the Eldridge House.

**A RARE CHANCE TO OBTAIN A GOOD FARM!**  
**F R SALE OR TRADE!**  
A fine farm of 320 acres situated in Arkansas county, seven miles south of De Witt, Arkansas, the finest, richest farming land in the state, valued by the owner at only \$500 as he is anxious to obtain better educational facilities for his children. The owner will sell the entire tract in good condition and unencumbered for the named amount or exchange for a small farm within five miles of Lawrence. For further particulars call on or address this office.