

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Householdry.

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WHOLE NO. 490.

THE LAST HYMN.

BY MARIANNE FARNINGHAM.

The Sabbath day was ending in a village by the sea,
The uttered benediction touched the people tenderly;
And they rose to face the sunset in the glowing, lighted west,
And then hastened to their dwelling for God's blessed boon of rest.

But they looked across the waters, and a storm was raging there;
A fierce spirit moved above them—the wild spirit of the air,
And it lashed and shook and tore them, till they thundered, groaned and boomed,
And alas for any vessel in their yawning gulfs entombed.

Very anxious were the people on that rocky coast of Wales,
Lest the dawns of coming morrows should be telling awful tales,
When the sea had spent its passion, and should be cast upon the shore,
Bits of wrecks and swollen victims, as it had done heretofore.

With the rough winds blowing round her, a brave woman strained her eyes,
And she saw along the billows a large vessel fall and rise,
Oh! it did not need a prophet to tell what the end must be,
For no ship could ride in safety near that shore on such a sea.

Then the pitying people hurried from their houses and thronged the beach,
Oh! for the power to cross the waters and the perishing to reach!
Helpless hands were wrung for sorrow, tender hearts were cold with dread,
And the ship, urged by the tempest, to the fatal rock shore sped.

"She has parted in the middle? Oh! the half of her goes down!
"God have mercy! Is Heaven far to seek for those who drown?
Lo! when next the white, shocked faces looked with terror on the sea,
Only one last clinging figure on the spar was seen to be.

Nearer the trembling watchers came the wrecked vessel tossed by the wave,
And the man still clung and floated, though no power on earth could save,
"Could we send him a short message? Here's a trumpet. Shout away!"
'Twas the preacher's hand that took it, and he wondered what to say.

Any memory of his sermon? Firstly? Secondly? Ah, no!
There was but one thing to utter in the awful hour of woe:
So he shouted through the trumpet, "Look to Jesus! Can you hear?"
And "Ay, ay, sir!" rang the answer o'er the waters loud and clear.

Then they listened. "He is singing! 'Jesus, lover of my soul!'"
And the winds brought back the echo, "While the nearer waters roll!"
Strange! indeed, it was to hear him, "till the storm of life was past."
Singing bravely from the waters, "Oh, receive my soul at last."

He could have no other refuge! "Hangs my helpless soul on thee!"
Leave, ah, leave me not—"The singer dropped at last into the sea."
And the watchers looking homeward through their eyes with tears made dim,
Said "He passed to be with Jesus in the singing of that hymn."

THE TWO DREAMS.

BY MARY E. MOFFAT.

A brother and sister—the last of their race—dwelt in a large, substantial old stone house, which had the appearance of having stood for many years upon the site it occupied. They came of a family which had been wealthy, and traditions of past splendor and hospitality served to wile away many a weary hour, as Juliet, seated at her old nurse's feet, listened to her descriptions of what had taken place in the days when Madame Gerand—her paternal grandmother—had there held her kindly if somewhat autocratic sway. The Gerands belonged to that long-suffering race whose record is at once so glorious and so sad—the Jews. Many years previous, when Reuben was a lad of six, and Juliet a babe, a riot had occurred. It would exceed the limits of my story to go into the particulars of that terrible time. The Gerands suffered with the rest. A faithful servant of the family had learned some particulars of the intended invasion of the rioters, and warned his master in time for him to secrete some valuables. But the mob was upon them before he had time to communicate the chosen hiding-place to his wife, and his life was soon ended by a murderous blow. This proved to be the turning point of the fever heat to which the populace had been aroused. When they saw the lifeless body of him whose record had been one of munificent charity and of con-

stant and painstaking kindness among them, all were struck dumb with horror, and slunk away in silent shame, leaving the bereaved wife with her fatherless babes.

She had lingered on in her broken-hearted widowhood for one short year. Then her spirit went out to solve the mysteries of eternity.

Reuben and Juliet had grown to maturity under the loving care of a faithful old woman, whose life had been spent in the service of the orphaned and impoverished children as she had been to the family in its days of pride and splendor.

It was well known that somewhere in that house were hidden stores of coin and of almost priceless jewels, which had been hurriedly put out of the way upon that fatal night. But that knowledge did nothing to relieve the present necessity, which stared the little family in the face at the time my story opens.

Reuben and Juliet were partaking of their frugal breakfast. The simple fare looked strangely out of place upon the rare and delicate dishes which formed the table service; but not so seemed the handsome and high-bred pair who, seated opposite to one another, made up in bright looks and animated conversation for what was lacking in the meal.

After a time there came upon them a sudden silence, broken at last by Reuben, who had been for a few moments in a brown study.

"Sister," he said, "what is it that nurse said to you one day about my having a caul over my face when I was born? It went in at one ear and out at the other at the time, but something has occurred to make me think of it."

Juliet's wide dark eyes grew bright with interest at her brother's words, and she answered eagerly:

"Oh, Reu, maybe there is something in it! Nurse says a baby whose face is covered with a caul (as yours was) will have the gift of second sight. That what is a mystery to most, will be an open book to him; that dreams will be to him as revelations. Oh, brother, do you think it is true? Have you ever felt as though you had such a glorious gift?"

"I am not sure whether it might not be a fearful heritage, Juliet," was the grave reply. "Many things may lie in wait for us in the future which it would be misery to know about beforehand."

"But that is not answering my question," interrupted the more hopeful-natured Juliet. "Have you felt any mysterious intuitions which would make you think of what nurse said?"

"I am not certain that there is anything in it, but I have dreamed the same thing over for three consecutive nights, and to-day I have an irresistible feeling that I must start out and find the place which I have seen in my visions as clear as I now behold you."

"Oh, brother," and Juliet clasped her hands imploringly, "go at once! Do not let the day pass or you may lose the impression."

Juliet's enthusiasm acted upon her brother's more deliberate nature, and decided him. At any rate, if there should prove to be nothing in it, it would do no harm to any one. He was young and had seen so little of the world that the change of scene would be a pleasure to him. So after a few simple preparations he started forth, followed by Juliet's loving thoughts and wondering imaginations, of what might be about to come to her brother through his dream.

For some hours Reuben walked on without any definite object in view, and feeling disposed to question the wisdom of thus yielding to a superstitious impulse. But after a time his attention was attracted by waymarks which seemed familiar. Wondering, and it must be owned a little awed, the young man at last found himself opposite to a hibernian-covered wall, within whose massive stone-work was set a rusty iron door. This also he had seen in that vision, which must have some bearing upon his future when even its most insignificant details stood out so distinctly.

He raised his hand and pulled the bell. It was answered by an old man, who at once led him without any preliminary questions into his master's presence. In the venerable form which rose at his entrance Reuben recognized the central figure in his dream! The same benignant face with its frame of white hair, and its flowing silver beard, the same kindly but penetrating eyes.

In his hand was a time-yellowed parchment, which Reuben at once knew to be a portion of the Jewish Bible, and which, as plainly as

words could have told, proclaimed the venerable man to be a reader of the synagogue. Reuben afterward learned that he was in the habit of eking out a narrow income by taking in lodgers. But at the present time the lack of questioning which had characterized his entrance into the house seemed but a part of the other mysteries which were closing in about him; and when old Isaac extended his arms to give him his blessing, after the manner of all Jewish patriarchs, and Reuben bent his head reverentially to receive it, his heart thrilled within him as he listened to the deep voice, mellowed by age as well as by constant practice as a reader in the synagogue:

"May the God of Abraham and of Isaac and of Jacob make the sun to shine upon you. May He bless you in your family, and in your basket and in your store. May He give you good measure, pressed down and running over. May He anoint you with gladness, even as the oil that ran down upon Aaron's beard. Amen!"

The blessing concluded, the old man touched a silken tassel which communicated with a bell in some distant apartment, and in answer to the summons a maiden came into the room, dressed in a simple costume of white, out of which rose a stately young head, crowned with shining masses of raven hair, with a face whose wonderful beauty needed only the lustre of the star-like eyes bent wonderingly upon Reuben, to complete its perfection.

He crossed his hands upon his breast and bowed low as his host addressed her.

"Judith," he said, "we have another guest. See that all things necessary to his comfort are at once attended to."

"Yes, father," murmured the beautiful vision, again glancing at Reuben. "Is it to be for the day or longer?"

The old man, with oriental courtesy, had refrained from questioning Reuben as to his intentions. He now turned to him inquiringly, and Reuben hastened to say:

"The length of my stay here depends upon circumstances over which I have no control. I have been led hither, and shall go hence under the same guidance."

His words created no surprise, as both father and daughter understood them to have reference to something very different to Reuben's real meaning. With a low obeisance the beautiful Judith bowed her queenly head before the stranger guest, and left the room to carry out her father's orders. Then Reuben told his host who he was, and from what part of the country he had journeyed. But he omitted to explain why he had come, lest he should be considered somewhat unbidden in his brain, and since he had seen old Isaac's peerless daughter, Reuben had conceived an intense desire to stand well in his opinion.

Days merged into weeks, and still Reuben lingered. Nothing had occurred to give him any further clue as to why he had been led to Isaac's dwelling, and he was beginning to feel that he had indeed come on a "fool's errand." But the thought of returning home gave him a keen pang, for then he could no longer feed his intense though silent passion for Judith by gazing upon her beautiful face upon the rare occasions of their meeting.

Meanwhile Reuben himself was an enigma to the different members of the household. To Judith his earnest eyes had a strange charm as they looked out from the handsome face of the youth who seemed like some prince in disguise, in his threadbare garments, so proud was the poise of his noble head, and so clear-cut and refined were his features. But Isaac was no longer young and imaginative, and it was easy to see that his guest was straitened for means, as well as that he had made no effort to obtain employment.

What, then, was his object in thus expending his scanty store of money in paying board in a strange place instead of remaining at home among his own kith and kin? That frank, ingenuous face precluded the idea of his being connected with any band of wrongdoers, but what could be his object in thus loitering away his time? Fortunately, his idea of Judith was that she was still a child—a most helpful one, it is true, but still far from a marriageable age, or he would have had a feeling of anxiety added to that of curiosity.

One morning he said to Reuben:

"Son, if it be not considered an undue intrusion upon thy private affairs, it would much please me to know to what guidance thou hadst reference when first my home received thee as its guest?"

Reuben flushed. Thus directly questioned, he must tell the truth even though he lost the esteem of the father of her he loved. He would

most probably be set down as a foolish, visionary youth, following the delusive phantoms of a dream, and lose all chance of winning Judith in that future to which he looked forward with such bright hopes. But it must be done. So he told Isaac of the nurse's prognostications at his birth, and how, after years of non-manifestation, he had been so strongly impressed by a dream as to leave his home and journey forth under its influence, and of how he had been led to his door.

Isaac listened quietly and impassively until Reuben had concluded his story. Then he said:

"Son, it is undoubtedly a strange thing that here thou hast found the spot pictured in thy vision, but is it not equally surprising that here all manifestations have ceased? I believe but little in these visitations of the night. Did I do so, I might long since have set on a pilgrimage as bootless probably as is thine own; for many a time have my sleeping hours been disturbed by the sight of golden coins and valuable trinkets hid in a trencher underneath the floor of a large, old-fashioned kitchen unlike to any which ever greets my waking eyes. But I have ever thought it but a delusion of the arch enemy of souls to disturb the tranquility of a peaceful life, and I have put it resolutely away."

"My father," interrupted Reuben, agitatedly, as a thought struck him, "perhaps thy dream and mine may have some connection one with another. Else why was I drawn hither?"

"True," said Isaac, thoughtfully. "I wonder much that the same idea occurred not to me. This is the house I have seen: It is large, and its material is of a rough gray stone. It stands on a piece of swelling land, and is slightly. The kitchen (which is the only room I have made acquaintance with) is one in which many a goodly meal must have been cooked, as the fireplace is of immense size, and is furnished with all kinds of curious devices for roasting and boiling. It is made of stone, and is flanked upon either side by a huge carved shield bearing similar armorial devices. It is paved with huge, flat stones of divers colors, placed so as to form a pattern."

"Your description tallies exactly with that of our kitchen at home," said Reuben, whose face had grown very white as he listened; for he felt sure that the next words would tell of the treasure buried by his father's hands, and then—ah! fortune would again be his, and with fortune he might hope to gain the bride he coveted.

"Beneath the central stone is a large cavity, if my dream is to be relied upon, and within that is a wooden bread trencher filled to its brim with gems and gold."

"It is our buried wealth! Juliet and I are no longer poor! I am as sure that there will we find the treasure our father hid away from the ruthless eyes of the approaching mob, as that the sun shines in the heavens to-day. Ah, father, the fates have been kind to me in bending my steps hither. Still,—the youth hesitated; but gaining courage he went on—there is another treasure which I covet, and at thy hands. Without it all other gifts of fortune will be to me null and void. I love your daughter, and if you will promise her to me as my wife, I will serve for her as faithfully as did Jacob of old for his beloved Rachel."

Isaac looked at the youth in amazement. Reuben met his glance respectfully, but firmly. At last the old man said, tremulously:

"So, my one ewe lamb is coveted, and I am to be left alone! Ah, the world is full of Naboths! Knows the maiden aught of this?" and he turned upon Reuben angrily.

But Reuben's answer appeased his sudden wrath:

"Thinkest thou I would dare to have breathed my love unto a maiden's ear while my prospects had remained thus meagre? No; I have scarcely dared to hope to win Judith, much less to speak of love to her. But now, oh, father, if my suit is accepted, I will devote my life to making her happy."

Isaac thought deeply for a few moments. Then he held out his hand to Reuben.

"I will be thy friend," he said, "and will not say thee 'nay' if so be that what is as yet based upon a dream proves to have been built upon a foundation of reality. We will journey together to thy home, and there we will test the truth of what we hope exists. Until then all remains between Judith and you in the same state in which it was this morning."

The treasure was found as indicated by Isaac's dream, and the fortunes of the Gerands were again in the ascendant. Soon the fine old house was no longer situated amid grounds

that had run wild from neglect, but all around it was made to blossom like the rose. Newly furnished and refitted, it opened its hospitable doors to a beautiful young mistress not many months later, and the people were divided in opinion as to which carried off the palm for beauty, the sprightly Juliet or the queenly Judith. But the rivalry only existed outside of their home. Within doors love and harmony prevailed. For Judith and Juliet were sisters in heart as well as in name.

COMING! COMING!

The W. C. Coup New United Monster Shows and Great Paris Hippodrome,

And will exhibit in Lawrence on Thursday afternoon and night of July 21st, 1881. Read the following notice, taken from St. Louis Democrat June 8th, of what is said of this greatest show on earth:

"Coup gave two exhibitions here yesterday. The one in the afternoon attracted about ten thousand people, and the evening performance filled the huge tent to its capacity. Everybody was delighted with the programme, the novel arrangement of the show and the new and improved methods of management which it has introduced. The exhibition tent, which begins in the middle of Twentieth street, stretches diagonally across the entire block until its southeasterly corner rests at the intersection of Nineteenth and Olive streets. It is unquestionably the largest exhibition that was ever brought into the West, and its arrangement of seats is so perfect that about 18,000 people are comfortable provided for. There are three circus rings of the ordinary size, enclosed by a 40 feet wide track, and in all three rings there are different acts going on simultaneously, except when some special feature occupies the central ring, and is deemed worthy the entire attention of the vast audience. As many as fifty-four acts are thus placed under this exhibition canvass inside two hours, so swiftly do the attractions follow each other, and so numerous are they, that many leave the tents with their minds made up to come again to see what has escaped notice during the first visit. Indeed Coup's Circus is so big that it is necessary to visit it three or four times to realize its magnitude and completeness. Lulu, the flying man, the equestrian performances of Miss Stokes, the bareback, jockey and hurdle riding and the other ring features are wonderful in their way and astonish and delight the multitudes; but the greatest and most popular of all the features is the hippodrome performance. This track is about one-fourth of a mile in length and some very spirited races are run; three ladies ride a wild steela-chase, three young jockeys have a half-mile dash as glorious and breezy as any ever run on the Cote Brillante track; then there are races with double horses and a chariot race, a lady charioteer driving four black horses abreast at a furious rate of speed against a male driver, who also handles four animals. This portion of the entertainment is splendid, and of it appeals directly to the people, all of whom are fond of fast horseflesh, there is a great deal of enthusiasm and delight manifested. The circus will remain here all week."

A Sample.

From the Athion Champion.
In the twenty-fourth chapter, fourth verse, of the New Testament, according to St. Luke, it is said, in the King James version, that "two men stood by them in shining garments." The revisers have changed this reading to "dazzling apparel." Those who think the new version of the Bible should be or will be adopted, may make a note of this, which is only a fair sample of many pedantic changes. "Shining garments" plain, clear-cut English; "dazzling apparel" is hog-wash English of the worst character. We should think that some green reporter, just out of college, must have been the most industrious and influential of the "revisers."

An enthusiastic admirer of the revised New Testament lately obtained a large number of copies, and, procuring the service of a newsboy on the train for Middletown, Conn., ordered them distributed among the passengers, who were unable to learn the name of the donor, who was in the palace car.

A Savage Threat.

At a woman's suffrage convention at Portland, one of the speakers stated that she had a letter from a prominent physician advising women not to become mothers until they had the ballot.

* When an American colt wins the Derby it's about time for England to discover trichina in American horses.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1881.

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

Solid Truth.

The following excellent editorial appeared in the Brooklyn, (N. Y.) Daily Eagle, the morning after the last great anti-monopoly meeting in that city:

"The anti-monopoly meeting in Music hall last night, like the one recently held in Cooper Institute, New York, brought men together for a common purpose who have for many years past been able in public matters to do little more than agree to disagree. The significance of these gatherings will hardly be overlooked by the shrewd gentlemen whose statesmanship begins and ends with party organization. Experience has taught them to anticipate the smashing of some existing piece of political machinery, when intelligent men who have been acting in opposition are drawn together by the feeling that a great public interest is being sacrificed between the apparently rival, but frequently confederated, sets of wire pullers who operate under the chief party names. Such movements, like that against slavery, either compel an essential change in the attitude of one of the parties, or ultimate in the rise of a new body composed of elements drawn from the old divisions. This anti-monopoly agitation cannot be stopped until the objects in view are accomplished. There are no arts of rhetoric or appeals to frothy passions which will permanently prevail against the determination to subject every corporation in the United States to the common welfare. The plain issue is made up, and cannot be obscured. Every day the thoughtful men of the country are being brought to see that more pressing than any other question is this one: Shall the corporations be the masters or the servants of the public? To defer the struggle which this inquiry points to is but to strengthen the evils complained of and perhaps make their eradication impossible. Not to recognize the necessity for the attack is to be blind to the most obvious facts in the legislation of our time.

"The railroad corporations in particular have pressed forward steadily to the goal of supremacy over all the other interests centered in our government. They own the Senate of this state and apparently of the United States. We get whatever legislation they assent to, and none which they oppose. So far, at least, as the internal commerce of this and the neighboring commonwealths of Pennsylvania and New Jersey are concerned, the notion that popular influences shape the laws is a childish delusion. Under such circumstances, to talk about putting off the contest till a more convenient season, as Mr. Beecher did a few months ago, is simply to urge delay in the interest of the enemy. If, indeed, the men who appreciate the foothold already secured and the tendency to strengthen it, should postpone the conflict, who will pretend that in the interval the gain would be on the side of the people? Will it be easier to effect reform after the corporations have doubled their wealth, extended their influence into a thousand new departments of industry, habituated constituencies to corruption and terrorism, and made our politicians so familiar with prostitution that those who refuse bribes and denounce the takers of them will be regarded as wild theorists or bilious disturbers of a natural arrangement? No man in his senses can be in doubt as to the propriety of dealing with the evil now, and of lifting it to the first rank in our politics.

"That, at all events, we take it, is the opinion of the gentlemen who have enrolled themselves as members of the

Anti-Monopoly League in this city and New York. They would be very glad to see either the Democrats or the Republicans address themselves as a party sincerely to the rescue of popular sovereignty from the hands of the adventurers who have usurped it, but they are resolved to make a party that will do so if need be; and whether there is need or no they mean to ascertain with the utmost possible certainty, without much delay. As we understand it, the feeling is that the Democracy is powerless, and the Republicans are bound hand and foot in the service of the monopolists. It is at least doubtful whether the Democrats, under their present leadership, can be depended on to do anything of an adequate nature. The mass of the party is, of course, sound enough. With all its faults, the Democratic party has, at least, this one enormous virtue: It is composed in the main of men who do the hard work of the country, and are therefore directly interested in maintaining the doctrine of political equality, with all that it implies. Yet they, too, have fallen victims to the wire puller and the political trickster. Can the plain, honest manhood of the party sweep these trimmers, traders and traitors aside and once more stand sturdily, as it did in the early days, for the sovereignty of the people, for the dignity of manhood, for the rights of labor, for a fair field and no special favors to anybody? We shall not at present undertake to answer this question, though we have no hesitation whatever in saying that if this new uprising does not take place shortly within the Democratic fold, the party will at an early day be numbered with the things that were. Here are the new issues, and if the Democracy cannot deal with them the party must be unceremoniously buried.

"So far as the Republican organization is concerned, it seems to us there is little to be hoped for. It has had the power and it has systematically used it for the building up of the monopolies. It is to-day the avowed ally of every monopoly of importance in the country. It is at the present moment in complete charge of the judiciary, the legislative, the executive and the administrative authority of this state, and the spectacle presented is that of unprecedented subserviency to the Goulds and Vanderbilts of New York.

"Perhaps in the history of American corruption a more flagrant betrayal of the public interest is not to be found than we had at Albany last week, when, for the benefit of the railroads, fifteen Republican senators voted against giving the people an opportunity to say at the polls whether they would make the canals free or not. Hypocrisy, it has been said, is the homage vice pays to virtue, but even that pretence of deference was withheld in this case. The question was whether the people should be permitted to exercise their constitutional right to amend the constitution, and upon that fifteen senators voted no, because, had the right been extended and the decision been for free canals, as in all probability it would, the railroad companies would have been constrained to lower their freight rates. What is to be expected from a party whose representatives have the hardihood to so brazenly place themselves like a wall of defense around the wrongs which the people are demanding to have redressed? It seems to us not doubtful that the upright Republican who looks to his party for reform against the monopolies will know in time the bitterness of disappointment. The knave is merely conjuring with the Republican name. He pipes the old tune and the unsuspecting peasant dances. The rank and file are in this matter not unlike the common soldiers who, having at Napoleon's command defended the French republic, at his command also struck it down, supposing that inasmuch as they were obeying Napoleon all the time they were forwarding the purpose which was dear to them at the beginning. Men change and parties change, and the jugglery of politics consists in making the mass of men believe that there is no change. This country owes a great debt to the liberty loving, loyal men who organized and, in its younger days, composed the bulk of the Republican party; but it owes only antagonism to the schemers who now trade upon the name as the pirates of old used to sail under decoy flags.

"Our Republican friends will, we apprehend, have to make up their minds

that the evils which have grown up under the party in power will not be cured till it is overthrown. The very fact that a distinctive movement is being fostered by them is of itself proof that there is something rotten in their political Denmark.

"It ought in this relation, be borne in mind that there is no war proposed upon corporations as such. These merchants who are most active in this movement are not blind to the advantages which the country reaps from corporate capital justly used. The war is upon abuses. Its purpose is to make the man who handles \$100,000,000 of stock, live subject to the law made by the people, as much as the man who transacts the humblest kind of legitimate business. There is nothing proposed that will prevent the building of railroads or the construction of telegraph lines. What is aimed at is to prevent the controllers of these enterprises from emasculating all the other enterprises and industries of the country. Nobody desires to see impoverished railroad corporations, or to have those who honestly invest in them deprived of a fair return on their capital, or a reasonable compensation for the risk they run. Indeed, the disposition is to err on the side of generosity. It is, however, a different matter when those corporations are so managed as to present the spectacle of fortunes of hundreds of millions wrung by a few men out of the industry of the country, and the political rights of the people assailed with corrupt weapons, to the end that the work of plunder may go on unchecked. To this it is proposed to object. To this objection is decidedly made, and on this line there is going to be a struggle to the death, if it takes fifty summers.

"We observe that on the platform last night were such old-time Republicans as Messrs. L. E. Chittenden, F. B. Thurber, Darwin R. James, John F. Henry and Bernard Peters, side by side with equally old Democrats like Wm. Marshall, ex-Judge Morris and Thomas Kinsella. When veterans of a hundred battles like these find that the time has come for them to make common cause against a public enemy, it is evident that events are in the saddle and ride mankind."

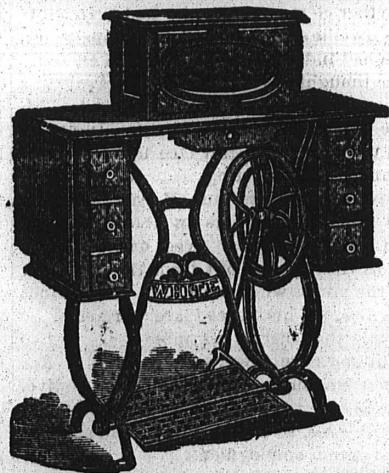
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We carry the CELEBRATED WALKER BOOT, which can't be beat, and have the exclusive sale of the CENTENNIAL PATENT BUCKLE PLOW SHOE, which for ease and durability is unsurpassed; the BEST GOODS, the LATEST STYLES and PRICES always THE LOWEST. Give Us a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

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Consisting of Plain Coffins, Burial Cases and Fine Caskets. Burial Robes in all grades of goods.

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PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

Districts supplied on Favorable Terms.

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

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

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

A. F. BATES, 99 Massachusetts Street.

CURIOSITY SHOP BARGAINS!

Corn Cultivator, three Double-shovel Plows, Four-ton Wagon Scale, 240 pounds Counter Scales, \$6; 24-pound Spring Balances, 10 cents; Four-pound Tea Scales, \$1; Satterlee Gang Plow, new, \$30, cost \$50; Oil Chromos 24x30, in Black Walnut frames, \$1; 8x10 Walnut frame, glass and back, 25 cents; Double Bolster Knives and Forks, \$1 per set; Roger Brothers 12 ounce Triple Plated Table Knives, \$2 per set.

PICTURE FRAMES, ALL SIZES.

Glass Sugar Bowl, Butter Dish, Cream and Spoon Holder for 30 cents; better for 40 cents. The best Iron Stone China Cups and Saucers 50 cents per set; Wash Bowl and Pitcher 75 cents; Handled, \$1; Hoes, Rakes, Grubbing Hoes; new Buck Saws, 75 cents; 28 Hand Saws, \$1.

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

A FIRST CLASS STOVE AT A SECOND CLASS PRICE.

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

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

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

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

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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.

State News.

Harvest is about over in Southern Kansas. The greenback apostle, Gen. Weaver, is booked for thirty lectures in this state during July and August.

Judge N. C. McFarland, of Topeka, has been appointed commissioner of the United States general land office.

A Mrs. Chapman eloped with James Tuttle from near Manhattan, Riley county, last week. Both parties are married with children.

Exchanges throughout the state think the catalpa makes the best shade and most durable fence posts of any tree that grows in Kansas.

The peach crop of Sedgewick county over and above home consumption will reach one hundred thousand bushels. So says the Wichita Eagle.

A sheep man in Hodgeman county, W. G. Darth, committed suicide last week. Brooding over heavy losses sustained last winter was the cause of the act.

Good harvest hands are in great demand at high wages in Butler county. They are wanted to assist in garnering the bountiful crops now ready for the sickle.

During a thunder storm in Oskaaloosa, Jefferson county, the house of Stanley Vancleave was struck by lightning and came very near being fatal to the owner. As it was he was knocked senseless and remained in great pain for a considerable time.

The Oswego Independent, in an editorial, wisely advises farmers to stack their wheat, instead of threshing from the field as is quite customary, thereby saving loss from storms and making better flour by permitting the wheat to go through a sweat, and other reasons.

A young girl, answering to the name of Ella Johnson, who has been roaming over a clothing store on Kansas avenue, Topeka, for some little time, concluded to end a wretched life recently, with a dose of arsenic; soon after taking the poison the poor girl was in a fit of hysterics and the combined efforts of three men could only partially prevent her biting her hands and tearing her clothes. Two doctors of the place did what they could until at last she was quieted down and now expresses a desire to live. The girl, whose real name is not known, came there from New York and Kansas City. She refused to make explanation.

From Sheridan county we are constantly receiving flattering prospects for crops. The winter wheat being the only unfortunate cereal, it being about half winter-killed. However, that part of the crop which lived through is ready for the reaper and well filled. Rye is an assured big crop. Spring wheat, it is said, could not look better, it being a full stand and growing rapidly. Corn is waist high and over and well tilled. Sheridan county claims more acres of highly productive and tillable land than any other county in the state. The enterprising denizens there propose making an exhibition at the Western National Fair at Bismarck grove, this city, the coming fall that will convince the most blindly prejudiced of the truth of their claims. Sheridan county is welcome.

Labette County Notes.

Special Correspondence SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

Wheat in this county is nearly all cut; some of it is very good and some will scarcely pay for cutting.

Oats look fine. Corn is rather late. Part of it is very weedy and can't possibly make a full crop.

Enclosed find money order for \$1.25. Hastily, W. B. JONES. LABETTE CITY, Kans., June 18, 1881.

Ravages of the Chinch Bugs.

John T. Veatch was up from Baxter yesterday, looking pretty blue. He says the chinch bugs are cleaning them up down there. Some farmers will not cut a straw and many will not have one-fourth of a crop of wheat. He says they are going for the corn too, and will destroy the late planting.

Editors Please Take Notice—Information Wanted. From the National Headlight.

Whereas, Robert McKee, deceased, late of Frankfort, Marshall county, Kansas, having left considerable property to be divided among his heirs, and as one of said heirs is John C. McKee, who when last heard from was at Eiko, Nevada. Any information leading to his whereabouts, or, if dead, to the particulars thereof will be liberally rewarded. Editors throughout the United States are requested to copy and confer a favor upon the said J. C. McKee and the administrators of the estate. Address, L. V. McCee, Frankfort, Kansas.

A Growing Young Town—Rapid Work on the Ft. Scott & Wichita Railroad. From the Fort Scott Monitor.

The county surveyor has just completed the survey of an addition to the town of Uniontown, on the land of Robert Wells, which lies south of the railroad. The indications of a period of prosperity for the people of Uniontown are budding forth in many other respects also. Messrs. Peck & Goodlander, of this city, already have part of a stock of lumber there for the purpose of opening up a lumber yard, and we understand that several parties are contemplating improvements which will put the town in holiday attire.

The contractors on the Fort Scott and Wichita railroad are laying iron from both ends of the road. If the weather remains favorable, some of the fastest work in track laying on record may be expected.

The Manhattan Industrialist says that a recent visit to the farm of Hon. Welcome Wells, located three miles east of Manhattan, revealed the fact that his famous forty-acre orchard is loaded with fruit. The apple and pear trees, in particular, fairly bend under the weight of young fruit.

A Bold Robbery.

The National Headlight gives an account of a bold robbery committed in Frankfort, Marshall county last Tuesday night, at W. L. Souders's store. The store was entered through the back way, and the safe was emptied of its entire contents. Mr. Souders's cash book shows that over \$2,000 of his own money and \$700 or \$800 deposit was in the safe the night before. The safe was entered by drilling a small hole in the casement to a cavity made for the free play of the bolt. This cavity was filled with powder and the door blown off. No trace of the robbers has yet been found, though every effort is being put forth.

Had on Spring Wheat—A Mutilated Tramp. From the Troy Chief.

Spring wheat is having a tough time of it. First, the late sowing; then came the pests called Hessian flies, which have "used it up," insomuch that occasionally, a farmer who re-sowed his fall wheat with spring varieties, is plowing that up, and planting to corn.

A tramp, giving his name as Henry Kemp, had both legs cut off, one arm broken, and other injuries inflicted, at Elwood, last week, by being run over by a car. He had stolen a ride from Seneca, lying on the track of the ca-boose. He thinks he must have fallen asleep, and been thrown off, under the wheels.

Trigo County Notes.

From the Wa Keeney World.

A few chinch bugs have put in an appearance.

Many fields of wheat will be harvested in this county this week.

Ellys county has a new post office by the name of Viola. Harriet A. Vandebury is postmaster.

The potato bugs have not made a success of their mission this season, up to this date; a few came deposited their eggs and were soon destroyed by ruthless hands; the potato tops were saved from their depredations, and now the ground cracks from the pressure of the growing roots, and the farmer rejoices.

For the Chinch.

From the Garnett Plaindealer.

Mr. Mendell, who moved from Illinois to the Lone Elm neighborhood, a year or two since, and who has had a large experience in wheat raising, is our authority for the following recipe for keeping the chinch bugs from moving from wheat into corn fields: Smooth a strip of the plowed ground about a foot in width, along the side of the corn field which you wish to protect; string a line of common salt, an inch in width, upon this smoothed strip; then sprinkle a little kerosene oil upon the line of salt, and repeat the sprinkling of oil in the course of a few days, or as soon as the oil evaporates and leaves the salt dry. This will arrest the march of the army of chinch bugs, which, just at this time of the year, are emigrating from the harvested wheat fields to the still growing corn. They are not yet old enough to fly, and they will not cross the line of salt and oil, so their course is turned to other parts—to the prairies, perhaps.

Horses Stolen.

From the Dickinson County Chronicle.

Sunday a man in the employ of W. H. Sutphen, of Sutphen's mill, borrowed his team of very fine horses, which with the wagon and harness were valued at \$400. The man had been working for Mr. Sutphen for about two months, and had been entrusted with the team a number of times. Sunday he informed Mr. S. that his sister was very sick at Solomon City, and asked permission to use the team that day, promising to return at night. He was given the team but did not return. Monday and Tuesday passed, and yet nothing was heard of man or team. Fearing that something was wrong, on Wednesday Mr. Sutphen came to Abilene, advertised the team as stolen and went in search of it. He found it at Solomon, where it had been sold for \$200. At this writing the whereabouts of the hired man is still unknown. He is described as about 22 or 23 years of age, about 5 1/2 feet in height, thick set, sallow complexion, brown moustache, and wore a black suit of clothes, brown wool hat, and a pair of oil-tanned, waterproof boots.

Johnson County Items.

Shawnee Correspondence Mirror and News-Letter.

Thos. Archer and Earnshaw had quite an exciting hunt for three valuable horses, supposed to have been stolen from them Monday night, but found them on Indian creek, where they are supposed to have been left through fear of detection.

Mr. Geo. Milburn bought one thousand acres of land in Bourbon county last week, near Fort Scott.

Our accommodating postmaster has everything in readiness for the change from Glenwood to Merriam on July 1st.

W. S. Chick is building quite an extensive dairy building at the old Mission springs on his farm.

DeSoto Correspondence Mirror and News-Letter. Showers plentiful.

Harvesting will commence this week.

Law suits have become no uncommon thing in De Soto.

Mr. Lee Smith closes his school this week, as also does our school taught by J. D. Allison.

De Soto can now boast of more doctors than any other town of its size in the country, there being six here at present.

Struck by Lightning.

From the Eureka Herald.

During a thunder storm last Sunday afternoon about 5 o'clock, a young man by the name of E. M. Ellis, 19 or 20 years of age, was killed by lightning on Mr. Bailey's farm on Bachelor Creek about five miles from Eureka. He and his brother were standing together near the hog pen at the time. His brother was knocked down by the shock also, but not seriously injured. We are informed that this is the third person killed by lightning in that region since the organization of this county. There may be some influence over the electric currents caused by the nature of the soil in that vicinity.

An Unfortunate Delizines.

The Marshall County News tells of a sad case of drowning which occurred near Frankfort one day last week: "Miss Harp, a young lady of about eighteen years, and other young ladies, had been out gathering strawberries and on their return home they attempted to cross Little Timber creek near the railroad bridge, near Frankfort, when near the center of the bridge Miss Harp became dizzy and fell through the cross ties of the bridge. As Miss Harp fell she held on to the hand of her companion, pulling her down across the ties, and in this position they remained for several seconds, Miss Harp nearly tearing her friend's arm from her body in her vain endeavors to regain the bridge, but all efforts failed, and her strength only held out for a few moments; when she relaxed her grasp and dropped into the water below, her companions immediately ran for assistance which arrived too late to help the unfortunate young lady, who had sunk for the last time in the water's cold embrace. The body was found a short time after the sad occurrence and was taken to the home of her parents. Her parents were almost distracted at the sad news of the untimely death of their daughter. They have the heartfelt sympathy of the whole community in their sad bereavement."

The BEST of ALL CHARTER OAK MANUFACTURING CO. 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.

TUTT'S PILLS INDORSED BY PHYSICIANS, CLERGYMEN, AND THE AFFLICTED EVERYWHERE. THE GREATEST MEDICAL TRIUMPH OF THE AGE. SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER. Loss of appetite, Nausea, bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, fullness after eating, with a diminution to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering of the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, MIGRAINES ARE UNHEEDED, IF THESE WARNINGS WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED. TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on a Healthy Colored Urine. They loosen the Bowels, and thus the system is unobscured, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25 cents. 25 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE. GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a Glossy Black by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of full price. Office, 35 Murray St., New York. (See TUTT'S MANUAL of Valuable Information and Useful Receipts will be mailed FREE on application.)

BACK ACHE QUICKLY CURED BY CARTER'S Smart Weed -AND- Belladonna Back Ache Plasters! These plasters contain Smart Weed and Belladonna—both wonderful pain relievers—in addition to the usual gums, balsams, etc., used in other porous plasters, and are consequently superior to all others for Weak or Lame Back, Back Ache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Soreness of the Chest or Lungs, Asthma, Pleurisy, Kidney Troubles, Crick in the Back, Stiffness of the Joints, and for all Pains and Aches, and whomever a Plaster can be used. If you have any need for a Porous Strengthening Plaster, we know this one will please you. It is sure to give relief, and pain can not exist where it is applied. Ask your druggist for Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Back Ache Plasters. Price, 25 cents. CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York. FOR SALE BY BARBER BROS.

PILES full description with scientific mode of cure. Free, Harrow Illustration. HARRIS REMEDY CO. Man'g Chemists, 514 & 516 Market St., St. Louis, Mo. NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO. Battle Creek, Michigan, MANUFACTURERS OF THE ONLY GENUINE VIBRATOR THRESHERS, Traction and Plain Engines and Horse-Powers. Most Complete Thresher Factory Established in the World. 1848. 32 YEARS of continuous and successful business. No change of name, management, or location, to "back up" the broad warranty given on all our goods.

STEAM-POWER SEPARATORS and Complete Steam Drifts of matchless quality. Finest Traction Engines and Plain Engines ever seen in the American market. A multitude of special features and improvements for 1881, together with superior qualities in construction and materials not dreamed of by other makers. Four sizes of Separators, from 6 to 12 horse capacity, for steam or horse power. 7,500,000 Feet of Selected Lumber (from three to six years' growth) constantly on hand, which is built into the incomparable wood-work of our machinery. TRACTION ENGINES Strongest, most durable and best made. 8, 10, 13 Horse Power. Farmers and Threshermen are invited to investigate this matchless Threshing Machinery. Circulars sent free. Address NICHOLS & SHEPARD & CO. Battle Creek, Michigan. JUSTUS HOWELL, Agent, Lawrence, Kansas.

GARD 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.

MICA PATENTED 1874. AXLE GREASE Composed largely of powder of mica, and is the BEST and CHEAPEST lubricator in the world. It does not gum, but forms a highly polished surface over the axle, reducing friction and lightening the draft. It is the cheapest because it costs no more than inferior brands, and one box will do the work of two of any other Axle Grease made. It answers equally as well for Harvesters, Carriages, Buggies, etc., as for Wagons. It is GUARANTEED to contain no Petroleum, for sale by all first-class dealers. 25 Cents per Box. MICA MANUFACTURING CO., 31 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

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USE OF GEORGE LEIS'S CELEBRATED CONDITION POWDER FOR HORSES & CATTLE HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country. Composed principally of Herbs and roots. The best and safest Horse and Cattle Medicine known. The superiority of this Powder over every other preparation of the kind is known to all those who have seen its astonishing effects. Every Farmer & Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of his blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict animals, such as Founder, Distemper, Strains, Poll-Evils, Hile-found, Lizard Strains, Scratches, Mange, Kellow Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion of the Stomach, Swelled Legs, Fatigue from Hard Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Complaint), proving fatal to so many valuable Horses. The blood is the fountain of life itself, and if you wish to restore health, you must first purify the blood; and to insure health, must keep it pure. In doing this you infuse into the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spirit, also promoting digestion, &c. The farmer can see the marvelous effect of LEIS'S CONDITION POWDER, by the loosening of the skin and smoothness of the hair. Certificates from leading veterinary surgeons, stage companies, livery men and stock raisers, prove that LEIS'S POWDER stands pre-eminently at the head of the list of Horse and Cattle Medicines.

LEIS'S POWDER being both Tonic and Laxative, purifies the blood, removes bad humors, and will be found most excellent in promoting the condition of the Sheep. Sheep require only one-eighth the dose given to cattle. In all new countries we hear of fatal diseases among Fowls, styled Chicken Cholera, Gapes, Blind Vess, Glaucoma, Megrims or Giddiness, &c. LEIS'S POWDER will eradicate these diseases. In severe attacks, mix a small quantity with corn meal, moistened, and feed twice a day. When these diseases prevail, use a little in their feed once or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all diseases. In severe attacks oftentimes they do not eat; it will then be necessary to administer the Powder by means of a quill, blowing the Powder down their throat, or mixing Powder with dough to form Pills.

Cows require an abundance of nutritious food, not to make them fat, but to keep up a regular secretion of milk. Farmers and dairymen attest the fact that by the judicious use of Leis's Condition Powder it is a flow of milk is greatly increased, and quality vastly improved. All gross humors and impurities of the blood are at once removed. For Sore teats, apply Leis's Condition Powder. It will heal in one or two applications. Your Cattle also require an alterative and stimulant. Using this Powder will expel all grub worms, with which young stock are infested in the spring of the year; promotes fattening, prevents scouring, &c. Leis's Powder is an excellent remedy for Hog Cholera. The farmer will rejoice to know that a prompt and efficient remedy for the various diseases to which these animals are subject, is found in Leis's Condition Powder. For Distemper, Inflammation of the Brain, Cough, Fevers, Sore Lungs, Measles, Sore Ears, Mange, Hog Cholera, Sore Teats, Kidney Worms, &c., a fifty-cent paper added to a tub of swill and given freely, is a certain preventive. It promotes digestion, purifies the blood, and is therefore the Best Article for fattening Hogs.

N.B.—BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—To protect myself and the public from being imposed upon by worthless imitations, observe the signature of the proprietor upon each package, without which none are genuine. Geo. Leis.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price, 25 and 50 cents per package. WHOLESALE AGENTS. FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago, Ill. BROWN, WEBBER & GRAHAM, St. Louis, Mo. MEYER, BRO. & CO., St. Louis, Mo. COLLINS BROS., St. L.

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

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1881.

The scheme of establishing a German university in one of our western states is taking practical shape at Berlin, Germany.

An explosion on board an English man-of-war at Galletta, Tunis, resulted in the death of several officers and injury to a number of sailors.

The foreign freight agent of the National Dispatch Fast Freight Line has absconded from the offices at Chicago with his accounts \$10,000 short.

GEN. LONGSTREET, who is to take charge of the United States marshal's office in Georgia, the 1st of July, says he thinks the prospects for the Republican party in that state are in no wise brilliant.

A CYCLONE in Northern Ohio, the night of the 17th inst., destroyed a great number of trees, considerable railroad property and several barns. A good deal of injury was also done to horses and cattle.

The famous old Osage Valley House, at Osawatomie, at which Horace Greeley and other prominent men made speeches in 1859, when the hotel was only partially completed, was burned last Saturday night.

THERE were a number of quite destructive fires about the 18th inst. One at Cincinnati, with a loss of \$200,000; one at Pittsburg, loss \$150,000; one at Norfolk, Va., loss \$40,000, and one at Montgomery, with a loss of \$30,000.

A KANSAS girl, Mary E. Jackson, a school teacher of Stanton, Miami county, has written a book entitled "The Spy of Osawatomie." It is said to be a work of merit and interest, and will be issued from a St. Louis publishing house soon.

DURING eleven months of the fiscal year there arrived in the United States 564,294 immigrants. Of this latter number there were from Germany 175,306, Dominion of Canada 110,611, England and Wales 57,871, Ireland 61,796, Scotland 1,628, China 7,443, all other countries 138,649.

From the national agricultural report it appears that the cultivation of oats has made material progress since the "rust proof" varieties have been introduced, and the practice of fall sowing for winter pasture. The increase in cultivation has been principally in the more southern latitudes.

A LOG across the track of the Schuylkill and Lehigh railroad, evidently placed there maliciously, was the cause of a serious accident to a passenger train June 16th. The engine was thrown from the track and completely wrecked, the fireman being killed and the engineer and several passengers slightly injured.

A WOMAN in Jackson county, Ky., recently accomplished the remarkable feat of giving birth to seven children in one day, most of them girls, in healthy condition, altogether weighing thirty pounds. They are all said to resemble each other so closely that it is difficult to detect one from another. Physicians are nonplussed.

ARE WE INTERESTED.

We are greatly encouraged by the support and co-operation we have received since taking control of THE SPIRIT, but we are not nearly satisfied in that regard yet. We wish to make our paper of the very first order, and one which will bring the farmers into closer communication with each other. The same with the members of different households. Give us good practical questions of the day. We do not wish to indulge in airy theories and reckless speculations. What we do want is that our patrons should give us the benefit of their experience and experiments. The mode of farming in Kansas differs materially from that practiced in other states, and if farmers will but once bring themselves to the point of expressing their ideas on these things and giving us the advantage, THE SPIRIT will not only become vastly improved, but lead the agricultural press of the West. For the further convenience of our readers we are willing to devote a column to "Answers to Correspondents," where any question of general interest which may be sent us will receive an answer if it be in our power. We of course would not do this because we considered ourselves as better fitted to answer these questions than many others, but simply because it is our business to look these things up, and we will do it provided we receive the co-operation of our patrons. Why can't we have an awakening in Kansas? There are hundreds of questions which the farmers ought to settle, and if they remain inactive in a semi-conscious state, other parties will solve them in a way not at all agreeable to those who now have such a sleepy interest in them. THE SPIRIT is ever ready and willing to be the standard bearer of the people, and only waits for strong, earnest support. Let us hear from those who believe in the rights of the farming community; perhaps we may then better judge of the interest felt. Our call to the members of "The Household" was so promptly and efficiently answered that we feel confident of equal success in the other departments. Meanwhile we await developments.

CONCERNING WHEAT.

The agricultural department at Washington makes a very unfavorable report in regard to the national wheat crop. The following is the report on spring wheat: Area shows a large decline since last year. The area reported to this department is only 86 per cent. of that sown in 1880. The condition shown is fully equal to that of last year at the same time.
Then follows this statement in reference to the winter wheat: The condition of this crop is reported as only an average for the whole country of only 76 per cent. The principal complaints are from Michigan, Indiana and Illinois. Added to most unfavorable weather, there is great damage from chinch bugs and the Persian fly. California reports a very low condition caused by cold weather and drought.

From a few counties in Kansas quite discouraging reports come in, and in those particular counties the crop will be almost a failure. The chinch bugs are ravaging the whole state, and not only does the wheat suffer, but their depredations are extended to corn. In most districts, however, the latter has such a start that but little damage is apprehended in that direction. The reports circulated by certain papers that the wheat crop in Kansas is a complete failure, are fabrications calculated to injure the state in the eyes of outsiders. The sequel, when harvest is past, will show the falseness of these malicious statements. No one denies that great damage has been done, but a comfortable surplus is going to be left notwithstanding.

A DISPATCH of the 19th inst., from Marshall, Texas, gives an account of an affair in which two men, Isaac Varge and Robert Dill, who had an altercation which led to blows and at length to a shooting affray, in which Varge was killed by Dill. The latter fled to the canebrakes in Louisiana, where he was pursued by the sheriff's posse. They at last overtook him in the brake and called upon him to surrender. This he refused to do. The posse then opened fire on the desperado. Twenty shots were fired, resulting in the instant death of Dill, whose body was literally riddled with rifle balls.

Dr. Talmage on Monopoly.

From the New York Herald.
After the congregation in the Brooklyn tabernacle had sung, "My Country, 'tis of Thee," Dr. Talmage announced his text from Isaiah ix. 41, "Thy land shall be married." He said: I propose to name some of the suitors who are claiming the hand of this republic. In the first place there is a greedy, all-grasping monster who comes in as a suitor seeking the hand of this republic, and that monster is monopoly. His sceptre is made of the iron of the rail track and the iron of telegraphy. He does everything for his own advantage and for the robbery of the people. Things have gone on from bad to worse until in the three Legislatures of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania for the most part monopoly decides everything. If monopoly favors a law it is passed; if monopoly opposes a law it is rejected. Monopoly stands in the railroad depot putting into his pockets one year \$200,000,000 in excess of all reasonable charges for service. Monopoly holds in its one hand the steam power of locomotion, and in the other the electricity of swift communication. Monopoly has the Republican party in one pocket and the Democratic party in the other pocket. Monopoly decides nominations and elections—city elections, state elections, national elections. With bribes it takes the votes of Legislators, giving them free passes, giving appointments to needy relatives of lucrative positions, employing them as attorneys if they are lawyers, carrying their goods a large per centage less if they are merchants, and if it finds a case very stubborn as well as very important, puts down before him the hard cash of bribery.

But monopoly is not so easily caught now and captured and arrested as when, during the term of Mr. Buchanan, the legislative committees in one of our states explored and exposed the manner in which a certain railway company had obtained a donation of public land. It was found out that thirteen of the senators of that state received \$175,000 among them, sixty members of the Legislature of that state received between \$5,000 and \$10,000 each, the governor of that state received \$50,000, his clerk received \$5,000, the lieutenant-governor received \$10,000, all the clerks of the Legislature received \$5,000 each, while \$50,000 were divided among the lobby agents. That thing on a larger or smaller scale is all the time going on in some of the states of the union, but it is not so blundering as it used to be, and therefore not so easily exposed or arrested. I tell you that the overshadowing curse of the United States to-day is monopoly. It puts its hand on your bushel of wheat, upon every sack of salt, upon every ton of coal, and every man, woman and child in the United States feels the touch of that moneyed despotism. I rejoice that in twenty-four states of the union already anti-monopoly leagues have been established. God speed them in the work of liberation! I wish that this question might be the question of the next presidential election, for between this and that time we can compel the political parties to recognize it in their platforms. I have nothing to say against capitalists. A man has a right to make all the money he can honestly. I have nothing to say against corporations as such. Without them no great enterprise would be possible; but what I do say is that the same principles are to be applied to capitalists and corporations that are applied to the poorest man and the plainest laborer. What is wrong for me is wrong for the Vanderbilts and the Goulds and the elevated railway companies of New York and Brooklyn. Monopoly in England has ground hundreds of thousands of her best people into semi-starvation, and in Ireland has driven multitudinous tenants almost to madness, and in the United States proposes to take the wealth of fifty or sixty millions of people and put it in a few silken wallets. Monopoly, brazen-faced, iron-fingered, vulture-hearted monopoly, proposes his hand, offers his hand to this republic. Let the millions of the people—north, south, east and west—forbid the bans of that marriage, forbid them at the ballot box, forbid them by great organizations, forbid them by the overwhelming sentiment of an outraged nation, forbid them by the protest of the church of God, forbid them by prayer to high Heaven, that Herod shall not have this Abigail.

STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE
KANS. STATE HORT. SOCIETY.
The eleventh semi-annual meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society has been called at Winfield, Cowley county, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, June 28, 29 and 30, 1881, in response to an earnest invitation of the Cowley County Horticultural Society. The Missouri Pacific (formerly the Missouri, Kansas and Texas), Union Pacific (Kansas Division), and Kansas Central railways have granted the following rates in fare, viz.: All persons attending the meeting, having paid full fare going, will be returned at one-fourth the regular fare by presenting a certificate of the secretary of the society that they have been in attendance at the meeting. Said certificate will not be honored by any of the conductors, but must be presented at the ticket office of the railway companies, and a ticket obtained before going on the train. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, and K. C., L. & S. railroad companies will return at one cent per mile all persons holding said certificate, which also must be presented to the ticket agent, as above stated, before taking the train. Certificates of attendance will be furnished, on application, by the secretary of the society, during the meeting at Winfield. Pleasant accommodations have been freely proffered to all in attendance from abroad, by the citizens of Winfield during the meeting.

E. GALE, President.
G. C. BRACKETT, Secretary.

DISPATCHES dated June 21st, from Topeka, give the decision of the supreme court, on the druggists' test cases, involving a portion of the prohibitory law. The court held that the grant of power to the probate judge to issue permits was valid; that the act was not unconstitutional, although it restricted to one class, namely, the druggist, the right to receive a permit and to sell intoxicating liquor; it also held that the law did not apply to cologne, bay rum, essence of lemon, tincture of gentian, or other articles of established name and character found in the United States dispensatory or other like standard authority, and customarily used for medicinal, toilet and culinary purposes; and further, as to cordials, bitters, and other compounds of the ordinary intoxicating liquors, that whether they were within or without the statute was a question of fact, to be settled in each particular case by a jury, the test being that if the intoxicating liquor remained as a destructive force in the compound it was within the statute, although the other ingredients might be of a medicinal nature.

A REPORT has been circulated at Washington that Secretary Windom refuses to give out the treasury report because it reflected upon ex-Secretary Sherman, but Mr. Windom emphatically denies that there is any reference whatever in the report to Sherman, directly or indirectly. He says the report bears more heavily on Pitney than anyone else, and it appears that the latter gentleman, in attempting to shift the matter from his own shoulders, connects the affair with Mr. Sherman. However, when brought to the point he was much disinclined to reiterate his statements, on the ground that it might criminate himself. The facts when brought to light will probably show a closer connection between Pitney and the recently discovered irregularities in the treasury department than most people have imagined, if the investigation is an honest one, and we have seen no indication yet pointing in any other direction.

THE affairs at Albany are not greatly changed from last week. It was thought for a time that Depew would lose votes on account of the bribery investigation, but instead he seems to be gaining slightly, as he is not connected in the minds of the majority with the alleged bribery. The vote stood yesterday as follows: For Conkling's successor—Jacobs 50, Conkling 32, Wheeler 35, Cornell 1, Lapham 25, Bradley 1, Crowley 3, Folger 2, Tremaine 1. No choice. For Platt's successor—Kernan 51, Platt 27, Depew 50, Cornell 9, Crowley 5, Lapham 1, Wheeler 4, Tremaine 1, Bliss 1, Folger 1. No choice. Adjourned.

THE Gordon House at Topeka has been bought by Dr. Burtis, for the sum of fifty-two thousand dollars.

THE Ogden hotel at Council Bluffs, was the scene of an affray June 21st, in which Harry McGee, head waiter at the Pacific hotel, shot and instantly killed George Washington, a waiter at the Ogden hotel. Both were colored. McGee followed Washington into the hotel after having a scuffle with him outside, and drawing a revolver deliberately fired, the ball taking effect in the heart. McGee was arrested as he was leaving the house, and is now in jail. The trouble originated over a colored woman, with whom both were in love.

THE inquisition has been revived in Sharpe county, Arkansas. After the robbery of an old man of some \$300 or \$400 a band of armed men, says the dispatch, went about the 19th inst. to the houses of James Tibbetts, Abner Stanley and James and Jonathan Callahan, took them to an adjacent glen and tortured them most horribly, with a view to making them confess the robbery. The Callahans have since been arrested, but it is said Tibbetts and Stanley were tortured to death, as they cannot be found.

An associated press dispatch from St. Louis dated June 18, says: Eastern freight rates have been utterly demoralized here, grain having been taken to-day as low as fifteen cents per hundred and flour at thirty-two cents per barrel to New York. A meeting of several line agents of the Wabash road was held here to-day, at which the subject was discussed, but it is not known at this writing what, if any, result was reached.

It is thought probable that the treasury department will make no recommendation to the next Congress looking to refunding legislation, the opinion being held among prominent officials that the present method of converting high rate bonds into bonds bearing a lower rate of interest, is far safer and more advantageous to business interests than the agitation consequent upon the consideration of the question by Congress.

THE master mechanics of American railroads have been in session at Providence, R. I., discussing the economies of railroad management. The progress which mechanics have made in the last few years in the construction and working of railway machinery, is remarkable, and the co-operation of those interested has been the leading factor in the advancement. Co-operation works wonders.

A QUEER case is reported from Battle Creek, Michigan, of a woman who last October had a tooth extracted being prostrated by the operation and ever since has been unable to talk or to take nourishment of any kind. She now weighs but eighty pounds, having lost one hundred since the time of the operation. Medical men are greatly interested in the case.

HON. A. B. LEMMON, formerly state superintendent of schools, has bought a controlling interest in the Newton Republican and appears in the last number with a column-long "bow." Mr. Lemmon is well known over the state for ability and doubtless will achieve much success in his present venture. The business, we believe, is not now to him.

A DESPERADO named All Higgins, and Phil Foote, an ex-marshal of Kokomo, Col., got drunk the 18th inst. and began firing their revolvers promiscuously, and when ordered to stop by a policeman shot and dangerously wounded him. They were afterward arrested and taken to Leadville to avoid lynching.

Haunted Me.
Debt, poverty and suffering haunted me for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring, which did no good. I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I procured Hop Bitters and commenced their use, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have been sick a day since; and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost.—A Workman.

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 SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY MOODY & DAVIS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1881.

City and Vicinity.

"Carry the news to Mary!" Health and happiness are found in every box of "Sellers' Liver Pills."

The water in the river continues to go down, and work on the injured portion of the dam is being steadily pushed forward.

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is the most reliable article in use for restoring gray hair to its original color and promoting its growth.

BISMARCK grove has been visited by quite a number of picnics the past week. There are few grounds in the West more attractive than this place of resort.

PAIN from indigestion, dyspepsia and too hearty eating is relieved at once by taking one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

THE professors who have been over the state making examinations for admission to the state university, are back and report the number of applicants to be considerable.

How can a single dose of Ayer's Pills cure headache? By removing obstructions from the system, relieving the stomach, and giving healthy action to the digestive apparatus.

ONE of the finest fields of wheat in Grant township belongs to Mr. Joe Bleakley. There is about sixty-five acres of it, and is protected from the northern storms by its slope to the south.

THERE is no one article in the line of medicines that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters.

THERE were a few on the streets of this city during the week who had evidently made a flank movement on the prohibitory law, and were unreasonably jubilant over their success. Their notions were highly uncertain.

THE more costly the shoe worn by children, the more important it is that they should be protected from wear at the toe by the A. S. T. Co. Black Tip, as they double the wearing value of the shoe, and give them a neat appearance.

MR. A. C. MYTON, late of Grant township, this county, has removed to Marion county, where he has a large tract of land, and takes with him over eight hundred head of sheep. He will devote himself to sheep and wool growing.

THE commencement exercises at Baker University, Baldwin City, the past week are reported as very interesting, and the attendance large. This institution has been doing good work for education in Kansas, and we wish it abundant success in the future.

C. T. K. PRENTICE, the new marshal, is entering heartily into the work of cleansing the city, and we devoutly hope he will not cease his labors till the work has been thoroughly done. At this season of the year malaria is easily started, and its effects are only too well known.

ONE of the university boys just as he was about starting home, had the misfortune to have his valise stolen. It contained a new suit of clothes and other things, in all amounting to about fifty dollars. It was quite a serious loss, and should the thief fall into the hands of that irate student, he would pay dearly for the deed.

WE are unable to say about other localities, but at Lawrence the world concluded not to come to an end last Sunday. A great many perhaps had taken particular pains to be ready, and it is really too bad their expectations were not fulfilled. They will, in all probability, never have a similar opportunity to be prepared. Surely the disappointment must have been sore.

SOMETHING that will quiet the nerves, give strength to the body, induce refreshing sleep, improve the quality of the blood, and purify and brighten the complexion, is what many persons would be very glad to obtain. Carter's Iron Pills are made for exactly this class of troubles, and are remarkably successful in accomplishing the ends desired, as named above. They are useful for both men and women. Sold by druggists. See advertisement. Price, 50 cents a box.

THE colored men of this city are making numerous complaints of the discrimination on account of color practiced on the part of the business men. They assert that not only are they unable to be served with ice cream otherwise than standing, but that even colored barbers refuse to shave them, asserting that they would lose trade if they should consent. We do not know to what extent this is carried, but certainly to go to such an extreme as they claim, is carrying it to the extent of silliness. We like to see common justice among men.

CAPTAIN DAVIS, the owner of the large fine sheep farm near Reno, Leavenworth county, has completed sinking the second of two shafts, for coal on his farm, which he proposes to work together in the mining of an eighteen inch vein of a most excellent soft coal. A large windmill pumps all the water from the shafts which are about twenty-five feet deep. It is probable the U. P. railroad will run a switch to the mines, in which event the price of coal will be reduced at least four cents per bushel in this section. Mr. Davis' energy is commendable in whatever he undertakes.

"The Cyclopaedia War."

The cyclopaedia war and the literary revolution are working wonderful and happy results for the readers of books, and searchers after knowledge. The great "Library of Universal Knowledge," is announced to be completed, ready for delivery to purchasers the early part of July. It is probably the largest and most important literary work this country and the century have seen. It is based upon Chambers' Encyclopedia, the last London edition of which is reprinted entire as a portion of its contents, a large corps of American editors and writers adding thereto, a vast amount of information upon about 15,000 subjects in every department of human knowledge. Chambers' Encyclopedia, whose distinguished merit is universally known, is the laborious product of the ripest British and European scholarship, but being a work of foreign production it has been naturally deficient in its adaptation to the wants of American readers. In this new form it is most thoroughly Americanized, and becomes at once the largest and most complete encyclopedia in the field, at a mere fraction of the cost of any similar works which have preceded it, containing about 10 per cent. more matter than Appleton's Encyclopedia, at less than one-fifth its cost, and 20 per cent. more than Johnson's Cyclopaedia at a little more than one-fourth its cost.

The superlative value and importance of this great encyclopedia, however, lies especially in the fact that it is brought within the reach of every one who aspires after knowledge and culture. It is really a library of universal knowledge. It brings a liberal education easily within the reach of every plow-boy. Every farmer and every mechanic owes it to himself and to his children that such a cyclopaedia shall henceforward form a part of the outfit of his home. To the intelligent man in every walk of life a cyclopaedia is indispensable. It is issued in various styles, in 15 large beautiful octavo volumes, varying in price from \$15 for the edition in cloth, to \$25 for the edition in full library sheep binding. Liberal discounts even from these extraordinary prices are allowed to clubs, and the publishers, besides, propose during the next two months to distribute \$10,000 cash in special rewards to persons who forward clubs of five, ten, or more subscribers. The American Book Exchange, 764 Broadway, New York, are the publishers, who will send sample pages and full particulars free on request.

Something New—Read About It.

We call the attention of our readers to the large ad. of the Kansas State Agricultural and Stock Association, in another column. The exhibition which they propose to give shows every evidence of being first class in every respect.

A talented theatrical troupe has been engaged from our state university to properly produce these plays, and the public can rest assured that nothing will be left undone in order to render them perfectly true to life.

The grand stand and track will be brilliantly illuminated with calcium and electric lights, so that the audience can all read their programmes and witness everything done on the entire track.

A number of races will take place each night. The co-operation of all progressive people is cordially invited to aid in thus introducing a style of fair ground amusements that will at once entertain and instruct, without either the dram shop or the pool box. We also invite as many as can to bring to our meeting anything new or wonderful in stock, machinery, fine arts, as one-half of each day will be devoted to the useful; the balance to amusements, and when there are more than two competitors everything shall be exhibited, and premiums awarded by a vote, discarding entirely the awarding committee plan. All stock will be shown in front of the grand stand. All railroads centering at Lawrence will run excursion trains at excursion rates. All stock for sale will be auctioned free of charge, and no entry fee charge.

Races will be announced in due time. Pamphlets and premium list can be had by addressing the association at Lawrence.

Saturday and Monday nights, July 2d and July 4th.

ADDITIONAL ATTRACTIONS.

The following are purses offered for races: Trotting—Purse No. 1, \$50, for three-year-olds and under, half-mile heats, best three in five, \$30, \$15, \$5. Purse No. 2, \$50, for road horses owned in Douglas county that have no record better than three minutes to road wagon, mile heats, best three in five, \$30, \$15, \$5. Purse No. 3, \$40, novelty running, one \$10 to first, \$10 to second, \$10 to third, \$10 to fourth.

Conditions—Entrance, 10 per cent. of purse. Entries to close July 2d at 11 p. m., and to be addressed to A. H. Danforth, Lawrence, Kansas. Three to enter and two to start.

F. G. WELCH, President.

KANWAKA expects to celebrate the Fourth in grand style at the grove of Mrs. Ingersoll. Gov. Charles Robinson and Judge J. S. Emery will orate. N. P. Deming is president of the day, which insures a grand good time to all who attend if it lies in his power to make it so.

The Place for Farm Machinery.

One of the most enterprising firms in this city is McCurdy, Sabin & Co., and the great number of sales they have made the past season from their large stock of agricultural implements, attest the truth of the statement. No one visits their store without expressing himself as highly pleased with their varied and large stock of farm machinery, and the universal courtesy with which he is treated. They have the best threshing machine on the market, and our readers may expect an announcement from them on that subject soon. Call on them and examine their stock; you will be amply repaid.

Free of Cost.

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

Notice.

Last December when I published my statement concerning F. M. Perkins, he, and those in combination with him, promised the public the matter should be investigated in court. It has been so investigated and they no doubt will be glad to have the facts given to the public in convenient form. I have had the case published in a neat volume of 180 pages now ready for delivery, free, to any one who may call for it in person, or through the mail.

J. B. WATKINS.

Prejudice Kills.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery under the care of several of the best (and some of the worst) physicians, who gave her disease various names, but no relief, and now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had poohed at for two years, before using it. We earnestly hope and pray that no one else will let their sick suffer as we did, on account of prejudice against so good a medicine as Hop Bitters."—The Parents.

Dr. V. W. May

Will about July first, remove his office to the elegant suite of three rooms, now occupied by Probate Judge Foote, over Good's grocery store, next to Bergman's clothing house.

The doctor will keep a fine stock of drugs and will hereafter furnish his patrons with all necessary medicines at the office.

SOME stranger who had imbibed too much "benzine," yesterday, entered a barber shop in this city and began to abuse one of the colored barbers, who not relishing the abuse, threw a bottle at the man and cut a gash in his head. The man then fled up the alley, but was caught and placed in the calaboose for drunkenness and disturbance of the peace.

MADSON, a restaurant keeper of this city, was arrested a few days ago charged with illegal selling of intoxicating liquor. His case was up before Judge Chadwick yesterday, and the result was a disagreement of the jury, standing seven to five in favor of the defendant.

Wanted!

Agents in every county in the state for a good paying business. Money can be made rapidly at the terms offered. None but persons having the best of reference need apply. For particulars address THE SPIRIT office, Lawrence, Kans.

CASPER ULRICH was up before Justice Neill, yesterday, charged with violation of the liquor law, but the whole afternoon was occupied in the examination of jurymen. The case was adjourned till to-day.

From Pole to Pole.

The praises of "Plantation Cough Syrup" are sung by thousands who have been relieved by it. Sample bottles 10 cents. For sale by Barber Bros.

Rheumatism.

Frosted feet, chilblains, burns, etc., cured by using the "Original Mamaluke Liniment." For sale by Barber Bros.

Millions of Dollars.

Can be saved to the farmers by using "Gamble Stock powder," the great Aabian stock medicine. For sale by Barber Bros.

Alive and Well.

And cured by "Dr. Baker's German Kidney Cure." 50 cents per package. For sale by Barber Bros.

Agents and Conveyancers

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

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS.

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

A. G. MENGER, BOOT AND SHOE MERCHANT,

Begs leave to call the attention of Farmers and Mechanics

TO THE

STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which can be found at his place of business,

NO. 82 MASSACHUSETTS STREET, LAWRENCE, KANSAS,

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

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS

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

STEINBERG'S CLOTHING HOUSE!

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

CLOTHING!

FOR

MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN,

ALSO

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

The stock has been Purchased at Headquarters for Low Prices

And Will be Sold with Small Advance on Cost, as Our Aim is,

still to increase our large clothing trade.

REMEMBER THIS!

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

STEINBERG'S CLOTHING HOUSE,

NO. 87 MASSACHUSETTS STREET,

LAWRENCE, - - - - KANSAS.

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

1776. JULY 4, 1881.

AT

BISMARCK GROVE,

Saturday, July 2, and Monday, July 4, 1881.

THE KANSAS AGRICULTURAL AND STOCK ASSOCIATION,

Whose Successful Meeting at Kansas City, July 4, 1879, will be Remembered Have the Honor to Announce a

GRAND NATIONAL STOCK FAIR

And Amusement Meeting

AT BISMARCK GROVE,

Lawrence, Kansas.

As Above, on Which Occasion will be Presented for the First Time in America, in Their Newly Revised Form, FARMER WELCH'S CELEBRATED HORSE DRAMAS, VIZ:

FIRST:

GREYNA GREEN, or a Runaway Love Match on a Fair Ground.

In Which Prof. A. H. Danforth, the Celebrated Horse Trainer (by Many Considered Superior to Rarey) Will Introduce one of his Wonderful Trained Horses in Feats Never Before Witnessed on a Race Track in our Country.

SECOND:

THE AMERICAN DICK TURPIN,

In Which Prof. Danforth will Introduce His Beautiful Black Running Stallion, General Grant, by Jumping Over a Number of Toll Gates, and at the Score Falling as if Shot Dead From the Pistol of the Pursuing Policeman.

THIRD:

Scenes From the Life of That Noted Roman Emperor, Domitian,

Introducing the Two Fastest Four-Horse Chariot Teams in America, Both Driven as did Domitian's Prisoners Within the Coliseum at Rome, in His Historic Chariot Races, When the Life of the Driver Depended on His or Her Winning the Race.

F. G. WELCH, Of Franklin County, President. PROF. A. H. DANFORTH, Manager of Horse Department.

F. G. CRABBS, Secretary. PROF. R. E. KINEY, Manager of Musical Department.

THE FAMILY SHOE STORE!

The Place to Buy Your Summer Shoes!

LARGE STOCK!

LARGE ASSORTMENT!

PRICES LOW!

R. D. MASON, Agent.

Everybody knows where the Family shoe store is.

Horticultural Department.

Progress in Fruit Culture.

President Ohmer gives an excellent idea of the progress made in the culture of fruit, in the following remarks made by him before the Montgomery, (Ohio) Horticultural Society:

"Consumers of fruit must not forget that it is to societies of this kind and to individual efforts that the quality of fruits of all kinds has been so much improved, and is still being improved. Not a year passes but you find in our market fruit superior to that heretofore produced. We now have peaches of superior quality from June to October, six months in the year; grapes in great variety, of superior quality, at very low prices. Not many years since we had but one or two kinds of strawberries; now we have them in great variety. I saw an exhibition of them last June at a meeting of the Portage County Horticultural Society that would have astonished any of you. Mr. Matthew Crawford, of Cuyahoga Falls, and Mr. Geo. W. Daen, of Kent, each had fifty-four varieties on exhibition, all well grown. If I had been told, when I first took an interest in the growing of fruit that the above was one of the possibilities, I would have pronounced the individual a lunatic. And such berries, too, some were so large that they were sliced like tomatoes. The Sharpless, Cumberland, Thriumph and Monarch of the West were the largest and handsomest on exhibition.

"Much progress has also been made in the raspberry. In red varieties we now have the Indiana, Cuthbert, Turner and Thwack; and in black the Gregg, all new, hardy, productive, large, handsome, and good; quite an improvement in every way on the old varieties. No progress had been made in the blackberry until the advent of the wonderfully large and productive New Rochelle, or Lawton. This berry, when first introduced, created quite an interest in blackberry culture. This was followed by the splendid Kittatiny, and a number of others, all of which proved somewhat tender, though the berries were large and of excellent quality. Not until the advent of the Snyder could we say that we had an iron-clad blackberry. This latter variety seems to resist everything known as injurious to all others. It will stand 30 degrees below zero and come out all right in the spring. It is an enormous bearer, of not large, though pretty good fruit, and, as far as I know or have heard, has never been affected by the yellow rust so destructive to other varieties.

"Of apples and pears we have less new varieties, but we ought to be contented, as we have such a variety of each, and so good, that it would seem to me impossible to improve them. There are shown annually at the September and December meetings of the State Horticultural Society quite a number of new varieties, mostly seedlings, for the members to pass judgment upon; if found superior and worthy of propagation, are named and recommended by the society. It is a new thing for us to find one embodying sufficient superior merits to justify us in even giving it a name, much less recommending it."

Peach Culture.

From the Prairie Farmer.

There is a valuable lesson in the article on Peach Culture, by Dr. David Stewart, of Port Penn, Delaware, recently published in this paper, that we wish to call especial attention to. It has been conclusively proven in this paper, during the past year, that the yellows of the peach tree, and the blight of the pear tree are not caused by low forms of parasitic life known as Bacteria preying upon the cellular structure or stored nutrition of the tree. We are careful to say are, and not caused by, for the reason that we do not consider these Bacteria the cause of the disease. For we still adhere to the theory that these parasitic forms of life do not attack healthy, normal, living tissue, but that there is always a weakened vitality before they can gain a footing. This weakness, then, is the cause of the disease—the Bacteria and other parasitic life found preying in living tissue, the result of that weakened vitality or life force. We also fully believe that all individual life has within its organism natural protective elements, in a greater or less degree,

that guard its structure and elements, either of growth or nutrition, against parasitic attacks. When these safeguards are weakened in any way, disease, as we call it, is liable to gain a foothold, and if these defenses are sustained in a normal condition, or strengthened, and the other elements going to make up an individual life are not seriously weakened or disorganized, these fatal diseases as we call them—but rightly parasitic life—can neither gain a foothold nor spread with virulence if they do. Dr. Stewart's mode of treating the peach tree, taken collectively, is directly in the line of prevention. It fully remedies all the weakening influences or tendencies of the old way of cultivating and managing the peach orchard, and directly strengthens the vital and protective forces. For instance, the peach borer has a very weakening effect both on the nutrition and vital force of the tree; it is rendered harmless by the peculiar method of laying bare the crown and large roots of the tree in the fall, causing the bark to become so hardened that the young borer cannot penetrate through it. The plan of applying strong stimulating manures, potash and salt, at one point only, seems to be correct, for we have long thought that this was the true way to manure trees, for if the manure is applied at one point only, and there plentifully, the theory seems good that in such cases the tree can accept of, from this one point, all the extra nutrition it may require, and not be liable to a surfeit. At least the fertilizing matter will not, when applied in this way, derange or change the entire mechanical condition of the soil, as it will when applied broadcast. For we know that we can bury the carcass of a dead horse near a grape vine, and its roots will reach for it and take what it needs and no more, while it might prove very disastrous if the same horse was reduced to fine atoms and dug in among all the roots of the vine. We do not wish to draw these theories too fine, but they are most certainly worthy of serious thought.

Potash, potash salts, the potash derived from ammonia, common salt, and soda salts, and the salts and sulphates of iron and manganese, appear to be the tonics and stimulents best adapted to strengthen the vital forces of the peach and pear, giving them the strength to ward off these deadly parasites. But parasite is not a good name for Bacteria, for parasites generally prey on living organisms, and do not destroy the life, while Bacteria destroy life in all parts that they occupy.

We had an idea that thorough investigation might find a medication of some kind that the tree would absorb in its tissues, that would be a specific poison to Bacteria, and not to the tissues of the tree. But further investigation leaves us little hope that this is possible, for Bacteria are found to be the hardest of all forms of life to destroy. Very few of the most virulent and deadly mineral or vegetable poisons have any effect on them; they can withstand extreme heat and cold, and it is scarcely reasonable to suppose that we will be able to find anything that will destroy their life without at the same time destroying the life of the tissue occupied by them.

Preservation of Apples.

Prof. F. H. Storer, in Rural New Yorker.

A set of experiments made recently in Germany, by Souauer, are interesting as bearing upon the question, whether apples can be kept in a dry or a damp cellar. Souauer promises that while there is no longer any doubt in men's minds that light and warmth had better be excluded in order that apples may be kept fresh and hindered from becoming over-ripe, there is still a wide diversity of opinion as to whether damp or dry air is most favorable for the preservation of the fruit. To test the question, he experimented with several kinds of apples, particularly the Winter Golden Pearmain. Three separate lots of apples having been weighed out, one lot was spread on shelves in the ordinary fruit cellar, another lot was kept in air from which moisture has been pretty thoroughly removed by chemicals, and the third lot in air that was completely saturated with moisture. On re-weighing the several lots after the lapse of some time, it was found that the apples kept in the air of the cellar had lost three and a half per cent. of their weight; those kept in dry air almost eight per cent.; while those kept in

air saturated with moisture had lost but little more than one-half per cent. It could not be perceived that any advantage was gained by using the dry air. On the contrary, the apples kept in dry air shriveled more than the others, and manifestly ripened more rapidly, so that in the later months of the experiment they were less sweet than the others, and a larger portion of them decayed. Not a few of them became rotten-ripe, and this in spite of the fact that was naturally to be expected, rather less moldiness appeared, as time went on, upon the fruit kept in the dry air than upon that in the air which was saturated with moisture. The importance of hindering the fruit from coming too quickly to full maturity was further illustrated in these experiments by the fact that the first apples to decay were those which were ripest, that is to say, most mature, at the beginning of the experiments.

The Hardy Catalpa.

From the Prairie Farmer.

We now have before us a post of the hardy catalpa made from a sapling of seven years' growth, grown on rich Illinois prairie soil that has been set in the ground fourteen years as a fence post and is still perfectly sound, and seemingly good for very many years yet, except for being weather worn. This convinces us that in this species of catalpa the Western farmer has one of the most, if not the most valuable of trees for timber. We had supposed that like the wood of most other trees only the heart wood or duramen of the catalpa would resist decay, but here we have the wood of a young sappy, very vigorous growing tree only seven years from seed, filling the very useful purpose of a fence post, and lasting better than the average seasoned heart wood of our best oak for that purpose. The post before us is the second cut, or in other words, a post larger than this was cut from the same tree below this, making two splendid fence posts from a tree certainly not more than nine years from the seed. Then when we consider that there is scarcely any tree more easily grown from the seed, and that seed can be procured in quantity cheaply, and but very few of quicker growth, we can appreciate the value of this tree to the northwest.

As some may see this who do not know that there are two kinds of catalpa we will explain. The catalpas found growing in Virginia, the Carolinas, Alabama and a part of Georgia are known as the Eastern catalpa, and will not be found hardy in the Northwest; but the variety or species *speciosa* found growing indigenous in Ohio, Indiana, Southern Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas will prove hardy everywhere south of Minnesota and perhaps in the south half of Minnesota.

Pruning Tomatoes.

From the Germantown Telegraph.

Many persons find much profit in pinching back the branches of the tomatoes; and it is a good practice when judiciously done. It may be overdone, however, and injury result. In the first place it is no use to attempt it after the flowers have fallen. The idea is to force the nourishment into the fruit at the earliest start; for it is at that time that the future fate of the fruit is cast. A few leaves beyond the fruit is an advantage. It is only the growth that is to be checked. And then much damage is done by taking off the leaves as well as the fruit. The tomato plant needs all the leaves it can get. It is only the branches that are to be checked in their growth. No one who has not tried it can have any idea of how valuable the leaves are to the tomato plant. One may, for experiment, take off most of the leaves of a plant, and he will find the flavor insipid, and every way poor. Of course it is the peculiar acidity of the tomato that gives it so much value to all of us; but the acid from a tomato that has ripened on an insufficient amount of foliage, is disagreeable to most tastes. The same principle has been found to work in managing grape vines. The man who judiciously pinches back the branches does well; but he who strips off the foliage to "let in the sun and the air," generally finds that he has made a bad mess of it.

The editor of the Fruit Recorder at Palmyra, N. Y., says: Our orchards of one thousand apple trees, twenty-five hundred peach trees, and twelve hundred pear trees, haven't shown such

a prospect for fruit before as at this time of writing, and it now looks as though we would have our hands full with our two evaporators.

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.

The Household.

"He Laughs Best Who Laughs Last."

So Old Nick is in "The Household?" Ah, ladies, beware! Because we, who are timid, will all get a scare; But the editors, do you think that they were afraid!

When into their sanetum he first made his raid? Surely our opponent at heart must be sick, When she comes to our "circle" in the guise of Old Nick, In self-defense (mostly) as "Towel" we've wrote.

And now from her letter *per batim* we'll quote: "Please, Mr. Editor, so long we'll allow Within the dear 'Household,' She's forgotten I'll vow.

I confess I have got an occasional bump In the proverbial chase of the fox round the stump; As to my being caught in the trap so well set Dear friends let me tell you I haven't, not yet. And now gentle matron, confess you are beat, And write for 'The Household' a genuine treat.

No longer with crossed pens for swords let us stand, But give us an old-fashioned shake of the hand, But if from my hand you should still try to slip Remember I'll give you—you know what—the grip.

Letter from S. A. R.

Special Correspondence to "The Household."

Dear Household, dinner is ready. Seat yourselves around the table. A. V., will you please return thanks. Now reach and help yourselves to such as you see before you. Don't expect a sumptuous feast elaborately prepared and dished out in style and high etiquette, but only a very plain and common meal served in the old-fashioned backwood style. (Towel, you please act as assistant waiter. I've tied Old Nick, my servant, he is so mischievous, I wouldn't dare bring him in this company. Will you please pass the coffee?) I hope you will all find the coffee good; it takes considerable care to make good coffee; in the first place it must be nicely browned—just enough and no more, and in making the drink it must only be steeped, not boiled until it loses all its fragrance and becomes muddy and tasteless.

Common Sense, you've been absent for a long time. Will you please pass the bread and tell us how to make the best of bread.

Mattie, you help yourself to that dish of buttermilk soup and pass it round. That may be a new dish to some of you, but nevertheless it's good. Try it. I will give the receipt. Put a small handful of flour into a pot, one egg, and buttermilk sufficient to mix it into a smooth batter, then put in buttermilk what is needed for the soup; put over the fire and stir continually until it comes to a boil; thicken with light bread and season (with sugar of course) to taste.

Malissa S., you've sponged off of us long enough, pass the butter and tell us how to make a good article this hot weather.

Towel, carve the chicken and pass it round. Have some noodles. I think they are nice with stuffed chicken, but so common we will pass them without further ceremony.

Those are my first encumbers of the season, and I have served them up as my mamma taught me: peel and slice real thin with several onions; salt; let stand ten or fifteen minutes; draw off the water; serve with cream and vinegar.

Contributor, reach those pickled beans; they are real good when parboiled and served same as cucumber pickles.

P. W., you've been a silent listener quite a while. Make yourself useful and pass that cold-slaw. Cold-slaw, when rightly prepared, is relished by almost everybody. The way I like it is slice the cabbage real fine, add half a dozen onions; salt; after standing a few moments drain; heat your vinegar with a little butter and a spoonful of sugar; pour over the slaw and it is delicious.

Edith, help yourself to that buttermilk pie, then pass it that they may all taste it. I might have had quite a variety of pie, but I have prepared only this one because I thought perhaps it were rare. Prepare the milk same as for soup, minus the bread; sweeten to taste and flavor with lemon.

Old Bach., you have deserted our ranks as contributor, but no doubt you are still listening. Please pass the cake; that is Delicate cake; very nice, but I didn't make it; whenever there is cake to be made Alice says, "let me make the cake." But I can give you the receipt:

DELICATE CAKE.

One and one half cups of white sugar, one half cup of butter; rub these to a cream; add one half cup of sweet milk in which dissolve one half teaspoonful of soda and two cups of flour, in which rub one teaspoonful of cream of tartar; add a little salt and flavor with vanilla, lemon or nutmeg; beat the whites of four eggs into a stiff froth and add last. The receipt will make a two quart basin loaf; bake slowly an hour in a moderate oven, and if the proportions are followed exactly a beautiful cake will be the result.

Now, having dined, I hope that each one has found at least one dish to his taste; tell us through THE SPIRIT how you enjoyed the feast, and with it bring us something rare and substantial, for this is by no means intended as a charity feast. Yours truly, S. A. R.

Things are Not What They Seem.

Special Correspondence to "The Household."

"Tell me not in mournful numbers
Life is but an empty dream
For the soul is dead that slumbers
And things are not what they seem."

We can say, with the poet, that "life is not an empty dream," but life is noble, and has for its object one of the grandest motives in existence. True, life to us is what we may choose to make it, and, though it is given to man that he may prepare himself for the higher state of happiness he may go contrary to the law as laid down by the All-wise Creator, and in consequence thereof, finally reach the opposite state of existence—eternal misery.

As we gaze around us and behold the multitudes that are running the race of life, we are led to ask, what is their object? Are they traveling the highway that leads to perfect bliss, or are they groping aimlessly along in the darkness of their sins? These are questions which we are unable to answer. Our only manner of judging our fellow man is by his outward appearance. We have not the power to penetrate the secret depths of his heart, and there read his true character, therefore, having only outward appearances to guide us, we are unable to justly gauge him, for man is not what he seems. A man may appear a christian and be a sinner; he may appear a man of honor, and be a man devoid of all true principle. Thus we find that one of the supreme rulers in the human heart is deception—that which induces man to appear what he is not. And while we find this a quality in man acting for the accomplishment of good to some extent, we find it an agent for the accomplishment of evil to a far greater extent. From the fact that man is continually trying to deceive his fellows, we are unable to judge him as to his true character. Should we judge man by appearances we would find Goulds, Astors and Vanderbilts in every city.

Deception is that which makes the sinner appear the saint; it is that which makes the gambler or the black-leg appear the true gentleman; and it is that which makes the poor clerk, with his tight-fitting clothes, cane, mustache and eye-glasses, appear a money-king.

And we would say, that, though they may all, under favorable circumstances, keep their dark secrets tightly locked within their bosoms, they will not always be kept. "Murder will out," and time is a key that will open all hearts and display their blackened contents to the eyes and criticisms of the world. A great many persons may be likened unto counterfeit coin. We find coin that appears all right even having the lustre of the genuine, but come to sound it and it is found to be made of a spurious metal. It is not what it seems. So it is with many persons; they seem to be all right, even to have a spotless character, but could we understand their inward thoughts, they, too, would oftentimes be found wanting. We find even in youth deceitfulness manifesting itself.

For instance, a young man may, while in refined company, be prompted to control himself, so that he may appear to be a perfect gentleman; but take him in rough company, and he throws aside his assumed character, takes up his real, and there is found to be as unrefined as the most reckless.

So it is with many of the young ladies. In society a young lady may appear to have all the true graces of woman, but take her at home, and she, too, throws aside many of her ladylike graces, and takes up her true character, and often do we find such, thumping on an organ or doing fancy work, while her mother is telling in the kitchen. Thus we find that even the youths of our land are not just what they seem, but many of them have their several characters, which they assume to suit the occasion.

In conclusion we would say, that though the gambler may deceive his fellows, and the sinner may conceal his evil thoughts even unto death, and though deception may be continually practiced, there is One whom none can deceive. One who knows the true from the untrue, the just from the unjust, and knows the hearts of all men, and will bring them into account for all of their false deeds. J. L. M.

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Farm and Stock.

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

The Dog Nuisance.

When it becomes a question whether dogs or sheep are to be the staple product of a country, it is time intelligent action should be taken. Dogs are well enough in their place, in fact are often a necessity, but that worthless curs should be allowed to multiply upon the face of the earth to such an extent that only enough sheep are raised to make them a few hearty meals, is a state of affairs hardly in accordance with the eternal fitness of things.

During a debate in the Indiana Legislature on a law for the protection of sheep husbandry, it was stated as a matter of fact that the sheep killed last year by dogs cost one township \$56,000; and that the decline in sheep husbandry the last five years was due to the dread entertained by farmers of the sheep-killing dogs. It was also stated that while there were 200,000 dogs in the state there were only 1,000,000 sheep, thus giving each dog the small share of five sheep. At that rate it would require but a short time for the utter extermination of the herds of sheep, with nothing in return but a horde of worthless curs. Kansas is overrun with the canine tribe, and there is a pressing need for a general law of extermination. They ought to be taxed or killed.

Farmers and Education.

Below we give an extract from a speech delivered by Prof. A. B. Christy before Convoy Grange, Van Wurt county, Ohio, in May. There is much of the essence of truth in its passages, and farmers who not only read it but act upon the suggestions conveyed by it, will not fail to receive practical benefits. Read these words with care and ponder long on the truths contained in them:

"The future of agriculture is not to be measured by the yard-stick of those who know everything about the business already, but by the chain which is modeled by those who thoroughly appreciate the possibilities of the vocation, and see how short of true success we now stand. A wise man once wrote, 'The wisdom of a learned man cometh with opportunity of leisure.' It is not the skillful hand, the strong arm, or the watchful eye alone that will in these days bring success to the farmer. All these are needful; but a cultivated, intelligent, active brain to direct them is oftentimes of more importance.

"Farm life is not monotonous, it is not hum-drum, it is not devoid of entertainment, and is not wanting in the elements which contribute to culture. The reason why farmers tire of their occupation is, because they do not place it above the level of drudgery. The mechanical part depending entirely upon muscle, is in the bare ground, at the foundation, and fills the hours, days, weeks and months, with too little of thinking—thinking which engenders observation and investigation, which gives life to any occupation; thus rendering it entertaining and satisfactory.

"There is no department of labor so full of opportunities for enlarging and rounding out the mind and heart of men as farmers, well pursued; and there is no vocation in which opportunities are so abused. The farmer has before him an endless amount of material open to original investigation. He should know of what his soil is composed; in what it abounds; in what it is deficient. He should know what elements of earth and air are needed to plant growth, and under what conditions they can be most readily assimilated. He should understand the laws of plant and animal life, that he may more successfully treat them.

"The reason why so many men fail to make farming a success is simply because they fail to make it a business. They at once conclude that 'farming doesn't pay,' and then go to work in such a manner as to utterly exclude the possibility of its ever paying. As a rule, the successful merchant follows no other pursuit but that of trade. The lawyer or physician who attains to eminence is his profession devotes his time, energies and talents to that profession. The artisan who becomes skilled in his calling makes diligent use of his time and works for the accomplishment of a single purpose—the

mastery of his loved art. Not only does this theory hold true of all other branches of business, but it holds true of farming. The successful farmer does nothing for a livelihood but farm it. If he has money he invests it in a way that will improve his farm. He informs himself as to his business, and then goes to work in an intelligent manner."

Preserving Butter.

Correspondence Country Gentleman. A. asks whether sugar and saltpetre added to salt preserves butter any more perfectly than when salt is used alone, and if so, in what proportion they should be worked into the butter, or placed between the layers. For myself, among the many who will reply to the question, I will say no, most decidedly as to the first part of the question. There is already sugar sufficient in butter when made from natural butter-making cows, which have had good pasture in summer, and early cut and well cured timothy and clover hay, and bright cornstalks, with corn meal and wheat bran in winter, with clean, warm, well ventilated stables. The milk, and cream and butter must be properly cared for after the cow has done her part. There can be no good resulting from the use of saltpetre in any way; only injury, being foreign entirely to anything in the food of the cow. It is nitrate of potash—"sweat of rocks."

The idea of buying saltpetre, annatto, or any other preparation to preserve butter or to change its color from a natural to an unnatural shade, must have originated in the minds of those who are unskilled in the true principles of making choice butter. A. must in all respects have his butter perfect when ready to pack, and salted with one ounce of Ashton or Higgin's salt to the pound of fresh butter. Select the best perfectly glazed stone crocks. On the bottom place a small quantity of salt. Over the salt place a thin, well-bleached, muslin cloth that has been saturated with brine. Upon this cloth place the butter, carefully pressed so as to have no hollow places. Fill within half an inch of top. Over the butter place a cloth, tightly fitting around the edge of the butter. On this, pour a pint more of as strong brine as can be made by the use of hot water and dairy salt. Cover with heavy paper or a board. Have ready a common box, large enough to receive the crock, with space on all sides of about two inches. At the bottom put an inch or two of salt. Put the crock in and fill all around with salt, sufficient to cover the crock about two inches. Over all place a board. The box may be only large enough for one crock, or for a dozen or more.

The object of burying in salt is to keep the butter from all impure atmosphere, sudden changes of the weather, and even, cool temperature. When thus treated, provided the butter is perfect when placed in the crock, it will remain so for many months, as there is nothing to disturb it. Butter treated in this way retains all its original purity, and goes through a natural ripening, increasing that agreeable aroma so much desired, a rich, nutty taste. I adopted this way of treating my butter some five years ago. My butter of June of one year thus handled remains perfectly good until the next June, or later. During the two years past I have received many letters making inquiries as to my mode of saving butter—heavy dealers of Chicago among the number. I am asked by some if the strong brine does not make the butter too salt. My answer is that it does not. If packed in wood the brine needs replenishing, as much of it passes off through the pores of the wood. When this occurs, so that the butter is not surrounded on all sides with the brine, the butter becomes dry and soon rancid. Dry butter, with the dampness all drawn out in wooden packages, soon becomes rancid and strong in the hands of shippers and dealers. For convenience in handling and keeping the brine from wasting, firkins are better than tubs. I do not say that bad butter can be made good by this method, as butter once injured in any way cannot be restored. The life of pure butter is prolonged by keeping it cool and safe from all atmospheric influences, even from electricity.

"Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher," by purifying the system, softens the skin and beautifies the complexion.

Figs Wallowing in Mire and Rooting.

Correspondence Prairie Farmer.

Pigs allowed to lie out upon a dunghill, as they do for the heat, are apt to become scabby and otherwise diseased. They should have comfortable and clean sties. For 'tis a libel on the breed to say that they have a preference for dirt when a cleanly retreat is obtainable. Wallowing we must regard as a bath, which of necessity he takes sometimes in the coffee-colored, and, we doubt not, caustic liquid of the barn-yard; but which, probably, were no more to his taste, gentle reader, than yours, were a bed of oozy clay convenient. To prevent pigs rooting up the pasture, various modes are adopted; some paring off with a razor the gristle on the top of the nose, to the quick; others dividing the legament, which never re-unites, so that the snout is powerless; others insert a ring. The latter plan is the most common and perhaps the most humane. Something undoubtedly must be done, as it is a bad habit that rapidly grows upon them, and they do much mischief in no time, which it takes trouble and time to repair. Buffon mentions that pigs root up the ground in quest of earth worms as well as bulbs, and that the wild boar has a stouter snout, whether from practice or nature, than the domestic hog, and digs deeper in a straight line; whereas the tame sort goes at random every way, being obviously less dependent on his nasal apprehension. There should be always a heap of cinders, or burnt clay, in a corner of the sty, which you will see young and old rooting about a crackling like walnuts, on occasion. They seem to enjoy it much, and it does them good in many ways, correcting acidity and conducing to their more rapid fattening by the carbon they swallow.

Exactly True.

From the Rural Home.

An agricultural paper is as essential to a farmer as a head-light is to a locomotive. There are times when safe speed is made without it; but in the uncertain darkness, its steady light thrown far ahead reveals obstructions and prevents many a wreck. To the farmer, the light of other people's experience of untold value, making the way clear when without it he might sigh over sickly looking crops and wonder whether it were better to put manure or a mortgage on his land. When I hear a man say "I can't afford to take a paper, I know the boundary lines of his fields are marked by tumble-down fences; that his barns and sheds have a shabby, shivery look; and that his cattle resemble the lean knife which Joseph saw in his dream. Oftentimes a single suggestion or receipt is worth to him the price of his paper. On many farms there are corners or waste spots which a little labor would put under cultivation, thereby greatly improving the looks of the place. I would suggest that these farm-blemishes be subdued this summer, and the proceedings of what is raised upon them be used to pay for good books and papers, and let at least one of the papers be devoted to agriculture.

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 a plain 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.

Hoof-Bound.

From the Prairie Farmer.

What is the best remedy for a horse that is hoof-bound, or is lame from wearing shoes too long without resetting? Please answer and state how the lameness caused as above stated can be distinguished from other diseases of the foot.

ANSWER.—After removing the shoes, the feet should be enveloped in ample poultices during two days. Then the hoof should be pared down by the blacksmith to a normal shape. The lameness of the horse may be due to the presence of corns, which are often produced by neglect in shoeing. Probably the best way to regain a normal condition of the horse's feet, is to then give the horse liberty during at least three months on a good soft pasture; and when he is taken up in the fall, and again shod, it should be remembered that in order to preserve the horse's feet, the shoes should be reset at least once a month, after proper paring of the hoof.

THE PASTILLE NERVOUS DEBILITY FOR Prof. Harris' Radical Cure TradeMark

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 indolent practices or excesses in youth or a long time of life by the only true way, viz: Direct Application acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the nervous system, and many that are unable to perform their natural functions while this disease pervades the human organism. The use of the Pastille is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the nervous organizations wrecked from vicious habits or excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing all morbid humors, and inducing a healthy Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring the vital forces, when they have been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is a pronounced and permanent cure. There is no nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials to its value, and it is now conceded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The remedy is put up in a neat box, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month) \$3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases) \$5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition) \$7. Sent by mail in plain wrapper, and accompanied by a full and complete description of the disease, and how it should be treated, and how it should be used, will accompany EACH BOX.

DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY

Treat all Chronic Diseases, and enjoys a national reputation for the cure of complicated cases. PATIENTS TREATED by Mail and Express. Personal consultation is preferred, when it can be had. List of questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment sent free to any address on application. Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a fraud. Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

Advertisement for HOP BITTERS featuring a bottle illustration and text describing its benefits for various ailments.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR

Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

In diseases of the pulmonary organs a safe and reliable remedy is invaluable. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is such a remedy, and no other so eminently merits the confidence of the public. It is a scientific combination of the medicinal principles and curative virtues of the finest drugs, chemically united, of such power as to insure the greatest possible efficiency and uniformity of results. It strikes at the foundation of all pulmonary diseases, affording prompt relief and rapid cures, and is adapted to patients of any age or either sex. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it readily. In ordinary Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Clergymen's Sore Throat, Asthma, Croup, and Catarrh, the effects of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL are magical, and multitudes are annually preserved from serious illness by its timely and faithful use. It should be kept at hand in every household for the protection it affords in sudden attacks. In Whooping-cough and Consumption there is no other remedy so efficacious, soothing, and helpful.

Low prices are inducements to try some of the many mixtures, or syrups, made of cheap and ineffective ingredients, now offered, which, as they contain no curative qualities, can afford only temporary relief, and are sure to deceive and disappoint the patient. Diseases of the throat and lungs demand active and effective treatment, and it is dangerous experimenting with unknown and cheap medicines, from the great liability that these diseases may, while so trifled with, become deeply seated or incurable. Use AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and you may confidently expect the best results. It is a standard medical preparation, of known and acknowledged curative power, and is as cheap as its careful preparation and fine ingredients will allow. Eminent physicians, knowing its composition, prescribe it in their practice. The test of half a century has proven its absolute certainty to cure all pulmonary complaints not already beyond the reach of human aid.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

USE LEIS' BENDY TONIC THE GREAT BLOOD AND LIVER PURIFIER AND Life giving Principle. PURELY VEGETABLE.

A Preventative for Chills, Fever and Ague. A SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine. Sole Proprietors, Leis Chemical Manufacturing Co. LAWRENCE, KAS.

C. O. D.

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

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

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

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

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

L. B. Neisley.

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UNDERTAKERS

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Have a large assortment of all kinds of Furniture, Mattresses, etc., at lowest prices.

Undertaking a Specialty.

Metallic and Wood Caskets and Coffins in great variety. Burial Robes, etc., always on hand. We have a fine new Hearse. All orders promptly attended to day or night.

190 Mass. Street, Lawrence Kansas.



ROBERT COOK, Iola, Allen county, Kans., Importer, Breeder and Shipper of

PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

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

Eight weeks old.....\$25 00 Three to five months old..... 35 00 Five to seven months old..... 45 00

Single Pigs, either sex, one-half above prices. A Boar, eight months old.....\$25 00 A Sow, eight months old, with pig..... 25 00

Description of the Poland-China Hog: The prevailing color is black and white spotted, sometimes pure white and sometimes a mixed sandy color. All Pigs warranted first-class and shipped C. O. D. Charges on remittances must be prepaid.

AMONG THE CRAFT.

From the Yonkers Gazette. Don't spend your cash on beer and wine But buy your girl a valentine. From the Boston Commercial Bulletin. And if you would do the proper "caper" Send her a first class WEEKLY paper. From the Boston Times. And the proper paper if you have the dimes To send her is the Boston Times. From the Waterloo Observer. And if she is a girl of brain and fervor, She'd rather have the old Observer. From the Western Argo. Why should the wrangling lines too far go, He long since sent the girl the Argo. From the Clay Center Dispatch. The Argo for her was not a match, So she sent \$2 for the Dispatch. From the Winfield Courier. But the Dispatch could only worry her, And now she takes the Winfield Courier. From the Burden Enterprise. She threw away the Courier, which was very wise, And immediately subscribed for the Burden Enterprise. From the Augusta Gazette. And out of that no news she could get, So she sent for the Augusta Gazette. From the Leon Indicator. All these did but aggravate her, She's now happy with the Indicator. From the Fort Scott Pioneer. She dropped the Indicator with a sneer, And sent \$1.50 for the Pioneer. From the Fort Scott Monitor. She said the Pioneer could not be put off on her, And straightway did choose the Daily Fort Scott Monitor. From the Emporia Daily Bulletin. She found these papers all so thin That she subscribed for the Bulletin.

At last she has struck the best of bonanzas, She sent in her cash for THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

Another Descriptive Letter from Nilo. Special Correspondence SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

One of the prettiest and most prosperous towns in the far-famed Arkansas valley is Newton, county seat of Harvey county, which stands in the midst of as fertile a farming district as can be found in the state. Here the Santa Fe branch road to Wichita, Winfield and Wellington leaves the main line, and a great amount of transferring is done.

Newton has a population of about three thousand and expects soon to overtake Wichita, now two thousand ahead. It is the shipping point for the rich harvests of a large area; we were credibly informed that in one month, last October, there were nineteen hundred cars, nearly three-quarters of a million bushels, of wheat shipped from here.

Passing the portals of the Golden Gate, we met and had a pleasant conversation with Mr. James McKee, the editor of that newsy journal. Mr. McKee seems to have an abundance of well-grounded faith in the future of his city and his paper.

Among many other substantial improvements going on in Newton we noticed one of the finest hotels in the state, now nearly completed; Muse & Spivey are the owners, and we understand that the building will contain the railroad depot and eating-house, as well as the hotel proper.

The next town we came to in our wanderings was El Derado, county seat of Butler county. This town must have been named by some one of a sanguine temperament whose expectations have not been realized, for certainly there is nothing in the town or its surroundings to indicate "the land of gold." It is built on the Walnut river which is at this place dammed, and furnishes water power sufficient to run one mill about three-fourths of the year.

The Walnut valley is very fertile and its productions are carried to market on the branch road of the Santa Fe which extends south from Florence. On each side of this valley are almost unlimited areas of grazing land, only a small part of which is occupied. Cattle raising is extensively carried on and the demand for stock far exceeds the supply, causing very high prices for young stock. Many of the solid stock men of the county are turning their attention to sheep culture. Those who have carried the business past its experimental stage unite in saying that the business is a safe and profitable one for the Kansas farmer.

Fifteen miles southwest from El Dorado, on the Walnut, near its junction with the Whitewater river, stands the little city of Augusta. It represents "the lost cause" in the county-seat fights which formerly embroiled this (Butler) county. It is on the line of the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad, and will soon have another road which will throw open the Kansas City market to the crops of this section.

Augusta has a thousand inhabitants and is growing rapidly. An evidence of the energy of this people is seen in the fine \$10,000 school house which is now in process of erection. It is of the finest building stone and contains seven rooms, though the school at present requires only four teachers. School houses and school management throughout this county are excellent and would reflect credit on counties much older and wealthier. NILO. AUGUSTA, Kans., June 19, 1881.

Ottawa University. Special Correspondence SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

The meeting of the board of trustees Ottawa University took place at Ottawa last week and they decided to take more advanced ground than in the past with reference to the work of the school. During the last four years Rev. Prof. P. J. Williams, D. D. has filled the president's chair. The attendance has gradually increased and the finances improved. Last year the enrollment was ninety-three. The running expenses were more than met and five hundred dollars' worth of chemical and philosophical apparatus purchased. It is expected that the faculty will be increased by an additional male teacher before opening in September.

As many of your readers are aware, this university is the school of the Baptist denomination in Kansas. The people of Ottawa and Franklin county, outside of the denomination, take a deep interest in it and parents having children to educate can send them to no better community. Hon. G. Grover of this city is president of the board of trustees, and Rev. Dr. E. Gunn, of Ft. Scott, well known in all parts of the state, is vice-president. The secretary and treasurer reside at Ottawa. The school has a large and substantial stone building and 640 acres of choice land adjoining the city.

The commencement exercises were held in the First Baptist church and were exceedingly interesting. Thorough work has been done. The baccalaureate sermon was preached by Rev. J. P. Stephenson, of Ottawa. The address before the Calliopean society, delivered by Rev. A. C. Peck of this city, and the graduating class addressed in a scholarly and practical manner by Rev. C. C. Foote, of Topeka. TRUSTEE. LAWRENCE, Kans., June 18, 1881.

Flax will be the principal crop in this section this season. The acreage of corn will necessarily be a good deal smaller than it was last year, but there need be no fear of a famine in this profitable staple. Of wheat the acreage will be unusually small, partly owing to the late spring and partly because it is known to be an uncertain and unprofitable crop.

The army worm has appeared in Northern New York in such numbers that D'Lindsey, the New York entomologist, who has been visiting that section, says: "While the results up to the present have not been serious, they are calculated to excite the gravest apprehensions for the future."

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

For TWO new names we will give any of the following: One box of stationary containing a pen, pencil and eraser; or a solid silver thimble; or a game of authors. For THREE new names we will give an autograph album; or a set of chessmen; or a pocket knife. For FOUR new names we will give a set of tools containing a drawing knife, one quarter inch chisel, one half inch chisel and screw-driver; or a silver plated butter-knife. For FIVE new names we will give a volume of Dickens, containing four stories, handsomely bound in cloth and finely illustrated.

Each name sent in must be accompanied by the full subscription price, \$1.25, if for the premiums, or the name will not be counted. Now here is a chance to make something for your home or your pocket-book, without taking a great deal of your time. Let us see who can send us in the largest list of names. For

every name over five you send us, we will allow you twenty-five cents, so if you get five, don't stop at that, but keep right on and make yourself some money. However, young friends don't be discouraged if you are not successful the first time you ask for a subscriber, but persevere in spite of defeat and it will be all right, remembering that all successful canvassers often meet with defeats, and if you do well at this, you may feel pretty sure of your success in the future, but never give up! LOOK HERE!

If any wish to get up clubs of two or more, we will allow twenty-five cents on each new subscriber, to the one who sends the club. This offer being a special one is not extended beyond July the first, therefore the sooner the beginning is made the more names you will get.

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.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Table with columns for Market (Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago), Commodity (Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, etc.), and Price. Includes sub-sections for Produce Markets and Live Stock Markets.

in Kansas City butter sells at 12@14c. for choice, medium 8@10c.; cheese, prime Kansas, 5@9c.; eggs, 10@12c.; poultry (live) - chickens, \$2.50 per doz.; apples, \$2.50@3.50 per bb.; vegetables - potatoes, \$1.25@1.50 per bu.; dried fruit - apples, 3@4c., peaches 4@5c. per lb.; seeds (purchasing price) - flax 1.08; timothy, \$2.35; castor beans 98c. @ \$1.00 per bu.; hay, \$4.00@7.00 for baled; hides - No. 1 dry flint per lb 14@15c., No. 2, 12c., dry salted 10c., green salted 8@9c., green 6c., calf 10@12c.

ST. LOUIS, June 21, 1881. CATTLE - Receipts, 1,200; shipments, 1,900; Offerings mainly light to fair. Natives, sales slow at weak prices. Choice to Texas scarce and wanted. Range of prices paid \$3.00@6.00. Bulk at \$4.25@4.75. HOGS - Receipts, 6,900; shipments, 5,500. Range of prices paid was \$5.55@6.10. Bulk at \$5.50. SHEEP - Receipts, 900; shipments, 450. Firm and good demand Range of prices \$3.00@4.50. Bulk at \$4.00@4.10.

CHICAGO, June 21, 1881. CATTLE - Receipts, 42,000; shipments, 2,000. Good demand for fair quality. Range of prices paid \$2.60@6.00. Bulk of sales \$4.75@5.25. HOGS - Receipts, 34,000; shipments, 4,100. Market active and ten cents lower. Range of prices paid \$5.60@6.25. Bulk \$6.05@6.10. SHEEP - Receipts, 400; shipments, 261. Market stronger and 20 cents higher. Range of prices paid \$3.50@5.05. Bulk at \$4.40@4.50.

LAWRENCE MARKETS. The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 6 @10c.; eggs, 10c. per doz.; poultry - spring chickens, \$1.50@3.00 per doz.; new potatoes, 75c.; corn, 35c.; wheat, 90@95; lard, 9 @10c.; hogs, \$4.60@5.00; cattle - feeders, \$3.75@4.25, shippers \$4.25@5.00, cows, \$3.00@3.50; wood, \$4.00@5.00 per cord; hay, \$4.00 @7.00 per ton.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THAT THRILLING BOOK THE MYSTERY OF THE DETECTIVES By Allan Pinkerton, the greatest living detective, from his most exciting experiences. The most intensely interesting work ever published. Profusely illustrated. SELL AT EIGHT. Send for liberal terms to make money. STANDARD PUB. HOUSE, St. Louis, Mo.

Advertisement for J. S. PERRY & CO. featuring an image of a boot and the text: 'IF YOU WISH TO SAVE MONEY BUYING BOOTS AND SHOES, Call and see Us! J. S. PERRY & CO. LAWRENCE, KANS.' The boot is labeled 'No. 117 MASS Street'.

Advertisement for JUSTUS HOWELL, DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. Includes an image of a horse-drawn plow and text: 'Osborn Self-Binders and Harvesters, CORN PLANTERS, SEWING MACHINES, STEAM ENGINES, WAGONS, BUGGIES, THE BARBED WIRE, SEPARATORS, IMPLEMENTS AND HARDWARE. 138 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.'

Sheriff's Sale. STATE OF KANSAS, DOUGLAS COUNTY, ss. Samuel Kimball et al. vs. A. L. Cohn et al. BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE TO me directed and issued out of the Fourth judicial district court, in and for Douglas county, Kansas, in the above entitled action I will on SATURDAY, THE 9TH DAY OF JULY, A. D. 1881, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Lawrence, Kansas, in the above entitled action, offer for sale at public auction, and sell to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said A. L. Cohn and Louis Cohn, partners, doing business as A. L. Cohn & Son, Sarah Cohn, W. W. Kendall and C. F. Emery, partners, doing business as Kendall & Emery, French Brothers, Daniel Phoenix, Logan Ziegler, Christian Strobel, F. Green & Co. T. C. Darling and Sarah Darling in and to the following described lands and tenements, to wit: Lots four (4), five (5), sixteen (16) and seventeen (17) in block one hundred and seventy-nine (179) in the city of Eudora, in the county of Douglas, in the state of Kansas, appraised at (\$240.00) twenty-four hundred dollars, taken as the property of A. L. Cohn & Son and to be sold to satisfy said order of sale. Given under my hand at my office in the city of Lawrence, this 7th day of June, A. D. 1881. H. B. ASHER, Sheriff Douglas County, Kansas. W. A. H. HARRIS, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Advertisement for SANDS' PATENT HARNESS BUCKLE. Includes an image of the buckle and text: 'The above is a cut of SANDS' PATENT HARNESS BUCKLE. Farmers can see that at all places used it has a rivet THROUGH THE BODY. No ripping can take place. No more repairing. Has a roller and loop. Most harness-makers use these buckles. Buy no harness without them. Harness with these buckles can be sold as cheap as old style.'

Advertisement for SANDS' TRACE CARRIER. Includes an image of the carrier and text: 'Is the only one made that permits the hip strap to be taken off. See that you have this on your new harness. IT DON'T DROP TRACES. J. G. SANDS. Lawrence, Kansas.'

BRATTY'S ORGANS is useful stone, 5 sets reads \$7. Thus Catalog free. Address BRATTY, Washington, N. J.

Advertisement for W. H. LAMON, PHOTOGRAPHER. Includes an image of a horse and text: 'Pictures Taken in the Latest Styles! Call and Examine Specimens! No. 125 Massachusetts Street, LAWRENCE. Imported Norman Stallion (No. 469 Percheron Norman Stud Book.) "TURCO," (Imported by T. Slattery, Onarga, Ill.) Will be found for the season of 1881, beginning April 1st, at the farm of the undersigned, on California road, 8 miles west of Lawrence, in Kawwaka township. Terms: Twelve dollars for season, payable at time of service by cash or bankable note. For single service eight dollars cash. Mares bred by the season not proving with foal may be returned next season free of charge. Care will be taken to prevent accidents but no responsibility will be assumed should any occur. W. H. LAMON, No. B. - No business done on Sunday. P. O. address, Lawrence.

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.

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.

Advertisement for Dr. H. W. Howe, DENTIST. Includes an image of a dental chair and text: 'Dr. H. W. Howe, DENTIST. Rooms - Over Newmark's Dry Goods store.'