

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1881.

Patrons' Department.

NATIONAL GRANGE.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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

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

H. C. Livermore, of Olathe, the most successful manager of grange stores extant, is to deliver an address on "Successful Co-operation," at Mound City, on the 4th.

An Interesting Letter.

Aaron Jones, Master Indiana State Grange, in Grange Bulletin.

At a recent visit to the grange of Morgan county, I found them earnestly and harmoniously working for "the good of the order and mankind," and I note with especial pleasure and earnest desire for accurate, prompt and efficient work on the part of all having grange duties to perform. This loyalty to duty and constitutional rules has inspired confidence, respect and earnest devotion to the order, of all the members, and fraternal courtesy here obtains. And judging from the attention and desire of those outside the gates to learn the aims and purposes of the order, the good example set by the members has created a friendly feeling and desire that the good work so nobly begun and prosecuted with such earnest purpose may succeed; and, if I mistake not, will result in active co-operation, and a large increase of membership.

I note with especial favor the breaking down of antagonism and opposition between the members and those outside the gates. It is an indication of a better knowledge of the purposes, and approval of those purposes on the part of those who have not actively united with us, and presages ultimate success.

The membership are earnestly seeking "light and knowledge" on the all-important subject of co-operation in buying and especially in the disposal of the surplus products of the farm. In this it is thought, and truly, too, that the order can be used to great financial advantage to the members. It is a matter of surprise that this feature has not developed to more perfection, but as in all matters involving gain, it is beset with many difficulties, and no general system applicable to all localities and circumstances has yet been developed, but in many localities a system that has been eminently successful has been practiced; and much good would result if those localities would let their brother Patrons have the benefit of their experience.

Allow me to observe, in practicing co-operation the first essential element to success is sterling honesty and integrity of all the members, and a faithful and conscientious performance of all agreements and undertakings. Without this, no permanent success can be possible. The members should also strive to place upon the market the most perfect productions of whatever kind or character. This will increase your reputation and command the most remunerative prices; and this will lead you to the most fertile fields of co-operation attainable—that of co-operation in improving and perfecting our system of cultivation and the general management of the farm. In this we meet no opposition, but earnest desire on the part of all for our success. Perfection in this insures prosperity to all, and adds to the wealth of the nation and the happiness of mankind. I have not the slightest doubt that improved method and management will add at least five bushels to each acre of wheat and ten bushels to each acre of corn, over the amount at present obtained, without materially increasing the cost of production, and the better system will make the labors of the farm less laborious and more enjoyable; and in thus developing a perfect system of farm management the order furnishes

educational facilities unsurpassed and invaluable.

Co-operation in fire insurance has saved hundreds of thousands of dollars to the farmers of the state, and in counties not provided with this form of co-operation steps should be at once taken to organize such companies.

Benevolent, aid, and life insurance companies, providing material aid and assistance in taking care of the sick in time of such affliction, and providing a fund to assist a devoted wife and family in case of the death of the husband and father, are worthy matters that should receive our attention and support. And I hail with especial favor local associations of this kind. They strengthen and cement fraternal ties and teach us the beautiful and important lesson of our dependence upon each other for so much that adds to our comfort, prosperity and happiness.

In the matter of educating and informing the public on the issues raised by the Patrons of Husbandry upon the monopoly, and the unjust and discriminating management of railroads, I find the Patrons of Morgan county fully abreast of the times. They are scattering with a lavish hand "Campaign Extras," and other grange literature, that is having a most salutary effect on many good farmers whose attention had not heretofore been called to the practices of some of those mammoth corporations to the injury and at the expense of the industrial producing classes of this country.

I cannot close this notice of our visit to Morgan county without thanking the members for the complete and perfect arrangements for the meetings, and for their many acts of kindness that made our stay among them very pleasant.

Responsibility of Farmers.

From the Patron of Husbandry.

Intelligent farmers know that our political affairs, national, state and county, are badly and corruptly managed, and are outspoken in condemnation of it, but they take no practical steps toward reform; indeed, they may be said to be directly responsible themselves for the incapacity and corruption that marks every branch of the public service. They remain quietly at home or actively support the political "rings" of the towns and cities that take control of the conventions and nominate the candidates, and they must know that these rings are generally composed of and controlled by selfish, unscrupulous politicians of a low order of intellect.

It is the rule in this country that where a man fails as a lawyer, doctor, a merchant, a minister or a farmer, and is too lazy to gain a living by hard work, he turns his attention to politics, and sets himself up to manage the public affairs of a county or a state with all the assurance of a quack who attempts to practice a profession the plainest principles of which he is ignorant. And these professional politicians, by forming rings, are generally able to control the people of a county or of an entire state, and the result is that in almost nine cases in ten men are nominated for important offices who are obnoxious to the people for their known incapacity or lack of honesty. This will always be the case as long as the people accept the candidates nominated by packed conventions. Let it be known in advance that the people will support whoever the convention nominates, and a majority of the candidates will be professional politicians whom intelligent, careful men would not entrust with a dollar in a private transaction.

Subjects for Subordinate Granges for July.

QUESTION 13—How to best preserve summer fruits and vegetables for winter use?

Suggestions—Best method, considering health and economy. How best to preserve their flavor? What temperature keeps it best and longest? Our worthy sisters should take a deep interest in this question.

QUESTION 14—Transportation: How does it affect the farmers?

From the Patron of Husbandry.

How can an intelligent farmer who appreciates his duty to his family and desires to promote their happiness, lose interest in the grange? We can understand how an ignorant, selfish farmer may do so; but for an intelligent farmer, considerate of the true interests of his family, to be willing to give up the organization, passes our comprehension.

From the Patron of Husbandry.

If you see and hear of no grange work in your immediate locality, don't think that the grange is dying out. Look beyond your neighborhood or your county, and you will find grange activity and progress all over the country.

Delicate Women.

Cases of female weakness, delicate and enfeebled constitutions, and those suffering with stomach, liver and kidney complaints, will find Electric Bitters a speedy and certain cure. The sick and prostrated should rejoice that such a reliable remedy is placed within their reach. Health and happiness will surely follow where Electric Bitters are used. For sale by Barber Bros., price only fifty cents.

WESTERN

Farm Mortgage Co.,

Lawrence, Kansas.

MONEY LOANED

On Improved Farms at

LOW RATES OF INTEREST!

Money Always On Hand—No Long Delays

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

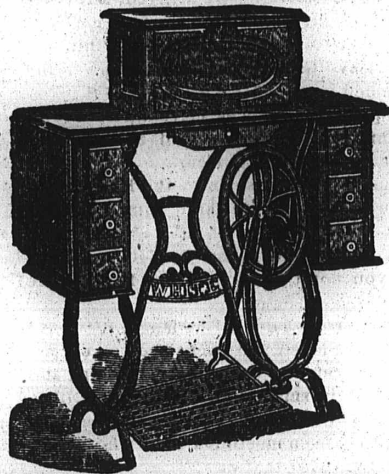
Farmers wishing to make LONG TIME LOANS will save money by calling upon our agent in their county.

Central office NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, Lawrence, Kansas.

L. H. PERKINS, Sec'y.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS

White Sewing Machine



IN THE THIRD YEAR OF ITS EXISTENCE, ITS SALES AMOUNT TO

54,853 Machines.

NO OTHER MACHINE EVER HAD SUCH

A RECORD OF POPULARITY.

It is the Lightest-Running,
Easiest Selling, and
Best Satisfying Machine

IN THE WORLD.

Agents wanted. For terms, address

White Sewing Machine Co.,
CLEVELAND, O.

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



ROBERT COOK,

Iola, Allen county, Kans.,

Importer, Breeder and Shipper of

PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS

—AND—

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTICE.

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

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

227 & 229 Wabash Avenue.

Chicago, Ill.

MOWRY & RICHARDS,

DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES!

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

Our Warerooms are Located at 46 and 48 Vermont Street!

IF YOU WANT
PLAIN FURNITURE,
CHAMBER SUITS, OR
PARLOR GOODS.

Call and see us. OUR PRICES WILL SUIT!

OUR STOCK OF

UNDERTAKING GOODS IS LARGE!

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

LARGE FINE HEARSE!

Remember the Location is near the Court House
HILL & MENDENHALL.
LAWRENCE, KANS.

SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY BOOKS.

MY STOCK IS LARGE AND COMPLETE.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

Districts supplied on Favorable Terms.

Miscellaneous and Blank Books!

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

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

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

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, \$50, 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 Tripple Plated Table Knives, \$2 per set.

PICTURE FRAMES, ALL SIZES.

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

STOVES AND RANGES.

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

A FIRST CLASS STOVE AT A SECOND CLASS PRICE,

Every one of which is warranted to be A 1. Any person buying one and not satisfied with its working, can return it and get their money. I am headquarters for Tinware—4 quart milk cans \$1 per dozen; 6 quarts 10 cents each; 6 quarts returned at 15 cents.

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

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!

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

Want to buy LIVE GEESE FEATHERS. J. H. SHIMMONS, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

J. S. CREW & CO.

OUR WALL PAPER STOCK IS VERY COMPLETE.

Embracing all Grades, from Brown Blanks

TO THE BEST DECORATIONS.

WINDOW SHADES MADE TO ORDER

ON KNAPP'S SPRINGS OR COMMON FIXTURES.

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

A FEW BOOKS AND STATIONERY ALSO ON HAND.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

H. C. C. MOODY. L. L. DAVIS.

MOODY & DAVIS,

Publishers and Proprietors.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION: ONE Year (in advance) \$1.25, Six Months 0.75, Four 0.50, Three 0.40, One Year (if not paid in advance) 1.50.

TO CORRESPONDENTS: In sending communications to this paper do not write on both sides of the paper.

NEWSPAPER LAW: The courts have decided that—First—Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, or letter-carrier, whether directed to his name or another name, or whether he has subscribed for it, is responsible for the pay.

TO SUBSCRIBERS: When you send your name for renewal or to change your post office be sure and give your former address, which will accommodate us and enable you to get your paper much sooner.

It is good so far as it goes, but the beginning of trouble is right here; the desire to absorb all the gains overtops all feelings of justice, and instead of being public servants, instituted and supported by the people for their own use and benefit, they attempt to be the masters, making the interests of the people subservient to their own.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1881.

JOHN R. BUTLER, of Akron, Ohio, has given about \$200,000 to Bethnell College in that city.

Two negroes imprisoned at Danburg, N. C., charged with rape, were lynched June 23d.

A DEPUTY county clerk at Virginia City, Neb., was stabbed and killed June 23d, by a curb-stone broker.

A FIRE at Tombstone, Arizona, the 23d inst. destroyed about 150 buildings. Nearly 800 people have been left homeless, and the total loss will reach very near to a quarter of a million of dollars.

CHAS. G. HELPHREY, a convicted murderer confined in the Ozark county, Ark., jail, escaped last week, having it is supposed in some manner drugged the jailor. He killed Burgess James for his money in the fall of 1878.

THE temperance and saloon men of Fort Scott last week came to an agreement that provided the saloons were closed and quit selling beer or liquor, no further prosecutions for past offences should be made.

REPORTS from London say that the wheat crop in England is going to be much below the average. That there are no prospects for an abundant harvest. The market, however, is inactive, though prices are ranging considerably higher.

AT Cleveland, Ohio, on Saturday last, a young man supposed to be crazy, after eating a hearty meal at a restaurant, went to the cashier's desk, and finding he could not pay for what he had eaten deliberately shot the proprietor twice, killing him instantly.

JOHN MIDDLETON and his bride were crossing a mill pond on a ferry near Savannah, Ga., just after the ceremony had been performed last week when Mrs. Middleton fell into the water and was drowned. Her husband, in trying to rescue her, was drowned also and when found they were locked in each other's arms.

GENERAL BRADY, of Star-route notoriety, made application the 23d inst. at Washington before Judge Cox for an immediate investigation of the charges against him, but Col. Cook, special counsel in these cases, stated that the evidence necessary having to be gathered from such a broad field, it would be impossible to give the case a fair trial till next September, indeed to go before the jury in the present state of the evidence would be courting complete failure. The case was therefore postponed till next September.

ALBANY AFFAIRS. The state of affairs at Albany was varied somewhat on the 28th by an indictment found by the grand jury against Senator Sessions. He was held in \$30,000 bail. This action has created considerable excitement among the half-breeds, who say that the indictment is a put-up job, and are very indignant against the district attorney on account of his expressed determination to postpone the trial on account of the imperfect condition of the evidence. Sessions demanded an immediate trial, and puts in a plea of not guilty, with

the privilege of altering or withdrawing.

The vote for Conkling's successor stood yesterday: Potter, 49; Conkling, 31; Wheeler, 42; Cornell, 8; Lapham, 17; Folger, 1; Crowley, 2; Roach, 1; Rogers, 1. No choice.

For Platt's successor: Depew, 50; Kernan, 49; Platt, 27; Cornell, 9; Hoskins, 4; Lapham, 3; Wheeler, 1; Crowley, 6; Tremaine, 1. No choice.

THE TRUE POSITION.

In the cry which has been raised against railroad corporations and the lasting injury they have done and are doing to those who give most liberally to their support, there is too often mingled the voice of unthinking prejudice. Failing to remember the incalculable good that railroads are daily doing the country through which they pass, those who seldom stop to think long enough cover the whole system with unmitigated and wholesale abuse. We are glad to say that the majority of thinking people are sensible enough to grant, in some small degree, the excellence of the work which has been done by these very corporations.

It is good so far as it goes, but the beginning of trouble is right here; the desire to absorb all the gains overtops all feelings of justice, and instead of being public servants, instituted and supported by the people for their own use and benefit, they attempt to be the masters, making the interests of the people subservient to their own. When they go this far we must oppose them by every honorable means in our power. While they remain within their proper sphere and exercise common justice, we will give our hearty support and they ought to receive the cooperation of the whole people, but as soon as they attempt to break the bonds and practice wholesale oppression as they are at the present day, shackles too strong or too lasting cannot be forged by the strong arm of the people to check them in their destructive career. Never were the vassals of the ancient kings held in more servile bondage than will be the people of the United States, should the fearful power of the railroads be allowed to accumulate unchecked.

MISSOURI RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

At the recent meeting of the Missouri river convention at Council Bluffs, Iowa, a decided stand was taken in favor of the project to improve the Missouri river to such an extent that it might be used as a commercial highway. The character of the men present and who took active part in the proceedings, was, in the highest degree, representative. Men in high office under government, business men, farmers and capitalists were there, all united in the desire to have the Missouri opened for a general traffic. The high rates usually charged the producer and manufacturer by railroad corporations have been a great drawback to the advancement of the various industries in the West, and water transportation, so far as it is practicable, comes nearest solving the problem than any plan yet devised. One proof of its efficacy in this respect is the opposition it engenders among the great monopolies. For instance take the late attempt of the Standard Oil company, one of the largest and richest corporations in the country, to compel the shipment of all goods from that company over railroad lines in preference to water lines where the two ran parallel. The demand was argued before Judge Mathews, the newly appointed associate justice of the supreme court, and much credit is due him for promptly refusing to accede to the request. The Standard Oil company has an immense interest in the great railway system of the country and their action in opposition to water transportation was to be expected. The success of the Mississippi jetties has shown, without the shadow of a doubt, that the scheme can be made eminently successful, and it remains for the people of Kansas and neighboring states to push forward the enterprise to completion. Major Suter, the engineer in charge, after a careful survey and estimate, stated that for \$10,000 per mile he can free the river of snags and all obstructions, stop the abrasion of the banks, provide for the regulation of floods and create a channel, at the lowest stage, of from eight to ten feet from Sioux City to the mouth of the river. The appropriation necessary to the

completion of the work will reach \$8,000,000.

Competent engineers unite in saying that the Missouri can be made the finest navigable river on the continent, and it would now be in order for Kansas to act, in a convention held in one of the principal cities in aid of this movement. The achievement of this project would be of incalculable benefit and our representatives in Congress should be made to realize that the securing of this appropriation is of far more benefit to their districts than any other Congressional action. It is a pressing necessity.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

The attorney general at Washington has rendered a decision in the recent troubles in the Indian Territory, arising from the question as to who are deemed intruders upon the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, and the enforcement of the law by the authorities in the territory. The following telegram gives the main points in the decision of Mr. McVeagh:

The attorney general expresses the opinion that it is the duty of the department, not of the Indians, to remove intruders from the Choctaw and Chickasaw lands; that all persons other than Choctaws and Chickasaws by birth or adoption, comprised within some or all of the excepted classes described in article seven, treaty of 1855, and article forty-three, treaty of 1866, are intruders; that those excepted are government employes, their families and servants, employes of the Internal Improvement companies, travelers, temporary sojourners, holders of permits from the Choctaw and Chickasaw authorities, and white persons who are employed under the laws of the said Indians as teachers, merchants and skilled agriculturists. All others are intruders. That the permit laws are valid and the right to remain expires with the termination of the permit. Promptly notify interested parties and advise them that measures will be speedily taken to execute the laws as construed by the attorney general. You will be further fully instructed by the commissioner of Indian affairs at an early day. Suspend removals until such instructions are received.

A Trip from Lawrence to Chase County.

Special Correspondence SPIRIT OF KANSAS. On my way back from Lawrence I had a fine opportunity of seeing the crop prospects of Eastern and Southwest Kansas.

Wheat, as a rule, is not good; however, in the northeast part of Osage county are some very fine fields.

Oats are fine everywhere. In the vicinity of Americus, Lyon county, there are some fine fields of red clover.

About Lawrence we saw many fields of blue grass, white clover and timothy.

Corn is uneven everywhere and very weedy with but few exceptions. In some places they were yet planting, at others stalks are six feet high. The finest, evenest, cleanest and tallest was a field of seventy acres owned by W. W. Bugbee, in Prospect township, Butler county. It is on bottom land which was plowed in March, planted from the 12th to 23d of April. Planted with a Keystone dropper with two, three and four kernels in a hill. Mr. Bugbee had it "laid by" several days ago. It was cultivated three times with a two-horse cultivator. Mr. Bugbee commenced cultivating when the corn was small and kept ahead of the weeds. All is clean and fifty acres of it is six feet high, even and heavy stalked. If reasonable hereafter Mr. Bugbee will have eighty bushels per acre. Indeed, it does not look as if the chinch bugs could hurt it if all were turned on it.

CORRESPONDENT. WONSEVU, Kans., June 26, 1881.

A DISPATCH from Washington dated June 28th gives the following account of a destructive storm which was experienced there the night of the 27th inst.: The City hall, Baltimore & Ohio depot, Masonic temple, Franklin and Wallach's school buildings, Saint Aloysius and Trinity churches, and the Pension office were badly demoralized, and over 100 private residences unroofed. In some cases they were lifted off and dashed against houses on the opposite side of the street, smashing glass and breaking in fronts of houses, in other instances rafters were blown down and much damage done to carpets and furniture in unroofed houses by the rain, which poured down in torrents for nearly an hour. 1,260 trees were blown down and 400 street lamps damaged. While the storm was at its height all the gas in the northwest

portion went out, leaving the people in total darkness. This is accounted for by the gas company as follows: The gas is contained in holders and tanks which rest in water, the pressure of the tank forces the gas into the main. These tanks were lifted by the wind, relieving the pressure on the main, and the gas was drawn back into the holders. The supply in the main was exhausted and the gas went out. The gasometer at the corner of K and 20th streets was lifted up by the wind and pushed against the stone work and kept there for about five minutes.

General News.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 27.—A most horrible accident occurred late Friday night, on the Morilos railroad in Mexico, whereby over 200 persons were burned and crushed to death. The scene of the catastrophe was on the San Antonio, near the village of Mail Pois. For some time past this section of country has been swept by fierce storms, swelling the creeks into torrents and laying waste many fertile fields. The bridge spanning the river at the point mentioned, though known to be unsafe, was still in use when the fated train bearing a battalion of soldiers attempted its passage. The result was a crash as the undermined supports gave way, and the engine and cars were hurled headlong down the chasm.

Scarcely had the magnitude of the tragedy become apparent, when a new horror was added. In the train's van, comprising a portion of the freight was a consignment of alcohol, which took fire, and a subsequent explosion contributed to the wreck and loss of life. The few who escaped at once applied themselves to rescue their less fortunate comrades, but it was some hours before the exact extent of the tragedy grew apparent. It is now known, however, that thirteen officers and 192 privates were either killed outright or roasted to death, while fifty others sustained hurts of a more or less serious character. When information of the sad event reached this city the excitement was unparalleled, and crowds thronged all the news centers anxiously awaiting particulars. Never in the history of the republic has so frightful a casualty been chronicled, and its occurrence it is feared may still further prejudice the popular mind against railway enterprise. However, los gringos, as the natives term all outside barbarians, can come in for no share of the blame in this connection. The Morilos road is a narrow gauge line built by government subsidies, is entirely the work of Mexican engineers, and was first opened to the public on the 18th inst. In addition to the loss of life already presented it appears that the engineer and fireman of the ill-omened train were scalded to death.

The dead number 197 soldiers and 17 officers, not including railroad officers. Of the women and children of the soldiers forty were more or less wounded and only about sixty were saved. The secretary of public works and military physicians departed Saturday for the scene of disaster. The bridge was a wooden structure.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27.—The steamer Newborn brings the crew of the schooner Eustace, from Mazatlan, and the particulars of the killing of the captain and the firing of the vessel by Maurice Cook, who had shown signs of being demented. He suddenly stabbed the captain as he entered the cabin; he then ran into a closet where axes were kept. The crew closed the cabin door. Cook continued walking about the cabin several hours, and threatened to fire the vessel. The crew got the boats ready, and soon after some smoke began rising from the cabin and the crew left hastily, as the vessel had 23,000 kegs of powder aboard. Soon after she blew up. Maurice perished in the explosion. The crew reached Mazatlan after sixty miles of pulling in a heavy sea.

RICHMOND, Va., June 27.—An affray occurred Saturday night at Columbia, Fluvanna county, between whites and blacks, in which one of the latter was fatally injured and others seriously hurt. The fight occurred in a bar room, all hands being more or less under the influence of whisky. Bill Hackney, a negro, the worst injured, was struck on the head with a pick handle, severely beaten and then thrown out of a window, fifteen feet to the ground beneath.

St. LOUIS, June 27.—A car occupied by bridge carpenters of the Wabash road was burned at Monticello, Ill., at 2 o'clock this morning, and Lawrence Mahorney, a young man twenty-three years of age, who was sleeping in it, perished in the flames, his body being literally burned to ashes. The cause of the fire is unknown.

CHICAGO, June 28.—Griscom weighed 162 1-2 pounds this morning; loss half a pound in twenty-four hours, he having drunk the usual quantity of water. Respiration 13, pulse 52, temperature 98.35. His mind dwells constantly on the time when his fast will have been finished and he shall indulge in green peas, young lamb and other luxuries. His skin is usually moist, soft, and in a healthy state, but to-day on his back and breast it shows signs of parching, and he is inclined to forget

the pangs of hunger in frequent naps. This is the thirty-second day of his fast.

PITTSBURGH, June 27.—A dispatch from Dunbar, Pa., in the Connellville coke region, says: While Maurice Halley, foreman of the Dunbar furnace, was standing in his own door last night at 8:30, he was fired on and killed by some persons concealed in the bushes across the road. Three bullets entered his body, one of them passing through his heart. Halley was an inoffensive man and a favorite among the coke workers. Intense excitement prevails in Dunbar and vicinity, and the strikers are trying to ferret out the persons engaged in the assassination. The strikers disavow all connection with the terrible crime.

Notice.

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

Put It to Proof.

At a time when the community is flooded with so many unworthy devices, and concoctions, it is refreshing to find one that is beneficial and pure. So conscious are the proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption of the worth of their remedy that they offer all who desire a trial bottle free of charge. This certainly would be disastrous to them did not the remedy possess the remarkable curative qualities claimed. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption will positively cure asthma, bronchitis, stubborn coughs, colds, phthisis, quinsy, hoarseness, croup, or any affection of the throat and lungs. As you value your existence, give this wonderful remedy a trial by calling on Barber Bros., druggists, Lawrence, Kans., and obtaining a trial bottle free of cost, or a regular size bottle for \$1.

PENSIONS For SOLDIERS, widows, fathers, mothers or children. Thousands yet entitled. Pensions given for loss of limb, loss of eye, or rupture, varicose veins or any disease. Thousands of pensioners and soldiers entitled to INDEMNITIES and BOUNTY. PATENTS procured for inventors. Soldiers' land warrants procured, bought and sold. Soldiers' land warrants applied for your rights at once. Send 2 stamps for "The Citizen-Soldier" and Pension and Bounty laws, blank and instructions. We can refer to thousands of Pensioners and Soldiers. Address N. W. Fitzgerald & Co., Pension & Bounty Agents, 117 1/2 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

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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.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THAT TERRIBLE BOOK PROFESSIONAL AND TRICKS OF THE DETECTIVES By Allan Pinkerton, the greatest living detective, from his most exciting experiences. The most intensely interesting work ever published. Profusely illustrated. Sells at sight. Send for liberal terms to make money. STANDARD PUB. HOUSE, St. Louis, Mo. PETER BELL.

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

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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 Boxes, etc., always on hand. We have a fine new Hearse. All orders promptly attended to day or night. 190 Mass. Street, Lawrence Kansas.

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."

Bones in Agriculture.

From the Prairie Farmer. Bones consist of 56 per cent. mineral, and the rest gelatinous and destructible matter. The mineral portion contains on an average 50 per cent. of phosphate of lime, or bone earth; of this 24 per cent. is phosphoric acid, and the rest lime.

It is but little more than forty years since the real value of bones in agriculture has been understood, from the discovery of Prof. Liebig how to make superphosphate of lime from them. It is true that some knowledge of their fertilizing quality was previously known, for we read of applications of the waste of bone-button factories to the soil which produced remarkable results. But to what element of the bones the value was due was not known. A writer in the New York Times speaks of an old work on agriculture in which the waste bone-dust from button factories is recommended as a good manure for light soils when mixed with ashes; and it is further stated that bones containing the most oil and marrow are the best for manure and that the better the juice of the bones is spread over the field the more useful they will be. Bones were first used in gardens and greenhouses, and from thence made their way slowly to the fields. These old ideas are even now current. As soon as the real character of the bone was discovered (says the same writer), and its analogy with that of the mineral matter of the most valuable crops—as soon, in fact, as analytical chemistry became an established science—since then the true value of bones, or rather, of their principal element, became understood. It was found that the phosphoric acid contained in them was the actual source of their value, and that the fat they contained was totally useless. It was then discovered that the soil was deficient in phosphoric acid, after centuries of cropping, and that this element was restored by the application of bone. This may seem an old story to most persons, but the majority of American farmers to-day do not know that bones are of any value to the soil, and are without interest in the fact that superphosphate of lime restores to the soil the chief elements of fertility which is abstracted by the wheat and other grains, the milk, the cheese, and live animals, which are carried off from their farms. The inquiries which are so frequently made upon this point, and the absence of knowledge which is found in conversation with farmers, prove this. Moreover, if any proof were wanting, the fact that the superphosphate of lime is practically unknown in many localities, and is unused more than it is unknown, would furnish it. This is to be regretted, because phosphoric acid is one of the most abundant substances in nature, existing in inexhaustible quantities in vast beds of rock, and in this form it is equally valuable and much cheaper than in the form in which it is combined in bones. The supply of bones is limited, and it is fortunate that a ready substitute is found in vast natural deposits of phosphate of lime.

The soil is continually deprived of phosphoric acid by the crops, milk and meat produced upon it. Formerly, when agricultural chemistry was not so well understood as it now is, it was observed that old pastures were not healthful for cows, and they fell off in condition when grazed upon them. By and by it was discovered that an application of bones to the land restored the grass, and the cows regained strength and productiveness. This was one of the accidental discoveries to which alone agricultural practice was then indebted for what was known of the art of farming. Everything that was then known was learned slowly, and the knowledge was spread more slowly still from the absence of any agricultural literature by which one man's experience could be known to another. Now everything is different. Agricultural knowledge is now, to a great extent, gained by an inverse process of study. We are now discovering principles and founding practice upon them instead of going backward and working in the dark to base principles upon the results of practice. Besides, this unscientific method leads to error,

and many men are now unlearning much of what they thought they had learned in this way, because it has led them astray, and now they are reversing their methods.

Bones consist, when fresh, of 63 1-2 per cent. of mineral matter, of which 55 per cent. (of the bone) is phosphate of lime; 31 1-2 per cent. of organic matter, chiefly gelatine and fat, and 5 per cent. of water. The organic matter contains 3 1-2 per cent. of nitrogen; the mineral matter contains from 20 to 25 1-4 per cent. of phosphoric acid, and 30 to 35 per cent. of lime. The phosphoric acid and the nitrogen are the valuable elements, the former being worth, at 6 cents a pound, \$1.50, and the latter, at 25 cents a pound, 87 cents; 100 pounds of bone, then, in a condition to be available, would be worth \$2.37. But bones when whole are only slowly soluble in the soil. In moist soil they will decay and wholly disappear only in so many years that it is necessary to reduce them to a fine state of division to make them useful. This is done by grinding them to powder or by burning them to ashes. The latter method is the cheapest, but the nitrogen is lost, and if the bones can be reduced to powder for less than the value of the nitrogen, the more costly method is the best. But in many cases it is impossible to grind them for want of mills, and then the burning becomes the only practical method. This leaves the phosphate of lime in the finest possible condition, and sufficiently soluble to be as available for plant food as in the raw bone.

But the discovery of the method of reducing, or dissolving, so to speak, the bone, and separating two-thirds of its phosphoric acid from the lime, marked a new era in agricultural practice. This was the entering wedge of chemical or artificial fertilizing, which has now become reduced to a system. The value of bones, therefore, to agriculture is very great because they supply to the soil the very element that is most deficient in it, viz., the phosphoric acid. This acid is present in all plants, and the most nutritious food substances, especially for young animals, are especially rich in it. As we have seen that more than half the weight of the bone of an animal consists of phosphate of lime, and nearly one-half of this consists of phosphoric acid, it can be readily gathered that when the soil is deficient in this needed plant-food, those plants which are the most nutritious do not thrive, and the herbage consists of inferior kinds, which afford insufficient nutriment. Then animals pasturing upon such fields fail in their milk or are of weak constitution. So our most valuable crops, which all contain considerable quantities of phosphoric acid, will fail to grow when the soil becomes exhausted of this necessary constituent.

Stacking Wheat.

From the Iowa Register.

We have often said that, after all of the expense and toil of the season in raising a crop of wheat, the profit is frequently all lost in bad stacking. And yet there is no need of it. If the middle of the stack be kept full enough and solid, there is but little danger from wet. Nearly every man who thinks he is a good stoker is particular to place his bundles close together on the outside courses, and then put the loose straw and rough bundles in the middle.

Being much more weight in the middle than on the outer edge, it will settle more, even if all parts of the stack are packed alike. But it is seldom that this is the case. Hence the middle settles until the outer ends of the sheaves stick up instead of down. In this condition the water runs to the middle of the stack, and then down just where the heads of the grain are concentrated.

Eight years ago we knew a young beginner who had strained every nerve to raise a good crop, and succeeded. He made fine looking stacks of it, but was careless in packing solidly in the middle, although apparently it was high enough at all times. The stacks were large and high. The middles settled two or three feet more than the outsides. There came a heavy rain. Soon after we called his attention to the fact that his stacks were wet and wheat spoiling. He could not believe it, but on thorough examination he found it was too wet to thresh or too wet to leave. He finally got a machine to try it; not two-thirds of it was threshed; not a bushel of merchantable

wheat was obtained. Most of it was fed out to the stock at a little profit, and the balance rotted in the bins. He had bought a farm and paid part. This failure of the crop defeated him in meeting his engagements. Struggling to overcome this failure of his wheat, he paid high interest and finally failed, abandoned his farm with what he had paid, and went to Dakota to begin anew and grow up with the country.

Production of Wool.

From the Germantown Telegraph.

Few things in the modern progress of the civilized world are more astonishing than the increased consumption of wool. This is the best shown by the statistical account of the production which in the year 1830 was about 320,000,000 pounds in weight, and in the year 1878 the total production had raised to 1,586,000,000 pounds. In this extraordinary aggregate, Europe is set down as producing 740,000,000 pounds, the La Plata countries of South America 240,000,000 pounds, the United States 208,000,000 pounds, Australia 350,000,000 pounds, and South Africa 48,000,000 pounds. Of this crop England controls absolutely the Australian, South African and English wools, making altogether a larger stock of wool than is controlled by any other commercial power in the world. This is the cause of her long-continued supremacy in the manufacture of woolen goods. She commands an unlimited supply of the raw material, and the product of the British Isles alone exceeds that of all the United States. Nevertheless our own progress in this business has been truly marvelous within the last twenty years. In those lines of industry we are able to supply ourselves entirely with nearly all lines of staple goods. Whether we shall ever become as successful in the production and exportation of wool as of cotton, petroleum, lumber and grain, the future alone can disclose; but we have all the elements that are requisite for great success in that line, as in the production of breadstuffs and provisions. Like all other elements of northern agriculture, the production of wool in the United States seems to be going rapidly and steadily farther and farther westward.

Thoroughbred Stock.

A. Fuller, in Newton Journal.

The outlook for thoroughbred stock has seldom been better than at the present time. There have been times when a fancy strain of blood, purchased by wealthy fanciers, made higher prices than are being realized this season, but there certainly has never been a time there was such a strong general demand for improving stock as at the present. As for the extravagant, and it may be said almost fictitious prices formerly paid for high pedigree stock, they cut but a small figure in the fine stock trade of to-day. It is the fact that prices of thoroughbred animals are no longer fabulous, but within the reach of every man that can afford to raise stock, that creates the strong inquiry from all sections of the country.

A few years ago about the only purchasers of pedigree stock were raised in the older states who had expensive lands, but now the number of fine stock breeders is so large, and is so rapidly increasing, that prices have dropped to a substantial basis which gives to the seller a fair compensation and yet does not deprive all would-be buyers short of millionaires. The general tone of the fine stock market is strong and healthy, and the demand is not confined to any particular section, but is more general than ever before known. The various rival breeds have their individual friends, as much on the plains as in the more settled sections, South and West, where only scrubs have been heretofore. Let the good work continue.

The Care of Harness.

A harness that has been upon a horse's back several hours in hot or rainy weather becomes wet; if not properly cleaned, the damage to the leather is irreparable. If, after being taken from the horse in this condition, it is hung up in a careless manner, traces and reins twisted into knots, and the saddle and bridle hung askew, the leather when dried retains the same shape given it while wet, and when freed to its original form, damage is done the stitching and the leather. The first point to be observed is to keep the leather soft and pliable. This can only be done by keeping it well charged with oil and grease; water is a de-

stroyer of these, but mud and the saline moisture from the animal are even more destructive. Mud, in drying, absorbs the grease and opens the pores of the leather, making it a prey to water, while the salty character of the perspiration from the animal injures the leather, stitching and mountings. It therefore follows that to preserve a harness, the straps should be washed and oiled whenever it has been moistened by sweat or soiled by mud. If a harness is thoroughly cleaned twice a year, and when unduly exposed treated as we have recommended, the leather will retain its softness and strength for many years.

If you want to get rid of pimples, boils, "etter, etc., use "Lindsey's Blood Searcher." Sold by all druggists.

Veterinary Department.

This department is designed especially for all subscribers having horses, cattle, sheep or hogs in any way injured or diseased. To benefit this class they are requested to send 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.

Windgalls.

From the Western Rural.

Will you please give me a remedy for wind puffs on colts. I have a colt two years old that has one on each hind leg. I have tried rubbing and blistering. W. G. K.

ANSWER—Windgalls are seldom productive of lameness, and may be regarded as mere eye-sores. Many methods of treatment have been resorted to, and with the same result; they are rarely ever removed permanently by any method of treatment. Rest, with the application of compresses and bandages, may reduce them for a time. By blistering and subsequently turning the animal out to grass they will, in all probability, disappear, but are apt to return again, especially when the animal is put to work. Unless a horse is of much value, it is scarcely desirable to try any treatment at all for these tumors. To puncture them is dangerous and ineffectual, and cutting them out is absurd and impracticable.

Unhealthy Stables.

From the Prairie Farmer.

Our horses act weak and dumpish, and don't eat well. They stand in a stable on earth floor. The stable has been in the same place for many years. What can be the matter with them?

ANSWER—With no information to the contrary, we are inclined to lay the blame on the management and keeping, and especially the construction of your stable. As this has not been provided with proper flooring, it is not likely that any provisions have been made for either drainage or ventilation, and that is similar to the kind very frequently seen, especially on neglected farms, and of the following description: One low, narrow door, and a dirty window over it, with a broken pane, through which in winter may be seen protruding a pair of unmentionables, rolled up in a bundle; the floor of what is intended to resemble stalls, is earth and forms a basin in the middle, from wear of the horses pawing, and this basin contains more or less of stagnant and putrid urine; the low ceiling consists of loose railing, supporting several tons of hay, which, besides absorbing foul vapors from below, assist in effectually obstructing ventilation. With the stable door closed, dampness, darkness and stifling odors prevail within. The owner, believing that his horses are comfortably boxed up, wonders why in the world they persist in coughing, getting weak eyes, refuse to eat well, and act languid and dumpish. Your stable with its earthen floor very likely has no drainage whatever, and very likely, since it has been occupied "for many years," in that state, the ground inside is below the level of the surrounding ground outside. Thus not only is the effluvia from the horses retained in the ground under them, but any surplus wet from the higher ground, besides that from the manure pile during rainy weather, combines to make the place very unhealthy. The emanations from the ground, thus saturated with filth in a constant state of decomposition, will render the air in such an abode poisonous, and may be the real cause of ill health of the horses. To remedy the state of health of the animals a reversal of the existing conditions is imperative, and it would be wise to undertake this without delay, in order to avoid more serious consequences.



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 indigestion, prostration, or excesses in youth or at any time of life, by the only true way, viz: Direct Application acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Venicles, Ducts, and Gland, that are unable to perform their natural functions while this disease prevails the human organism. The use of the Pastille attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the nervous organizations wrecked from vicious habits or excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Confusion of Ideas, 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 now a pronounced success. Druggists are too much proscribed in this article, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this Preparation. Frequent observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. During the eight years it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now conceded by the Medical Profession and by some thousands of persons discovered of teaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that it will know to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes, No. 1, (sufficient to last a month); No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases); No. 3, (lasting over three months, will restore the most worn condition). \$7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

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

Advertisement for DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY, featuring a bottle of HOP BITTERS and text describing its benefits for various ailments.

Advertisement for Ayer's Sarsaparilla, featuring a bottle illustration and text describing its medicinal properties for blood-purification and various diseases.

The Household.

Continued from Sixth Page.

'Be thyself!' a nobler gospel never preached the Nazarene; Be thyself! 'tis as good scripture as the world has ever seen.

In our next view came truth, temperance, kindness, benevolence and faith, hope and charity; sweet charity, crowning all the virtues; without it we have a body without a soul.

And our guide placed us on the green grassy lawn from whence we started and said: "God will bless you my friends, good-night."

There was a pause. The farmer was the first to speak (we were too happy for much speaking). He said: "My heart feels a strange glow. I know I have been happy before, but I see clearer now.

"Bravo! bravo!" said the little old man, "that's what I call progress," and then he shouted:

Life is grand, life is sweet, Since the Savior made his love our meet. Glory! Glory! Glory! We can now tell all the old, old story."

The minister folded his hands and closed his eyes and reverently said: "Let us pray. "Our Father who art in Heaven, from this day henceforth we will let thy kingdom come in our hearts, and earnestly endeavor to attend to our own business, and let thy will be done on earth as it is done in Heaven."

Then we all sang with our hearts, for we didn't mind the tune:

"Oh happy day that fixed my choice On Thee, my Savior and my God."

Although we were permitted to see the world as it is we could not understand all, but we have the satisfaction of knowing why life is too busy and too short for one person to know everything, and its work is of more importance than infallible wisdom would be to us, but sufficiently long for all of us to learn, sooner or later, to do right and do good with what is given us or we will reap but little good to ourselves.

Letter from A. V. Special Correspondence to "The Household." Thank you, Mattie and Myrtle; glad to see you again in "The Household." A little sorry, however, to see Myrtle take her seat on the outside. Come again soon and take a seat beside Mattie, Mrs. Roser, Contributor, Old Nick, and all the other sociable visitors of "The Household."

THE SPIRIT is divided into several departments—the editorial, literary, agricultural, horticultural, grange, young folks, and household. All these are interesting to all laboring men, women and children in and out of Kansas. For the last year we have attempted to lend a helping hand to "The Household" department, and shall continue to do so. We know there are scores of good intelligent talkers able to write up the right and write down the wrong. The only trouble is the will. All persons are nearly always ready to advance when convinced our real happiness is increased by doing so. Human society is yet in a very crude state. Human happiness is yet far, very far, from what it should be as a whole. One of the errors of our state socially is isolation. We all live too much to ourselves. Eastern people often notice this. To be sure, large wide prairies have something to do with this. Myrtle says in her last: "You tell parents what they ought to do, can't you tell them how to do?" If you will take the trouble to reread what I have written you will find that I have advocated kindness to children but at the same time firmness—a little on the Davy Crockett principle, "Be sure you are right, then go ahead." As parents we have many things yet to learn before we are fully competent to lead the rising mind aright.

Of one thing I am fully satisfied. God has, through his Son, given us a system which when believed and obeyed elevates men; when rejected, not believed and not obeyed, unhappiness, crime and retrograde is the result. Am I right, Sister Myrtle? I have deviated very much from what I wrote in my last, in the near future "The Family Relation" will be resumed. A. V.

WONSEVU, Kans., June 21, 1881. THE only secret about Ayer Cherry Pectoral is in the selection of the best materials for the cure of coughs and colds and skillfully combining them by chemical processes. This all medical men are aware of, as they are furnished with the formula of its preparation.

Young Folks' Department.

DEAR EDITOR:—I have never written before for the "Young Folks' Department," but I would like very much to be one of the many who have such a good time there generally. I don't see why they don't write oftener for their department in the summer as well as the winter. Perhaps this time it is because they have been too busy working for the premiums like I have. I am getting quite a number of subscribers and I am going to have some of those nice presents which the editors have been so kind to offer us young folks. The work trying to get names at first was hard, but pretty soon I got some and then I felt a good deal better. Our folks like THE SPIRIT very much. A few of us young folks had a picnic the other day in a nice grove near our house and we had just a splendid time, swinging and playing at all sorts of games, but the best part to the boys was dinner time. The boys can beat me eating, but I believe I can get more subscribers for THE SPIRIT than any of them. I liked Maywood's letter, and know I should like her if I saw her. I have seen those little birds she speaks of but I don't know what they are called. I think some of the rest of you ought to welcome Maywood besides James Stepp, for he is a boy you know, and girls ought to be more willing than boys. I would like to say more, but as I am a stranger myself I will wait till I see how I am received.

Yours truly, ARIEL. COAL CREEK, Kans., June 23, 1881.

SPECIAL OFFER.

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

For TWO new names we will give any of the following: One box of stationery containing a pen, pencil and eraser; or a solid silver thimble; or a game of authors.

For THREE new names we will give an autograph album; or a set of chessmen; or a pocket knife.

For FOUR new names we will give a set of tools containing a drawing knife, one quarter inch chisel, one half inch chisel and screw-driver; or a silver plated butter-knife.

For FIVE new names we will give a volume of Dickens, containing four stories, handsomely bound in cloth and finely illustrated.

Each name sent in must be accompanied by the full subscription price, \$1.25, if for the premiums, or the name will not be counted. Now here is a chance to make something for your home or your pocket-book, without taking a great deal of your time. Let us see who can send us in the largest list of names. For every name over five you send us, we will allow you twenty-five cents, so if you get five, don't stop at that, but keep right on and make yourself some money. However, young friends don't be discouraged if you are not successful the first time you ask for a subscriber, but persevere in spite of defeat and it will be all right, remembering that all successful canvassers often meet with defeats, and if you do well at this, you may feel pretty sure of your success in the future, but never give up!

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.

How to Get Rich.

The great secret of obtaining riches, is first to practice economy, and as good old "Deacon Snyder" says, "It used to worry the life out of me to pay enormous doctor's bills, but now I have struck it rich." Health and happiness reign supreme in our little household, and all simply because we use no other medicine but Electric Bitters and only cost fifty cents a bottle." Sold by Barber Bros.

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 Produce Markets, Kansas City, June 23, 1881. Lists prices for Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Poultry, Vegetables, Dried Fruit, Hay per ton.

Table with columns for ST. LOUIS, June 23, 1881. Lists prices for Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Bye, Pork, Lard, Butter, Eggs.

Table with columns for CHICAGO, June 23, 1881. Lists prices for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork, Lard.

Table with columns for Live Stock Markets, KANSAS CITY, June 23, 1881. Lists prices for CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP.

Table with columns for ST. LOUIS, June 23, 1881. Lists prices for CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP.

Table with columns for CHICAGO, June 23, 1881. Lists prices for CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP.

Table with columns for Lawrence Markets. Lists prices for Butter, eggs, chickens, corn, wheat, lard, hogs, shippers, cattle, wood.

Advertisement for LEIS' BLOOD AND LIVER PURIFIER. Includes text: 'USE LEIS' BLOOD AND LIVER PURIFIER. Life giving Principle. PURELY VEGETABLE. A Preventative for Chills, Fever and Ague. A SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.'

Advertisement for C. O. D. FARMERS! Includes text: '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.'

Advertisement for J. S. PERRY & CO. Includes text: 'IF YOU WISH TO SAVE MONEY BUYING BOOTS AND SHOES, Call and see Us! J. S. PERRY & CO. LAWRENCE, KANS.' Image of a boot.

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

Advertisement for Sheriff's Sale. Includes text: 'SHERIFF'S SALE. STATE OF KANSAS, ss. 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, Douglas county and state of Kansas, 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 Phenice, 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 (\$2400.00) 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 text: 'SANDS' PATENT HARNESS BUCKLE. Farmers can see that at all places used it has a rivet THROUGH THE BODY. No ripping can take place. No more repairing. Has a roller and loop. Most harness-makers use these buckles. Buy no harness without them. Harness with these buckles can be sold as cheap as old style. SANDS' TRACE CARRIER. Is the only one made that permits the hip strap to be taken off. See that you have this on your new harness. IT DON'T DROP TRACES. J. G. SANDS. Lawrence, Kansas. WANTED—CANVASSERS TO KNOW THAT A number of counties have never been canvassed for THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS, but are rapidly being taken on our liberal terms. Good agents make most. MOODY & DAVIS, Proprietors.'

Advertisement for W. H. LAMON, PHOTOGRAPHER. Includes text: 'W. H. LAMON. PHOTOGRAPHER. 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 Kanwaka 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. N. B.—No business done on Sunday. P. O. address, Lawrence.'

Advertisement for MONEY TO LOAN, WATCHMAKER, ENGRAVER. Includes text: '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, ENGRAVER, A Large Line of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses. No. 59 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas. Formerly with H. J. Rushmer. Dr. H. W. Howe, DENTIST. Rooms—Over Newmark's Dry Goods store.'