

# Spirit of Kansas

## A Journal of Home and Household.

VOL. XI.—NO. 8.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1881.

WHOLE NO. 499.

### The Household.

#### From Old Bach. No. 2.

Special Correspondence to "The Household."

Good morning, ladies, gentlemen, "Old Nick," and everybody. How do you all do today? I suppose you are all busy.

Mattie, I thank you for accepting me to fellowship, and also for your promises of good treatment, etc., and I hope you will forgive me if I have said anything to "nettle" your feelings. I shouldn't wonder, now, since I come to think of it, if you were real young. However, according to your doctrine, you have left your teens in the rear, as you did not tell us your age. In regard to women, I know I am very ignorant indeed; have made them a study for Oh! these many years, and am now in the dark worse than ever.

Myrtle, in regard to killing the large black ant you speak of, I have searched the dictionary and several other scientific works, but have failed, thus far, to find a receipt better than the following: To kill the large black ant, amputate his head, or, if that fails, curtail him close behind the ears. I think this receipt will prove effective. Myrtle, I was sorry to hear that you think I have ridiculed the "charitable intentions of an old lady." I don't quite understand what you mean. Explain, will you? No, Myrtle, I am afraid I have no more chances on the "matrimonial sea," for several times have I boarded the golden ship and sailed amid sunshine and pleasure, on a calm sea, beneath a clear blue sky; but soon a dark cloud would belt the horizon, the sea would become troubled, and the skies as inky darkness, and amid them all, as the cruel waves swept over the deck, I would be shipwrecked, sometimes barely escaping a watery grave. But these times of pleasure and pain are now past, and I have lived through them all, and I find myself still an

#### Contributor Heard From.

Special Correspondence to "The Household."

This is a beautiful morning, friends, a little warm for comfort, but a cool, bracing breeze coming through the window modifies the heat at least for us; while in the western horizon is a few filmy little clouds, just a little larger than that Elijah saw, and we will persist in hoping is also a harbinger of rain.

Well, well, "where did you come from?" methinks I hear some of you say. But you needn't look so surprised, for I am not lost if I am like "Towel," a little mystical. In answer to your question, I answer, though it may be somewhat vaguely, "from the balmy hills of the river Blue, not more than a hundred miles from Lawrence;" where I listen to the merry trill of the birds, the dingle of the poetical cow bells, and all the accompanying noise and hurry of farm life, and where, sister Mattie, I too, as you supposed, answer to the homely, but none the less honorable, cognomen of a farmer's wife.

Gladly I come to help prepare the fatted calf in honor of our prodigals return. We bid him thrice welcome back to the fold, with our sincere thanks for his solicitude for the welfare of our sex; and if that is not adequate, to supply his wants we would wish him a pair of tender, wifely hands, and sympathetic heart to care for him during his indisposition. For we know how to value a good nurse, as we, too, have recently talked with the invalid corps.

No. 2, we think, needs a little watching, though we are always glad to welcome company in "The Household." "A man is known by the company he keeps," we are told; and when we see him ignore all the members in good standing, and take up with a tricky one who is chained and caged, and ask him to return thanks at table, especially when such venerable people as A. V. and Aunt Sally are present, we are just a little suspicious, and think he must be a "liberal" of the most pronounced type; but as we are very anxious to keep Old Nick in good humor lest he should unloose his chain, we will make him a peace offering in the shape of "onions on toast," etc. Take onions, according to the company, peel, and slice crosswise, cook very tender; while cooking slice some light bread, toast nicely, butter on both sides, and lay on a large, flat plate. Season with butter, pepper and salt, add half crock of new milk, let it come to a boil, and turn over the toast, then serve. Also for "onion pie," cook same as above with the exception of the milk use cream in lieu thereof, and cook between biscuit dough, sprinkling a handful of flour over the onions before putting on the upper crust.

Thanks to the "lady who knows," for hints on fashion. A timely hint is sometimes of great value to us who live so far from town, and enables us to at least trade intelligently when we go to town. Come again.

We should like to hear from the sage pen of Mrs. H. L. Worth, again.

CONTRIBUTOR.

August 19, 1881.

#### Letter from Edith.

Special Correspondence to "The Household."

Dear Household, I washed to-day, and my new wash-boiler worked like a charm, avoiding a great deal of "vexation of spirit" that the old leaky one had occasioned. Ye widowers and bachelors of "The Household" before you take unto yourselves "an helpmeet" be sure you have bank stock sufficient to supply your better half with convenient working utensils, together with an exhaustless store of the "what shall we eat" and "wherewithal shall we be clothed," or your ideal better half will prove your worst half, and your dreams of married felicity and wedded bliss, will vanish into thin air. And those lengthy epistles, of "line upon line," "precept upon precept" you have given to guide our poor wandering feet, will fall upon your own ears, like clods upon the coffin. Now please don't take offence I'm only returning the compliment learned through that great teacher Experience.

August 3.—This evening I visited a neighbor, and helped to place in its little jeweled casket "our baby," a chubby, dimpled, darling whom a few hours before had been a picture of health and beauty. How truthfully could we reutter the word "even in the midst of life there is death." The cherub was gone, the spirit had fled to the Giver. The babe was dead, an angel born, a cradle vacant, a coffin filled, and all is gone of that which was mortal. "Mamma what's matter with the baby, can't it talk? can't it put its hands down?" my own three-year-old baby exclaimed, and feelings of thanks arose, that my own little family circle was unbroken, no empty cradle, no vacant chairs, and yet we know not how soon the messenger may come.

August 5.—"SPIRIT" comes and we search it o'er and o'er for "The Household," just ready to pronounce—no blessings upon our new editors for omitting so important a feature, when lo! to our surprise, we find it has been promoted, and now occupies a prominent seat in the front pew. "Blessings on you" now kind editors, for the prominence given us. Now if our children's department was placed beside ours a household we would be indeed mothers, and children side by side.

Glad to see you again Mattie. Have a Mattie of my own, and a dear little mischievous daughter she is too. Should enjoy one of your hammocks this hot weather, but am afraid from your own story that you do not find much time for enjoyment of them yourself. To our long lost bachelor friend we extend the hand of fellowship, also No. 2, and hope they will be frequent contributors. I think you could not spend your surplus change to better advantage than to present to each lady member of "The Household" that highly useful book "Duties of Women."

August 6.—Our old teacher visits us to-day and the children have a house full of company, enjoying themselves immensely.

August 7.—Busy ironing and mending to-day. Yes; mending, I take more real pleasure in repairing the clothing when not too much worn than in making new. No worry of ruffles or puffs, of embroideries or laces, of what is the style, or how shall I cut? but with newly ironed clothes, scissors and needle can convert the old into new.

But again sad news is broken and another dear sister spirit has been called home, leaving a kind devoted husband, "one of God's noblemen" and four children to mourn her loss. And loss 'twill be indeed, the taking away of such a kind, devoted, loving wife and mother will leave a vacancy none can fill. "They twain shall be made one" was truly verified in that marriage, and their unity of souls and hearts shed sunshine around them, ever ready and willing to bestow their charities upon the poor and needy, and make manifest in their walks through life, a truly Christian spirit.

The corpse, the coffin, the grave; aching or bleeding hearts, and all is over. Truly,

EDITH.

#### How to Keep Cool.

"During the terrible hot nights of the first weeks of July," said a gentleman who had spent several years in South America, "I

slept comfortable and kept cool by adopting the plan which I learned and practiced in the torrid climate of South America. Just before retiring take a cool bath, not violent but cooling, after which don your night shirt without drying the body and lie down. The result is astonishing—it is much like that produced by sprinkling water on the floor in the evening. The water absorbs the heat, and as it evaporates throws the heat off with it, leaving the body dry and cool. If the bath is not convenient sprinkle the bed with water. If both can be done it is better. In South America the beds are all sprinkled just before retiring, otherwise it would be about impossible to obtain any sleep. The recipe is one that is infallible, as I know from long experience, and there is no danger in it."

#### Gamgee Stock Powder

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

### State News.

#### Our Budget.

Special Correspondence SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

Again I come with my budget of items from this corner of Johnson county to break the monotonous silence that reigns supreme, and I verily believe would, remain so, if I did not gather courage occasionally to face the danger of that terrible waste basket, and whisper to the world that the people of eastern Johnson county are still on the road to prosperity notwithstanding the unprecedented heat this summer.

The sun is setting in all its glory, but not a cloud even as large as the one Elijah saw in the firmament, notwithstanding the thirsty earth, and the inhabitants thereof are crying for rain.

Digging stock wells, is all the rage. Surely soapstone is rightly named, for what we saw them digging in, is as variegated as castles: soap, brown, blue, and white, with occasionally a reddish cast in the brown. We have never seen anything similar elsewhere.

The mineral spring we spoke of in a former article to THE SPIRIT is attracting considerable attention at present. We understand there is some talk of putting up an invalid hotel at the place by the proprietor, Captain Short and an Olathe physician (hearsay only).

An orphan boy, living with Dr. Crust, was thrown from his horse last Sunday and had his arm and skull broken. He had wrapped the halter around his wrist when the horse became frightened and dragged him some distance.

Corn is badly injured by drouth and chinch bugs. Stock plenty of all kinds. New houses and barns going up. Health of the community good. More anon. PERSEVERANCE.

STANLEY, Kans., August 15, 1881.

Now Dickinson county claims the shortest delinquent tax list.

Mad dogs are still plenty in the vicinity of Garnett, Anderson county.

Davis county has \$3,000 subscribed towards enforcing the prohibitory law.

Mrs. John Green of Gould, Greenwood county kindled a fire with the aid of coal oil. \* \* \*

The liquor law at Ottawa is practically a dead letter and she appears to be proud of it.

The thermometer at Wellington, Sumner county, has stood at 112 degrees in the shade for eight days.

The schools of Eureka, Greenwood county, are so badly in debt that a ten mills levy has become necessary.

Rev. R. E. G. Huntington D. D., of Illinois has been placed in the editorial charged of the Kansas Patron and Farmer.

Mrs. E. Deardoff, of La Cygne, was dangerously burned last week by the explosion of a lamp which she was filling with oil.

Chautauqua county is on a boom on account of a recent discovery of coal there, and a prospect for mineral springs and lead mines.

According to the Sumner County Press the corn crop in that locality will be unusually good, with the exception of a few districts.

The wind in Chase county appears to have been quite severe. The Leader reports the demolishing of windows in two drug stores of Cottonwood Falls.

A Greenwood county man thinks he has received a permanent cure for rheumatism from his recent attendance on the mineral springs of Sumner county.

A Carlton correspondent of the Gazette of Abilene, Dickinson county, says "all crops are

very light in the south part of the county except the crop of girls."

Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, is about to build an \$8,000 school house out of the fine building stone to be had there. It will make a handsome and durable building.

Gen. Weaver did not meet with much appreciation at Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, last week. He found it necessary to stop several times during his speech and call for order.

A man who gave his name as O. G. Stage was found in a boat near Clay Center last week in a dying condition from the effects of the heat. He was taken to the county poor farm where he died soon after.

Chapman, Dickinson county, had a small cyclone last week which blew in one or two houses, destroyed corn cribs, and did other damage. No one seriously hurt, although one of the houses blown in was occupied.

There have been four prosecutions in Florence, Marion county, under the liquor law, and each one resulted in a conviction. The towns of Kansas are not all like Lawrence Leavenworth, Atchison, Topeka and Dodge City.

The South Kansas Tribune, of Montgomery county, says "W. W. Bryant, of the territory, was up last week and says he is doing very well at present, but that the crops are poorer in Labette county and the nation than they are in this county."

One of our canvassers who recently went from here direct to Clyde, Cloud county, in speaking of crop prospects, says "corn is looking 90 per cent. better in this county than in Douglas and the farmers are hopeful of a fair crop. It is being sold for fifty cents per bushel."

At Mayfield, Sumner county last week while a musical rehearsal was going on, a lamp was knocked over and took fire. Some one threw it out of the door just as Mrs. Hattie Allen was entering, striking her in the face and setting fire to her dress. The flames were extinguished however before any serious injury resulted.

The Willowdale, Dickinson county, correspondent to the Abilene Gazette says "the corn crop for this season in this vicinity, is considered now made; it will be less than one-fourth of a crop with some farmers, and with others a good half crop. Some of my neighbors planted an early variety, and others planted the usual kind, but plowed very deep and planted early, and in both cases they hit."

An industry correspondent to the Dickinson County Chronicle gives the following condensation of news from that part of Dickinson "We are booming. Dr. Renner has built a new barn, and other buildings are being built. We need another blacksmith shop, this is a good place for some industrious man. The late rain helped the late corn, that on bottom land will yield about 40 or 50 bushels to the acre. Some wheat has turned out eighteen bushels per acre."

Davis county ought not to be ashamed of this year's crop. The Tribune of Junction City gives this report from one man: "H. A. Thomas is ahead on wheat this year. His forty-seven acres of May wheat turns out twenty-five bushels per acre, machine measure. Mr. Thomas has raised 1.02 bushels of oats, machine measure, on a piece of ground eleven rods wide and twenty rods long; equal to about one and four-tenths acres, not quite one and one-half acres. How is this for a bad season?"

The Iowa correspondence of the Kansas City Journal says: "The management of the Lincoln, Topeka, Iowa and Girard railroad, with its prospective terminus at Memphis, are hard at work perfecting plans and making arrangements for its speedy completion. Work will commence at Girard and Iowa as soon as the bonds are voted between here and Girard, which will be done September 9th. Within sixty days we expect to see the dirt flying. This is an important railroad project, and those backing it up are able to build it at once."

The Emporia Ledger of the 18th inst. has the following: "The rain so gladly hailed at Emporia on Friday evening last, was a little more serious matter in the northern part of the county. We are informed by Mr. Isaiah Wilson, of Allen creek, that the rain in his locality was much heavier than here, and was attended with a good deal of wind. The barn of Mr. Robert McNabney, who was one of the tornado sufferers, was blown from its foundation, and considerable other damage was done, notably to the recently put up ricks of hay, which were quite promiscuously scattered.

Similar reports come from other portions of the north part of Americus and Agnes City townships."

The Kansas City, Lawrence and Southern south-bound train of Thursday noon had a chapter of accidents on its trip from Lawrence.

When nearing Baldwin City the engine flues blew out and the train was obliged to lay there some four hours until relief could be sent, but fortunately no one was injured. At last, however, the train was again started, but when nearing Ottawa junction a cow on the track was encountered and three freight cars jumped the track and went tumbling end over end with a brakeman on the second car. It is needless to say the cow was killed, the cars smashed, but miraculously enough the brakeman, although knocked senseless, fell in the only safe spot in the vicinity, between two trucks, which prevented him from being instantly crushed. The passengers of that train began to think they were doomed, at least the one who gave us this account did.

Two collisions occurred between trains at Emporia last week, but fortunately resulted in no loss of life. The first one happened on Tuesday between a regular freight and a train of empty flats drawn by the switch engine, the latter sustaining considerable damage. Except the demolishing of two flat cars no further damage occurred. The other accident occurred on Wednesday and came near being of a much more serious nature. A freight train on the A., T. & S. F. ran into the regular south-bound Missouri Pacific just as it was crossing the main track of the Santa Fe. The baggage car was tipped entirely over, while the passenger coach following mounted the tender of the freight engine and carried it along till about parallel with the Missouri Pacific track. One passenger received a cut over the eye, which was the extent of the personal injuries. There appears to have been culpable negligence somewhere, but the blame has not yet been located.

The Garnett Journal has the following account of a sad accident from falling in front of a mowing machine. Similar cases are quite common this year and we advise farmers mowing the rough prairies especially to make sure of a good foot hold and a firm seat. The Journal says: "On Wednesday afternoon last, a man by the name of Willis Cooper, who works on John Woods' farm on Cedar creek, Washington township, was going from Welda to the farm on a mowing machine. In some way, he was thrown from the seat on the mower, under the sickle-bar, which very fortunately was not working, but the bar struck him on the right arm, near the point of the shoulder, cutting deeply into the biceps muscle, and running round the arm on the outside, to the deltoid muscle. He was dragged by the machine, about one hundred yards when the lines caught in the wheels, and stopped the horses. Some point in the machinery punctured him an inch or two in the groin, but did not enter the abdominal cavity. Dr. J. H. Whitford attended on the case, and to him we are indebted for the information. It was a remarkably close call, and will cripple the arm for many a long day."

#### Wichita Booms.

From the Wichita Eagle.

Business on our streets is looking up. For a week past Wichita has appeared like her old-time self. The streets are astir early and late, and the grain and stock market in the vicinity of the elevators and depot show an unwonted bustle. Everything now points to flush times during the fall months. The banks are well supplied with surplus funds, and merchants are making arrangements to lay in unusually heavy stocks. Wichita will be the liveliest town in the state for the balance of the year 1881.

#### Crop Items.

From the Garnett Plaindealer.

Phil N. Hicks has 80 acres of corn that will average fifty bushels to the acre.

J. L. Bookover says that his corn crop, this year, will average with that of last year.

The early-planted corn in Anderson county will be considerably more than half a crop.

C. T. Cooper, of Reeder township, was in the city last Tuesday. His corn has suffered but slightly, from drouth, and will turn out from forty-five to fifty bushels per acre. This corn was planted early, and was thoroughly tended, which tells the story, wet or dry.

E. O. Pinneo, of Rich, says his corn is very fair, and he is not disposed to croke over a little dry weather. Good tilling made his corn.



## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 24, 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. Tothaker, 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.

## Educators.

D. H. Thing in the Grange Bulletin.

The just pride of New England and the great Northwest is the common school system. This system affords to the boys and girls of city, village and country alike, the opportunity to obtain the real foundation of an education which shall be available and valuable in the business and avocations of after life. The great distinguishing characteristic of the common school is its purely democratic principle which offers to all, no matter what their station in life, the same opportunities for improvement and mental development.

The benefits to be derived from this system of education are now clearly apprehended by all thinking, observing men, and the common school is fast becoming an institution in all our country. We recognize and appreciate its value and advantages, and would not detract one iota from its well earned laurels.

But the boy and girl of to-day are soon to be the man and women of tomorrow. The common school is left behind and the more practical and sterner duties of life claim their attention. As they emerge from the "little red school-house," the great mass of them have "graduated" and step directly on to the stage of active life. They are confronted with life's duties and impressed with its responsibilities, and at once realize that there is need of a wider and more practical education than the school has afforded. How is the want to be met? How is this indispensable requisite to success as citizens to be provided? Let us see. We live in an age of progress. The blood of the Anglo-Saxon predominates in our veins. With us, demand creates supply, and this demand is met in the newspaper. Say what we will of the value of the common school, and it can hardly be computed, yet the fact remains that the newspaper is the great educator of the toiling masses. It comes to them by day and by night, morning and evening, on week days and upon the Sabbath. At all times and upon all occasions it thrusts itself upon our notice and claims our attention. In essays and addresses, in editorials and selections, in fiction and fact, in pungent and witty saying, as well as in labored, argument, it impresses upon the reader its ideas and opinions. In all the business of life, in morality, theology, philosophy, ethics, political economy and legal jurisprudence it silently and perseveringly enforces its ideas and tenets, until the farmer and mechanic comes to look to his regular weekly paper as the source whence comes nearly all the practical knowledge necessary to the successful discharge of life's great duties.

How important then that this daily or weekly visitor to the shop, office, study and fireside of the American citizen should be the honest and fearless champion of the rights of all classes; that it should give no uncertain sound, but fearlessly and independently set forth the facts as they exist. "If the trumpet give an uncertain sound, who shall prepare himself for the battle?" "If the light that is in us be darkness, how great is that darkness."

While an independent journalism, conducted by honest and conscientious men and women, is one of the greatest blessings to be desired, and is the great hope of the future, a subsidized press is fraught with greater danger to society and to free institutions than any other influence that can be imagined. If the grange has done no other work than to give to our country the fearless outspoken, independent journalism that it has, it has a thousand times paid its cost. This feature of our work was "born of the necessities of the times," and right manfully has it fulfilled its mission.

It is a "revised edition" of journalism. No political party or influence control it. No monopolies, combinations or corporations own or influence it. It is the fearless champion of the right, the outspoken enemy of the

wrong, no matter who it hits or what influence it antagonizes. Every copy of the "Grange Bulletin," "Visitor," "Dirigo Rural," "Farmers' Friend," "Husbandman," and a score of others, is a shaft launched at political dishonesty and corruption, at corporate greed and oppression, at gigantic monopolies, stock gamblers, "corner" operators in bread and meat, at extortion, discrimination and oppression generally.

From the journalism of the grange has been developed such organizations as the Anti-Monopoly League and the Farmers' alliance, and such fearless champions of the right as Whitehead, Flollet, Armstrong, Talmage, Charles K. Beecher, Brigham, Samuel Adams, Woodman, Darden, Eshbaugh, and a score of others of national reputation, whose brave words and stalwart blows shall be felt through long years to come.

## Unity of Action Necessary.

F. A. Hall, of Allendale, Mich., in correspondence to the Grange Visitor, has this to say:

As some of the granges in this vicinity are discarding the pouch as a part of their attire, I wish to ask a few questions as to how and why this is done. It is claimed that the master of the National Grange has ruled that subordinate granges may or may not wear the pouch. I have never seen any official publication of such a decision, but, if it be true, it strikes me that it is a singular ruling to be given by the highest official of an organization, one of whose main objects is unity and harmony of action. The effect produced might be compared to the unity displayed at the "general trainings" of thirty years ago. I can nowhere find it laid down as to what shall be the "proper attire" of a Patron, but inference would point to both the pouch and the sash, one equally with the other. This inference we draw from the ritual, and it becomes in fact a part of the ritual. Article four of the constitution says, "The ritual adopted by the National Grange shall be used in all subordinate granges." Under this ruling some of the subordinate granges are certainly violating the constitution. The same article says, "Any desired alteration of the same must be submitted to and receive the sanction of the National Grange." Under both clauses of this article I question the authority of the master to make such ruling. If the use of the pouch be thus left optional with the subordinate granges, why may not the same rule apply to the sash, until we have the ridiculous spectacle of some granges with pouch and sash, some with the pouch alone, others with the sash alone, and still others with neither, yet all claiming to belong to an organization whose main principle is unity and harmony of action. Again, if the pouch is discarded, where is the husbandman to carry his memorandum, pencil and knife? Or is it supposed that having been advanced to that degree, he is to scorn the lessons taught him earlier and trust to treacherous memory for the ideas which he has failed to note down, and leave his orchard and vineyard unpruned. Thirteen years ago the noble founders of our order adopted it as a portion of the attire, no doubt giving to it the same thought and consideration that they applied to other portions of the work, of which none can question the skill and foresight displayed in every part. Now, I consider this another reason why we should respect it. It may be said that the work of the grange can be conducted as well without as with the pouch. In one sense this may be true. But bear in mind it opens the door for still further changes, and when once commenced, who can tell when or where they will end? We must guard carefully or all of our established usages of the order of Patrons of Husbandry will soon be among the things that were.

## About The Railroads.

The Atlantic Monthly is not considered a communistic or socialistic journal, nor "tainted" by the grange. Hear it:

Bancroft's history of the United States and our railroad system were begun at the same time. The history is not yet finished, but the railroads owe on stock and bonds \$4,600,000,000, more than twice our national debt of \$2,220,000,000, and tax the people annually \$490,000,000, one and one-half times more than the government's revenue last year of \$274,000,000. More than any other class, our railroad men have developed the country and tried its institutions. The evasion of almost all taxes by the New York Central railroad has thrown upon the people of New York state more than a fair share of the cost of government, and illustrates some of the methods by which the rich are making the poor poorer. Violations of trust by credit mobiliers, Jay Gould's wealth and the poverty of Erie stockholders, such corruption of legislatures as has given to the Pacific Mail its subsidies, and nicknamed New Jersey "the State of Camden and Amboy," are sins against public and private faith on a scale impossible in the early days of republics and corporations.

ALL cases of weak or lame back, backache, rheumatism, etc., will find relief by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Price 25 cents.

## THE PASTILLE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY

A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure for the deplorable disease resulting from indigestion, or excesses in youth or at any time of life, by the only true way, viz: Direct Application acting by Absorption and exerting its specific influence on the Venous Ducts, and Gland, 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 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, Nervousness, Headache, and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring the vital forces, where they have been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much resorted to in this trouble, and as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now conceded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes of three sizes. No. 1, (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 who are in the worst condition), \$7. Sent by mail, in plain wrapper. Full DIRECTIONS for using with accompany EACH BOX.

Send for Sealed 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 same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by HARRIS REMEDY CO. MFG. CHEMISTS. Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

## DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY

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## HOP BITTERS.

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## A PRACTICAL LOVE SONG.

BY JOAQUIN MILLER.

I love you, Love, for good or ill,  
As brown bees love good honey;  
I love you, Love, soul, heart and will,  
For sombre smiles or sunny;  
And yet I pause, I falter still,  
For ah! one thought, one doubt doth thrill—  
My darling, have you money?

I love you, Love: I love you, Love;  
But oh; you must have money.  
A sweet rose is a rose, my Love;  
Yet, if it holds no honey,  
The busy bee he will not stay,  
But, humming airs, he hies away,  
To find a rose with honey.

From St. Nicholas for August.

## UNDER A FLY-WHEEL.

BY HENRY CLIMMENS PEARSON.

It was 10 o'clock in the morning. Every one in the factory was at work. The clicking and rattling of the lighter machinery, the groaning of heavily laden shafts, the oily thud of hundreds of cogs, mingled in busy din. The huge engine sighed as, with its brawny arm of polished steel, it impelled the main shaft to turn the wheels of the factory.

Tom worked by the door, near the engine room. He could, therefore, easily see the engine and all its surroundings. The interest of its rapid, ceaseless motion partly reconciled him to the fact that, while most boys of thirteen were enjoying the liberty outside, he was shut up within doors.

This morning, more than usually, he had been watching the forbidden splendors of the engine room, for the engineer allowed no one in his sanctum. The great machine fascinated Tom with its easy grace of movement. His eyes dwelt long on the neat finish of the hexagonal bolt heads that gleamed about the cylinder. He tried to tell from his position how full the glass oil cups were, as they flashed to and fro on the polished arm; and then his eyes rested on the fly-wheel that revolved so gracefully in its narrow prison. Only one-half of the wheel could be seen at once, the other half being below the floor, almost filling a narrow, rock lined cavity called the "pit."

As Tom watched the whirling spokes, it seemed as if the mass of iron stood still, so swift was its motion. He remembered that once the engineer, seeing his interest in the machinery, had invited him in, and that he had stood leaning over the frail wooden guard, his face so close to the fly-wheel that the wind from its surface blew back his hair, while he looked down into the pit with wonder and dread. He remembered asking the engineer if he supposed any one could climb down there while the engine was in motion. The answer had come: "There isn't a man in the factory that has nerve enough, even if there were room—the space between the wheel and the wall being hardly a foot and a half in width."

The boy's eyes next wandered from the object of his thoughts and rested on the bright brass domes of the force pumps that occupied a brick "settle" on the side of the room; and then up to the maze of pipes that crossed and re-crossed above the toiling machinery.

Suddenly, glancing down, he saw a little child standing beneath the guard, close to the great fly-wheel.

The engineer was nowhere in sight, and little May his only child. Tom's heart gave a great leap. In an instant he had scrambled down from his perch and was in the engine room.

As he passed the door way he was just in time to see the child toddle forward and fall into the pit! With an awful shudder he waited to see the monster wheel spurn the baby girl from its curved sides; but no such sight came.

He dashed forward and looked into the pit. She sat on the hard, rocky bottom, sobbing to herself. The fall had not harmed her, yet she was still in great danger. Any attempt to move from her position would give the relentless wheel another chance.

Tom slipped out of his brown "jumper," tore off his light shoes, and stood inside the guard. One eager look in the direction of the iron door through which the engineer would come, and then he began the descent. The great mass of iron whirled dizzily close to his eyes; the inclined plane down which he was slowly sliding was covered deep with dust mingled with oil; thick, oily, damp air, fanned by the heavy breeze from the wheel, almost took his breath away. Where the curve of the wheel was nearest, it almost brushed his clothes. With his back pressed tight against the rocks he slid down until his feet struck the bottom. And now came the worst part of the ordeal—the ponderous wheel, sweeping in giddy curves above him, so affected his nerves that his strength began to fail. There was one space where the wheel curved away from a corner, so he dropped on his knees there and for an instant shut his aching eyes.

The child was in the other corner of the pit, sitting in an open space similar to that in which Tom knelt. As he looked past the terrible barrier, she made a movement as if to stand up. That brought back Tom's fleeting senses. If she should stand up, the wheel would strike her. Lying carefully flat upon the bottom of the pit, he began slowly and cautiously to work his way beneath the mass of flying iron. He could feel the awful wind raising his hair as he crept along. Nearer and nearer he came to the child and nearer to the curve of the wheel. As he passed beneath it, an incautious movement and a sudden "burn" on his shoulder showed that he had touched it.

The little one had not seen him at all yet, as she had been sitting and rubbing her eyes, but she looked up now, and seeing the pale face streaked with oil and dust coming toward her, she covered her face again with her little hands and sobbed harder than ever. Tom crept on until he came so near to the child that he could lay hold of her dress; then he stopped. A strange, dizzy blur kept throwing a veil over

his eyes, and he tried in vain to overcome a longing for sleep. He could feel the ceaseless whirl of the great wheel, and it made him almost wild. Curious vagaries and half-delirious fancies danced through his head. With an effort he threw them off, and, raising his face from the rocky couch, called for help.

Instantly a dozen mocking voices from the sides of the pit flung back the cry into his very ears. But the wheel caught the cry, and whirled it away, up into the engine room, in distorted echoes. He called again, and the sound seemed less terrible. The little girl tried to get up, but he held to the white dress and soothed her the best he could.

A moment later he distinctly heard footsteps in the engine room, then he felt that some one was looking into the pit, and then the clattering of the piston in the empty cylinder showed that the engine was soon to stop.

Less swiftly, and at last slowly and more slowly, whirled Tom's massive jalter; fainter and fainter came the clatter of the piston, until both ceased, and the engineer, with great beads of perspiration on his white forehead, swung himself between the harmless spokes of the fly-wheel and got down close to the two prisoners.

"Is she hurt, Tom?" he gasped.  
"No, sir," said Tom, faintly. "If you'd only stop the fly-wheel, I'd lift her out."  
"It is stopped, my lad—it's your dizzy head that deceives you. Let me take my little May."

The engineer reached down and lifted his darling up from the dust, and, holding her fast in one arm, climbed out.

Tom lay still. He did not seem to care since the little one was safe and the fly-wheel had stopped. He felt a fearful weariness stealing over him. He would like to sleep a year.

The engineer was by him a moment later, asking if he was hurt.  
"No, sir, I think not—only a little tired," said Tom, and slowly and wearily his eyes closed.

Without another word the strong man lifted him up from the rocky floor and its foul air, and, climbing again by the spokes of the fly-wheel, bore the boy out of his dungeon. The air from the open window soon cleared the "sleepiness" away, and he was able to tell the whole story. The engineer grasped his hand, but he could not speak, and there were tears in his eyes.

Many were the words of praise from the sturdy workmen that crowded in from the "steel works" to see why the engine had stopped. Tom was the hero of the day.

When the superintendent heard of it, he sent for a hack and had Tom taken home in style, with a comfortable little present in his pocket, and the permission to be out until he should feel all right again. It took about a week to clear the dizzy feeling away, and at the end of that time he was working at his machine just as if he never been under a fly-wheel.

## The Farmer's Hired Man.

From the Detroit Free Press.

"I'm kinder lookin' around the market for a hired man," he explained, as he stopped at one of the stands and nibbled at an onion. "I kinder need one, but yet I kinder hope I shapn't be able to find him."

"How's that?"  
"Well, there ain't no profit in a hired man no more. No, sir, he's no good any longer."

"What's the reason?"  
"Oh a dozen reasons. First and foremost, times have changed, and the hired man has changed with 'em. Ah! sir, it makes me sad when I think of the hired men we had before the war, great big fellows, with the strength of an ox and the vim of a locomotive. I didn't have to holler my lungs out to get one of 'em out of bed at 3 o'clock in the morning, and it was all I could do to coax 'em to go to bed at 10 o'clock at night. I'm afraid that we shan't never see no more hired men wuth keepin' around for their board."

"That's sad."  
"It's sad, and more, too. Now, as I said, I want a hired man. I'm willing to pay \$11 or \$12 a month for a smart one. Some farmers want a man to work all day and all night, but that ain't me. I have never asked one to git out of bed before 3 o'clock, never. I allus give my man three-quarters of an hour at noon, unless the hogs git out, or cattle break in, or a shower is coming up. After a man has worked right along for nine hours, his system wants at least half an hour to brace up in. They don't quit work on some farms till 8 o'clock, but I'm no such slave-driver. At half-past 7 I tell my man to knock off. All he has to do after that is to feed the stock, out a little wood, mow some grass for the horses, milk four cows, fill up the water trough, start a smudge in the smoke-house, and pull a few weeds in the garden. I never had a hired man who didn't grow fat on my work, and they allus left me feeling that they hadn't half earned their wages."

He stopped long enough to wipe a tear from his eye, and then went on:—

"And now look at the hired man of to-day! He wears white shirts and collars. He won't eat with a knife. He wants napkins when he eats and if we don't hang up a clean towel once a week, he wipes on his handkercher. Call him at 3 and he gets up at 6. He wants a whole hour at noon, and after supper he trots off to a singing-school or sits down to a newspaper. Fifteen years ago if my hired man was sick for a day I could dock him. If he died I could take out a month's wages for the trouble. He was glad to git store orders for his pay, and he would wash in the rain-barrel and wipe on the clothes-line. There's bin a change, sir, an awful change, and if a reation don't set in pretty soon you will witness the downfall of agriculture in this country."

"Then you won't hire another?"  
"Wall, I can't just say. Work is powerfully pressing, but I'm going slow. Before I

hire him I want to know whether he's a man who'll pass his plate for more meat and taters, and whether we've got to use starch in doing up his shirts. The last man I had took me to task for not holding family prayers twice a day, and after I had done so for three months I found it was only a game of his to beat me out of half an hour a day. He thought he had a pretty soft thing, and he looked mighty lonesome when I cut Old Hundred down to two lines and got through with all the rest in forty seconds."

## Spoopendyke as a Sportsman.

From the Brooklyn Eagle.

"Say, my dear," said Mr. Snoopendyke, as he drew a gun from the case and eyed it critically. "I want you to wake up early in the morning; I'm going shooting."

"Isn't that too sweet!" ejaculated Mrs. Snoopendyke. "I'll wear my new dress and my Saratoga waves. Where do we go?"  
"I'm going down on the island, and you'll probably go as far as the front door," grunted Mr. Snoopendyke. "Women don't go shooting. It's only men. All you've got to do is to wake me up and get breakfast. When I come home we'll have some birds."

"Won't that be nice?" chimed Mrs. Snoopendyke. "Can you catch birds with that thing?" and Mrs. Snoopendyke fluttered about the improved breech loading shotgun, firmly impressed with the idea that it was some kind of a trap.

"I can kill 'em with this," explained Mr. Snoopendyke. "That is a gun, my dear; it isn't a nest with three speckled eggs in it, nor is it a barn with a hole in the roof. You stick the cartridge in here and pull the finger piece, and down comes your bird every time."

"Well, isn't that the greatest thing! I suppose if you don't want a partridge, you can stick a duck or a turkey on that end, too, or a fish or a lobster, and bring it down just as quick."

"Yes, or you can stick a house, or a cornfield, or a dod-gasted female idiot in there, too, if you want to!" snorted Mr. Snoopendyke. "Who said anything about a partridge? It's a cartridge that goes in there!"

"Oh!" ejaculated Mrs. Snoopendyke, rather crestfallen. "I see now. Where does the bird go?"

"He goes to night school, if he hasn't any more sense than you have," snorted Mr. Snoopendyke. "Look here, now, and I'll show you how it works," and Snoopendyke, whose ideas of a gun were about as vague as those of his wife, inserted the cartridge half way in the muzzle end, and cautiously cocked the weapon.

"And when the bird sees that he comes and peeks at it! Isn't that the funniest!" and Mrs. Snoopendyke clasped her hands in the enjoyment of her discovery. "Then you put out your hand and catch him!"

"You've struck it!" howled Mr. Snoopendyke, who had the hammer on half-cock, and was vainly pulling on the trigger to get it down. "That's the idea! All you need is four feathers and a gas bill to be a martingale! With your notions, you only want a new stock and a steam trip-hammer to be a needle-gun! Don't you know that dod-gasted thing has got to go off before you get a bird. You shoot the birds, you don't wait for 'em to shoot you!"

"At home we used to always chop their heads off with an ax," faltered Mrs. Snoopendyke.  
"Oh, my!"

Mr. Snoopendyke gathered himself up and contemplated the damage.  
"Why couldn't ye keep still?" he shrieked. "What'd ye want to disturb my aim for and make me let it off? Think I can hold back a charge of powder and a pound of shot while a measly woman is scaring it through a gun barrel!"

"If that had been a bird, how nicely you would have shot it!" suggested Mrs. Snoopendyke, soothingly. "If you should ever aim at a bird you'd catch him, sure!"

"Oh! you know what I could do! With your information about gunnery you only need a wad in your mouth and a kick like a mule to be a mountain howitzer! If I had your intelligence on sporting subjects, I'd hire out for a shot tower. Don't you know you've spoiled the dod-gasted gun?" And Mr. Snoopendyke, anxious for some excuse to take it back to his friend Specklewottle, who loaned it to him, held it out and eyed his wife sternly. "You've ruined that gun," he continued, solemnly. "It won't ever go off again."

"Never mind, dear," consoled Mrs. Snoopendyke. "It's been off enough, and I'd just as lief have some clams as birds. You go to bed and we'll try and do without any birds."

"It won't ever go off again," repeated Mr. Snoopendyke, as he climbed into his couch. "That is a ruined gun," and he turned his face to the wall.

Mrs. Snoopendyke slowly disrobed, having first turned a stream of water into the gun from the faucet, and betook her to rest. "It may not go off again," she thought, "but if it does the neighbors will think the water main has burst," with which reflection she began to pat the ear of Mr. Snoopendyke, who turned over like an earthquake and wanted to know if she thought she hadn't done enough mischief without laming him like a dod-gasted blacksmith!

## "It Might Have Been."

From the Detroit Free Press.

Yesterday morning a man who lives in the Saginaw valley was at the depot to take the train for home. As he was buying his ticket, an old friend who lives here slapped him on the shoulder and gave him greeting. After a few salutations the Detroitier asked:

"Have you married again?"

"No."

"Do you want to?"

"Yes."

"Come with me. I know a widow whom I can recommend."

"Can we get back to the depot in fifty minutes?"

"Yes, easily."

"Very well; lead the way."

That's all there was said about it until they reached the Central market. The Detroitier walked the Valley man up to the stand of a well-known and fair-looking widow and said:

"Mrs. Blank, my friend has only a few minutes to spare. You are a widow?"

"Yes."

"Three children?"

"Yes."

"Worth \$6,000?"

"Yes."

"Healthy, good natured and a member of the Baptist church?"

"Yes."

"Very well. This is Mr. Blank, of Saginaw. He is 47 years old, sound as a dollar, owns a good farm, has two children, and is looking for a second wife. Do you like his looks? Will you encourage him? Do you think you could love him? He is in a hurry and can't fool away time. Yes or no?"

"No," replied the widow, as she arranged her pie-plant and radishes. "He's ten days too late. I am engaged to a widower in Toledo."

"That's honest Injun?"

"True as I live."

"Nuf ced—good morning, and he has thirty-one minutes left to go to the train."

And the Saginaw widower picked up his grip-sack and walked off without a change of countenance.

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

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

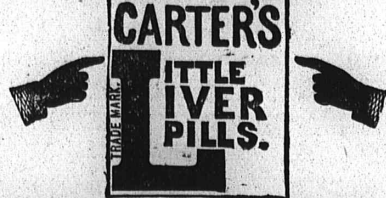
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## PILES



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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country. Composed principally of Herbs and roots. The best and safest Horse and Cattle Medicine known. The superiority of this Powder over every other preparation of the kind is known to all those who have seen its astonishing effects.

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

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



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



In all new countries we hear of fatal diseases among Fowls, styled Chicken Cholera, Gapes, Blindness, Glanders, Meagles or Giddiness, &c. LEIS' POWDER will eradicate these diseases. In severe attacks, mix a small quantity with corn meal, moistened, and feed twice a day. When these diseases prevail, use a little in your feed once or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all disease. 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 judicious use of Leis' Condition Powder it 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' Chemical Healing Salve—will heal in one or two applications. Your DAIRIES also require an alternative aperient 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' Powder is an excellent remedy for Hogs. 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' Condition Powder. For Distemper, Inflammation of the Brain, Coughs, Fevers, Sore Lungs, Meagles, 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 Antidote for fattening Hogs.

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

MOODY &amp; DAVIS,

Publishers and Proprietors.

## RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One Year (in advance)	\$1.25
Six Months	0.75
Three Months	0.40
One Year (if not paid in advance)	1.50

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

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

## 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 or not, is responsible for the payment of the paper.

Second—If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrears, or the publishers may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether it is taken from the office or not.

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

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

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 24, 1881.

A MINERAL spring recently found in Hanover county, Mo., is said to contain over 40 per cent. of the best petroleum.

AT Omaha, last week, Carrie Bethel-son poured coal oil on the fire. Good-by, Carrie,

It would be well for farmers to hold their corn for the present, as there will in all probability be a rise before long.

REMEMBER that for only \$1.75 we will send you THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS and the Kansas City Weekly Journal.

BEN BARNES, of Bloomington, Ill., grew despondent and took a dose of arsenic last Monday, and died during the day.

It is reported from Arkansas that gold has been discovered in the Ochita mountains, and great excitement is the consequence.

If you hear of some one being humbugged or swindled by traveling sharpers, investigate the facts and in nine cases out of ten you will find that person does not take a newspaper.

CAPT. JOHN POMEROY, an old lake captain and a printer, suicided Monday in Chicago. Pomeroy took the second trip that was ever taken across the lakes and ocean to Europe in 1858.

THE Missouri stove foundry at St. Louis was destroyed by fire last Monday, with a loss of nearly \$200,000; insurance, \$40,000. One hundred and thirty men were thrown out of employment.

CHARLES A. THOMAS, a German farmer living five miles south of Atchison, committed a rape on his stepdaughter, aged thirteen. Thomas is fifty-eight. He was bound over in the sum of \$2,000.

A FIRE broke out in Concordia, Cloud county, last Sunday morning, burning a dwelling house and a hotel. The total loss was \$6,500; insured for \$3,500. Several guests of the hotel lost all of their clothing.

RUFUS ROSS, son of a prosperous farmer of Sedalia, Mo., has been accused of being father to a child recently born to a mulatto girl there. Intense excitement and doubts are the result of the denouement.

It is claimed that the low price of oleomargarine, which is exciting considerable apprehension at present, may be equalled by butter makers if the requisite care is taken, and still a good profit be realized. We trust such will prove to be the case.

THE drouth in Ohio has continued until the streams throughout the whole section are drying up. Water is lower than it has been for thirty-five years. At Zanesville and many other places, mills have stopped on account of low water, that they were never before interrupted in this way. The Buckeye folks had better come to drouthy Kansas and see the exhibits at our fairs.

## DR. LORING ON SORGHUM SUGAR.

The new commissioner of agriculture, Dr. Loring, has discontinued the experiments on tea culture commenced by Le Duc, having discovered sufficient cause why such a course would be advisable especially on the farm where the experiments were being carried forward. We have but little doubt but that the amount expended in the attempt to introduce the culture of tea in this country was of but little or no good to the agricultural interests of the country, and Dr. Loring in discontinuing the experiments has done nothing more than his duty, but if the report be true that Dr. Loring has reflected seriously upon the late experiments of his predecessor in the production of sugar from sorghum syrup, we incline strongly to the opinion that the new commissioner is either wanting in knowledge of the facts or lays himself open to the charge of working contrary to what is regarded by a very large class of agriculturists as of the greatest importance. We trust however that Dr. Loring has not so far forgot himself as to act in such haste on a subject requiring serious deliberation, and furthermore giving more attention to the belittling of his predecessor's administration than to the work of making his own of more benefit to the farmers of the nation.

Dr. Loring should inform himself with more care on the subject of sugar making before he gives publicity to such a rash statement: "Sugar can not be made from sorghum, because the gummy substance contained in the sorghum prevents it." That the above statement is not true, is demonstrated by the fact that refineries in all parts of the West have successfully carried out the attempt to manufacture sugar in this way and are to-day experiencing the same success.

During its experimental year the Crystal Lake Refinery, in McHenry county, Illinois, turned out forty thousand pounds of sugar. The next year a refinery was erected at Larned, Kansas, with such good results that this year four new refineries have been erected within a radius of fifty miles of Larned. The building of these works has involved an expenditure of \$150,000. Another refinery was erected last year at Hoopeston, Illinois, with a capacity of 800 to 1,000 acres.

There is every reason to believe that these investments will be in the highest degree profitable, and with these there are bound to grow up all over the country an immense interest. If Dr. Loring would seek the good of those over whom he is placed as head, his course is clear.

We sincerely trust that the new commissioner will appreciate the important part that the great West holds in the national economy and act in accordance. We have been too long neglected by former commissioners and "there is a time when patience ceases to be a virtue." The West is an infant of considerable vitality and it is bound to have its due weight of consideration.

## THE PRESIDENT.

President Garfield's life still hangs in the balance and every day the country vacillates between hope and despair. The following from the dispatches of to-day will be interesting:

When awake he lies still, scarcely turning to look towards his attendants, unless it be necessary to take something from them. Only to his wife does he attempt to offer a greeting; to all others he is indifferent. There is evidently an effort to keep his consciousness. An attendant describes him as lying this morning with knees drawn up and the right arm passed over his head, just as he laid on the stretcher when it was brought into the White House on that fateful Saturday, seven weeks ago. He slept a feverish sleep, which is all he has had to rest him since Wednesday night. The great head moved slowly from side to side, and the once lively lips muttered unintelligibly. Such a picture will give to a public dazed with conflicting reports an idea how lies the president.

The last bulletin says there is no change for the worse.

## A BOOM FOR RICE CULTURE.

Extensive sugar and syrup works are rapidly nearing completion at Sterling, Rice county, and that vicinity is receiving quite a boom in consequence. The syrup works have already on hand about six hundred tons of cane in excellent condition, which they purchased from the farmers of that vicinity, paying them \$1.25 per ton for unstripped, and \$1.50 per ton for stripped cane; this seems a low price, but the producers claim that it pays better than raising wheat, many cane fields going over twenty tons to the acre.

## WILL PRICES GO UP OR DOWN?

In the present rage of speculation in grain, etc., the following explanation of the ways and doings of the "bulls" and "bears," will be of very great interest. It is from the pen of Mr. Orange Judd, in the American Agriculturist for September 1st.

During two or three years past, and never so greatly as now, the methods of the Stock Exchange have been introduced into the produce markets, and hundreds of men, in leading cities, notably in Chicago, Toledo, St. Louis, Baltimore, Cincinnati, and New York, are daily betting millions of dollars upon the probable prices of wheat, flour, corn, oats, lard, pork, bacon, etc. To illustrate: Mr. A. offers to deliver to Mr. B. a million bushels of No. 2 red wheat at \$1.22 per bushel, on the 31st day of August, though he (Mr. A.) does not own a single bushel of wheat, and does not expect to. Mr. B. takes the offer, and makes a deposit of a small portion of the price or "margin." In this case Mr. A. is said to be "short," and Mr. B. "long." Mr. A. is "short" of what he has agreed to deliver. If the closing sale of this grade of wheat on August 31st is only \$1.20, Mr. B. pays Mr. A. two cents a bushel, or \$20,000. But if the price is \$1.25, Mr. A. pays Mr. B. three cents a bushel, or \$30,000. Usually no wheat is actually delivered. Sometimes, however, if there is a limited supply of wheat available, and Mr. B. has capital enough, he secretly buys up all there is; he gets up a "corner" in wheat; and when settling day comes he may require Mr. A. to deliver the wheat, or he may get others to try to buy it, while he refuses to sell until \$1.30, or \$1.40, or \$1.50 is offered, and the price of the day is fixed at that rate. In the last named case, Mr. A. would have to pay him the difference between \$1.22 and \$1.50, which on a million bushels would be 28x1,000,000 or \$280,000. If, on the contrary, the price could be beat down on the settling day to \$1.00 per bushel, Mr. B. would have to pay Mr. A. twenty-two cents a bushel or \$220,000. We have named only two individuals, but there are hundreds or thousands of persons doing the same thing, some betting on a few thousand bushels, others on hundreds of thousands, and a few heavy operators on millions. In times of excitement and activity the speculative "sales" of wheat during a few days amount to more than the entire surplus crop of the country during a year. The operators are in two classes, those like Mr. A. are "shorts," and those like Mr. B. are "longs." Precisely the same operations are taking place with reference to other grades of wheat, corn, oats, lard, pork, etc. The same man often operates in several kinds of produce, and may be "short" of one and "long" of another. One speculator will often be short for August delivery; long for September; and short or long for October, or for "the year."

The leading facts and circumstances on both sides are set forth above. The great operators in grain and other products, both "bulls" and "bears," have immense sums at stake. They are each spending large amounts of money to privately ascertain the actual facts of the case, and are far better informed than ordinary farmers or dealers can be. Indeed, the common mass of speculators take their cue from the movements of these leaders. If prices were sure to go up in the future, the bulls would buy all the wheat offered at present, and even higher rates. If the bears were sure of a decline, they would not buy at any present rates, but would oversell the market very largely. For ourselves, we believe future prices are just about as likely to go up as down, or down as up. So, the only safe rule for us is to sell when ready, to take as little risk as possible of damage in storage; and being ready, and having sold, to simply say, "I have done the best I could." Then if prices go down, say, "Well, I was lucky." If they go up, "I might have done better to hold on, but if I had, it might have been different, and so I will not worry over it."

THE State fair promises great things this year, and we doubt not will more than repay all who may attend. By referring to their advertisement in another column a very good idea of the grounds may be had, and by addressing the secretary, G. Y. Johnson, at Topeka, any additional information can be obtained.

## Kind Words and Deeds from an Old Subscriber.

Special Correspondence SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

Enclosed find two dollars and fifty cents for which please give credit to Jesse Wolverton and David Wright for subscription, as you did the rest of the club. Your offer to extend my subscription one month is very kind in you, but I send the names for a favor, and your thanks are enough.

I have taken THE SPIRIT so long that I can't do without it. It has been worth many dollars to me for the information I have received from its "Horticultural Department." There is according to the report of the state board of agriculture, 81,838 apple trees in this county, and 3,365 of them are in my orchard, more than one-tenth of all the apple trees in the county. My trees are the kind recommended by the Douglas County Horticultural Society and the Kansas State Horticultural Society, so you see the untold benefit I receive from THE SPIRIT. Give us all you can on horticulture, as I have but little chance to learn any thing from any other source.

We had a good rain here on the 13th, that soaked the parched earth to the bottom. Corn will probably not make more than a half crop.

Yours fraternally,

E. K. WOLVERTON.

BARNES, Kans., Aug. 22, 1881.

## GRAIN PROSPECTS ABROAD.

The telegraph and cable reports from a large area of France that the wheat will be a better crop than last year. Barley not quite so good as last year, but a fair crop. Spain reports all crops as bad. Great Britain reports wheat 10 per cent. below the average and likely to realize only 10,000,000 quarters, barley above the average; oats 20 per cent. below the average. Farmers of Great Britain will recover no losses sustained during the last half-decade.

Austria and Hungary reports say crops there are good all round with wheat and barley above the average; oats and rye below the average.

From Italy and Greece reports say crops are of medium quality and much below the abundance of last year.

On the Danube in the Turkish provinces the wheat harvest will be medium; rye abundant and good; barley a good yield, but poor quality; oats very much above the average.

Russia claims the best barley crop for some years, and more than double last year, but not so good in quality; wheat good; rye abundant.

Reports throughout Germany say oats are a good crop; barley thin; none of the crops up to the average. In the Prussian states crops are only fair.

The Swiss wheat crop is very poor in quantity owing to drouth, but the quality is very fine. Oats and barley good in both quantity and quality, but the area sown is small.

Belgian wheat is far below the average; barley good; rye and oats fair. Cereals in Holland are all good.

THE Western National fair association have just made a proposition to the press of the state in pursuance of a scheme to secure a display of all the papers of Kansas, at the coming fair, of files from five or six week's issue. There is no premium offered for this display, but it ought, nevertheless, to receive a hearty response from the press everywhere. The newspapers of a country are well known to be true exponents of its prosperity, and hence such a display will be of great interest. We trust every paper will send in its files to the association.

THE cow boys of Arizona threaten an invasion of Mexican territory on a war of retaliation, for the killing by the Mexicans of some of their number. The two governments will unite in an attempt to prevent the invasion, and at all events to resist it.

HON. GEORGE R. PECK has been appointed regent of the State University at this place, to succeed Judge McFarland, resigned.

## EDITORIAL APPROVAL.

From the Troy (N. Y.) Press.  
Mr. W. J. Melvin Editor Warren, Mass.  
Herald, was cured of severe Neuralgia by the use of St. Jacobs Oil.

## WOOL GROWERS

Ship your Wool to

WM. M. PRICE &amp; 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.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—The recently appointed Treasury Cattle Commission has just issued the following circular, addressed especially to the Governors of the States and Territories west of the Alleghanies:

DEAR SIR: The Treasury Cattle Commission, appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, in pursuance of an act of the last Congress, deem it their duty to call your attention to the immense danger to which the herds in the States and Territories west of the Alleghanies are exposed from the traffic in dairy calves, which is becoming a very common one between these States now happily exempt from contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle, and the infected districts. That a very large portion of our country has up to this time remained exempt from this dangerous malady is owing chiefly to the fact that the current of our cattle traffic hitherto has been mainly from the west towards the seaboard. But the business of purchasing calves from eastern dairy districts and scattering them throughout the Western States and Territories, which has within a year or two past assumed such mammoth proportions, has augmented the danger to which the infected districts are exposed tenfold. If it is permitted to go on unchecked danger of the general infection of the great cattle growing and grazing regions is imminent.

We therefore call upon you to use whatever influence you may legitimately bring to bear upon the people of your State to discountenance and discourage a traffic that is fraught with such danger to their material interests. Districts known to be now infected with the scourge, embraces pretty much the whole of the country bordering on the coast from New York city southward to Washington city, and extending to a greater or less distance inland; but the commission would recommend that until a thorough examination can be made and a complete isolation of infected herds be secured every possible means that can be legitimately resorted to should be brought to bear to discourage and prohibit traffic in cattle from anywhere near the infected regions. Respectfully yours,

JAMES LAVER,

E. T. THAYER,

J. H. SANDERS,

Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The following dispatch from Col. Hatch, giving a report of the fight with the Indians in which Lieut. Smith was killed, has been received at the War Department: This morning, Aug. 20th, Lieut. Smith, who had pushed out of Cummings to head off the hostiles, struck the band fifteen miles west of here. A fight followed. Our loss was Lieut. Smith and four men killed and seven wounded. George Dolly, with a party of citizens, joined Smith when in pursuit of the Indians. Dolly was killed. Lieut. Taylor, with a Ninth Cavalry detachment and scouts, came up after the Indians were driven off last night, and will take up the pursuit. The Indians were going toward Menebris. Troops were sent yesterday from Bayard and Cummings to watch the country between Cummings and Bayard.

TUCSON, A. T., Aug. 23.—The Sheriff, just arrived from Demming, reports that not less than twenty-five settlers have been killed fifteen miles north of Mill Station within ten days, by Mesquero Apache Indians, now moving south in Chihuahua. They crossed the Southern Pacific railroad fourteen miles east of Gage last night, about seventy-five strong. This morning a hundred soldiers and fifty Indian scouts struck the trail and are in close pursuit. Regular trains are again running, but slowly, as the track is much damaged.

CITY OF MEXICO, August 23.—A private letter from Mazatlan, gives the details of an explosion there. One hundred and fifty pounds of powder blew up. At first thirty corpses were removed the following days, four or five daily, when the authorities interdicted further removal, considering the work dangerous. All the windows in town were demolished.

DENVER, Aug. 23.—A Canon City special says the railroad between there and Silver Cliff was totally wrecked by a waterspout Saturday, and will not be in running order for several weeks. In the meantime traffic between that place and Canon City will be carried on by stage coaches.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 23.—Two operators in a mill at Barkley were sitting on a flat car at that station this noon when a flying switch sent other cars down the same track. Both men were killed. Their names were Wm. O'Day and Lawrence Slattery.

ELMIRA, Aug. 23.—The Greenback State Convention met to-day at 2:30. Clinton Furnish was made temporary chairman. After the appointment of the usual committees the convention adjourned till to-morrow morning.

CHEYENNE, Aug. 23.—The Leader has information that a movement is progressing in official circles to have Venor, of Canada, supersede Hazen as chief of the signal service.

WASHINGTON, August 23.—For the lower Missouri valley; fair weather, stationary or lower temperature; higher pressure; southerly wind, generally shifting to northwesterly.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Aug. 23.—Col. J. G. Benton, commanding Springfield armory, died this morning.



## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY MOODY &amp; DAVIS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 24, 1881.

## City and Vicinity.

The Western National fair association offer \$25,000 in premiums. This is the largest amount of money offered by any association in the West.

ALWAYS avoid harsh purgative pills. They first make you sick and then leave you constipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and make you well. Dose, one pill.

A CAR load of stoves just arrived at J. W. Beard's to assort his immense stock. Please give him a call where you will find the best brands and finest goods on the American market.

J. W. LEVERIDGE, secretary of the Kansas City exposition, has our thanks for courtesies in the shape of fair tickets. The exposition is sure to be a good one and we shall endeavor to take it in.

THE much talked of druggists excursion passes through Lawrence on the 26th. It is proposed to give the entire party the freedom of the city upon their return, for a day at least, by the energetic members of the chamber of commerce.

BEAR in mind the play of the Color Guard during fair week with John V. Zerby as Bob Mason and W. M. Charters, as Peter Hygiele the inimitable dutchman in "mooch droubles" will be the finest play for enjoyment ever put on the stage in Lawrence.

THE trotting, pacing and running races, which will come off during the week of the Western National fair at Bismarck, are creating an excitement among horse men. The purses amount to \$10,000, and some of the best horses in the whole country will be in the speed ring.

O. D. HARMON, ESQ., favors us with complimentary tickets to the ninth annual fair of the Linn County Agricultural Society, of which Mr. Harmon is secretary, at La Cygne, Linn county, September 20th to 23rd inclusive; Mr. Harmon accompanies the complimentary with an earnest invitation to be present, and we shall endeavor to comply.

From the Muscatine (Iowa.) Daily Journal.  
Mess. J. R. Bennett & Co., Muskegon, Mich., thus speaks: St. Jacobs Oil is the best liniment around here. We sell more of it than of any other proprietary medicine we have in our store. Our customers are continually praising its effective qualities; and we think that it is the best remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia, etc., we have ever had in stock.

JUDGE L. D. BAILEY, the gray-haired old veteran of the Tribune, who is old enough to look above such things, had the following observations in his paper recently: "Ladies with pretty feet take the opportunity of its being muddy, and cross the road on the least provocation. It gives them a good chance to display a well turned ankle, and we don't blame them for it." Judge, you ought to be ashamed.

THE simplest and best regulator of the disordered liver in the world are Carter's Little Liver Pills. They give prompt relief to sick headache, dizziness, nausea, etc.; prevent and cure constipation and piles; remove sallowness and pimples from the complexion, and are mild and gentle in their operation on the bowels. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and as easy to take as sugar. One pill a dose. Price 25 cents. For sale by Barber Bros.

THE twenty-mile running race by Miss Cricket Still, of Kansas, and Miss Nellie Archer, of Missouri, at the Western National fair at Bismarck, is creating in some localities an intense excitement. These young ladies will ride thoroughbred stallions, and will contest for the championship. Miss Cricket is a Kansas girl, fifteen years old, a graceful rider; and all Kansas believe she will win the race, but Miss Archer is also a dashing rider and the contest will be an exciting one.

MRS. E. L. FARNUM, the popular milliner of Lawrence, started East last Monday to purchase her fall stock of goods. She has left the Misses Mugler in charge of the store and they have already received her first shipment of the early fall styles of hats and novelties. Mrs. Farnum has earned an enviable reputation as a purchaser of millinery goods as she knows exactly what her customers will want. This season she will outdo herself as she contemplates remaining in the East until October 1st, and will purchase all popular styles and ship here as they are issued. Ladies, don't fail to see the very latest fashions at Mrs. Farnum's.

WE would like to have our readers look carefully over a few testimonials given on the excellence of the "Home Hand Book of Domestic Hygiene and Rational Medicine" by J. H. Kellogg, M. D., of which Mr. M. B. Hall, of Leavenworth, is general agent for Missouri and Kansas, and if the opportunity offers to invest in a copy; it is invaluable.

From Hon. H. Goodell, Superintendent of Schools San Bernardino county, Cal.:

I pronounce it, so far as I am competent to judge, the best book of the kind I have ever seen and superior to any of the various Family Practises, Family Physicians, etc.

The eminent position in the medical profession occupied by the author, is of itself a sufficient recommendation of the book, and a guarantee of its reliability. The success of the numerous other works of which he is author predicts for it a large sale also.

## The Western National Bismarck Fair.

There have been great attractions at Bismarck grove for the past few weeks, and immense crowds have been attracted and departed with feelings of regret knowing themselves to be more than repaid for all their trouble by what they saw and heard. All the passenger accommodations of the railroads coming into Lawrence have been brought into action to transport the thousands. We have seen all this at Bismarck grove. From the 5th to the 10th of September we confidently expect to see still more.

The principal movers in the management of the fair are "mighty men of valor" and they are working as they never worked before to make this the grandest display Kansas ever saw, and already in every nook and corner of the state are thousands waiting impatiently for the time which shall unfold to their gaze the wonders produced by Kansas soil and climate linked with dogged perseverance and never-tiring energy.

This association have this year expended on improvements and additions to the grounds the snug sum of \$20,000 and moreover they are intended to be permanent. We have seen the improvements as have also many of our readers and it is needless to say they are of the most substantial order. The County Display building which is being erected just southeast of the tabernacle shows a surface in floor and walls of 34,000 square feet, all of which will be devoted exclusively to the general county exhibits of the field, orchard, stock and workshop.

In the department open for all parts of the country \$3,500 in premiums are offered for cattle, \$3,000 for horses, \$2,000 for swine, \$2,000 for sheep, and \$1,000 for poultry and pet stock. These liberal premiums have met with a ready response from exhibitors in all parts of the country, and it is believed that the collection will excel anything ever shown in the West.

In whatever branch of industry you may be interested, at the Western National fair you will find the very best the state affords. The exhibition of blooded stock, such as Herefords, Shorthorns, Polled Angus, Devons and Jerseys, will be unequalled by any exhibition of the country, and superior to anything ever shown west of the Mississippi.

We have already said a good deal about this great fair, calling the attention of our readers to the advantages to be derived from it, and we can not say too much in its favor. The association is composed of men who are closely identified with the interests of the state, and their efforts are naturally directed to make the fair do the utmost justice to the growing industries of Kansas. We hope they will have unbounded success. We hope that the support they receive from citizens of Kansas will make their hearts warm with gratitude for the hearty appreciation which they so richly deserve. If the people of the state will but rally to the work as they should, the coming fair will be of more benefit to them than has been experienced for many long years. Douglas county especially should come up to the front nobly this year, as there is a special premium list for her, and show the state what the old county can accomplish when she gets her blood up. We predict that the fair will be a magnificent success.

## The Musical Jubilee.

All suspense is at last allayed the crowds have come and gone, and the great Bismarck Musical Jubilee so long talked of and expected is over. Everywhere the general expression is one of approval and admiration for the rich musical treat afforded the people of the state by Professor Leslie and his singers.

The experiment tried by the professor of drilling different classes in all parts of the state and bringing them together at last into one body, without previous training together, to perform before an audience of several thousands of people, and too, the cultured and critical audience for which Kansas is well known, was a task that was looked upon by a large number as impossible of accomplishment, but Professor Leslie has proven without a doubt that such a thing can be done though requiring an ability and perseverance much above the average.

On Thursday at 2 p. m. the seats in the large tabernacle were filled to overflowing with the singers gathered from the four corners of our state. Before opening the concert Hon. D. C. Haskell was introduced to the great chorus by Mr. S. J. Churchill, and made a short and well received speech of welcome. Then followed the regular programme which we would give but for lack of space; suffice it to say that the different parts, choruses and individual performances were of the very first order. All the artists from abroad advertised to be present were on the stage and gained new renown for themselves, notably Mlle Marie Litta who fairly captivated the audience with her grand singing. It is not the first time Lawrence has had the pleasure of listening to her voice and she will never fail to find a warm welcome whenever she may see fit to honor us again with her presence. Mr. George H. Broderick, the bass soloist, probably comes next in point of popularity, followed by Miss Emma Mabella, contralto, Mlle Zerline Mantey violinist, and Mr. Emil Liebling pianist. It is seldom that the opportunity is offered to listen to such an array of talent for the small sum charged as an admission fee and the people appreciated the privilege.

The programmes of the night and day following were entirely changed and rendered with fully as much if not increased ability over Thursday afternoon, and the fifteen or twenty thousand people who were on the ground daily had their expectations fully realized. Friday afternoon the different choruses organized themselves into The Kansas State Musical Association with Mr. S. J. Churchill

of this city as corresponding secretary, and all likelihood we may hear from them again. The question was also put to the choruses whether another musical congress or jubilee should be held next year at the same place and the question was met with a storm of "ayes" with not a dissenting voice. Hence we know what to expect, and trust we will not be disappointed.

## A Burglar Sent to His Long Home.

Last Saturday afternoon Lawrence was thrown into active excitement by the report that a man had been shot and killed. First it was a policeman who was the victim, then a horse thief, and finally, the facts of the case were discovered to be about as follows: A little after 6 o'clock p. m., Saturday, a man entered the hardware store of Mr. J. W. Beard, while he was absent, with the intention of rifling the safe.

The boy Wilmoth, who stays in the store, discovered him while he was in the act of going through the safe, and called for the police. Mr. Harmon, an ex-policeman of the north side, hearing the cries entered the store, and walking up to the man said he had better go along with him. The burglar not proposing to do this in a becoming, child-like manner, drew a revolver on Mr. Harmon and fired, the ball taking effect in Harmon's side and emerging at the back. Mr. Harmon and the boy both ran, the man fired again, and then ran himself, taking to the alley back of the store. He found a horse near Henry street, which he mounted and rode off towards the A. T. & S. F. railroad.

In giving the account of this affair, the Journal reporter does Mr. Harmon much injustice by saying that he was running away when the burglar fired. The truth of the matter is that when Mr. Harmon took hold of him to place him under arrest, the man placed a revolver at Harmon's side and pulled the trigger, but the weapon failed to discharge. Mr. Harmon did not run or let go, but tried to ward off the pistol until the burglar succeeded in wounding him, then he retreated with the boy as we have stated.

Officers Ellis and Bowers observing the fleeing man, and hearing the crowd cry "stop thief," and "he's shot a man," gave pursuit. When near the railroad and about fifty feet from the officers, the burglar turned facing them, and fired two shots, whereupon the officers returned the fire. One of the shots took effect, and the man threw up his hands, fell over backwards and died instantly. He was placed in Sheriff Asher's buggy and followed by an immense crowd, taken to police headquarters, where the physicians made a post-mortem examination and the coroner held an inquest.

The testimony before the jury was in substance the same as the foregoing facts, and Constable Bowers was declared to be in the discharge of his duty when he fired the fatal shot, and at the same time was exonerated from all blame in the matter. It transpired that the man's name was Murphy, and that he had kept a lemonade stand at Bismarck grove. These facts were brought out by two of his associates, who were afterwards held in custody, as it appeared that they, too, were old hands at the same business, and had been in jail both in Kansas and Missouri.

Mr. Harmon, the wounded man, though severely wounded, is not considered dangerous, and he is at present doing well.

## Making Watches.

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

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

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

"But do you know, pa," said the farmer's daughter, when he spoke to her about the addresses of his neighbor's son; "you know, pa, ma wants me to marry a man of culture." "So do I, my dear, so do I; and there is no better culture in the country than agriculture."

## Fairs in Kansas.

Following we give a list of fairs to be held in the state the present year with place where dates when they will be held so far as we have been able to obtain them. A number not on the list which any one would doubt favor us by reporting:

Western National Fair	Lawrence	Sept. 5-10
State Fair	Topeka	Sept. 12-17
Atchison Fair	Atchison	Sept. 26-30
Anderson Fair	Anderson	Oct. 4-6
Brown Fair	Hiawatha	Oct. 4-6
Butler Fair	El Dorado	Sept. 21-24
Cherokee Fair	Columbus	Sept. 20-23
Coffey Fair	Burlington	Sept. 28-30
Crawford Fair	Gardner	Oct. 4-7
Davis Fair	Junction City	Oct. 20-24
Doniphan Fair	Emporia	Sept. 28-30
Ellis Fair	Howard	Sept. 28-30
Ellisworth Fair	Hays City	Sept. 28-30
Franklin Fair	Ellsworth	Sept. 29 to Oct. 1
Greenwood Fair	Ottawa	Sept. 27-30
Harper Fair	Eureka	Oct. 4-6
Jefferson Fair	Anthony	Sept. 28-30
Johnson Fair	Newton	Sept. 20-23
Jewell Fair	Oskaloosa	Sept. 27 to Oct. 1
Kingman Fair	Mankato	Sept. 7-9
Labette Fair	Kingman	Sept. 1-2
Lincoln Fair	Oswego	Sept. 14-17
Linn Fair	La Cygne	Sept. 20-23
Lyons Fair	Mound City	Sept. 27-30
Marion Fair	Peabody	Sept. 28-30
Marshall Fair	Marysville	Sept. 28-30
Miami Fair	Paola	Sept. 28 to Oct. 1
MITCHELL Fair	Beloit	Sept. 28-30
Montgomery Fair	Independence	Oct. 6-8
Morris Fair	Parkerville	Sept. 13-15
Muskegon Fair	Burlington	Sept. 27-30
Osburn Fair	Bloomington	Sept. 21-23
Ottawa Fair	Minneapolis	Oct. 4-6
Phillips Fair	Phillipsburgh	Sept. 27-29
Reno Fair	Hutchinson	Sept. 6-9
Riley Fair	Manhattan	Sept. 19-23
Rooks Fair	Stockton	Sept. 28-30
Saline Fair	Salina	Oct. 6-7
Sedwick Fair	Wellington	Sept. 20-23
Sumner Fair	Wellington	Sept. 7-9
Woodson Fair	Neosho Falls	Sept. 26 to Oct. 1

## Facts that we know.

If you are suffering with a severe cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, loss of voice, tickling in the throat, or any affection of the throat or lungs, we know that Dr. King's New Discovery will give you immediate relief. We know of hundreds of cases it has completely cured, and that where all other medicines had failed. No other remedy can show one-half as many permanent cures. Now to give you satisfactory proof that Dr. King's New Discovery will cure you of asthma, bronchitis, hay fever, consumption, severe coughs and colds, hoarseness, or any throat or lung disease, if you will call at 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 130 pages now ready for delivery, free to any one who may call for it in person, or through the mail. J. B. WATKINS.

## Cured of Drinking.

"A young friend of mine was cured of an insatiable thirst for liquor, which had so prostrated him that he was unable to do any business. He was entirely cured by the use of Hop Bitters. It allayed all that burning thirst; it took away the appetite for liquor; made his nerves steady, and he has remained a sober and steady man for more than two years, and has no desire to return to his cups. I know of a number of others that have been cured by it." From a leading R. R. official, Chicago, Ills.

## 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 costs 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.

## 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.

## Plantation Cough Syrup.

Cures coughs, colds, asthma and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Sample bottles only 10 cents. For sale by Barber Bros., Lawrence.

## A Painful Death.

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

## Agents and Canvassers

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.

## Original Mamboke Liniment.

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

## GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS.

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

## W. H. LAMON. PHOTOGRAPHER.

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

No. 125 Massachusetts Street, LAWRENCE.

## "O. K." BARBER SHOP.

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

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

## 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.

## MONEY TO LOAN,

Amounts on five years time, at large or small.  
SEVEN PER CENT.

With reasonable commission.  
J. B. WATKINS & CO.,  
Lawrence, Kansas.

## WESTERN SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY.

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

G. B. KLINE & CO.,  
Lawrence, Kansas.  
A. M. THISTLEHURST.

## Dr. H. W. Howe.

DENTIST.  
Rooms—Over Newmark's Dry Goods store.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THAT THRILLING BOOK "PROFESSOR PINKETON'S PROFESSIONAL THIEVES AND 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.

THE ONLY BUILDING LEFT FROM QUANTRELL'S RAID!

F. W. APITZ,  
Lawrence, Kansas.  
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

Harness, Saddles, Collars, Brides, Whips, Robes, Blankets, Brushes, Combs, etc.

All kinds of repairing neatly done on Short Notice.

## DR. CARL SCHMIDT,

VETERINARY SURGEON  
Special attention given to diseases of the Horse.

DR. C. SCHMIDT & C. KREBS,  
DRUGGISTS,  
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.

## GOTO

## TOM JOHNSON'S BARBER SHOP

Under the Douglas County Bank

## FIRST CLASS WORK

DONE BY WHITE

BARBERS.

Opposite the Eldridge House.

THE BEST BED SPRING YET!

## The E. L. Dowd Patent Combination Coil

R. P. PHILLIPS,

General Western Agent.

DISTRICT AGENTS WANTED.

The Dowd patent combination coil bed springs consists of forty-four honest springs joined together in pairs in such a way that when placed on an ordinary slat bedstead present a woven-wire mattress appearance and bind the bed slats together in such a way that they cannot be misplaced while in use. Send for sample set and price list to R. P. PHILLIPS, Lawrence, Kansas.

## PATENTED 1874

## MICA AXLE GREASE

Composed largely of powdered mica or talc, and is the best and cheapest lubricator in the world. It is the best because it does not gum, but forms a highly polished surface over the axle, reducing friction and lightening the draft. It is the cheapest because it costs no more than inferior brands, and one box will do the work of two of any other Axle Grease made. It is equally as well for harnesses, carriages, buggies, etc., etc., as for wagons. GUARANTEED to contain no kerosene or kerosene oil. For sale by all first-class dealers. Our Pocket Encyclopedia of Things Worth Knowing mailed free.

MICA MANUFACTURING CO.

31 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

## 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.

### Douglas County Horticultural Society at the Residence of D. G. Watt.

The August meeting of this society, pursuant to notice, was held in Mr. Watt's beautiful natural grove of oaks and hickories whose dense shade effectually protected the large number present from the heated rays of old Sol, while it invited the fitful zephyrs to play among its branches and foliage in a most grateful manner.

Mr. Watt, though an old settler of Kansas, has been a resident of this county but fourteen years, so that the large fine orchards from which he usually markets such large quantities of fruit must have been planted by his predecessors. However, he has so far improved the place as to make it almost a model fruit farm of nearly all kinds.

### THE MUSIC.

One of the captivating features of the meeting was the presence of Prof. Brown's brass band, composed of both ladies and gentlemen, hailing from Leavenworth. How Mr. Watt became so fortunate as to secure the services of this fine band we did not learn. The music commenced early in the forenoon and continued up to the announcement of dinner, thus causing the president in his ecstasy of joy to forget the opening exercises till after the wealth of the tables had been most satisfactorily "disbursed." So equitable and generous was this distribution, that even a communist would have been satisfied with the management. But I am admonished by my friend B. that I must "keep dark" on the dinner question or the public will condemn us as a set of Epicureans, which would be an unmerited and unjust stigma on our good name.

### BUSINESS.

As soon as the tables were cleared the meeting was called to order, the minutes read and approved, and the condition of

### ORCHARDS

discussed. It seems from reports made by O. H. Ayer, T. M. Pierson and others that not only the fruit but the trees are suffering from the protracted drouth. If, however, the heat should hereafter be moderated and rain follow, the late fruit, of which we have quite a sprinkling will ripen up all right, and the trees come out uninjured. In this respect Kansas is better off than many of her sister states, where large portions of the trees are killed; as is the case in parts of Ohio, Indiana, Arkansas, Illinois, etc.

### SEEDLING FRUITS.

This was the special subject for this meeting which was presented in the following essay by O. H. Ayer:

The subject of seedlings is of vast importance to the fruitgrowers of Kansas. For as we look around us and see the extensive lists of fruits that has been planted out in this state, and then note how comparatively few varieties are adapted to soil, climate, and the peculiar demands of the market, one is led to think "can there not be a change made, if all of the fruitgrowers of the state would take upon themselves the burden of planting a few seeds of different kinds of fruit, and take special care to select the best seeds of those varieties that come nearest to the demands of the market in color, size, and their keeping qualities, and also with a view to their qualities in cooking and eating. Although these last named qualities are almost entirely ignored in the market at present, yet I am led to believe that in the near future they will become the principal attributes to the sale of our fruit. In selecting seeds I would recommend that as far as possible seeds should be taken from the best seedlings that can be found, and where it is possible hybridization might be resorted to in order to give certain qualities that might be desirable. For it is questionable whether our grafted fruit will produce seedlings as near to size and the other attributes to good fruit as will those taken from pure seedlings. For in my opinion the seeds of our grafted fruits are somewhat vitiated by the root upon which the stock is set. For the most of our roots upon which our grafts are worked upon are taken from the pomace of the elder mill, and there all of the poorest fruit is worked up. Those seeds produce seedlings on which we work our stock, but they will in my opinion vitiate the seeds of the fruit thus produced, and therefore would degenerate rather than approximate to the standard of fruit from which the seeds were taken. Now, on the other hand, the seeds of the natural tree will come nearest to producing fruit of the same quality and oftentimes it will be even superior to the parent. Now for a proof of this, we will take the peach, it has been more thoroughly tested in this state than any other fruit. This has been done by the settlers that have come into the state, for their desire was to get fruit as soon as possible, and they brought with them peach pits from the earliest then known varieties. The Hale for early, and also for a later variety the Snow peach, which is universally conceded to produce itself. Now

what are the results? In Labette county and Montgomery the seedlings of the Hale have produced peaches that have in a measure outstripped their parent both in earliness and size, and have left behind the principal fault, to rot. Now as to the Snow. I have from pits of this variety produced peaches of the same variety with all of its attributes with one exception, they varied in time of ripening, some being quite early and a continuous succession till quite late. There are a number of varieties of peaches that will produce themselves from pits, and there would be almost an endless number of them if, when a seedling were propagated by the pits instead of by the bud, that would produce peaches of equal value, and in some instances there would be an improvement in earliness and in size. And furthermore, whilst seedlings from this peach will produce itself, seedlings of the budded of the same variety cannot be relied on.

A case is mentioned in the New York Tribune which says, "A novel and curious distinction, that between the seedling Wager peach and the same budded on another root, that the former reproduced itself from seed, but seed of the latter cannot be relied on to do so! In regions where peaches are an uncertain crop it is found that seedling trees are much surer to bear than budded ones. A good peach that can be depended upon to reproduce its good qualities in its seedlings, is of great value for such districts."

A case of this kind which came immediately under my observation was one of which I was connected with. It was the planting of a nursery of seedling apple trees. The seeds were collected by my father out of some seedling orchards on North Hero, an island in Lake Champlain. Those orchards were at that time entirely seedling trees. He gathered seed of those of which he thought were worthy of cultivation. Those grand old trees of immense size being about two feet in diameter and nearly seventy years old, looked as hale and hearty as trees of a much younger growth. And it became a part of my task in the fall to plant those seeds and in after years to cultivate them, I then being a boy at home. When they had attained a sufficient height they were transplanted in the orchard, and I dug the holes and carried chip manure in a basket and placed it about the base of each tree. Well, they grew very rapidly, and in the course of a few years commenced to produce their fruit one after another, and being interested in them, I watched their development with a great deal of interest, and I was always ready to pluck them, one after another as soon as they became mature, and present them to my father to ascertain through him whether they in any way corresponded with those from which the seeds were taken, as he was the only one that had seen the original apples. Many of the specimens were almost identical, others were fully equal in size and color, but somewhat different in texture and flavor. And in a few years, when they commenced to change the tops of the older trees that were not considered good by grafting in the limbs, the most of those seedlings spoken of above were left, as they were considered equal to the grafts, and some of them were grafted in older trees. Now we found by inquiry that the seeds of those trees were brought from Connecticut by the Hazen and Scott families who were the first settlers on the island. They had selected the seeds from seedling trees, as at that time grafting was unknown. It had been the practice generation after generation to select seeds from the then best known varieties, and by that means had attained numerous varieties suitable to the soil and climate, which in later years were grafted, the most expeditious method of disseminating the special varieties.

It is claimed by some that in a root graft the leaves of the scion will so change the small root on which the scion is, by the downward flow of sap in forming new wood, that it becomes of the same nature as the top. But this, in my opinion, is an error, as many of you have no doubt observed that it makes no difference how long this root supplies the top or scion, the root is not changed in the least only as it is extended and enlarged. Its nature is the same, for if an accident happens to the scion so as to kill it to the point of grafting, the sprout from the roots will invariably produce seedlings the same as if never grafted. But on the other hand the sap gathered by the roots ascends the tree to swell the buds, and the buds produce the leaves and fruit, they will in a measure transmit to the seeds the inferior qualities it possesses, and in some instances it will affect the fruit that is inserted in the limbs of the tree. In one instance where the fruit was inclined to rot as soon as it matured; in order to stop this, the tree was grafted to Holton's Sweeting, a variety that was a good keeper, and when the grafts began to bear it was found that they would commence to rot at the same time that the original fruit did.

I need not say anything in regard to strawberry seedlings. There is a goodly number engaged in this enterprise all over the state on account of the short time it takes to prove itself.

Whilst such a length of time is required to prove seedling apples, they are left to chance, and the chances now days are more remote than formerly, when seedling orchards were the orchards of our forefathers.

The grape has been vastly improved in this country. It is true we had the wild vines spreading themselves over the trees. But they were not what was desirable as a choice fruit. European varieties would not succeed here, and seedlings were resorted to, and behold the success which has crowned our efforts. Many of our varieties are being planted across the Atlantic ocean on account of their hardiness and their ability to withstand the diseases of the vine in that country.

I have a seedling of the Catawba of my own planting that is superior to its parent in flavor and bunch, but has the fault of the mother vine

in its tender foliage. But before we can reach the goal for which we are working, we will have to look to the seedlings as our only hope to attain varieties that are adapted to the climate and soil of Kansas. Now if all of the fruitgrowers would take hold of this and plant select seed of the best seedlings, they could by this means supply a deficiency which is felt all over our state, and produce a lasting benefit to our posterity.

### DISCUSSION ON THE ESSAY.

Mr. Brackett disagreed with the opinion that the transmission of sap from the root to the graft affected the quality or character of the fruit in any manner. He stated, in substance that the root transmitted to the graft only water, just such as could be squeezed from wet mud. That this water was elaborated into sap by the functions of the leaves. That before this process had taken place the water sent up by the roots was no more sap, than food is blood before the juices of the stomach act upon it. This is a fact in vegetable physiology which stands uncontested. If, however, the root should be diseased, that disease might possibly be transmitted through the agency of the water before being elaborated into sap. The essayist did not wish to antagonize any generally accepted theories, but his opinion was based upon observations, explained, only as stated in the essay. The discussion was participated in by several others.

### ADDRESS.

The Hon. D. C. Haskell being present was called upon, and responded in substance as follows: He hardly knew how to address a horticultural meeting. He would remind them however, that geology teaches that immediately prior to the creation of man, God made the fruits and the flowers. As this new creation was for the benefit of man, it seems to be his duty to cultivate and care for them to the best of his ability, and this can only be done by intelligent industry. This society was organized, and is maintained for this express purpose as I understand and I therefore wish you Godspeed. A farm is no farm without an orchard, and a home is no home without fruits and flowers. There are thousands who like to talk and write on horticultural subjects who have no practical knowledge; but here are men who test and prove the different theories and practice what they teach. Out of discussion comes many a vital truth of great value. A friend of mine had two pear trees near an asparagus bed. These trees never blighted, which of course was attributed to the presence of salt. Since then I have salted my pear trees and thus far the salt is ahead. If salt should prove a panacea for pear blight the fact will be worth millions. Mr. Haskell in conclusion eloquently referred to the social feature and importance of such societies as this.

The Hon. Sidney Clarke being also present was not allowed to sit an idle spectator as the meeting was determined to hear from him. He referred to the wonderful change that the past twenty years had made in Kansas, and especially in the surroundings of Lawrence. Where we are now met, enclosed by groves and orchards was then wild prairie, and the same change to a greater or less extent has taken place over a large portion of the state. He looked forward to the progress to be made in the next twenty years. By that time he believed Kansas would be able to support a population equal to that of New York state (5,000,000). Its territory is larger, soil more fertile and its internal resources in every way equal.

He called attention to the shortness of crops in the different portions of the country, and feared that the wave of prosperity was receding, and that general depression might follow. The prosperity of the country depends entirely upon the products of the soil. If the crops fail adversity and depression followed, and on the other had if abundant crops are realized, prosperity is the result, unless thwarted by commercial and financial mismanagement. It becomes us all to be prepared for the "evil day" whenever it shall come.

A vote of thanks was passed to both honorable gentlemen for their interesting addresses of which the above is only a meagre outline.

Deacon Sedgwick favored the meeting with one of his inimitable speeches which may be given to the public at some future time.

Mrs. Burlingame entertained the meeting by a recital of a poem entitled "Rhymes on Old Times."

### ENTOMOLOGY.

Mr. Brackett stated that his report on entomology was of a personal character and would be referred to the secretary for publication at some future time.

### FRUITS ON THE TABLE.

The committee reported the following:

Apples—Specimens of Chenango strawberry, very fine, by T. M. Pierson of Kanwaka. American and Summer Pearmain, Baldwin and Autumn Swaar by Mr. Spencer to be named.

### COMMITTEE.

After a hearty vote of thanks to the hosts, and also to the band, the meeting adjourned.

SAMUEL REYNOLDS, Sec'y.

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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."

## Renovating Old Pastures.

Under this caption the Massachusetts Ploughman has a long-winded article telling how best to accomplish this, and how necessary it is to be done in the sterile soil of that old commonwealth. By the Ploughman's estimate it becomes evident that to rejuvenate one acre of pasture there costs enough money to purchase two acres entire here, and that much better than any New England pasture. The farmers of Kansas have many things to be thankful for.

## Concerning Creameries.

It is a mystery to us why creameries are not thick all over Kansas, certain it is that where rightly managed they never fail of yielding a good profit, and here, where it costs less to keep cattle than nearly any other country on the globe, it certainly could be made profitable if anywhere.

The state of Iowa since the establishment of creameries there, and they are not a few, finds them of inestimable benefit to the farmers of the state. The farmers claim that prior to the establishment of creameries their corn would only bring them twenty cents per bushel, but that now in the same localities it can be made to yield from forty to fifty cents per bushel.

In different parts of this state a number of creameries are in operation, but it has never been our fortune to learn with what success. It would gratify us and would interest our readers to publish letters of farmers having experience with this enterprise either in this state or elsewhere.

## Agricultural Notes.

The famous Jersey cow, "Jersey Belle," lately owned by Charles O. Ellans, of Saituate, Mass., died on his farm a short time since.

Corn should now be drilled for fodder for the dairy cows. Use sugar corn for seed whenever it can be had, and it will pay you in quantity and quality of milk and butter.

A stiff wisp broom is better to remove the dust and dirt from a horse's legs than a curry-comb. Many horses with thin skins, are exceedingly nervous and restive in the hands of a careless groom, and this nervousness often degenerates into viciousness.

Labor is capital; intelligence is capital; combine them and you more than double the amount of your capital. It is the industry which makes capital, not capital the industry; but industry ill-directed can never acquire the capital which comes from well-directed industry.

There is one subject upon which farmers are all united in opinion, viz.: In the advantage of change of seed for every kind of crop. How comparatively trifling is the extra expense per acre of sowing the very best description of grain in comparison with seed of second rate character.

The great West is increasing the shipment of dead meat to the Eastern seaboard. In time, most of the western cattle will be slaughtered before shipment. The railroads are constantly making improvements in refrigerator cars, and facilities for shipment of dead meat, cattle, sheep and hogs.

Among all of the waste materials of the farm, few, if any, contain so large a proportion of valuable fertilizing material as bone, nor is there one which, if carried away from the farm, will rob the land of a more important element; yet few farmers make any especial effort to gather up and utilize the waste bones from the kitchen.

Buckwheat may be made profitable upon a piece of rough or newly cleared ground. No other crop is so effective in mellowing rough, cloddy land. The seed in this locality should be sown before August 21st; otherwise early frosts may catch the crop. Grass and clover may sometimes be sown successfully with buckwheat.

The growing tendency in this country toward more live stock, more beef, more hogs, more butter, wool, cheese, etc., should be encouraged. Every farmer should begin now to prepare his pasture, and be ready to seed it down in blue grass and clover. Put in such

crops as the cattle, horses, sheep and swine can harvest of their own accord.

One objection to fall plowing is that the high winds blow away the light mould on the surface, so essential to crops. It is now recommended to sow, after plowing, a green crop to form a mat to hold the soil in place and shelter it. In spring plow under. It is an admirable plan. Straw and fodder mulching fed upon the ground will answer this purpose in a measure. Plowed under in spring they make an excellent fertilizer.

To top-dress meadows as soon as the first cut of grass is made, make an application of well-rotted, finely divided manure may be made with very profitable returns. The manure protects the exposed surfaces of the base of the grass plants from the heat of the sun, and furnishes the necessary nourishment to the roots of the plants. A new growth is soon produced, making the land profitable either as a pasture or for a second mowing.

Manure should be forked over occasionally to make it fine. If it is heating, muck or loam should be mixed with it to absorb the ammonia which is formed during the process of decomposition. Sprinkling the heap with ground plaster is also advisable. The plaster will absorb any ammonia which escapes from the pile and save it for the use of growing plants. Ammonia is too valuable an element of plant food to allow it to be wasted.

To properly load hay as it is pitched upon the wagon requires considerable skill. Long, wide and low loads are much better than the opposite, for both the pitcher and the catcher; besides, there is much less danger of the load slipping off, or the wagon being upset by an inequality in the surface of the field. If a horse-fork is used for unloading, the person who manages the loading should bear this in mind, and so place the hay as it is pitched to him that the fork will work to the best advantage.

Agriculture offers abundant opportunities for the exercise of the mind. It requires a well educated and carefully trained mind to understand even in part the intricate science of agriculture, and the great improvements to be effected in the immediate future are to come from a persevering and diligent study of this great science. Young men of enterprise and intelligence cannot better employ their time than in trying to master the principles of agricultural science and endeavoring to push onward the wheel of improvement.

Mary's little lamb is now called upon to hide its diminished head. An English miller keeps a flock of geese that are so devotedly attached to him that they have on many occasions followed him a mile to the village, where he went to transact business, and on a recent Sunday they followed him to church. On arrival at the sanctuary he tried to dismiss them, but they declined to be dismissed and wanted to follow him in, and he was compelled to forego attendance upon the dispensation of the gospel and proceed home at the head of his feathered army, making a queer procession, which was no doubt enjoyed far more by the principal participant.

## The Culture of Wheat.

John M. Stahl in Grange Bulletin.

It is to be hoped that when you come to prepare your wheat ground for sowing that it will be so solid that you will be compelled to stir it again with some kind of a plow. I know of a great many farmers in this part of the country who use their corn cultivators for this purpose and I have done so myself. But trial has shown me that they are not the proper thing, for on account of the shape of the shovels it must leave the ground in ridges and not loosen all to the same depth. When thoroughly harrowed and then drilled across these ridges they are pretty well torn down. But unless you do harrow and drill in this way you will find your wheat to be very uneven when you come to cut it at harvest time. The soil should be loosened to the depth of only a couple of inches, just as deep as you want the seed to go, so that there will be solid ground for the roots to cling to, and loose, pulverized soil above them. With the corn cultivators you stir the ground to a greater depth, and this is another objection to their use. I find the best thing for this purpose

to be the diamond corn plows. With them you can skim the ground, cutting out and effectually killing the trash that has grown up and loosening the ground to only the proper depth.

After skimming with the corn plows you must use the harrow, drag and roller liberally. It pays to put wheat ground in the best of order possible. When the wheat is sown our care for it is done till harvest time. Till then it calls for no more attention from us. We do not have to hoe or harrow or cultivate it in any way, so we can afford to spend time in the preparation of the soil. The wheat requires this for the very reason that it can not be done afterward. We may plant our corn in a slovenly manner, without well preparing the soil, and atone for this afterward by a thorough cultivation. We can harrow and drag and roll after corn is planted. But not so our wheat. When once the seed is put in the ground our work ceases till the garnering time.

The ground should be in good condition that the growing plant may readily secure the plant-food that the soil contains. To do this the ground must be fine and friable. If it is not so, the tender rootlets, too small to be seen by the naked eye, and which alone take up nutriment, will not penetrate the soil. Then, too, plant-food must be in solution to be available. Unless so very finely divided, it cannot enter the minute orifices in the rootlets (*Abrillae*) or pass through the tissues of the plants. It is one of the principles of science, valuable alike in physics and chemistry, that dividing aids solution. The oftener a clod is reduced in size by dividing, the more readily the soluble elements can and will be appropriated by the plant. This is an important consideration in wheat culture where it is so important that the plant makes a rapid growth from the start.

Pulverizing the soil also secures uniformity of moisture. Paradoxical as it may seem, solid, cloddy land is the wettest in a wet time. In a wet time the sun and air cannot permeate every minute particle to rob it of its superabundance of moisture; and in a dry time the crevices are too large for moisture to rise from below by capillary attraction.

## About Watering Horses.

S. E. T. in the Evangelist.

When a horse is thirsty, his system needs water. A part of a painful of thirst, will be quite as grateful and refreshing to the palate of the dumb brute as a cooling draught of crystal water right from the mountain spring refreshes and invigorates the weary traveler. A horse needs much more water during a day and a night than most persons are wont to suppose. When a horse needs water, if he does not receive the needed supply, we have no idea of the intense suffering which the poor creature must endure. After a horse has been driven until he perspires profusely, there will be an imperative demand for water to supply the place of the liquid that has passed off through the pores of the skin; and after a horse has filled his stomach with dry feed, a little water is needed to promote digestion, especially when the animal did not receive a generous supply before he was fed. When the stomach and bowels need more water they will have it, if the supply must be taken out of the skin. But when the digestive organs must draw extensively on water that is secreted in the tissues of the flesh and muscles, we cannot compute the great injury that must follow such an unnatural way of obtaining a supply of water which is absolutely needed to promote healthful and complete digestion. The digestive organs cannot perform their functions without water any more than a fire can be made without wood or coal. As the stomach of the horse is exceedingly small when compared with the first stomach, or rumen of meat cattle, we conceive the vast importance of supplying a little water, and often, rather than to permit the thirsty brute to swallow several gallons at one draught only once or twice during twenty-four hours. During a period of more than fifty years past I have taken personal care of horses, have owned and reared horses, and have never had a sick horse or one injured or disabled. My rule is now, and ever has been, to water, feed and take good care of my horses, before I seek refreshments and comfort for myself. When horses are watered frequently they will drink only a few quarts at each draught. This is infinitely better than to allow them to gulp down at one draught two or three pailfuls. It is better to let a horse drink at least a pailful before eating, than to drink copiously after his meal. A large quantity of water after feeding will often drive much of the feed from the stomach before it is half digested.

## Care of Live Stock.

From the American Agriculturist.

Horses are hard-worked, and need the best of care during the hot days of summer. Frequent brushing, rubbing, and currying will be necessary to remove the sweat-stains, and make the coat smooth. An occasional washing, especially of the legs and feet, is im-

portant. Flies will cause great inconvenience, and if not guarded against, will worry the animals greatly. A cotton sheet is a great protection, and costs but little. Horses should have water frequently, but in small quantities, and should not be allowed to go thirsty so long as to overload themselves when they finally come to drink. The feed should be substantial, something more than grass is demanded by a working horse, especially if its time for eating is limited, as is often the case during this month. The stables and all the surroundings of the horse, should be kept clean, a failure here may develop bad gases that may breed disease.

Cows that are in milk should be watched and given extra feed so soon as signs of a falling off are seen. It is very difficult to increase the flow after a shrinkage occurs. So soon as the pasture begins to get short, supplement the feed of the field by a ration of green fodder in the yard or stall. Many cows suffer from the excessive heat, being exposed the whole day through to the hot sun in a treeless and shadeless pasture. A pasture should afford a comfortable place, as well as furnish food for the animals, that the greatest profit may be obtained.

Store sheep will not need much more feed than a good pasture will afford. Give them salt at frequent intervals, and see that they have shade through the hot days of mid-summer and a free access to pure water. Sheep for the butcher should be fed liberally with meal. A quart of ground feed per day will with good pasturage, bring the animals into good marketable condition.

Pigs profit by a good run in clover, or fresh grass. They are naturally clean animals, and only become "pigs" when they have mire and mud holes for a run. Young pigs that are designed for the early winter market should be pushed now by extra feed. A rapid growth at this time will make much difference in the profit of keeping pigs. Pig pork is the best, and young pigs of an early maturing breed should, therefore, be fattened from the start. Sour milk is not enough for them; add grain feed in liberal quantities.

## Turnips.

From the American Garden.

The season for the growth of turnips is so short that they fit into a garden nicely as a second crop, so that there need be scarcely any vacant spots during the latter part of summer. After the early potatoes and peas have been removed some of the varieties of the Swedish turnips (another name for improved old-fashioned Rutabagas) may be planted as late as the middle of July. They will have ample time, if well hoed, to grow to a good table size. Overgrown turnips are not desirable for the table, as they are coarse and pithy. Early planted ones are objectionable for the same reasons. There are white and yellow varieties of Swedes, nearly all globe-shaped, the Brill's Improved American, Shamrock and White French being among the best. All turnips of the Rutabaga class should be planted in hills, with the plants from ten to fifteen inches apart and the rows from eighteen to twenty-four.

The flat turnips, of which the purple top strap-leaf is the best known, as well as the yellow-fleshed varieties represented by Yellow Aberdeen, Yellow Globe, and the Golden Ball, may be sown until August. The seed may be sown broadcast, but not too thick or they will not bottom. Wood ashes are excellent manure for turnips, and a sprinkle of plaster (ground gypsum) on the young plants will always give them a fine start. In dry weather an occasional sprinkling with house slops stimulates their growth. A very small plot of ground may be made to yield a large crop of turnips, which may be useful on the table, and are more nutritious than is generally supposed.

When potatoes are high the globe varieties of turnips, in a measure, take their place, and furnish requisite vegetable food. In dry weather the seed should be covered at least half an inch deep, when the ground is moist the seed can be covered sufficiently with a garden rake.

## Pick Your Seed Corn.

From the Seed-Time and Harvest.

The Sturdevant Bros., of Massachusetts, have for years made use of a principal in growing and saving seed corn that ought to be practiced by every farmer in the land. We all know that in raising a fine stock of horses, cattle or sheep, it is as necessary to breed from selected males as females, and a neglect to do this will show at once in the progeny. Why not be as careful in growing fruits and grains? Set off a plot of ground on which to grow corn for seed, and as soon as it has tasseled out, go through it and out the tassels which produce the pollen from all the weak and inferior plants. Then in the fall save for seed the earliest and best formed ears, and they will be doubly valuable, having been fertilized only by the best and most vigorous. We

have no doubt but that our crops of corn would be raised to a much higher standard were this principle carried out for a few years.

## A Valuable Cow.

A correspondent, S. T., of Dennis, Mass., tells the following in the Massachusetts Ploughman:

So much has been published about remarkable cows of late that I wish to say a few words as to one cow on Cape Cod. I don't know of any "Jersey Belles" here, but an old gentleman who is perfectly reliable and lives about eight miles from here has a cow ten years of age, a cross of native and Jersey, which he says has made three pounds of butter per day for ten days in succession, and I think he said that that was the only time he ever kept any exact account, although he thought she had often done that and possibly better.

Judging from what he sold and used he made from five to six hundred pounds per year from her.

I saw the cow about six weeks ago and she was then yielding over two pounds per day, and had been fed on nothing but grass for several weeks. She is a cow of rather more than medium size, very quiet and peaceable, and one which I think stock fanciers would say had good points, and was rather handsome.

The "Jersey Belle" was not dead at that time, and I did not take the interest, or have the time then to get full particulars, but may do so some time.

## Castor Bean Culture.

Correspondence State Board of Agriculture.

I feel sure that the castor-bean crop has been of more value to our county than any other that has been regularly raised as a staple, except corn. Any land suitable for corn will produce them, and its preparation and planting are the same. A bushel of seed is sufficient for twenty acres; two beans in a hill. When up, thin to one plant in a hill, which gives the stalk room to branch, bear many spikes and more beans. When planted thicker the stalks grow with only a spike on top, and the first gathering secures the crop, while one large stalk will have spikes continually ripening until killed by frost. The average yield is about fifteen bushels per acre, and the price ranges from 80 cents to \$1.25 per bushel. Raising beans on land increases its fertility and leaves it in superior condition for other crops. They are poisonous to stock. I sell the beans at the nearest railroad station (Ottawa), and dispose of stalks same as corn-stalks.

## Veterinary Department.

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

## Founder.

A disease that is far too common in horses, is caused most frequently by driving or working the animal till it is overheated, and more or less exhausted, and then allowing him to cool off suddenly without rubbing dry. A horse driven hard for several miles, and then hitched to a post in the open air in cold winter weather, and perhaps forgotten by the driver, who may be telling stories or smoking a cigar by a warm fire, the next morning, if not sooner, it is noticed that the animal has not eaten well, and can scarcely move from the stall. The lameness may be chiefly in one limb, or in more than one. Dr. Cressy, in his recent lecture before the Connecticut Board of Agriculture, said that any case of founder can be cured if taken within thirty hours of the attack.

The first thing to do is to place the horse's feet in tubs of warm water and then blanket heavily, and get the animal thoroughly warm all over. The lameness is caused by a stagnation of the blood in the feet, caused by being cooled too rapidly after exhausting labor. The warm water thins the blood, extends and softens the blood vessels, and favors increased circulation. In very bad cases, bleeding in the foot may be necessary, though ordinarily it may be dispensed with.

Knowing the cause of founder, it will be seen that it is much easier to prevent than to cure the disease after it becomes established. In the first place avoid very severe driving and over exhaustion; but if abuse of this kind is unavoidable, see to it that the horse who has risked his life in the service of his master is not neglected at the end of his journey. Drive into a warm shed or barn free from cold draughts, and rub vigorously till the animal is dried off. Give warm water to drink, and cover with warm blankets. In short, treat the horse just as you would treat yourself under the like circumstances.

I ADVISE you to take "Lindsey's Blood Searcher." Scrofula, ulcers, old sores, pimples, boils, etc., cured at once.



## Young Folks' Department.

MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would write a letter to you and see if you would print it. I have four sisters and two brothers. I weave in a mill, and my brother and sister too. I am fourteen years old. My papa works on the farm. My grandma takes your paper and she sends it to us. I like to read the "Young Folks' Department." I have got you some subscribers but will get more before I send. Good-bye.

WINNIE V. CRANE.

MR. EDITOR:—I want to tell the little girls and boys about a pet crow we used to have. His name was Rowdy. He would get mamma's thimble and hide it. When he had too much meat to eat he would hide it, and when he was hungry he would go and get it. He would get on the grape arbor and call "mamma." When we would play ball he would play too. He would pull up the onions, and grandpa would box his ears. He got so mischievous in the garden we had to give him away. I am eight years old. I am in the B primary. My brother is thirteen years old, and he is camping out.

RICHARD DOLE.

RAVENNA, Col., Aug. 22, 1881.

DEAR EDITOR:—I have read the letters in THE SPIRIT, and thought I would write one. I have one brother and three sisters. We have a pony and her name is Nellie. I am going to learn to ride her. We live on the prairie. There are lovely cactuses here. We have been here only a few weeks. We came from New York and had a nice ride on the cars. We like it here very much. We live eight miles from church, and so do not go very often. We have got a lot of chickens. I am twelve years old. I study geography, spelling and writing. I would like to ask a question: Where in the Bible is the name Anna found? As this is my first letter I hope you will excuse all mistakes.

MABEL A. WHEELER.

COLLYER, Kans., Aug. 22, 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.

If any wish to get up clubs of two or more, we will allow twenty-five cents on each new subscriber, to the one who sends the club.

## EXTENSION OF TIME.

Inasmuch as quite a number of our young friends are just beginning to realize what perseverance will do in the way of soliciting subscriptions, we have decided to let them further profit by their valuable experience by extending the time for soliciting on the above terms one month longer or until August 26th, and we trust a number of others who have not yet made the attempt, will also avail themselves of the opportunity.

## See Here.

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

## Flies and Mosquitoes.

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

## Decline of Man.

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

## Don't Die in the House.

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

## Answers to Correspondents.

EDITOR SPIRIT OF KANSAS:

We are quite pleased with the paper. We have bought a farm, one that has been occupied by tenants for two or three years. We have an immense barn which we find so infested with fleas that we are made quite uncomfortable. If we should learn through your paper the means by which we can clear our otherwise lovely home of this pest, we should feel more than ever that we had a valuable paper.

MRS. A. J. STURGES.

If any reader can give a remedy for the pest as given above, we will be pleased to give it publication. It is a most difficult matter to make a successful war of extermination on such a large number of these little pests that the answer to the problem will be most welcome to those who are afflicted with them. Some advise the free use of coal oil, but we are not sure that this would be effective.

JAMES CURLEY, while working with a pile driver at a wharf in Detroit on the 19th inst., was holding a pile to steady it, when the hammer descended prematurely, striking him on the back of his head and smashing it like an egg shell, causing instant death.

## 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.

## THE LATEST MARKETS.

## Produce Markets.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 23, 1881.

Flour—lowest to highest prices.	1.45 @ 3.70
Wheat—No. 1 fall.	1.21 @ 1.27
“ “ August.	1.21 @ 1.27
No. 2 fall, spot.	1.16 @ 1.17
“ “ August.	1.17 @ 1.17
“ “ Sept.	1.17 @ 1.18
No. 3.	1.07 @ 1.08
“ “ August.	1.08 @ 1.08
“ “ Sept.	1.09 @ 1.09
“ “ Oct.	1.10 @ 1.11

Corn—No. 2.	56 @ 66
“ “ Sept.	64 @ 65
“ “ Oct.	62 @ 63

Oats—No. 2.	42 @ 45
“ “ Sept.	50 @ 59
“ “ Oct.	50 @ 59

Rye—No. 2.	1.00 @ 1.05
Butter—range of prices.	10 @ 20
Cheese.	4 @ 9

Eggs.	1.25 @ 1.40
Poultry—chickens live per doz.	75 @ 1.00
Vegetables—potatoes per bu.	3 @ 4
Dried Fruit—apples per bu.	3 @ 5
—peaches.	4 @ 5
Hay per ton.	3 @ 7.50

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 23, 1881.

Flour—lowest to highest prices.	\$5.40 @ 6.50
Wheat—No. 2 fall, spot.	1.33 @ 1.34
“ “ Sept.	1.34 @ 1.36
“ “ Oct.	1.35 @ 1.40
No. 3 fall, spot.	1.10 @ 1.11
No. 4.	1.11 @ 1.11

Corn—No. 2, spot.	61 @ 62
“ “ Sept.	62 @ 62
“ “ Oct.	65 @ 66

Oats.	37 @ 39
“ “ Sept.	43 @ 44
“ “ Oct.	43 @ 44

Rye.	1.10 @ 1.12
Pork.	18.40 @ 18.50
Lard.	11.50 @ 12.30
Butter—Dairy.	13 @ 20
Eggs.	8 @ 11

CHICAGO, Aug. 23, 1881.

Flour—lowest to highest prices.	4.25 @ 7.75
Wheat—No. 2 spring, spot.	1.22 @ 1.24
“ “ Sept.	1.18 @ 1.21
“ “ Oct.	1.22 @ 1.23
No. 3 “ spot.	1.07 @ 1.11

Corn—Spot.	60 @ 60
Sept.	60 @ 60
Oct.	62 @ 62

Oats—Spot.	32 @ 35
Sept.	32 @ 36
Oct.	36 @ 37

Rye.	1.00 @ 1.04
Sept.	1.00 @ 1.04
Oct.	1.08 @ 1.08

Pork.	17.80 @ 17.82
Lard.	11.40 @ 11.55

## Live Stock Markets.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 23, 1881.

CATTLE—Receipts, 2,700; shipments, 2,427. Market steady for good fat shippers and extra stock, but lower on common grades. The leading sales were:

No.	As. Wt.	Price.
94 Texas steers.	903.	\$2 85
60 Texas steers.	1015.	2 85
4 native cows.	1120.	3 50
1 native cow.	900.	3 25
12 native shippers.	1320.	4 00
5 butchers' steers.	1120.	4 00
28 Texas tallings and cripples.	833.	2 55
20 butchers' steers.	1223.	3 75
15 native feeders.	1145.	3 20
1 native feeder.	1230.	2 75
105 Kans. half-bred.	992.	3 00
83 Texas cows.	854.	2 85
85 Texas cows.	844.	2 80
96 Texas cows.	840.	2 70
147 Kans. half-breds.	946.	3 20
20 Kans. half-breds.	1092.	3 25
148 Kans. half-breds.	946.	3 20
6 native feeders.	1168.	3 25
2 oxen.	1040.	2 75
2 oxen.	1350.	2 75

HOGS—Receipts, 1,950; shipments, 297. Market firm with prices unchanged from last week. Sales ranged \$6.00 @ \$6.60. Ruling prices from \$6.25 @ \$6.35.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 23, 1881.

CATTLE—Receipts, 2,600; shipments, 800. Supply of natives light and demand small, but prices for all good grades firm. Range of prices \$2.25 @ \$6.15. Bulk of sales \$4.25 @ \$4.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,700; shipments, 2,000. Market quiet. Range of prices \$6.00 @ \$6.85. Bulk of sales \$6.35 @ \$6.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,200; shipments, 800. Fair demand for fair to fancy muttons at \$3.25 @ \$4.50.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23, 1881.

CATTLE—Receipts, 8,000; shipments, 1,800. Official receipts last week were 5,000 more than ever before received. Range of prices \$2.60 @ \$6.35. Bulk of sales \$3.00 @ \$3.90.

HOGS—Receipts, 18,500; shipments, 4,500. Market steady and moderately active. Range of prices \$3.50 @ \$6.90. Bulk of sales \$6.25 @ 6.75.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,500; shipments, none. Market active with a pretty good demand for extra stock. Range of prices \$3.50 @ \$5.00. Bulk of sales \$4.40 @ \$4.50.

## Lawrence Markets.

The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 15 @ 20c; eggs, 10c. per doz.; poultry—spring chickens, \$1.50 @ 2.00 per doz.; new potatoes, 95c.; corn, 60c.; old wheat, \$1.05 @ \$1.15; new wheat, 95c. @ \$1.05c; new oats, 35c.; lard, 11 @ 13c.; hogs, \$5.00 @ \$5.75; cattle—feeders, \$3.00 @ \$3.50, shippers \$4.25 @ \$5.00, cows, \$2.25 @ \$2.75; wood, \$4.50 @ \$5.00 per cord; hay, \$4.50 @ \$5.00 per ton.

## Wicked for Clergymen.

"I believe it to be all wrong and even wicked for clergymen or other public men to be led into giving testimonials to quack doctors or vile stuffs called medicines, but when a really meritorious article, made of valuable remedies known to all, that all physicians use and trust in daily, we should freely commend it. I therefore cheerfully and heartily commend Hop Bitters for the good they have done me and my friends, firmly believing they have no equal for family use. I will not be without them."

Rev. —, Washington, D. C.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLICATION will be made at the next regular meeting of the board of county commissioners to vacate the following streets and alleys in the city of Euclid, Douglas county, all that portion of H and I streets between 9th and 11th streets and all that portion of 10th street between H and I streets and the alleys in blocks 94 and 95. H. H. CARR.

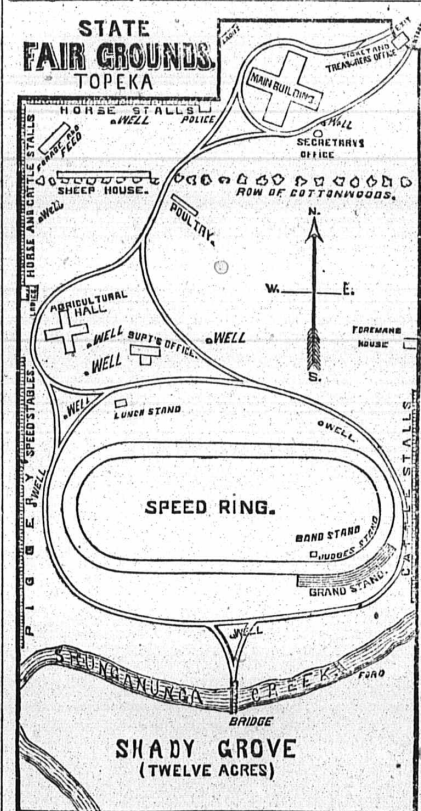
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The Collegiate Department comprises the following courses: Classical, scientific, modern literature, civil engineering, natural history, chemistry and preparatory medical.

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PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS

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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.

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Fishes on Strawberry Culture.  
Cole's American Veterinarian.  
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The New Testament, two versions on pages facing.

We will send THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS to any five addresses for one year, or to one address for five years, and Ceils Books of Natural History, treating of birds, beasts and insects, three volumes in one, (profusely illustrated) by S. H. Peabody, regent of Illinois Industrial University for six dollars and twenty-five cents (\$6.25); or we will send the Books of Natural History and one copy of our paper one year for three dollars and twenty-five cents (\$3.25).

For \$6.25 we will send THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS to any five addresses for one year, or to one address for five years, and Green's Larger History of the English People in two volumes; or we will send one copy of our paper one year and the two volumes for \$3.25.

For \$7.50 we will send THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS to any six addresses for one year, or to one address for six years, and Macaulay's History of England in three volumes; or we will send one copy of our paper one year and the three volumes for \$2.50.

For \$9.00 we will send THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS to any eight addresses for one year, or to one address for eight years, and Shakespeare's works in three volumes; or we will send one copy of our paper and the four volumes for \$2.90.

For \$11.25 we will send THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS to any nine addresses for one year, or to one address for nine years, and Rollin's Ancient History, two volumes in one; or we will send one copy of our paper one year and the history for \$3.25.

For \$12.15 we will send THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS to any ten addresses for one year, or to one address for ten years, and Grote's Greece in four volumes; or we will send one copy of the paper and the four volumes for \$3.40.

For thirteen dollars and seventy-five cents (\$13.75) we will send THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS to any eleven addresses for one year, or to one address for eleven years, and Young's Great Bible Concordance; or we will send one copy of our paper one year and Young's Great Bible Concordance for three dollars and seventy-five cents (\$3.75).

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