VOL. XI.---NO. 4. LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1881. WHOLE NO. 494.

GRANDPA'S BARN.

Oh, a jolly old place is grandpa's barn,
Where the doors stand open throughout the day
And the cooing doves fly in and out,
And the air is sweet with the fragrant hay;

Where grain lies over the slippery floor,
And the hens are busily looking around,
And the sunbeams flicker, now there,
And the breeze blows through with a merry sound.

The swallows twitter and chirp all day,
With fluttering wings, in the old brown eaves,
And the robins sing in the trees which lean
To brush the roof with their rustling leaves.

Oh, for the glad vacation time,
When grandpa's barn will echo the shout
Of merry children, who romp and play
In the new-born freedom of school let out.

Such scaring of doves from their cosy nests,
Such hunting for nests in the lofts so high,
Till the frightened hens, with a cackle shrill,
From their hidden treasures are fain to fly.

Oh, the dear old barn, so cool, so wide!
Its doors will open again ere long,
To the summer sunshine, the new-mown hay,
And the merry ring of vacation song.

For grandpa's barn is the jolliest place
For frolic and fun on a summer's day;
And e'en old Time, as the years slip by,
Its memory never can slip away.

SELF-SACRIFICE.

BY ANNA SHEILDS.

"Then it is all true, Aunt Helen?"

"It is true, though I cannot guess who has been brutal enough to tell *you*. Where did you learn all this, Natalie?"

"I will tell you presently all you wish to know. Forgive me if you can, auntie! I am very wretched!"

"But you must not, you shall not be wretched!"

As she spoke, Mrs. Erskine crossed the room to the sofa where Natalie sat, erect, deadly pale, with her heart throbbing with suffocating rapidity, but her beautiful face calm and resolute. It was a face of wonderful power for one so young and of the weaker sex, with noble feetures, a broad, white forehead, and large eyes, soft and brown. The hair, brown, too, was abundant, and with a broad, rich wave that suited the face well. Yet, though it was hard and stern, drawn with suffering, it was a face that could soften to the most gentle, womanly sweetness, to love's softest smiles

Mrs. Erskine, a tender-hearted little blonde, who had filled a mother's place to Natalie for eighteen years, sat down and took a cold hand in her own, saying:

"Why should you grieve so now, Natalie, over a story that is utterly forgotten? It is nearly twenty years ago, when you were a mere baby, that your father got—became—was—"

"Say it plainly, Aunt Ellen, that my father, after using trust funds for an unsuccessful speculation, ran away with money not his own."

"And committed suicide a year later. That was what killed my poor Amy, your mother. She had lived on the hope that he would return and replace the money, but when it was proved, beyond all doubt, that he threw himself from a ferry-boat and was drowned, your mother wasted away. She died of sheer grief."

"She must have loved him devotedly."

"She did! Everybody did who knew him. He was a man to love, gentle, tender, and yet strong and manly! It was a mystery to every one that he, of all men, could have defrauded those who had trusted him."

"And you, Aunt Ellen, knowing all this, let me engage myself to marry Charles Norton."

"Natalie, dear, he knows. Under a promise of secrecy, I told him all!"

"And his father? Does he, too, know?"

"I think not. It was not necessary to tell the world what it had forgotten. When I adopted you I gave you my name, so no one knows you by any other. Let the past die, Natalie!"

"I cannot!" and the girl's hands locked each other in a clasp of suppressed agony. "I cannot! I might bear it better if I were younger, and had not let my heart go out to Charles Norton? But to give him up now—"

"Natalie, you must be mad to think of such a thing! But he will never give you up! Tell me, who was cruel enough to tell you your father's story?"

"Monsieur de La Vigne."

"Natalie! I disliked that man from the moment he was introduced to me; and Charlie does not at all approve of the way in which he forces himself upon you. What do you find in him to like?"

"He is good company, Aunt Ellen; and he—he knew my father and mother. He talks of them. He—he thinks my father yielded to a sudden temptation, and was overcome with remorse and despair, when he realized the extent of his—his—crime. He told me all, Aunt Ellen; but he found excuse for my father; and he was fond of my mother."

"Does he know you inherit your mother's fortune?" Mrs. Erskine asked, dryly.

"I do not know. He was very kind."

"Kind! A foreign fortune-hunter, who has made of an old story a bond of sympathy between himself and you. I distrust him, Natalie."

"You may be right," Natalie said, rising, with a sigh; "but do not judge him too harshly."

She left the room as she spoke, stooping to give her aunt a warm caress as she left her; and the eyes that had been so cold and clear were filled with a blinding rush of tears as she kissed Mrs. Erskine warmly.

That lady, alone, indulged in some mental vituperation, fiercely energetic, and all out of harmony with her gentle blonde face. She loved Natalie as fondly as if she had been her own child, instead of her sister's, and it had been her study for years to guard from her the knowledge of the disgrace upon her name. She had given a true sisterly affection to her brother-in-law, and had suffered as much as his own family had done when he fell from honesty, and when he died. To have the old story revived by a foreigner, a chance acquaintance who had been introduced to Natalie at an evening reception, galled Mrs. Erskine's pride, as well as wounded her heart. She had thought it her duty when Dr. Norton asked permission to woo her niece, to tell him the truth, under promise of secrecy, and it had won her tender affection that he had still asked to make Natalie his wife, if he could win her love.

She was not a girl to whom a lover would go with over-confidence of success, being one who, to those who did not know her well, seemed to live more in her intellectual life than in her affections. Mrs. Erskine knew how tender and true a heart the stately manner covered, how generous she was, how many hours she spared from her books for charities of which the world knew nothing. But there were but a few in Natalie's circle of friends who judged her quite fairly, and she had a reputation for pride and coldness she did not deserve.

It was not until she had frankly answered the question Dr. Norton asked with inward doubt, that even he knew how noble and womanly a heart he had drawn to his own. He had given her a warm admiration, appreciating mental qualities above the average range, had delighted to listen to her wonderful voice poured forth in song, had felt that to win her for his wife would gratify his pride and give him a companion in all his intellectual enjoyments; but never had he loved her as deeply as he did when, once having let him read her heart, she unfolded to him alone its depths of tenderness, its power of loving devotion.

Then he gave her his heart's deepest treasures of love, and looked forward to his marriage with all the glad impatience of an ardent lover.

Upon this love, upon this hope, came a sudden, crushing blow. A note from Mrs. Erskine summoned him to her side, to find her in an agony of grief and indignation.

"I scarcely know how to break my news to you," she said, "and yet Natalie has left it to me to tell you that she has deserted us all."

"Deserted us! What can you mean?"

"It will explain all to tell you that John Carlton, Natalie's father, is alive! He is abroad, I do not know where, but he has sent Mons. de La Vigne to Natalie with letters and the story of his escape from this country. The man has done his errand well, and so worked upon Natalie's sympathy that she has gone to France, where John Carlton, poor, alone, and sick is waiting for her. Dr. Norton, from my heart I feel for you, and yet you must not judge Natalie too harshly. She never knew of her father's disgrace until Mons. de La Vigne told her, and she does not tell me even where she is. Mons. de La Vigne is to forward my letters, to draw her income and send it to her, and to bring me any letter she may write."

"Then he has not gone?"

"No she sailed alone in the steamer that left for Harvre to-day. The message she left for you is that she would never have promised to marry any one had she known of the stain upon her name, and she implores you to forgive her the wrong she would have done you unconsciously. It is all my fault! I thought to spare her by keeping the secret, and see the misery I have made; mine not the least."

"Heaven guard and bless her," said her lover, after a long silence; "but she might have trusted me."

It was a long time before letters came, and then they brought little comfort. Natalie had found her father a confirmed invalid, a terrible sufferer, yet with no hope of release by death, though he longed for it. He was wretchedly poor, wanting the necessaries of life, but he had not sent for Natalie until there had seemed a near approach of death. Then he told Mons. de La Vigne, the friend of years, the story of his life, and implored him to let him see his only child once before he died.

The dangerous period had long passed before Natalie reached him, but having once entered upon what seemed her duty the girl would not look back.

But her letters told but little of the real hardships of her new life. She found her father in a small sea coast town, where the tiny cottage he occupied was as good a residence as most of those about him. Comforts such as Natalie had been accustomed to consider necessary were luxuries only to be attained at an expense her income would not warrant. She was not rich, but her money would have amply covered all wants in a place where comforts were procurable, but in this wretched little place nothing could be bought, while the cost of transportation was very great. Servants were almost unknown, the men all fishermen, and keeping their wives and daughters to attend to their own households. One after another came to wait upon the strange lady, but wearied soon of the exactions of the invalid and returned to their homes.

At first Mr. Carlton's gratitude was unbounded, and he expressed it in his affectionate care for the child who had so promptly obeyed his summons. But it was not long before Natalie's care became only what was his due, and he lost sight of that old story that had deprived him of home, wife and child. He told her of his being picked up after his attempted suicide by an outward bound Liverpool steamer; of the charity of the passengers, giving him a small sum to start life anew, and of his struggles with fortune.

"Only to make money enough to restore the money I lost," was the refrain of every tale he told of his ventures. He had craved no more than that, to return to his home and pay back what had been lost in his mad speculation. But he was unsuccessful in all he touched, while his health failed little by little, until he came to the seaport village seeking relief, and finding only increase of suffering.

"As well die here as anywhere," he would say, when Natalie urged an inland home, knowing the sea air was too bracing for him. "Life is only prolonged suffering. Bear with me, Nrtalie; it will not be for long."

Weeks, months, years rolled by. Twice Dr. Norton crossed the ocean, resolved to find Natalie and bring her home, even if he brought her father also. Twice he returned with no clew to her place of exile and self-imposed martyrdom. Letters came but seldom. Mrs. Erskine new Natalie lived, because her lawyer sent her income regularly to Mons. de La Vigne, in Paris, and she received letters inclosed in envelopes bearing the Paris postmark.

A man's constancy may be taxed too far, and six years after he lost Natalie, Dr. Norton married a tiny, fairy-like creature, a complete contrast to his lost love, even in the fact of havingg very little brains in her pretty head. But they were happy enough, and Natalie had become a memory only, when the doctor was hastily summoned to Mrs. Erskine's.

In the long twelve years since Natalie left her, Mrs. Erskine had depended upon Dr. Norton for professional service, so he was not surprised at her note, although its urgency made him fear his old friend was dangerously ill.

To his surprise she met him in the hall and drew him into the parlor.

"It is not for myself I have sent for you," she said, "but," and her tears fell fast, "my niece, my Natalie has come home to die."

"Natalie!" he cried, his face paling.

"Not our Natalie," she said, sadly, "you would never know her. She looks older than I do, and she is far gone in consumption. But she longed for home after her father died, and came to me. My poor Natalie!"

Wasted, pale, dying! so he found her, and yet with a quiet cheerfulness, a deep serenity untouched by the hardships of her life, unmoved by the approach of death.

"You must not pity me," she told him one day when he showed his sorrow in his eyes; "I did my duty. Your wife brings you an unstained name, and I was a comfort to one who repented deeply. What I have suffered was but what I expected after I knew my father's story."

She died at night, her aunt with her, and Dr. Norton holding one wasted hand. Quietly, peacefully she passed away, giving no regret to lost happiness, content in the fulfillment of duty. Once only they heard her whisper, "The sins of the father shall be visited upon the children," and knew that was the keynote to her life of self-sacrifice.

HEADLESS TRAVELERS.

BY JAMES HANWAY.

We paid a visit recently to a friend in one of our large cities, who was conducting an extensive retail dry goods establishment, and was, of course, necessitated to employ several subordinates to assist him. While in conversation in his office, a young man of prepossessing appearance entered and reported the result of his trip through different parts of the city. He had entirely forgotten to call on several little cases on his list. One, which was of more importance than the rest, he remarked, "I did not think of that till I had gone past it about a mile, and thought it could be attended to at some other time." "That will not do," said the merchant, "you must take the back track and make the journey over again, this perhaps will make you more attentive to your business in the future."

Off the young man went, looking somewhat abashed. As he departed his employer remarked: "It is a curious thing that so many young men travel about the world without a head on their shoulders. He is a most agreeable and well behaved young man, but he is remarkably inattentive to some things; he even forgets the dinner hour."

"Is he not a studious young man?" I inquired, "given to reading and gathering up scraps of history and others of a literary character?"

"Yes, there is no young man in the city, perhaps, who spends more of his idle hours in reading books of history, travels and miscellaneous subjects," said our friend.

"Oh! that most likely explains the matter; his mind is chiefly employed with the subjects which has engaged his attention while reading. He is only what is called 'absent minded.' He will overcome it in time; bestow on him a little patience and he will come out all right."

Whenever I come across one of this class of the type of the *genus homo*, I always think of that learned Scotch writer, the celebrated Adam Smith, the author of one of the most learned works of the last century, "The Wealth of Nations," and when I do this, it makes me feel that these absent minded young men should be kindly dealt with. Dugald Stewart, an intimate friend of Adam Smith, informs us that he was one of the most absent minded men he was ever acquainted with; in conversation with a friend he would stop short, and for many minutes seemed to be absorbed in thought on some other subject, arousing himself up he would again renew the conversation, sometimes, however, forgetting the thread of the discourse altogether. It was not a lack of politeness in him, for he was a man of kind temperament.

Think of a man in a summer's night reading in his room by candle light, and feeling a little too cool in his person, takes the poker and placing it between the bars of a grate, and gives it a motion as if there was fire in the grate, as if he expected to draw out a little corolic from a cold stove.

One of the most amusing incidents of forgetfulness is related of the Rev. John Brown, who compiled the Concordance. He did not marry till he was well up in years. We are told that he forgot the hour and day he was to be married. As he was not on hand, and the company had gathered together at the bride's residence, a friend who knew his absent mindedness, concluded it might be possible that he was engaged in his work in revising the sheets, so he hurried to the residence of his reverend friend and found him at his work. When his friend intimated to him that the wedding party was anxiously waiting for him, that the hour for the marriage ceremony was past, he manifested great surprise. He had forgotten that was the day.

This is rather an extreme case, a very peculiar one, which I grant is not likely to occur even to a young man who travels about "without a head."

LANE, Kans.

"Darn It."

From the San Francisco Post.

They had a terrible time at a wedding up at Petaluma the other day, and which only goes to show how the smallest drawback will sometimes take the stiffness out of the swellest occasion.

It seems that the ceremony was a very grand affair, indeed. There were eight bridesmaids, and the church was crowded from pit to dome, as the dramatic critics would say. But when they got to the proper place in the ceremony, and the groom began feeling around for the ring, he discovered that it wasn't on hand. After the minister had scowled at the miserable wretch for awhile, the latter detected that the magic circlet had slipped through a hole in his pocket and worked into his boot. He communicated the terrible fact in a whisper to the bride, who turned deadly pale, and was only kept from fainting by the reflection that they would inevitably cut the strings of her satin corsage in case she did.

"Why don't you produce the ring?" whispered the bride's big brother, hoarsely, and feeling for his pistol, under the impression that the miserable man was about to back out.

"I can't; it's in my boot," exclaimed the groom under his breath, his very hair meanwhile turning red with mortification.

"Try and fish it out, somehow, hurry up!" mumbled the minister, behind his book.

"I'll try," gasped the victim, who was very stout; and he put one foot on the chancel rail, pulled up his trousers leg, and began making spasmodic jabs for the ring with his forefinger. The minister motioned to the organist to squeeze out a few notes to fill in the time, while a rumor rapidly went through the congregation to the effect that a telegram had just arrived proving the groom had four other wives living in the East already.

"I—I can't reach it," groaned the half-married man, in agony. It won't come."

"Sit down and take your boot off, you fool," hissed the bride's mother, while the bride herself moaned piteously and wrung her hands.

There was nothing left; so the sufferer sat down on the floor and began to wrestle with his boot, which was naturally new and tight, while a fresh rumor got under way to the effect that the groom was beastly tight.

As the boot finally came off, its crushed wearer endeavored, unsuccessfully, to hide a trade dollar hole in the heel of his stocking; noticing which the parson, who was a humorous sort of a sky-contractor, said grimly:

"You seem to be getting married just in time, my young friend."

And the ceremony proceeded with the party of the first part standing on one leg, trying to hide his well-ventilated foot under the tail of his coat, and appropriately muttering "Darn it!" at short intervals.

The Latest Snake Story.

From the Williamsport (Pa.) Sun and Banner.

While my wife and I were busily engaged back of our log cabin clearing the ground, our little four-year-old girl had strayed from the house into the deep dark forest. We looked all that evening for her, but could find no trace of her whereabouts. We came back, but sleep was far from us; we sat and speculated all night. The next day several of the neighbors joined in the search, but to no avail. We camped out that night, and at midnight were aroused by many and loud sounds of hissing and rattling. We jumped up and followed the direction from which the sounds came, and had not gone far when we stopped suddenly as if we had been rooted to the ground, for before us we beheld our little girl surrounded by three dozen rattlesnakes, varying in size from three inches to fifteen feet, the larger ones standing on their tails in a circle with erect bodies and necks curved down toward the head of the infant in the center. We looked on in horror, but could do nothing, as the girl was in too dangerous a position.

But soon after the snakes had, what we supposed, danced their war-dance and sung the war-song, the larger ones made each for the lowest branch on one of the trees in a direct line with our cabin; wrapping one end of their bodies around the branch, they dropped the other end toward the ground. In the meantime, two large snakes had wrapped one of their bodies around the child, so that one of their heads was on one side and the other on the opposite side. One of these snakes then tied itself with the one hanging from above; they then swung themselves, together with the child, till the other snake on the child could catch the snake hanging on the adjoining tree, when the former let go and the latter swung the child to the next. During this novel proceeding the other snakes kept up an incessant jubilee rattle till the child was landed inside our cabin, safe and sound, when they once more repeated the scene in the woods by dancing around her, after which they left.

From the Dickinson County Chronicle.

"You can trust a man who loves a horse or a dog," says a recent writer. We don't know about dogs, but lots of men have gone to the penitentiary for loving other people's horses not wisely, but too well.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1881.

Patrons' Department.

NATIONAL GRANGE.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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

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

Grange News and Notes.

Crescent Valley Grange, Kansas, has just received two new members.

Rush Creek Grange, No. 534, O., took in four new members last quarter.

Manhattan Grange, No. 748, Kansas, is now initiating four new members.

The Patrons of Leon county, Texas, are arranging for a camp meeting in July.

Flat River Grange, Person county, N. C., has lately added ten new members.

Marion Grange, No. 223, Center county, Penn., has just initiated six new members.

Naruna Grange, Burnet county, Tex., has lately been reorganized by Bro. F. T. Ramsey.

A new grange has just been organized by Deputy Harrison, in Morris county, New Jersey.

Lebanon Grange, No. 348, Ills., conferred the first degree upon six new candidates a few days since.

Dover Creek Grange, Georgia, now numbers 200 members, and has eighteen applications for the next meeting.

Grange No. 461, Green county, Penn., reports thirty-nine initiations since January 1, 1881, with seven more petitions now on hand.

Bro. A. J. Rose, worthy master of the Texas State Grange, is actively at work in the field. He reports that he has organized a new grange in Tarrant county, with splendid prospects.

The Patrons of Columbia county, Penn., are arranging for a supply-house. A lot has been purchased in the village of Bloomsburg, upon which buildings will be erected. They contemplate shipping grain and all farm products.

Bro. J. J. Woodman, worthy master of the National Grange, addressed a mammoth grange picnic at Port Stanley, Canada, a few days since. Over seven thousand persons were present, and much enthusiasm prevailed.

Bro. Eshbaugh was thrown from a buggy a few days since while on grange duty in Sullivan county, Mo., and while he was not seriously injured, it will stop his work for a time. We know he has the hearty sympathy of all good Patrons.

The Grange and the Anti-Monopoly League.

From the Virginia Granger.

The credit of calling the attention of the public to the gross abuses of railway monopolies belongs to the farmers of this country, who through their organization known as the grange, were the first to make any open attack upon the iniquitious discriminations and unjust burdens imposed by the railway kings.

It was asserted in the very beginning that they were not enemies to railroads, or to capital, but that they were for justice and fair play. So far from receiving any aid or encouragement from manufacturers or those engaged in commercial pursuits, they were left to carry on the fight single handed, and were most roundly abused by the press, vilified by the trade, and in some instances ridiculed from the pulpit.

Conscious, however of the justice and integrity of their cause, they went boldly forward and for years warned the people against the danger which threatened them.

At length the boards of trade saw the danger too, and they formed associations to defend themselves from the fate which had been said would surely be meted out to them. Anti-monopoly Leagues were formed, and the efficient aid of able and wise men has been enlisted. Not, however, until the farmers had to a certain degree effected great things for themselves and the country at large. Not until the celebrated grange cases had been acted upon by the supreme court of the United States, and decided in favor of the people and against the railroads. Now since that descision has been promulgated, the efforts has been made by the railroads to get possession of the courts, as they already had the possession of the Congress of the United States.

The great issue before the American people to-day is that of monopoly. It is no longer a question confined to the farmers of the country or their organization, the grange. It must in the future be one in the politics of the country.

If it shall be made a party question the farmers will not be to blame for it, and it will be incumbent upon them to stand by the principles which they have time and again enunciated, and are part and parcel of their organization.

Below will be found a communication which we clip from the New York Sun, which bears immediately on the question under consideration, and will repay perusal:

"It is probable that the Anti-monopoly League, whose branches are being rapidly formed in New York, New Jersey and elsewhere, will be powerfully aided in this work by the Patrons of Husbandry. That order has recently attracted less attention than its members and earnestness deserved. But, far from being moribund, it is stronger to-day than at any time since its institution, and its affairs are managed upon a better system and with more intelligence than heretofore. Early mistakes have been repaired, the machine of business between the grange and the out side world has been perfected, and true and trained men have come into the lead.

"Two leading causes have operated, it appears to us, to retard the growth of the order and limit its usefulness. The rude, ill-considered attacts upon the railroads in the Western Legislatures, while not really the work of the grangers, were universally attributed to them, and were supposed to be a fair measure of their political capacity, and a just exposition of their political principles. But this was not true in point of fact. The legislation which failed so signally was not devised in the granges or by their authority. That a majority of the members were in favor of it there can be no doubt. But it was brought forward in its crude form and hastily enacted by a class of demagogues who were, in most instances, not only not Patrons, but were ineligible for membership. They seized the opportunity to make fair weather with the farmers, and in their zeal to serve their own political purposes well-nigh ruined the movement, upon which they had laid hold as mere makeweight to their own. But the order itself is not political; it does not nominate candidates for office, and it does not, and, constitutionally, it cannot lend its organization to partisan uses."

Again: The grange spreads very rapidly in nearly all the Eeastern states during the first year or two of its existence, when there is not only a sudden cessation of growth, but a great falling off of the original membership. Here, too, the politicians of a low grade endeavored to creep into the subordinate granges and pervert them to political purposes. But they made no headway, and soon abandoned the attempt. When however, the farmers themselves perceived that the immediate effect of the so-called "Granger legislation" was to force the railroads to give the Western farmer cheap through freights, and thus enable him to undersell Eastern competitors, they began to foresee for themselves the fate which has overtaken the British farmer from the same cause. Inasmuch as the preponderance in the grange lay West, it was supposed that the national organization would be devoted to this work, and the gain of the West would be the ruin of the East. But this apprehension having no substantial foundation, has gradually given away, and it seems that the local and state organizations, while remarkably adapted, like the state governments after which they are fashioned, for domestic protection and the management of domestic concerns within their scope, are in no danger of being overborne in a wrong direction by the National Grange.

In the naked proposition that the state has the power to make just rates of carriage on the public highways, and ought to exercise it, the farmer of the East has precisely the same interest as the farmer of the West. But it is vital to him that the farmer of the West shall not receive a concession which is denied to him. He holds, and holds justly, that all changes shall be made in accordance with the cost of service, and upon this the Western granger makes common cause with him.

Like the farmers' alliance in this state, which did much to sustain the agitation of public regulation, before the merchants of New York had taken a single step, farmers' granges elsewhere are responding with great spirit to the appeals of the Anti-Monoply League. In an official circular by Wm. H. Farquhar, lecturer of the State Grange of Maryland, extensive quotations are made from the publications of the League, and the five million of our farmers are urged in the strongest terms to combine with other interests, suffering in the same way, but not to the same extent. "The day," he says, "that shall see the farmers of the United States combined and held together by a hand so pure and strong as this (the grange) will also witness the complete subjection of the tyrannical power of corporate monopoly. The mischief it has done and threatened will pass away and the good will remain."

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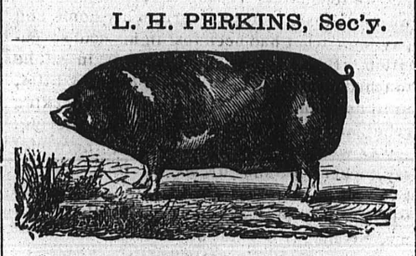

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PROFESSIONAL THIEVES AND THE DETECTIVES
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WE ISSUE DESCRIPTIVE ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS OF DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, UNDERWEAR, CLOCKS, WATCHES,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

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Corn Cultivator, three Double-shovel Plows, Four-ton Wagon Scale, 240 pounds Counter Scales, $6; 24-pound Spring Balances, 10 cents; Four-pound Tea Scales, $1; Satterlee Gang Plow, new, $20, cost $50; Oil Chromos 24x30, in Black Walnut frames, $1; 8x10 Walnut frame, glass and back, 25 cents; Double Bolster Knives and Forks, $1 per set; Roger Brothers 12 ounce Tripple Plated Table Knives, $2 per set.

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

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

A FIRST CLASS STOVE AT A SECOND CLASS PRICE,

Every one of which is warranted to be A 1. Any person buying one and not satisfied with its working, can return it and get their money.
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150 Children's Carriages from Five to Thirty Dollars, Croquet, Base Balls, etc.
A FEW BOOKS AND STATIONERY ALSO ON HAND.

State News.

The wool market is opening at Abilene.

Atchison is troubled with confidence men.

Atchison has an unusual amount of sickness.

Farmers alliances are multiplying all over the state.

Bismarck grove is engaged from now until October 15th.

Caldwell is to have a ten thousand dollar school house.

Hunnewell is shipping an average of a train load of cattle a day.

New wheat sold last week at Marion Center, Marion county, at 70 cents.

The population of Wilson county is 13,776; Anderson, population 9,310.

School district No. 68, Linn county, is about to build a new school house.

Abiline is being vaccinated. Small-pox threatens to be prevalent in that section.

The increase of acres of farm land in the north part of Linn county amounts to 11,623.

Gov. St. John spoke in Junction City last week on the enforcement of the temperance law.

Mr. J. M. Stewart, living near La Cygne, Linn county, had a horse stolen from him recently.

The Kirwin Chief has passed from the hands of A. G. McBride into the control of a stock company.

Cloud county veterans last week were made happy by receiving pensions amounting to $5,082.73.

Amos M. Spencer, of Lyon county, was drowned on the 10th inst. while bathing in the Neosho river.

The charter of the La Cygne Coal and Mining company was filed at Topeka last week. Capital $2,000.

A witness in one of the whisky cases at Abilene, refused to testify, and he was promptly caged by the judge.

A McPherson county man has fallen heir to about half a miltion dollars, and he has gone to Germany to look after it.

A mad dog was killed in South Atchison last week after having bitten several hogs. These cases are unusually common.

Judge H. G. Webb, of Oswego, Labette county, had a barn destroyed by fire last week. It is the supposed work of an incendiary.

Great Bend expects her elevators to handle a million and a half bushels of wheat this year. This speaks well for the crop in Barton county.

Joe Miller a boy about sixteen years old was drowned near Westphalia last week. He was found at the bottom of the pond clinging to a shrub.

James Coleman while attempting to board a train at Leavenworth last week while it was in motion was thrown back and his foot crushed.

Two buildings on Kansas avenue, North Topeka, fell last week, destroying stock consisting of hardware and implements to the extent of $5,000.

Bountiful and much needed rains appear to have fallen in all parts of the state the latter part of last week. Now look out for an immense corn crop.

During a thunder storm at Whiting, Jackson county, the lightning destroyed wheat stacks, fences, and a good deal of stock. Fortunately no lives were lost.

Mrs. Woodward, of Newton, was thrown from a buggy and seriously injured, by the horse becoming frightened at a train which came in close proximity to it.

Riley county got so much glory and blue ribbon at the Western National fair last year that she will not exhibit this year, but will give poorer counties a chance.

A sugar factory is being erected at Sterling, Rice county. The sugar will be made from corn, and the factory is expected to be in operation in time for this year's crop.

Mr. A. Reddick, of Abilene, had a team of horses stolen about the 9th inst. The thief is supposed to be at Kansas City waiting for an opportunity to make another raid.

The State Agricultural college, located at Manhattan, has a thoroughbred Polled Angus bull. It is said that this strain make the best beef of any grade known.

Mr. Snark White, of Branch township, Marion county, was seriously injured last week by the falling of a stone on his head while he was in the bottom of a well.

The family of the mayor of Olathe was poisoned last week from eating "smearcase." The poison is supposed to have been absorbed from the walls of a newly cemented cellar.

During a rain storm in Atchison last week, a car which was loaded with lime became ignited by the lime becoming damp from the falling rain and slacking, and was partly burned.

The Coffeyville Journal states that nine farmers in that vicinity have been swindled out of over $500 by lightning rod swindlers. These nine farmers could better afford to take an occasional newspaper.

W. D. Rippey, wife and daughter, of Severance, take an ocean voyage this summer. Mr. Rippey is the well-known Patron who has accomplished so much for the cause. We wish him a pleasant voyage.

The people of Milford, Davis county, are going to have a bridge across the Republican at that place, having voted $5,000 for that purpose, and expect to get the remainder from the county commissioners.

Pleasanton, Linn county, thinks she has an unheard of boom as she is putting up a number of blocks of buildings, but several other towns in Kansas are doing the same thing and don't have to blow about it either.

Crawford and Cherokee counties are competing for the great honor of having the biggest divorce mill. One lawyer in Crawford county already has eight divorce cases for the September term. What's the matter, anyhow?

A correspondent to the Troy Chief from Prairie Grove, Doniphan county, says "there are twelve self-binders at work in this neighborhood this week. Had the fall wheat crop been a success this year, there would have been at least twice that number.

Mr. A. Bichet, of Florence, thinks the Clauson the best variety of wheat for his section. His field, which was recently harvested, stood quite even at about five feet and eight inches high. He thinks the long, well-formed heads will yield over thirty bushels to the acre.

On account of the unpunished indignities heaped upon Sibley, the temperance detective, and the open violation of the prohibitory law, the merchants of Holton, Jackson county, have resolved to transact no business with the ungodly city of Leavenworth. Other towns also threaten to do their trading elsewhere.

A party gathered near Trading Post, Linn county, last Thursday night to charivari a newly married couple, and during the racket F. W. Nolsch accidentally shot and killed John McWilliams, of Mulberry, Mo., who had come over the line to enjoy the fun. Nolsch and McWilliams were entire strangers to each other. There will probably be no arrests made.

About twenty-five men from Germania stepped over to St. Marks, a neighboring village, and created quite a disturbance in their alleged endeavor to "take the town." The bulldozers hung around all day knocking residents down and helping themselves to what they wanted. Both towns are situated in the western part of Sedgwick county, and considerable rivalry which exists is the cause of the proceedings.

The wife of Mr. George Dawson, of Lancaster, Atchison county, was victimized by a slick-tongued bummer, who after failing to sell her some patent bed springs he had with him, persuaded her to allow him to store a number of them, she to receive one of the springs as remuneration, and to sign what she supposed to be a certificate that the goods were stored there. Of course the certificate turned out to be a note for a large amount, and the farmer promptly refused to pay, but was put to the expense of securing legal advice, we hope with good results.

The Jewell county farmers' alliance has been doing some good work at one of their meetings. After setting forth the wrongs which the people suffer in the way of unequal taxation and class legislation, and that redress is not to be found in either of the great political parties, they resolved "That we, as a body of farmers, at once free ourselves entirely from the corrupt political machinery and select honest men from among our numbers to represent us and our interests in the halls of our Legislature, both state and national; that we send such men to those positions, pledged to carry out the interests and wishes of the people who elect them, and then remembering that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, we earnestly recommend that each and every man of our number see to it that he does his individual part in compelling, if need be, these public servants to do the wishes of the people." Good for the alliance in Jewell county. May their wishes soon be realized. We are with them heart and soul.

Fatal Freak of Lightning.

From the Atchison Champion.

During the prevalence of the storm last Sunday in the Central Branch district, a farmer named David Cutler, living abont five miles south of Logan, while returning in his wagon with his wife and child from a visit to a neighbor, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. His wife was so severely shocked that although she managed to get out of the wagon and make her way back to the nearest house, upon her arrival, she could only make known her distress by signs. Singular to add the child was uninjured.

A Hard Citizen.

From the Topeka Commonwealth.

Last evening we dropped onto a curious swindle that is being perpetrated on ignorant, unsuspecting men. One Louis N. Kirch, a resident of Lawrence, a Frenchman, is visiting Topeka, Atchison, Leavenworth and other cities of the state, pretending that he is an agent of the United States and of the state of Kansas, for detective purposes. He says that he is empowered to appoint one thousand detectives and enroll them for service in the United States detective business. He charges each man whom he enrolls, $5.50 claiming that he pays out of this $2 to the United States government, $2 to the state government, 50 cents to the magistrate for administering the oath of office, and $1 for a star, which he gives to each one of his dupes. It is estimated that he has already enrolled between one and two hundred men in Topeka, and got out of each one $5.50 cash. How many dupes he has got in the other cities we do not know. He gives to each of his dupes what he calls a commission from the United States government. This of course is a fraud. A telegram has been received in this city from the chief of the United States detective force at Washington, saying that Mr. Kirch has nothing to do with the detective business for the United States. But this telegram was unnecessary, for the whole affair on its face shows fraud. We have before us a copy of what is called "rules and regulations," giving the officers of the United States Detective Bureau, western division. Only the most stupid could be induced to part with $5.50 to get a commission from this scamp. His dupes are told to hold themselves in readiness to go when called upon, and when in actual service they are to receive $150 per month. He claims that he is authorized by Gen. Pope to select forty of his best men to go into New Mexico and other territories to catch those stealing timber from government land. We judge that he is liable to arrest and severe punishment for getting money under false pretences. He gets more dupes among the colored people than among the whites, but he has some of the latter.

Spread the Good News.

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

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ECONOMICAL IN FUEL,
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MADE ONLY BY
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TIN-PLATE, WIRE,
SHEET IRON
—AND—
EVERY CLASS OF GOODS USED OR SOLD BY
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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.

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

DYSPEPSIA.
It is for the cure of this disease and its attendants, SICK-HEADACHE, NERVOUSNESS, DESPONDENCY, CONSTIPATION, PILES, &c., that these Pills have gained such a wide reputation. No remedy was ever discovered that acts so speedily and gently on the digestive organs, giving them tone and vigor to assimilate food. This accomplished, the NERVES are BRACED, the BRAIN NOURISHED, and the BODY ROBUST. Try this Remedy fairly and you will gain a Vigorous Body, Pure Blood, Strong Nerves, and a Cheerful mind.
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TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a Natural Color, and acts Instantaneously. Sold by Druggists or sent by express on receipt of $1.
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Smart Weed
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Back Ache Plasters!

These plasters contain Smart Weed and Belladonna—both wonderful pain relievers—in addition to the usual gums, balsams, &c., used in other porous plasters, and are consequently superior to all others for Weak or Lame Back, Back Ache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Soreness of the Chest or Lungs, Asthma, Pleurisy, Kidney Troubles, Crick in the Back, Stiffness of the Joints, and for all Pains and Aches, and wherever a Plaster can be used. If you have any need for a Porous Strengthening Plaster, we know this one will please you. It is sure to give relief, and pain can not exist where it is applied.
Ask your druggist for Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Back Ache Plasters. Price, 25 cents.
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First.—
Buy seven bars Dobbins' Electric Soap of your Grocer.

Second.—
Ask him to give you a bill of it.

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Mail us his bill and your full address.

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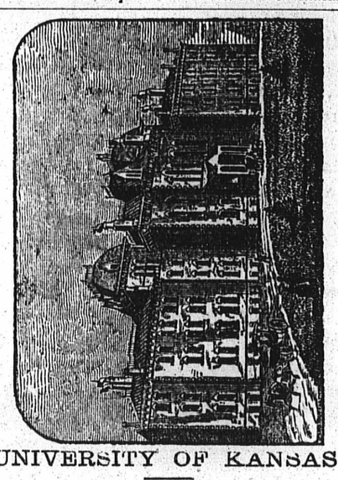

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Farmers can see that at all places used it has a rivet
THROUGH THE BODY.

No ripping can take place.
No more repairing.
Has a roller and loop.
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Buy no harness without them.
Harness with these buckles can be sold as cheap as old style.

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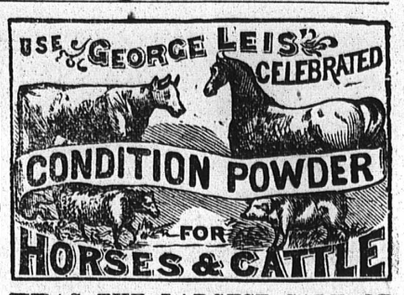

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Every Farmer and Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict animals, such as Founder, Distemper, Fistula, Poll-Evil, Hide-Bound, Inward Strains, Scratches, Mange, Yellow Water, Heaves, 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 Sheep. Sheep require only one-eighth the dose given to cattle.

In all new countries we hear of fatal diseases among Fowls, styled Chicken Cholera, Gapes, Blindness, Glanders, Megrims 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 their 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.

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

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IS BY FAR the best Business and Social Guide and Hand-Book ever published. Much the latest. It tells everybody completely HOW TO DO EVERYTHING in the best way. How to be your own Lawyer, how to do business Correctly and Successfully, how to Act in Society and in every part of life, and contains a gold mine of varied information indispensable to all classes for constant reference. **AGENTS WANTED** for all or spare time. To know why this book of REAL value and attractions sells better than any other, apply for terms to H. B. SCAMMELL & CO.,
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All communications should be addressed to MOODY & DAVIS, Lawrence, Kans.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1881.

THE prospects for a successful state fair at Topeka, are said to be excellent.

THE town of Wallace, Michigan, consisting of a saw mill and twenty-seven buildings, was completely destroyed by fire on the 18th inst.

A BUILDING in Jersey City that had been lately burned, fell last Monday, burying twenty children under it, who were gathering wood. Several have been taken out dead and others have limbs broken.

A BLOCK of buildings in Red Bank, New Jersey, was destroyed by fire the 18th inst., making a total loss of $75,000. At New York city the oil works of Brush and Denslow were burned with a loss of $50,000.

LAST Thursday fifty-six burial permits were issued in Cincinnati, forty-two of which were for deaths from sun stroke. The warmest day was on Wednesday, when there were between twenty and thirty cases.

A PORTION of the Ute tribe of Indians is to be removed to the junction of the Green and White rivers in Utah. This will bring the different divisions of the tribe to a more central location, and more easily accessible.

THE grand jury at Washington, D. C., on the 18th inst., found an indictment against George W. Ingalls, former Indian agent at Pinti agency, for presenting false vouchers. It is charged that he is a defaulter to the amount of $100,000.

EMMETT JONES a roustabout on the steamer Lady Lee plying between St. Louis and Kansas City, was shot through the brain and killed while asleep in a hammock, by a fellow work man, on account of a beating which Jones had given him some time before. The murderer escaped.

A DISPATCH from New York speaking of immigrants, says:

The arrivals of immigrants this week is 7,624; total thus far for the month, 19,340; arrivals reported for first half of July, 1880, was 12,016; the total number of immigrants landed in this port since the first of January, 261,143; for corresponding period last year, 187,418.

AT a row in a public house at Pittston, Penn., the 16th inst., between some circus men, Mollie Maguires, etc., every window in the house was broken, the surrounding ones damaged considerably, one man killed by a pistol shot and a young woman severely injured by another. The one who fired the fatal shot belonged to the circus, and officers have gone to arrest him.

THE universal sentiment of the country regardless of creeds or politics, as expressed through the press has thus far been one of the most intense horror and repugnance at the bloody attempt of the assassin Gitteau to deprive us of our noble president. The papers of the South have not been in the least behind in denouncing the horrible blow made against the president's life and through him at the whole country. This action on the part of the Southern press will do much to harmonize the antagonistic elements, hitherto so diametrically opposed.

LAW OR LAWLESSNESS.

It behooves every true citizen of Kansas who desires the best prosperity for the state at large, to do all in his power to further the effectiveness of the law now upon the statute books prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. From the result of the vote for the constitutional amendment, it would appear that the people were pretty evenly devided upon the question of the advisability in the first place of adopting the amendment, and from this fact naturally arises the sentiment and often prejudice against the present law. But however distasteful the law as it stands may be to the many who oppose all such action on the subject, it is nevertheless a law decided unanimously by the supreme court of the state as entirely constitutional, and as such it is the duty of every man as a citizen, and every officer in the double capacity of a citizen and sworn servant of the law, to use every means to accomplish its full enforcement.

While professing to be greatly exercised over the imagined decrease in immigration to the state, the enemies of the law apparently forget that such a universal disregard of law as they are at present urging upon the people, would have a tenfold worse effect upon immigration than all the temperance laws the Legislature could enact.

The people who come to the state of Kansas, come to find a home, not a saloon or beer garden. They come with the expectation and desire that the laws should be executed and obeyed, otherwise they would be anything but desirable additions to our population, and if they discover the spirit of anarchy, the organized resistance of laws acknowledged to be constitutional, the chances are very greatly in favor of a decision to avoid the state and turn their footsteps toward states where law and order is respected, and where the voice of the majority is the power that rules.

Again, there is no provision in the statute book which says that officials may be lukewarm in the enforcement of the laws, but always "diligent." We are afraid that within the boundaries of our state many a solemn oath has been violated. "Faithful in the discharge of my duties" means something, but there are many who have failed to discover the meaning or purposely ignore it. To our mind this is nothing more nor less than an outrage upon those who elected them for the express purpose of carrying into effect the expressed will of the majority.

In conclusion, the sum and substance of the whole thing: We have a law, a constitutional law, and he who would raise his finger to place an obstacle in the way of its execution, is, so far as his power goes, an ally of communism and anarchy. By all means let us have obedience of law if we desire prosperity.

THE WESTERN NATIONAL FAIR.

The annual meeting of the Western National Fair association at Bismarck grove next September, gives excellent promise of being successful in every respect. The meeting last year at the same place was so universally regarded as productive of good to the state and of interest to every one who attended, that extra exertion is now being put forth by people everywhere to bring success in greater measure to the meeting this year. The large part of the good which emanates from these annual fairs, reverts immediately to the farmer and stock raiser, and this being the case, it seems reasonable that an extra exertion should be put forth on the part of these classes that the exhibits in the several departments of agriculture, horticulture, stock raising, etc., should be made as near perfect as possible. The beneficial effects will not be long in their appearance, showing perceptibly in better grades of stock, more profitable methods of farming, the cultivation of finer varieties, of more abundant yields, and so on *ad infinitum*. These great "gatherings of the clans" year after year have been recognized the world over as prolific of untold good, and by all means the fair should always be strongly supported.

MAUD S., the celebrated trotter, will appear at Chicago the 23d inst., in an attempt to beat her own time of 2:10 1-2.

THE Chinese Educational Mission, established at Hartford, Conn, has been recalled by the home government.

A BOLD ROBBERY.

Last Friday night as the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific passenger train was on its way to Kansas City and had just passed Winston, a small station east of Cameron, one of the boldest robberies on record was accomplished by six armed men. The notorious James brothers are supposed to be at the head of the daring and successful robbery, and efforts are now being made by large parties and officers of the law to capture the villians. The following is the account of the affair as taken from a report in the Kansas City Journal. Harry Thomas a brakeman makes the following statement:

"All the shooting of which I had any knowledge occurred in the smoking car. I sat in the rear of the car as we left Winston. Several seats in front of me sat a tall, spare man with heavy black whiskers; he wore a black slouch hat and a long linen duster, and had boarded the train at Cameron. Between me and their party 'Billy' Westfall stood taking tickets from passengers. Suddenly the tall man sprang to his feet and shouted, 'Keep your seats; don't move.' I thought at first he was crazy and trying to come the Younger brothers or Jesse James act, and felt inclined to laugh at him. When I saw the two revolvers and heard them go off I began to think he meant business. Westfall, at the time the stranger jumped to his feet, was sticking a check in a passenger's hat, and was leaning over. Before he could straighten up the revolver went off and I saw the wadding rise out of Westfall's coat He staggered past me out on the platform, and that was the last I saw of him until I found his dead body by the side of the track. The shooting was kept up by the man who shot Westfall and by another man in the front end of the car. Where the last man came from I do not know. Another man who was standing on the platform was shot and fell from the car. The trouble began within a few rods of Winston station, but the second man was killed about three-fourths of a mile further on. The train kept moving on at an increasing rate of speed for fully a mile. Then I shut off the automatic brakes and the train stopped. The point where we slowed up was the other side of Little Dog creek trestle work. Mr. Ewing and I then got off the train and walked back to see what had become of Westfall. We found the body of the man shot last lying by the side of the track near the Dog creek trestle work. It was nearly a mile from that place to where Westfall lay. His body had been taken into the section house, opposite where he was shot. Mr. Ewing and I put the body on the train going east and took it to Cameron."

In response to an inquiry as to Westfall's character, Thomas was visibly moved, and stated that he was one of the most honest, upright and companionable men he knew.

"I don't think," said Thomas, "that the man shot Westfall intentionally. He was shooting recklessly around the car, and stood facing the south side so that he could command both ends. He shot principally in the roof of the car. When Westfall was shot the robber swung his pistol around over his head and fired as he brought it down, so that I think it was accidental. The ball went in at Billy's right shoulder and came out on the left side of the chest having passed directly through his heart."

The other accounts given do not vary materially from the above, and all serve to confirm it. Frank McMillen, the other man who was killed, was a stonecutter. He was on the platform next to the baggage car when the robbers were riffling the chest, and as he raised to look in the window of the car, he received a shot in the head, and fell forward from the platform. The names of the James boys excites so much dread that the search for them is being pushed with but little energy. Without a reliable clew the officers hesitate before making any decided steps. It is to be hoped that these wretches, so long defiant, will be at last secured, and the country be rid of a long-standing terror.

ENEMIES OF GOOD GOVERNMENT.

Upon a recent date a man was arrested on Pennsylvania avenue, armed with a revolver, who said he had come to Washington to kill Blaine. His actions led the police officials to believe him crazy, and when taken to the station house he could not give his name.

The spirit of assassination appears to pervade the very atmosphere, and in every age the bloody fallacy has its coterie of fanatical followers, who with misguided minds seek to right a fancied wrong or elevate to prominence ideas of government, creatures of fantastic brains and whose prime end is anarchy. Thugs and assassins by their fiendish plans may bring confusion and perhaps ruin, but when they propose to better conditions by murder and arson the absurdity is too evident for a moment's contemplation.

Summary justice is demanded in every case of this kind, and the more severe the punishment the less likelihood of a repetition.

Answers to Correspondents.

EDITOR SPIRIT OF KANSAS:

As the columns of THE SPIRIT devote so kindly the space required to answer querries I avail myself of this opportunity of asking:

First: Where is Vassar college situated and what the name of its president!

Second: Who wrote "We'd Better Bide a Wee?" Respectfully, NANNETTE.

RIVERDALE, Kans., July 15, 1881.

First: Vassar college is situated about a mile from Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Dr. Cramer is the president. Second: Clara Bell is the author of the song you quote from.

General News.

A SPECIAL to the Little Rock, Ark., Gazette gives an account of an affair at Fort Smith which would lead us to the belief that the Indians are fast becoming proficient in American politics. It seems that last Saturday the Creeks and Cherokees were having a grand barbecue preparatory to the nomination of their candidates for the election next month, and that following out the example set by their white brethern a goodly quantity of bad whisky was present and flowed freely, so freely, indeed, that two full blooded Indians, Bill Lovett and Deer Track became fighting drunk. Crazed with the liquor they made an attack on some of the party, and in the general melee which followed seven men were killed or mortally wounded. Jim Saterwaite and his father after being shot had their heads completely severed from their bodies. The murderers are at large and no attempt is being made to arrest them.

IN the United States circuit court at Little Rock, Arkansas, Judge McCleary recently rendered an important decision on the right of express companies, and through them having a wide influence. In conclusion the judge says:

A railroad company is bound to carry for an express company for a resonable compensation, and must not discriminate against it. A court of chancery has the power to decree a compliance with this wholesome regulation. The court cannot for a moment sanction a proposition of the railroad company which may be extortion or unjust discrimination which excludes an express company from the right to conduct its business upon a railroad. I am not prepared now to fix the maximum rates to be charged for the transportation of express matter, but I have no doubt of the ability of the lower court, after investigating, to do so.

THE convention at Albany has at last made some appreciable headway. Last Saturday enough of the opposition were persuaded in their own minds to vote Warner Miller in as the successer to ex-Senator Platt, but the Conkling men still hold their former position and refuse to change their support from their old leader. However, it is expected that before the week is out E. G. Lapham will have been elected. The last vote yesterday was as follows: Lapham 68, Potter 45, Conkling 28 Woodford 1. Necessary to choice 72.

A Fool Once More.

"For ten years my wife was confined to her bed with such a complication of ailments that no doctor could tell what was the matter or cure her, and I used up a small fortune in humbug stuff. Six months ago I saw a U. S. flag with hop bitters on it, and I thought I would be a fool once more. I tried it, but my folly proved to be wisdom. Two bottles cured her. She is now as well and strong as any man's wife, and it cost me only two dollars. Such folly pays. H. W.

"DETROIT, Michigan."

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all kinds of skin eruptions. This salve is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every case or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Barber Bros.

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Write to them before disposing of your wool. Commissions reasonable. Liberal advances made on consignments.

WOOL SACKS free to shippers.

Publication Summons.

To Mary E. White.

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT George W. White as plaintiff did on the first day of March, A. D. 1881, file his petition in the district court of Douglas county, state of Kansas, against Kate M. White, Lizzie Spencer and yourself as defendants, setting forth that he, together with said defendants, are owners of certain real estate situated in the city of Lawrence, said county, as follows: Lots forty-nine (49), fifty-one (51), fifty-three (53), and fifty-five (55) on Tennessee street, and praying that partition be made of said real estate, and plaintiff's part and interest therein be set apart in severalty or that said premises be sold and the proceeds distributed. Now if you fail to appear therein and answer said petition on or before the second day of September, A. D. 1881, your default will be entered and judgment and decree will be entered as prayed in said petition.

R. J. BORGHOLTHAUS, Attorney for Plaintiff.

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Goethe's Wilhelm Meister.

Health for Women by Geo. H. Taylor, M. D.

Health by Exercise by G. H. Taylor, M. D.

Heroes, Hero Worship and the Heroic in History by Thomas Carlyle.

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Pope's Homer's Iliad.

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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.

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As we reserve the privilege of withdrawing this offer at any time we may see fit, those who desire to take advantage of it should do so without delay, and in order to give everybody an opportunity to embrace the offer we will extend the same terms to those who are back on their subscriptions if they will pay all back subscriptions due us and renew their subscription. Certainly nothing could be more liberal. It is a chance in a thousand. Orders must be accompanied by the cash and full post office address.

We have not space to insert the entire list of books we offer as premiums each week, but will give a different list each week, so if you read this column over each issue you are sure to find a number of works you have desired.

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Address the publishers,
MOODY & DAVIS, Lawrence, Kans.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY MOODY & DAVIS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1881.

City and Vicinity.

SEVERAL cows have been killed on the Santa Fe track in this city lately.

GRANT township was well represented at the recent Church Encampment at Bismarck grove.

WHEAT at Willow Springs has yielded about half a crop, fruit is at an average, and flax abundant.

MR. A. S. RICKER, of Kanwaka, with his son and daughter, has gone to Massachusetts and Maine on a visit.

THE invalid finds in "Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher" nature's great restorer. It is wonderful. Sold by all druggists.

THE city council of Lawrence have decided that Marshal Prentice shall act as health officer in addition to his other duties.

ABOUT a dozen new buildings have been erected in Belvoir the past year, and improvement in other directions go bravely on.

MR. JOHN WISE, of Grant township, has bought him a new eighty acre farm about two miles from this city, paying $40 per acre.

DR. J. D. PATTERSON, of this city, has been elected as one of the instructors in the dental department of the Kansas City Medical college.

THE telephone company have received the right of way in this city from the city council, and will proceed at once to construct their lines.

IT is simply marvelous how quickly constipation, biliousness, sick headache, fever and ague and malaria are cured by "Sellers' Liver Pills."

REPORTS from different parts of the county say that the recent copious rains were quite general, and everything is prospering in consequence.

ABOUT the largest field of berries north of the Kaw is owned by Rev. J. C. Bardell, living two miles northeast of Bismarck, who has five acres in strawberries and three in raspberries.

SEVERAL cases of sun stroke have occurred in this city and vicinity during the past few days, and if this weather continues we are afraid there will be a fatal increase of such cases.

SOME of the Belvoir people are firm in their belief that the presence of the comet and the prevalence of the heated term at the same time, are facts indicative of bloody murder, war, and general destruction.

LAST Thursday morning Mr. W. W. Bretherton, of Walla Walla, Washington Territory was united in marriage to Miss Gertrude Oliver of this city. The ceremony was performed by Dr. Jones of the M. E. church. We congratulate.

IN the agony of despair at the scarcity of news, the learned local of the Journal perpetrated a joke so horrible in Thursday's issue of the paper, that he has not been able to be around since. Thus are both of Lawrence's terrible item snatchers held in chancery.

THE A. S. T. Co. ever since the introduction of the metal shoe tip by them have been searching for some material that had its merits as to wear and not its objectionable appearance. This they now have in their tip known as the A. S. T. Co. black and parents should ask for them.

THE telephone company are making arrangements for the introduction of their system. Lawrence will be connected with Kansas City, Wyandotte, Fort Scott, Leavenworth and Topeka, at present, and probably at no distant day with all the principal towns of the state.

WE desire to call the attention of our readers to the cane mills and evaporators manufactured by Thomas Scantlin & Son, Evansville, Ind. This enterprising firm deserve credit for the superior quality of the goods they furnish at living prices. See their advertisement elsewhere.

G. SCOTT HOPKINS, class of '81 Kansas State University, residing at Holton, Jackson county, has received a notarial commission from Gov. St. John. Scott's many friends in this vicinity would rejoice to see him prosper, but expect better of him than to settle down as a notary.

THE report of the Douglas County Horticultural society meeting for July will be found in the "Horticultural Department," on another page, also an excellent address from Samuel Reynolds, of Lawrence, on the potato, delivered before the recent meeting of the State Horticultural society at Winfield.

THE fiend who collects items for the Lawrence Tribune has been dodging corners for some days in expectation of a sound clubbing at the hands of an irate colored citizen, who has been made the victim of said fiend's remarks upon said citizen's toilet. The intrepid courage of the itemizer and the gallantry with which he shouts defiance upon the startled night, has no parallel save in the annals of ancient Knighthood.

EVERY nervous person should try Carter's Little Nerve Pills. They are made specially for nervous and dyspeptic men and women and are just the medicine needed by all persons who, from any cause, do not sleep well or who fail to get proper strength from their food. Cases of weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous and sick headache, etc., readily yield to the use of the little nerve pills, particularly if combined with Carter's Little Liver Pills. In vials at 25 cents. Sold by Barber Bros., Lawrence, Kans.

Prosperous Farmers.

Special Correspondence SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

Business calling me into the country Monday last, I found myself in the famous Kaw bottom between Lawrence and Eudora. The first thing that attracted my attention was a villiage of wheat ricks at the farm of J. J. McGee, there they stood about one dozen in number looking as though they had been built by Prof. Worrell, of Topeka, in the highest style of his art. Verily, there will be no want of bread at that farm.

About one half mile further on came the farm of W. J. Kennedy. Seeing a large new house I hitched my horse and called in. Mr. Kennedy gave me a hearty welcome at the door, and after a few common place remarks, the conversation was about as follows:

"Mr. Kennedy, when did you come to Kansas?"

"In 1855."

"How much was you worth when you arrived?"

Answer. "I was not worth a cent and remained in about the same worthles condition for two years, when I got married."

"How much Kaw bottom land do you own now?"

Answer. "Three hundered and twinty acres all under cultivation."

Mr. Kennedy has just commpleted a large and very finely arranged dwelling house, containing eleven rooms and eight large closets and a bath room, also porticoes or porches on both sides of the house. The windows are beauties, having two very large French plate glass in each, one in the upper and one in the lower sash, all the windows are hung on weights. Every window has a sliding wire screen, also blinds on the outside. The house is painted white and the blinds are painted green. A large bay window in the front end adds very much to the beauty of the house. Under the whole is a very fine cellar, which is divided into three compartments. The outside buildings on this farm are a large barn, corn crib and wheat granery. All the buildings are painted white. In the corn crib I discovered about two thousand bushels of old corn.

Mr. Kennedy, during the last twenty years, has by shrewd and careful management, accumulated this fine property, and now he and his family can live easily and comfortably during the remainder of his days.

I might go on and tell you something about the fine farms of L. J. Sperry, John Gilmore and several others along this road, but I stopped too long at the farm of Mr. Kennedy, and will have to in a future letter give you a further account of this fine farming district, fearing I have already wearied your patience. J. S.

The Church Encampment.

Continuation of Report from last issue.

On Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock the juvenile institute was an interesting feature, followed soon after by the conduct of normal classes. At 9 a. m. Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., gave his farwell lecture on "The Temple and Tabernacle." At 2 o'clock p. m. Miss L. J. Rider, A. M. delivered and address on "Trees, Rivers, Water, Lava and Ice," followed at 4 p. m. by primary teachers normal classes, and at 5 o,clock by methods of conducting ministers and lay workers' institutes. At 8 p. m. Rev. R. A. Young D. D., delivered a telling address on "Our Lord's Reverence for the Old Testament."

On Wednesday the programme was as follows: 8 a. m., juvenile institute; 8:30 a. m., normal classes; 11 a. m., Miss L. J. Rider, A. M., "The Relations of Science and Religion;" 2 p. m., Rev. R. A. Young, D. D., "The Literary Aspects of Our Institution;" 5 p. m., ministers and lay workers' institutes; 8 p. m., A. O. Van Lennep, exhibition of Oriental life, and company of Orientals.

At a business meeting held on the same day the following officers were elected: President, Dr. Wm. Jones, Lawrence; vice president, Rev. D. C. Milner, Ottawa; secretary, Prof. F. O. Marvin, Lawrence. Board of directors: Dr. E. W. Schauffler, Kansas City; Rev. W. N. Page, Leavenworth; Dr. C. Humble, Wichita; Rev. S. E. Pendleton, Williamsburg; Rev. H. G. Jackson, D. D., Kansas City; O. H. Applegate, St Louis; Prof. M. L. Ward, Manhattan; Rev. A. L. Vail, Olathe; Rev. W. T. Campbell, Westport, Mo.; Prof Geo. M. Stearns, Topeka; Rev. Henry Hopkins, Kansas City; J. G. Haskell, Lawrence.

The time for the next meeting of the encampment was fixed for some part of July 1882, and on Thursday the encampment formally clased with the feeling that the meeting had been an entire success and grateful for the support given by the citizens of Lawrence and the surrounding country and cities. Everybody went to their homes feeling repaid for the time and money spent in their attendance upon the meeting and with the belief that the next meeting will be greatly increased in effectiveness.

Drowning at Eudora.

A sad and fatal affair happened last Saturday at the mouth of the Wakarusa, near Eudora, by which two men lost their lives. Mr. M. Mertz, agent and local correspondent of the Germania, of this city, and the Freie Press, of Leavenworth, in company with some friends, went bathing in the river where the Wakarusa empties itself, and being unaccustomed to the river, he got beyond his depth, and sank in water from ten to fifteen feet deep, and neither he nor his companions being able to swim, was soon drowned.

The men who were with him hurried to Eudora to procure help, and a colored man named Perry Harris, volunteered to dive for the body. After diving several times and swimming about in search for the body, he at last came up, screamed for help, and sank to the bottom. On Sunday the river was dragged and the two bodies found near together. It is supposed that Harris was taken with the cramps. Mertz was a man much respected and of ability greatly above the average. He leaves a large family to mourn his loss.

Lawrence Markets.

The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 10 @15c.; eggs, 8c. per doz.; poultry — spring chickens, $1.50@2.50 per doz.; new potatoes, 40c.; corn, 35c.; old wheat, 90@95c.; new wheat, 70@85c; new oats, 20a25c.; lard, 11½ @15c.; hogs, $4.60@5.00; cattle—feeders, $3.75 @4.25, shippers $4.25@5.00, cows, $2.25@2.75; wood, $4.00@5.00 per cord; hay, $4.00@7.00 per ton.

Mayor Beatty.

From the Blairstown (N. J.) Press.

In the subjoined paragraph will be found a compliment to Mayor Beatty, of Washington, New Jersey. Thursday evening last it happened we were on the passenger train that reached Washington at about 7 o'clock, and while stopping to change engines a splendid span of horses was noticed upon the street some distance befow the track, drawing a carriage containing two gentlemen, neither of whom was recognized by us until a hum passed through the car, and the name of Daniel F. Beatty, the Organ King, was spoken with the familiarity of a household word, and in an instant many of the windows were hoisted, as the passengers seemed intent upon getting a better view of the elegant turnout of that well-known gentleman. The Mayor gracefully acknowledged the compliment, and removing his white silk hat bowed repeatedly to the occupants of the train., * * * We say success to Beatty, the Organ King, and long may he live to fill the world with music and the pocket of the skilled mechanic with money. Would that our country had more such men.

From the Washington (N. J.) Star.

We heartily endorse the sentiments expressed. We have known Mayor Beatty from the commencement of his career, and have watched with pride the growth and expansion of his business, from its beginning to its present mammoth proportions.

The above extracts and others equally good which we have not space for, coming as they do from Mr. Beatty's own country will give our readers a correct idea of his standing there, and we can only add it is everywhere as good. We endorse the above in every respect.

Programme at Bismarck Grove for the Remainder of the Season.

The Second Annual Kansas State Camp Meeting, under the management of the Kansas and South Kansas conferences of the Methodist Episcopal church, commences July 21st and closes July 31st. For any information concerning this meeting address Rev. A. C. Embree, North Lawrence, Kansas.

The Fourth Annual Grand National Temperance Encampment commences August 10th and closes August 17th. For particulars address the secretary James Troutman, Topeka, Kansas.

The Grand Bismark Grove Musical Jubilee commences August 18th and lasts three days. For any information address Prof. C. E. Leslie, Lawrence, Kansas.

The Second Annual Exhibition of the Western National Fair association commences September 5th and closes September 10th. Any information cheerfully furnished by addressing the secretary, T. H. Cavanaugh, Lawrence, Kansas.

The Western National Soldiers' and Sailors' Reunion commences on September 20th and closes on September 23d. Programme of exercises and any information desired will be forwarded on application to R. J. Borgholthaus, secretary of executive committee, Lawrence, Kansas.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following are the transfers of real estate registered in the Douglas county recorder's office for the week ending July 19, 1881:

O. E. Learnard to the Lawrence Canning company a part of section 32, 12, south of range 20, in all 5½ acres. Consideration $5,000.

K. A. Rhodes and husband to F. J. Baker, lots 68 and 70 on Dearborn street, Baldwin City. Consideration $800.

Bryan Leahy to Isaac Kilworth, lot 130 on Rhode Island street, Lawrence. Consideration $500.

John Brown to May J. McCullogh, lot 152 on Louisiana street, Lawrence. Consideration $450.

Henry Webber to Sarah E. Davis, south one-half of southwest one-fourth, of section 10, 14, 18, also north one-half of northeast one fourth of southwest one-fourth of sectiou 14, 14, 18, also north one-half of northwest one-fourth of 15, 14, 18. Consideration $3,000.

Douglas county to Kansas City, Topeka and Western railroad, part of reserve 8 in Lawrence. Commissioners appointed by district court to appraise the land.

C. L. Edwards to D. L. Lyman, lot 30 Connecticut street, Lawrence. Consideration $135.

John Sheach to George E. Dunn, lot 50 in block 1, Locust street, North Lawrence. Consideration $200.

G. W. E. Griffith to Wesley H. Duncan the undivided one-half of the south one-half of lot forty-nine on Massachusetts street, Lawrence. Consideration $2,500.

Marriages.

The following is the list of marriage licences issued by the probate judge of Douglas county, Kansas, for the week ending July 19, 1881:

VAIL—COOVERT.—June 28th, Stephen Vail, of Topeka, to Margeret A. Coovert, of Lawrence.

BROWN—BAYNE.—June 29th, Edwin Brown to Addie Bayne, both of Lawrence.

FISHBACK—FRY.—June 30th, John Fishback to Maggie Fry, both of Lawrence.

MARTIN—HIGHNOTE.—July 4th, Andrew J. Martin to Lucy E. Highnote, both of Douglas county. Married by Judge A. H. Foote.

JOHNSON—BOND.—Gustave L. Johnson to Adiline E. Bond, both of Douglas county. Married by Judge Foote.

CHANCE—HALL.—July 12, James Chance to Maggie Hall, both of Lawrence. Married by Judge Foote.

HOUSE—BARRICKLOW—.July 12, Bradley M. House, of Newton, to Mary Barriklow of Lawrence. Married by Rev. A. M. Richardson.

KASBURGER—SCHMIDT.—July 19, Michael Kasburger to Mary Schmidt, both of Douglas county.

BRETHERTON—OLIVER.—Walter W. Brethton, of Walla Walla, Washington territory, to Gertrude B. Olliver of Lawrence.

FOSTER—ELLIOT.—July 16, Frank L. Foster to Lilly C. Elliot, both of Lawrence.

STEWART—MCKINNEY.—July 19, Augustus K. Stewart to Fannie M. McKinney, both of Leavenworth county. Married by Judge A. H. Foote.

Honored and Blessed.

When a board of eminent physicians and chemists announced the discovery that by combining some well known valuable remedies the most wonderful medicine was produced which would cure such a wide range of diseases that most all other remedies could be dispensed with, many were skeptical, but proof of its merits by actual trial has dispelled all doubt, and to-day the discoverers of that great medicine, Hop Bitters, are honored and blessed by all as benefactors.

Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep

Kept in good condition with the great Arabian remedy, "Gamgee Stock Powders." For sale by Barber Bros.

The Household.

Letter from Bachelor No. 2.

Special Correspondence to "The Household."

Good morning, ladies, how are you to-day? Why do you sit there staring at me as though I were a lightning rod agent or a tombstone man? Did you never see an old bachelor before? Where is "Old Bach." No. 1? Well, why don't you take my hat and ask me to be seated? Thanks! I will take a seat by the side of Mrs. Roser. Bachelors are not afraid of married ladies, you know. Why there are several of you here, Mrs. Roser, Edith, Mattie, Contributor and others with whom I am yet unacquainted. And I do declare! there sits A. V. over there in the corner, all to himself, looking as wise as an owl; studying np on "The Family Relation," I presume. And just look in the other corner, if there aint "Old Nick." Mrs. Roser, you have him well caged; yes, and chained beside. And there hangs the "Towel." It looks as though it ought to be on the retired list and draw a pension. Well, now for business.

You see, ladies, I only dropped in for a few moments to see whether old bachelors were allowed in your "sanctum" or not. We bachelors are so used to being snubbed, that I hardly knew whether I would be welcome or not.

Mattie, was that you whispered "no wonder he's an old bach., he's so homely?" I tell you, Mattie, if you would only see me when I'm shaved and fixed up you wouldn't think so. *You* look quite young, though we can't always judge from looks. I went to see a young lady once who claimed to be only twenty-five, but I knew she was at least forty, and told her so once when she hinted about marrying. I told her I wouldn't have a woman ten years older than myself. That settled her. That happened five years since, but she never bothered me again. Well, now, I've done it, went and told you my age! I do declare! I'm always making mistakes.

Did you say dinner was ready, Mrs. Roser? Nothing I enjoy better than a square meal. Old Nick, will you please to return thanks? Now, Edith, please to pass the pickles. I have had an unnatural fondness for them for several years.

Well, I vum! Mrs. Roser, you are a good cook. I would like to have some more of your receipts, for you know it is unhandy for men to cook without receipts.

Well, ladies, I must be going. Come and see me some time, but be sure and send me word several days before hand, that I may be prepared. Good day.

OLD BACHELOR, NO. 2.

Musing Upon the Wonderful Works of God.

Special Correspondence to "The Household."

As I sit here by my chamber window almost under the limbs of a beautiful forest tree, the tips of its branches touching my forehead as they sway to and fro in the breezes, my heart swells with rapture as I look out over the beauties of nature, and my soul speaks the praises of the Almighty. "How marvelous are the works of God; how mysterious His ways; how wonderful His creative powers; how mighty in wisdom and goodness; how wise in all His designs; how powerful in all His undertakings."

He bids the tempest roar,
He calms the troubled sea;
Almighty is His power,
Almighty is His name.

Sometimes we praise man for his greatness, for his deeds of bravery, for benevolence, wisdom or goodness, even for his richness in this world's goods, and yet how feeble is he, how vain, how powerless and utterly helpless in the hands of God. When God speaks man trembles and quakes in his limbs and all his strength forsakes him and leaves him powerless of resistance. Like the smitten guard at the sepulcher of Jesus he falls to the earth and hides his face in the dust. Nor can he stay the hand of death or add one cubit to his stature. Nay, he can do nothing only as God giveth him strength. "Great and marvelous are Thy works, O, God! and mysterious are Thy ways," says the Psalmist, "let us laud and magnify thy name for blessed and holy art thou." As we meditate upon the marvelous creations of the Almighty the most wonderful of all is man. Man, a rational being, capable of discerning between good and evil and monarch of all creation, and yet we are told that all living creatures were created, "fowls of the air and beasts of the field and every living thing were create and last of all was man created.

"And God said, 'Let us make man in our own image, after our likeness, and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea and over the fowls of the air and over the cattle and over all the earth and over every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth.' And the Lord formed man of the dust of the ground and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life and man became a living soul. And the Lord, God, planted a garden eastward in Eden and there he put the man whom he had formed. And the Lord brought of all the beasts of the field and of all the fowls of the air unto Adam for to name and he named every living thing, but for Adam there was not found an helpmeet. And the Lord said 'it is not good that man should be alone. I will make him an helpmeet.' So he caused a deep sleep to fall upon Adam and he took one of his ribs and formed it into a woman and brought her unto the man and Adam said 'This is now bone of my bone and flesh of my flesh. She shall be called woman, because she was taken out of man.'"

Now the Lord had a grand design in this particular and mysterious part of his creation. A special design to show to the coming generations that man and wife should be united as if one flesh, one body, and that they should love and cherish one another as if a part of their own body. But since Eve ate the forbidden apple, was banished from the garden of Eden and drew Adam with her, there is no such purity of union existing, no such devoted love but that the tempter will sometimes rise and stand between them and raise up rebellious feelings and blame.

Though one cannot be happy without the other nor yet walk the earth alone, yet we can nevermore enter that beautiful garden, and if we could, Satan is there and wherever Satan is there will be contention and strife, but by the watchful care and guidance of the Holy Spirit the tempter may be kept so far at bay as to maintain a tolerable unity. Through the fall of Adam we have lost spiritual holliness, but not our love for the flesh, and as Eve beguiled Adam and caused him to sin, so doth the tempter assail and beguile us whenever he can, and cause discord whenever he can. But without this unity of the sexes what would the world be? Where the tie that binds the family relation? Who would care for the helpless? Who care for the children? Were it not for this natural affection which God hath instilled in our natures we would be as the brute; we would not know our own flesh and blood, and consequently there could be no family relation, no family tie, and we would live as the beasts of the forest. Man, who was created in the image of God, pure and holy as an angel, through sin has become the most degraded and desperate creature of all God's creation, and when his anger is aroused he is more hideous and more to be feared than the most ferocious of all beasts. No law, no fear of punishment is sufficient to abate his anger or to control his passion unless taught and guided by the divine law and renewed in spirit. Through the atonement of Christ we are enabled to conquer this sinful passion and become Christ-like. Amiable in disposition and courteous to all mankind. Should we not then strive to attain spiritual guidance and deliverance from all those evil passions which flesh is heir to, and through the atoning blood purge our souls from all iniquity that we may not be doors of evil, but heirs of eternal life through Christ. ORIGINAL.

A Card to the Public.

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

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

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.

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

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

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

Fever and Ague.

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

Every Man, Woman and Child

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

Died!

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

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.

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS.
A. WHITCOMB, FLORIST, Lawrence, Kans. Catalogue of Greenhouse and Bedding Plants sent free

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.

July Meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural Society.

Pursuant to notice the Douglas County Horticultural society held its July meeting in the grove of Mrs. Ingersoll, in Kanwaka township, on Saturday, the 16th inst. This beautiful and extensive grove was recently occupied by 1,000 people in celebrating the Fourth. Notwithstanding the extreme heat of the weather and the great distance most of the members had to travel, there was a goodly number present, and much interest manifested in the exercises.

The special subject of the meeting was the "Preservation of Fruits and Vegetables," which was presented by Mrs. Brackett, in the following essay:

THE PRESERVATION OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

is the subject assigned me for this meeting. I can but feel there are others in this society that are much more capable of handling this subject, and it is with extreme reluctance that I have consented to accept the work given me. If I fail in giving any valuable information, I can console myself with the idea "that the person that never failed never lived, and probably never will. All success is a series of efforts in which are mingled more or less failures. If we fail now and then we should not be discouraged, but bear in mind it is only the part and experience of every successful person, and that the most successful often have the most failures."

The time is at hand when housekeepers become anxious about laying in a store of fruit in an imperishable condition, and it is of great importance for us to know the easiest and best methods of canning, drying, preserving and pickling. The old method of drying the fruit in the sun, where flies and insects have free access to the fruit at all hours, is not to me a very attractive method; neither do I like drying in an oven. It is too slow and unbusinesslike for the progressive American. In every neighborhood where there is an abundance of summer fruits, the farmers should have a convenient and suitable dryer for their surplus fruit. It is as necessary to the fruit grower as a plow is to the farmer, or a churn to the butter maker. To do good work we must have good tools.

My experiments in canning till recently, have been by the old method of heating the fruit and sealing while hot. My method of canning strawberries has been, take half a pound of sugar to a pound of the fruit, let the fruit stand several hours till thoroughly saturated with the sugar, then heat and seal glass cans while scalding hot, and seal so tightly that they will not leak when turned upside down. I have never failed in keeping strawberries by this method; but it is nearly as expensive as preserves. I will also give a receipt for canning corn that has been thoroughly tested and never known to fail:

For every six quarts of corn, use one ounce of tartaric acid well dissolved in cold water. Put the acid in just after the corn has reached the boiling point, add water to make it juicy. Can in new tin cans. After opening pour off the sour water, add one-half teaspoonful of soda in fresh water, salt, butter, pepper and sugar to taste. If too much soda is used add a little of the sour water.

I have been experimenting with salycilic acid. I have a can of strawberries as samples. The strawberries have kept nicely without the aid of sugar, and seem to retain their natural color and flavor. They are to be sweetened to suit the taste when placed upon the table. It is much less expensive than the other method, and much less trouble. This process is given us in the state report of 1878, by Dr. W. J. Newton, of Ottawa. I will copy his report here.

We have all experienced the effects of that great evil fermentation in our attempts to preserve fruit. It is believed that fermentation is the proliferation and multiplication of bacteria mycrosmyes, (germ of life) etc. It seems they cannot exist where salycilic acid is present in sufficient strength. Salycilic acid was little known on account of the difficulty and expense of producing it, but was recently rendered available by Prof. H. Kolbe preparing it by treating a solution of carbolic acid at moderate heat. We find in a late treatise on materia medica by H. C. Wood, that its chief value is in destroying low organic forms and ferments. Prof. Miller, the great English chemist, says one part to two thousand arrests vinous fermentation. Prof. Vaughn, of Michigan University, says it is not injured by boiling. Is the acid injurious? Wood says a man took ninety-two grains in two days. Kolbe says that a twenty grain dose did not effect digestion. It is prescribed in acute rheumatism is twenty grain doses three or four times a day. I think it is a good blood purifier.

SAMPLE.

The grapes sampled by this society were put in a jug, without sugar or cooking, and the acid dissolved in cold water, poured over them, and corked loosely with a cork, and kept in a room where the thermometer frequently went above one hundred. A severe test.

DIRECTIONS.

Strawberries, blackberries and raspberries may be put in jars, and seven and one half grains of acid to one quart (that is fifteen grains to a two quart can) dissolved in what you think to be enough cold water to cover and pour over them. If it is not enough add pure cold water until the fruit is covered an inch or more, use no sugar. Large fruit will not be penetrated by cold water and acid; hence I advise cooking. Estimate the amonnt you have cooking, and dissolve the acid in cold water, as above, and add to the fruit while cooking. Thoroughly mix by stirring. Care should be used to have liquid enough with your cooking fruit to cover it in the can an inch or more. Use no sugar except in preparing for the table.

To dissolve the acid: Put it in a saucer, add a few drops of water, and grind to a thick paste with your finger. Then stir while you add a few drops of water at a time, until sufficiently diluted to mix readily with water, or throw it in water and stir occasionally until dissolved.

CAUTION.

The acid must be thoroughly dissolved, and must thoroughly penetrate the fruit, and the fruit must not be exposed to the air by evaporation cans. Use the self-sealing glass cans and turn down the lids so that evaporation can not take place. Keep in a cool place, and if you wish to preserve the color of the fruit, place in a dark room, and you will be astonished at the perfection of the fresh, natural flavor of your fruit. Remember this is a new thing. Go slow and learn to use it. It may be found that different fruits have different fermentation, and require a modification of the acid treatment.

Some may have acetous, some views or other fermentation. Articles containing more starch require more acid. Rand states that bacteria, etc., are always contained in the atmosphere. If so fruit exposed by evaporation would not be properly protected by the acid. But if the air has to pass through an inch or two of the liquid to reach the fruit, I believe that all bacteria to be destroyed by that strengh of acid. We may find that still less acid will do under favorable circumstances. Sugar it to taste when preparing it for the table. I think it will be found to require less sugar than without the acid.

If the grower can thus market his fruit when he chooses, and not be compelled to market it in harvest, he is situated where he can appreciate it. I have been asked if grape juice and cider could not be kept fresh; I see no reason why they could not.

I shall endeavor to can corn with salycilic acid. If it proves a success (as I think it will with all small fruits and vegetables) and will save the housekeeper the unpleasant task of standing over the hot stove, lifting the scalding hot cans from the boiling water, and feeling as if she was in a sufficiently cooked condition to be also canned. This fruit that is preserved with the acid I prepared in the coolest place in the house, sitting in my easy chair. When all nicely arranged in the cans, all I had to do was to dissolve the acid in cold water, pour it over the fruit, and seal tightly. I wrap the cans in paper and place in the coolest and darkest corner of the cellar. I was no more fatigued than if I had been sewing or doing some nice fancy work. The most trying part of housekeeping to me has been the preservation of summer fruits for winter use. It has had to be done in the hottest of weather and over the hottest of stoves. If we can get a cooler and easier method (as I think Dr. J. W. Newton's is), it will be a blessed boon to us all.

The paper was thoroughly discussed by the different members, who gave their experience in fruit canning. One member had always failed in canning quinces by the ordinary method, and asked for information. It was stated in reply that the quince must be cooked until it is quite tender before canning, or it will not keep. Many of the members were much interested in the new method of preserving fruit as described by the essayist, and it will doubtless be extensively tested.

THAT FLY TRAP.

It was stated that Mr. Pugh was making large sales of his trap throughout the county by representing that this society endorsed it, when the fact is it was emphatically condemned by the committee appointed to test it, as well as by others. In writing to the secretary, Mr. Brackett says:

"I regret my inability to be with the society at to-day's meeting, and especially so as your committee on entomology I am now fully prepared to brand the 'Pugh Insect Exterminator' as an imposition of the grossest kind, being urged upon the innocent, unsuspecting fruit growers of this county, The means the proprietor and patentee is using to delude his customers are of the most disreputable character and should be denounced by the society. Several persons whom he cites as authority in his circular condemned the trap, after trial, for the purposes claimed to be efficient in, and never consented to the use of their names as presented in his circular. Yours, in haste,

"GEO. C. BRACKETT."

The committee on "Fruits on the Table" made the following report:

Mr. A. C. Griesa exhibited fine specimens of Amsden and Alexandria peaches on the tables We find the Alexandria some larger than the Amsden. They were both, however, very fine and ripe. Grown at Mount Hope nurseries, four miles west of Lawrence, by the exhibitors.

Thomas Pearson presented some exceedingly fine specimens of Red June apples, grown at his place in Kanwaka.

Mrs. Burlingame had, on the table, a very fine boquet of choice flowers.

COMMITTEE ON FRUITS.

After the performance of several pieces of music, and a vote of thanks to the hostess and family for the generous entertainment, the meeting adjourned till the third Saturday in August, when the society will enjoy the hospitality of the president, D. G. Watt, some two miles northwest of Lawrence.

SAMUEL REYNOLDS, Sec'y.

THE POTATO.

An address delivered by Samuel Reynolds, of Lawrence, Kans., before the semi-annual meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, held at Winfield, Cowley county, June 28 and 30, 1881.

I am here as a friend of this healthful and almost indispensible vegetable and to advocate its culture, not that it needs my friendship, for it deservedly takes the highest rank in the list of garden productions. I am a friend to the potato for its many good qualities, as also for the inestimable blessings it has bestowed upon mankind for the last century. It is used and appreciated alike in the palace and the cottage, but to the poor man it has given the most valuable blessings the garden has ever bestowed. As the apple is the king of fruits, so is the potato prince of garden vegetables.

In this short paper I do not expect to present much that is interesting or new to this society. If, however, any facts shall be stated or suggestions made that shall encourage or stimulate a better or more profitable mode of growing this tuber, thereby improving its quality and increasing its quantity, I shall feel myself amply repaid for this humble effort.

ITS EARLY HISTORY.

The potato is a native of this continent, and was introduced into England by Sir Walter Raleigh nearly 300 years ago. In about twenty-five years after its introduction there, its use among the wealthy classes became quite general, although its quality at that time was wretchedly poor. Soon after this we find it recommended by the royal society for general use.

Parkinson, in his *Theatrum Botanicum*, first published in 1640, named among other garden vegetables the Spanish potato, Virginia potato, and Canada potato.

Scot Bevins, in his "Outlines of Modern Farming," gives the year 1750 as the date of its general introduction and use. In 1707 it was but little appreciated or utilized, for John Mortimer, who wrote the "Countryman's Kalandar," says of the potato: "The root is very near the nature of the Jerusalem artichoke, but not so good or wholesome. They may be propagated by roots or seeds and prove good for swine."

The writer in his boyhood days often conversed with old men who remembered when the potato was hardly known by the poorer classes, the pea being used as the staple garden vegetable.

"Peas porrige hot and peas porrige cold,
Peas porrige in the pot nine days old"

were not only standard dishes for the poor, but were "fit to set before the king."

The potato crop of this country now reaches about 125,000,000 bushels annually, valued at $100,000,000, and every year notes an increase unequaled by any other crop. When we compare these figures with those of any other crop, and consider how many thousand persons are dependent on this vegetable as their main article of food, we begin to realize the great importance of its production.

VARIETIES.

James Cleghorn, in his "System of Agriculture," published in Edinburgh in 1831, says: "The varieties of this root are so numerous that it would hardly be possible to give the names of all. They differ not only in quality, being more or less faranaceous, but in appearance of their leaves, haulm, flowers and time of ripening, as well as in color of their roots. New varieties are obtained from the seed contained in the apple. The earlier varieties, however, seldom flower; but by removing the earth from the roots, and the small potatoes as they form, the plant can be made to blossom as readily as the late varieties."

It is claimed that planting tubers for seed tends to degeneracy. It is well known that few varieties retain all their good qualities more than from ten to twenty years, hence the importance of making new varieties from the seed ball. A writer in the Land and Home says:

Hundreds of new seedlings are produced yearly, of which a few are sent out for trial, nearly all of them to be abandoned as failures after a brief career. They probably had a weak parentage, and soon revealed defects; and a single fault, save such as are developed by local causes, is fatal to high success, although if its good qualities are strongly pronounced, it may be widely cultivated for a time. The Jackson White, for example, a moderate yielder, and possessing the bad defect of deep-set eyes, was long a standard variety in the Boston market, chiefly by reason of its superb table quality. The same is true of the Jersey Peachblow in the New York market. Now these are seldom grown, because they have become more subject to disease, but especially as other varieties equally good for the table, better in form, and more prolific, have crowded them out. The Goodrich "Garnet Chili," derived in 1853 from the Rough Purple Chili, imported from the South American mountains, and the only seedling saved out of 1,700 sorts, cost the originator $300. But its worth may be estimated in millions, for, though not without serious faults, it has proved the best base in America for new varieties. From it was produced the Peerless—a perfect potato, except, alas! that it is not always exactly edible—and the Rose. But the Rose is now twenty years from the seed, and in large sections of the country is considered much deteriorated in yield and hardiness.

Among the new varieties possessing particular merit are the "Early Ohio," "Early Vermont," "Beauty of Hebron," and "Mammoth Pearl." The Beauty of Hebron will probably prove the most valuable of all the early varieties. It has luxuriant foliage and is a vigorous grower. The tubers are shaped like the Rose, are smooth, slightly tinged with pink around the eyes, and the flesh attains a pure white color, with excellent flavor. It is considered to be ten days earlier than the Early Rose.

The Mammoth Pearl is a medium late potato, and is likely to supersede the Peach Blow. It was originated in Ohio, and selected from over 2,000 seedlings. This variety has both skin and flesh white, eyes few and even with the surface, its shape is oblong to round, it is dry and mealy, and withal very productive.

There are several other new varieties of which I can say but little from personal knowledge. Among these are the Luxury, the White Whipple, the Champion of America, and the White Rose.

I must not forget, however, to mention the Magnum Bonum. This potato is a seedling of the Peach Blow, and somewhat resembles it in appearance. It is a very early sort, but can be planted early or late, and will keep the year round. It is large and productive and well worth testing.

Mr. B. F. Smith, of Lawrence, is testing all the new varieties to ascertain their respective and relative merits, and their adaptability to our soil and climate. He will be ready to disseminate them next spring.

HOW PROPAGATED.

The potato apple or plum ball, as it is usually called in this country, is collected in the autumn and macerated in water until the pulp is rotten. The seeds are then washed out and dried. They are sown in the spring in a frame, and pricked out into a sheltered bed later in the season. The first year the tubers are very small, not being larger than peas. The seedlings, however, present a very considerable series of varieties in the shape and color of the tubers, habit of growth, etc. The small tubers belonging to each plant are kept separate, and planted again the succeeding spring. At the end of the season the tubers are found to be about the size of pigeon's eggs. The third year the tubers grow to the usual size, and may then be sold for planting. It therefore takes three years to produce a new variety of potato, and as the quantity available for seed is very small, the price per pound is often very great for the first year or two, when it falls with the spread of the variety.

CHANGING SEED.

Many careful and systematic experiments have been made in this country for determining the advantage of changing seed, as it is termed. Many observations and experiments lead me to believe that the farmers of Kansas can annually double the product of this crop by obtaining seed from the states of Iowa and Wisconsin, and this can be done without much extra expense. For instance, I have planted, say, two bushels of the Early Rose grown in Iowa, which cost me about $2. From this patch I expect to dig from thirty to forty bushels, which will make my seed for next year's crop, and which will plant from three to five acres. By annually continuing this process, I change my seed every two years, incur but little extra expense, and double my yield of potatoes.

Some contend that the best seed is procured by digging before the potatoes are fully ripe and storing carefully away.

ITS CULTURE.

Having had twenty-five years experience in Kansas, including both failures and success, in growing this vegetable, I may be permitted to suggest what methods will be most likely to return the best results.

It is sometimes said by persons fond of indulging in figures of speech, that if you "tickle the soil of Kansas with a plow, it will laugh with a crop;" but I submit that in order to evoke the good nature of the soil of Kansas, in the production of the potato crop, it must be tickled with plenty of manure. A mellow, dry soil, enriched with an abundance of well rotted manure is necessary to insure a full crop. Almost any of our Kansas soil, however, if it is well enriched with manure, will produce good returns. It is vain to expect a good crop of potatoes from other than rich land. To attempt it would be a waste of both seed and labor. The potato plant is a great feeder, and there is little danger of giving it too much to feed upon.

Prof. Johnson, of Yale college, tells us that one of the surest ways to secure a good crop of potatoes is to sprinkle the newly cut sets with gypsum or plaster of Paris. If this be so it has the merit of being a very cheap and easy way of furnishing the necessary stimulant. Guano is also a valuable manure for the potato, but great care must be taken to mix this fertilizer thoroughly with the soil before using it.

The land should be plowed deeply, well harrowed down, and laid off with a one horse plow in rows three feet apart. As the tuber is not the seed, it is not necessary to select the largest for planting in order to improve or retain for production quantity or quality. Many of our most successful potato growers prefer the medium sized tubers for seed, as they are usually firmer, and less liable to rot than larger ones. It is not advisable to plant whole ones, as they send up too many sprouts, producing more tubers in number than can grow to marketable size, cut your seed potatoes, therefore, leaving but two or three eyes in a set. Be careful and not pack the freshly cut sets in barrels nor pile them in large heaps as they would be likely to heat, which would destroy their vitality. Many a crop has failed from this cause.

Concluded on Eighth Page.

Farm and Stock.

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

Facts About Johnson County.

From the Second Biennial report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

Of winter wheat this county sowed last year 30,953 acres, from which was raised 464,295 bushels, valued at $468,-937.95.

Of rye 473 acres were sown, yielding 7,095 bushels, valued at $2,838.

Of spring wheat only 60 acres were sown which yielded 600 bushels, valued at $546.

Of corn 57,605 acres were planted, yielding 1,900,965 bushels, valued at $494,250.90

Of barley only 40 acres were sown, yielding 1,000 bushels, valued at $500.

Of oats 7,760 acres yielded 232,800 bushels, valued at $65,184.

Of buckwheat only 10 acres were sown, which yielded 150 bushels, valued at $135.

Of Irish potatoes 1,907 acres were planted, which yielded 74,596 bushels, valued at $44,755.60

Of sweet potatoes 133 acres planted, which yielded 13,294 bushels, valued at $1 per bushel.

Of sorgham 156 acres were planted, which yielded 17,997 gallons, valued at $8,098.88

Of flax 30,538 acres were sown, and a yield of 305,385 bushels secured, valued at $1 per bushel.

Of tobacco only 1 1-4 acres were planted, but a yield of 925 pounds were secured and valued at $92.50.

Of broom corn 165 acres were planted, yielding 165,000 pounds, valued at $5,-775.

From millet hungarian, timothy, clover and prairie meadow in all 25,543 acres yielded 35,962 tons valued at $159,070.30.

The total valuation of the yield of the county is estimated at $1,579,058.33.

The live stock in the county for 1880 was as follows: Number of horses, 6,675; mules and asses, 1,209; milk cows, 6,050; other cattle, 12,523; sheep, 1,380; swine, 25,292.

This county now has 185,454 acres under cultivation from which the foregoing sources are obtained.

Blue Grass Pasture.

From the Iowa State Register.

There is a general objection to allowing grass to become over a few inches high in pastures, as it will become tough and not relished by stock. Such is not the case with blue grass, except in May and June, when it goes to seed. For fall and winter pasture the taller the grass the tenderer it is. And the way blue grass is generally treated is the greatest reason why it is unpopular with many grazers. Blue grass must never be eaten off close as it is the custom with other grasses. It should be so managed by the owner that it will always have a heavy coat on the ground. Where the grass is short, the sun strikes the ground, parches the soil, or dries up the roots of the grass, and growth ceases. Rains have but little effect, as the hot suns soon drink up the dampness, and in one day the same place is as dry as before. Whilst, if a substantial crop is allowed to accumulate, the long grass will produce a constant and luxurious crop, supplying three times as much pasture as when cropped short. If this practice were once inaugurated by those now objecting to blue grass, the full virtues of this kind of pasture would be more fully appreciated. Keep in mind that if the soil is well fed and not stripped bare of its covering, it will furnish a full return for expense and capital invested. After going to seed early in June, blue grass never becomes tough or tasteless, and no loss will occur if it is allowed to grow uncropped to any height. Blue grass can be safely sown on the snows of winter. But it is useless to spend time spreading such seed if it has the least taint of must, caused by heating in some process of gathering, preserving in the straw, or being too closely packed after it is threshed. Most failures in success in this grass grow out of defective seed. The best way is for every farmer to gather his own seed when it is ripe in June, and preserve it carefully. But sow freely and largely. You need not experiment with it to see if it will do. Its character is so well known and its true merits so fully established that there is more sense in experimenting with corn and potatoes. If the seed can be obtained, withhold not the hand. Sow on pastures, along lanes, in fence corners, in groves, on steep or broken lands, and it will pay, and pay richly.

Poultry Items.

From the New York Weekly Tribune.

An elaborate and expensive house is not a necessity but a disadvantage in poultry keeping. The two great obstacles in the way of success in this business are vermin and colds. The costly house affords no protection against either. Of the three kinds of insects which infest the common fowl, the mite is the worst and hardest to get rid of. The louse, body or feather, is rolled off in the dust bath, and may be killed or driven away by applying Persian insect powder to the fowl; and besides, they seldom breed in such numbers as to completely overrun a fowl. But the mite breeds in the house and not on the fowl; doesn't even appear to need the presence of a fowl to continue in life and propagate. It is analogous to the bed bug and partakes of its habits, in attacking its victims while at roost and leaving them when they are out again in the morning. This is the insect which is so destructive to sitting hens; they have no chance to be free from it in the daytime. A thorough dusting with Persian insect powder once or twice a week, is a great help to the hen, but it does not destroy the myriads which dwell in every crack in a board or joint between, or the crevices of a stone wall, which frequently forms the foundation of the house. The first time the hen leaves her nest, she shakes the insecticide from her feathers, and then the insects renew their depredations.

The sitting period, as every poultryman knows, frequently tears a hen all to pieces; she comes out of it a mere skeleton; the large high-colored comb which she carried when she began her task is sickly and shriveled, and the bright color faded out. Her feathers are about in the same condition. This destruction of the hen is not necessary, as many a hen will prove that has sat her three weeks in some out of the way place at a distance from the poultry house. She has lost weight, her comb and feathers are somewhat dull and smudgy, but a week or two will put her in condition again. Few chickens are hatched in infested nests; the hens can't sit closely enough to keep up the requisite temperature. The constant twisting about of the head to pick the bitten spot lets a little cold air to the eggs, and the embryo dies in consequence. And when an egg gets rotten (its rottenness being due in nine cases out of ten to the death of the chick from the lack of heat), its contents begin to exude through the pores of the shell, and the mites hasten to the feast. Seasons in which eggs fail to hatch well (the poultry journals inform us that there are such) are probably seasons favorable to the propagation of the mite. Now the larger and more complicated the poultry house, the more cracks and small hiding places for the mites to breed in, and the more difficult to apply any insecticide effectively. Such houses require more attenrion and work than one man in a hundred will ever devote to them, and more than the profits from the poultry would pay for, if it were done. If we wish to raise healthy, quick-growing chicks, they should never be allowed to approach such a structure.

The liability of a fowl or chick to take cold is the other great drawback in this business. Years ago it was much more common to see fowls roosting on trees in winter than it is now, and if the evidence of old people is to be taken, roup and cholera were unknown diseases. But to keep a lot of fowls and allow them to roost in the trees in winter, even admitting that by so doing they would never contract roup and cholera, is too outrageous to be tolerated. Wild birds live out of doors all winter; we cannot help it and are not responsible for it; but when we come to the common fowl, we are dealing with animals either educated or susceptible of education; and if they are decently educated there will be no difficulty in inducing them to sleep in doors. We should provide a roosting house for them which will retain the healthy conditions of the tree, and at the same time protect them from winds and storms. A very large amount of fresh air is absolutely necessary; and a close house will not admit it. If we build partially underground to secure warmth, it will be more or less damp, and a damp roosting place is a fruitful source of roup and cholera. Fowls are disposed to huddle together as closely as possible on the perches; by so doing they become overheated, and when they go out in the morning the suddenness of the change of temperature induces colds. Hence in arranging perches space enough to allow a good circulation of fresh air should be left between them.

Influences of Sheep Husbandry on Life and Character.

Lee McDaniels in Western Rural.

It has been assigned my duty to write an essay on the influence of sheep husbandry on life and character. The Bible and history tell us that sheep husbandry has been an occupation ever since the peopling of this earth. Abel was a keeper of sheep, and his occupation and sacrifice alike was accepted of the Lord; while Cain's occupation in tilling the soil marred his temperament so that he rose and slew his brother. This is a striking circumstance that took place six thousand years ago between two brothers, and holds good to-day. So from Abel down the shepherd's office has been honored by patriarchs, prophets, priests and kings. Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, and almost all the prophets, priests and kings were shepherds; and God honored the occupation. And I am glad to-day that I am a shepherd. The glad news was told the shepherds by night of the advent and mission of the blessed Savior, and will continue to be told till the end of time by humble men. Our occupation will always be honored, and now stands forth in the United States. It is not only honorable, but its occupation has a good pecuniary influence upon life and character.

Most of men feel well when making money easy and fast; you can always count on him being in good humor. There is nothing about sheep husbandry to cause a man to get out of fix once in a year. There is no rooting up of nice blue-grass pastures, nor for one to break back in driving, like hogs always do, and cause a swearing influence to come upon man, if there is any in him, or to eat two crops of corn and then die with the cholera, for when you have them fat, you must sell high or low. Not so with sheep. I know there is money in hogs when the tide runs smooth; but it is hard on men, hard on ground and hard on teams. Cattle come next to sheep, but when they are large and heavy they almost ruin the ground you intend to plow, and if there are twenty in a herd in the spring of the year, when they begin to shed each fellow will get his neck under a fence corner where a long rail sticks out, and rub until some fellow accidentally rubs his corner down, then in goes twenty head of cattle into your corn or wheat. This little accident will have a bad influence upon the character of most men. Now this never occurs with sheep. Then you have to wait three years for your money with cattle, and only one with sheep.

When you sell your cattle your farm is without stock, and it is hard on an old man to gather up a bunch of cattle, and sometimes your grass will go to loss because you can't get them, or perhaps the price won't suit. Not so with sheep. They cost less money; may be more easily collected than cattle. Sheep begin to multiply very much earlier, and continue more regularly and rapidly; will double themselves each year. No other stock in the world will do it; for a yearling is as good as an old sheep. They are great scavengers; they will come nearer living on nothing than any other stock in the land. Although I do not advise this kind of sheep husbandry, yet drouths do come some years, when you would have to sell your cattle. Sheep will do with less water and less pasture than any animal living. Then this is the right year to hold your sheep, as all the cattle will be rushed into market too soon and sheep will be very high; please notice these facts. Sheep will rid the farms of every noxious weed, and at the same time profit themselves by their consumption as food and medicine, and return to the soil the best manure in the world, and evenly spread on; far ahead of cattle in that respect as it is not left in hard, dry lumps to kill the grass and remain for years.

And, further, if a man should be pressed for a little money, he could sell a few of his flock and do his own selecting, which is the most important part of handling sheep. Moreover, it is an unknown fact that sheep are the only stock that you can feed whole grain to with the best of results. In short the quick, large profits to be gained by handling sheep has saved many a man from bankruptcy and ruin. And this of itself has a happy influence upon a man's life and character, morally and financialy, and we ought now, while in session, resolve to see our county representatives and have them elect a United States senator who will favor us as wool growers of the United States with a good protective tariff; help us to supply this 50,000,000 or 60,-000,000 that we import each year. Let us work.

Let us ask our present Legislature to make one small change in our present dog law. Some of the townships in each county are behind as much as three years. Some are ahead and paying money into the school fund. Now, we ask that this fund be equalized and thrown into general county fund, which would pay for all the sheep killed, at a fair price, and leave a balance there to go into the school fund. The county superintendents and school men are willing for the sheep men to have pay for their sheep, as was the intent of law. We ask the change on the ground that dogs do not know a township line, and may go or come five miles to do their work. I have investigated this matter and know whereof I am speaking. This would leave the present tax on dogs just where it is, and give us plenty of money to-day for our sheep at just the price we buy and sell at for cash. This is the law, and when our township trustee understands this there will be no trouble in getting pay for our sheep according to what they are worth.

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.

Fistula.

From the Western Rural.

I have a very valuable mare that has got a fistula on her shoulder. It has been coming since last February, one side is broke and running, the other side swollen, but not much fever now. I have been using carbolic acid, and sulphate of zinc. All the leathery substance has come out but it does not heal. The animal is in good flesh.

ANSWER.—Fistulas should be freely explored with the knife. When very deep seated insert setons through the various canals, pushing the seton needles through the same and out through the skin. Thus dependent openings are made for the escape of matter. Strips of leather are the best material for such setons. If caries or decay of bones of the spine exists, remove the decayed portions by scraping. No cure is possible so long as decay of bones is going on. Syringe out the cavities thoroughly with warm water twice daily, and then inject a portion of a solution of one ounce of carbolic acid to each quart of cold water. In cases of unhealthy granulations or sloughing, apply a solution of half a drachm of chloride of zinc to each six ounces of water. To facilitate cleansing of the surrounding parts, and prevent the hair from falling off, apply a coat of lard around and below the orifices after each cleansing.

Big-Head, So-called—Chicken Cholera.

From the Prairie Farmer.

1. I have a three-year-old mare that is threatened with big-head. Is there any cure for it? 2. What would you recommend to feed chickens to prevent cholera?

ANSWER.—1. The so-called big-head is a disease of the bony structure. It is not always confined to the head, but may develop in any part of the skeleton. It consists in a gradual softening and enlargement of the bones, which become spongy and porous from want of proper nutrition. It is a disease of young animals, and being mainly due to malnutrition, such animals should be kept on liberal, wholesome, and very nutritious food, such as oats, barley and bran, mixed, ground or steamed, as chewing is often slow, painful and difficult. During the summer season, pasturage is beneficial. Local applications, such as blistering, firing, etc., generally prove useless, because the disease is of a constitutional nature, affecting the whole system. For internal use, tonic remedies may be employed, such as a drachm of peroxyde of iron, and two drachms each of powdered boneset and gentian, mixed together, and such a dose given among food, morning and evening during every other week. Such animals should not be used for breeding purposes. 2. Chicken cholera is best prevented by avoiding the causes. Among these may be mentioned, undue exposure to the sun, without sufficient shade; warm, stale and impure drinking water, foul and offensive grounds, absence of a regular supply of fresh grass or green food. The disease is rarely if ever known where a cool shade, clean runs, fresh cool water and green food are provided daily.

DYSPEPSIA in its worst forms will yield to the use of Carter's Little Nerve Pills aided by Carter's Little Liver Pills. They not only relieve present distress but strengthen the stomach and digestive apparatus.

15 000 PACKAGES
THE PASTILLE
Prof. Harris' Radical Cure
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NERVOUS DEBILITY
SOLD IN 1 YEAR

A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure for the deplorable disease resulting from indiscreet practices or excesses in youth or at any time of life, by the only true way, viz: Direct Application acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Vesicles, 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, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., 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 prescribed 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 very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in 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 in the worst condition,) $7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will 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 thoro'ly re-established same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by

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A combination of Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion, with all the best and most curative properties of all other Bitters, makes the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth.
No disease can possibly long exist where Hop Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.
They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm.
To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, without intoxicating.
No matter what your feelings or symptoms are what the disease or ailment is use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick but if you only feel bad or miserable, use them at once. It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.
$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters.
Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "INVALIDS FRIEND and HOPS" and no person or family should be without them.
D.I.C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. All sold by druggists. Send for Circular. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N.Y. and Toronto, Ont.

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Composed largely of powdered Mica or Isinglass, 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 answers equally as well for Harvesters, Mill Gearing, Threshing Machines, Corn-Planters, Carriages, Buggies, etc., etc., as for Wagons. It is GUARANTEED to contain no Petroleum. For sale by all first-class dealers. ☞ Our *Pocket Cyclopedia of Things Worth Knowing* mailed free.
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Continued from Sixth Page.

My advice, therefore, is to spread them out in a cool, dry place, when the cut will soon dry over and the new sprouts that start will be strong and vigorous. After allowing them to remain a few days to dry, they should be planted about a foot apart in the row, already marked out. They should not be covered very deeply, as they grow better and larger near the surface. A small shovel plow, in skillful hands, is a good implement for this purpose. I prefer the hoe. I prefer rows to hills for two reasons; more potatoes can be grown to the acre, and in the event of a dry season, hills, having a greater amount of surface exposed dry out more quickly than rows. In latitudes from forty to fifty degrees the hilling system answers very well, but not so in Kansas, in my opinion.

After the crop has been planted long enough to make a good start, and before coming through the ground, run a light harrow over it both ways. This will destroy all the young weeds on the surface, leave the ground in nice order to cultivate, allow the potatoes to come through clean, and save much labor in the future cultivation of the crop. There is no danger of doing injury to the crop by the use of a light harrow. Frequent and deep stirring of the soil with a double shovel plow, or other suitable implement, while the crop is growing, is indispensible. Indeed, to insure the best results the surface should be stirred after every rain. When the new crop is well formed, the soil may be thrown upon each side of the row with a diamond plow, care being taken not to cover the vines. If weeds make their appearance after this, they can be removed with the hoe or by hand.

Although the late varieties are grown with more certainty in the more northern latitudes, the early sorts succeed as well in Kansas as in any part of the known world. Our summers are frequently too hot and dry for the late crop, especially the Peach Blow which does not begin to form tubers till about August; which fact accounts for the frequent failures in that variety. On the other hand, our springs seldom or never fail to propuce a full crop of the early varieties when the foregoing directions are practiced. Art is sometimes invoked to assist nature in growing, even this tuber. It is done in this way: The potatoes are planted at the usual time, being covered very lightly with soil, and then mulched with long manure, hay, or straw sufficiently deep to retain moisture and prevent the growth of weeds. By this method a good crop can be grown in the dryest season. To the uninitiated, the large quanity of material, and great amount of labor required to mulch an acre are quite incredible. If long manure is used, allowing one load to cover 200 square feet, one acre would require 217 loads. If the mulching is done with dry hay or straw six inches thick, one acre would require forty-two tons, allowing 512 cubic feet to the ton. Almost anyone, however, can experiment on this method with a small patch.

The potato can be preserved for several years by converting its faranaceous matter into flour and then drying and closely packing it. In this form it is often used in place of arrow root in continental hospitals. An intoxicating drink can be made from this tuber, even after it is so injured by frost as to be useless for other purposes. But being contrary to the law known as the "Kansas temperance law" to manufacture or sell intoxicants I do not propose to tell how it is done.

Experimental Horticulture has achieved wonders in the improvement of this important vegetable, but perfection has not yet been attained. A potato may yet be produced that will be solid to the core, proof against the "potato beetle," a strong and vigorous grower, an enormous producer, fine flavored, and possessing the best of keeping properties.

Stop That Cough.

If you are suffering with a cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis, hay fever, consumption, loss of voice, tickling in the throat, or any affection of the throat or lungs, use Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption. This is the great remedy that is causing so much excitement by its wonderful cures, curing thousands of hopeless cases. Over one million bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery have been used within the last year, and have given perfect satisfaction in every instance. We can unhesitatingly say that this is really the only sure curs for throat and lung affections, and can cheerfully recommend it to all. Call and get a trial bottle free of cost, or a regular size for $1. For sale by Barber Bros.

Young Folks' Department.

DEAR YOUNG FOLKS:—As I see your column has been empty for some time I thought I would write you a few lines about "Youth." You are now enjoying the spring time of your lives; your morning sun has risen, and is slowly, but surely, wending its way to life's noonday; and youth so pleasant, and so free from care will soon have passed away as a a pleasant dream, and you will have to take part in the activities of life. You are now moulding your characters for manhood and womanhood; characters that will go with you through life. But they, as the young tree, are as yet, tender and easily bent; then be careful which way you bend them; if you see them turning aside into wickedness and vice straighten them up again, and keep them straight and growing, always upward; for upon your characters depend your success through life. If your youth is spent in gaining knowledge, in suppressing your base desires and passions, when it has faded away into manhood and womanhood, and a useful stage of action lies before you, you will be found fit characters to successfully fight the battles of life, and be of some benefit to the world. While on the other hand, if in youth you are negligent in your studies, careless as to your associations, and give way to your baser natures, manhood and womanhood will find your characters badly moulded, and you will be unfit for lives of usefulness. Then be careful of your characters; improve your time and see that it is spent profitably, for it is prescious, and when once gone is gone forever. Take the advice of your fathers and mothers, and grow up to be good, honest men and women, and when they have passed away you will be prepared to take their places in the world, and make life a success.

UNCLE JOHN.

VALLEY FALLS, Kans., July 18, 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 stationary containing a pen, pencil and eraser; or a solid silver thimble; or a game of authors.

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

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

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

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

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 6th, and we trust a number of others who have not yet made the attempt, will also avail themselves of the opportunity.

COUP'S CONQUEST.

Twenty Minutes with Frank Pilling, the Press Agent, in his Palace Car.

A SPIRIT reporter last week met Mr. Frank J. Pilling, advertising agent, in charge of Palace Car No. 2, for W. C. Coup's Monster United Shows, in his office on wheels, and during a twenty minutes' chat noted down some of the one thousand great attractions which are to be displayed to our citizens on Thursday, July 21st. Mr. Pilling is a genial, pleasant gentleman, who can talk something else than show, although we are bound to admit that he is well up in the advertising department of modern amusement annals, and faithfully represents the interests of his employer.

"I suppose Mr. Coup has certainly many startling novelties this season," ventured our young man.

"Well, I should smile audibly," replied Mr. Pilling. "Mr. Coup, after his years of experience in the show business, has introduced and combined new attractions that never have yet been under canvas, and for originality never has had an equal in America. Mr. Coup, understand me, is an original man. He has a great head and these new novelties will be of great interest to the public. Mr. Coup has on the road the largest, finest, most complete and entertaining aggregation ever in existence. To begin with he has effected a purchase at an enormous cost, from the celebrated Farini, the manager of the great Paris Hippodrome, which was formerly exhibited at the Porte St. Martin theater, in Paris, and which is replete with attractive novelties. Some of its most distinguishing features are the chariot races and the female hurdle riders who, by the way, give truly wonderful exhibitions of their abilities as riders and *manege* artists.

"Tell us something about the beautiful Amazula princess, please, that we heard so much about," asked the reporter.

"My friend," he continued, "without doubt she has proved one of the greatest novelties that has ever been imported into this country, and Mr. Coup has, at a great outlay, secured her and her imperial retinue. The party bear about them unmistakable evidences of being of the African royal blood. The princess is the eldest daughter of the Zulu King, Cetewayo, and her immediate suite consists of one lady in waiting, a page, a great warrior, a great physician, and three of the king's chiefs. These persons constitute her immediate suite. In her train are nine bands of native musicians, a troop of cavalry, a tribe of Indian braves, a stud of horses and a full complement of African magicians."

"Is she the princess that a magnificently chase silver asseigal bearing her name and title, was presented for saving the lives of some British officers during the war?"

"The same, and the princess only accomplished the deed at great peril to her own safety. Once hearing of the plot she escaped under cover of the night from her tepi, and seizing a native pony rode without saddle or bridle through a storm such as is only to be witneseed in the wilds of Africa, and was successful in warning the officers of their danger."

"The display of animals," continued Mr. Pilling, is probably the most interesting feature of the whole performance. In my opinion there can be nothing grander than the display of intelligence manifested by the trained troupe of Broncho horses. They are, besides, the product of our own native California, and I can assute you that it almost surpasses human belief to see them in the sham battle. Whatever your engagements on the day we show in this city do not fail to see this part of the show. The most thrilling performances are on the half mile Hipodrome track, and I have seen ten thousand excited people rise to their feet, and cheer themselves hoarse over the terrific racing by the excited full-blooded horses.

"What has become of the great and glorious Melville, the world's favorite rider?" asked the reporter.

"Oh, he's with us, and also his son, George, and Willie Odell. Mr. Coup has $10,000 that says there are no better and more fearless riders in the world than this clebrated trio. Among our lady riders will be found Miss Kate and Emma Stokes, the most noted female equestriennes in the country. Miss Emma is the oldest, and is known as the "Queen of the side saddle." She is of a retiring disposition, and an accomplished and beautiful lady. Miss Katie is eighteen years old, and a most daring bare back rider. Upon the back of a horse she is the very poetry of motion. She is taller and fairer than her sister, with a beautiful Madonna like face, and is the life of the company. The little Japs bow to her is reverence. Miss Emma is the owner of six horses. One of them, 'Tom,' follows her around like a dog, and seems to care for no one but her, as he is vicious to every one else. 'Tom' has injured several of his grooms. Some idea of their expenses may be gained from the fact that Miss Katie had 180 dresses made for her last season. The powdered rosin which is used easily soils her beautiful garments, and as she is a particular neat little body, it won't do. There is nothing that will break a woman all up as soon as a spot on their dresses, you know."

"Among other attractions," continued the gentleman agent, "are the Japanese attractions, the feats of the Indian tribe, the amusing tricks performed by the trained dogs, the wonderful ærial fights of Lulu across the vast hippodrome tent, the Aquarium with its aquatic marvels, the wonders and mysteries of the Scientific and Mechanical Departments and the large collections of wild animals are additional costly features."

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.

KANSAS CITY, July 19, 1881.

Flour—lowest to highest prices.	1 85@	3.70
Wheat—No. 1 fall	1.08½@	1.08¾
" " July	1.02½@	1.04
No. 2 fall, spot	1.01@	1.01½
" 2 fall July	99½@	1.00½
" " August	1.00@	1.01
No. 3	97 @	98
" " July	97 @	97½
" " August	94½@	96
Corn—No. 2	39 @	43½
Oats—No. 2	20 @	35
Butter—range of prices	12 @	17
Cheese	5 @	9
Eggs	8 @	10
Poultry—chickens live per doz,	1.50 @	3.00
Vegetables—potatoes per bu	75 @	90
Dried Fruit—apples per lb	3 @	4
—peaches "	3½@	4
Hay per ton	3 00 @	7.00

ST. LOUIS, July 19, 1881.

Flour—lowest to highest prices	$5.40 @	6 50
Wheat—No. 2 fall, spot	1.16 @	1.17
" " July	1 16⅞@	1.17½
" " August	1.15⅝@	1.17
No. 3 fall, spot	1.11½@	1.12
No. 4 "	1.02 @	1.06¼
Corn—No. 2, spot	45⅞@	46
Oats	40½@	41½
Rye	90 @	1.00
Pork	17.75@	17.95
Lard	12 05 @	12.10
Butter—Dairy	12 @	12½
Eggs	11 @	12

CHICAGO, July 19, 1881.

Wheat—No. 2 spring, spot	1.11⅞@	1.12
" " July	1.11⅞@	1 12
" " Aug	1.13½@	1.13⅝
" " Sept	1.13¾@	1.13⅞
No. 3 " spot	99 @	1 05
Corn—Spot	44 @	45
July	44 @	45
Aug	47⅝@	47¾
Oats	40 @	43¼
Pork	17.75 @	17.80
Lard	11.92½@	12.50

Live Stock Markets.

KANSAS CITY, July 19, 1881.

CATTLE—Receipts, 1,257; shipments, 1781; Market weak and slow ten to fifteen cents lower.

No.	*Av. Wt.*	*Price.*
Texas steers	983	$3 35
Native steers	1155	4 67

HOGS—Receipts, 1,103; shipments, 576. Market firm, sales ranges at 5.65@5.90. Bulk 5.70@5.85.

SHEEP—Receipts, 10; shipments, none; Market quiet.

ST. LOUIS, July 19, 1881.

CATTLE—Receipts, 1,600; shipments, 1,100. Range of prices $2.75@6.15. Bulk of sales $4.50@5.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 6,500; shipments, 3,000. Range of prices paid was $6.00@6.45. Bulk at $6.10@6.30.

SHEEP—Receipts, 765; shipments, none. Good demand, range of prices $3.50@4.75. Bulk at $4.50@4.60.

CHICAGO, July 19, 1881.

CATTLE—Receipts, 4,600; shipments, 1,900. Market quiet. Range of prices $5.70@6.25. Bulk of sales $6.00@6.10.

HOGS—Receipts, 27,000; shipments, 5,000. Market easier, range of prices paid 5.90@6.65. Bulk $6.10@6 30.

SHEEP—Receipts, 500; shipments, none. Market dull.

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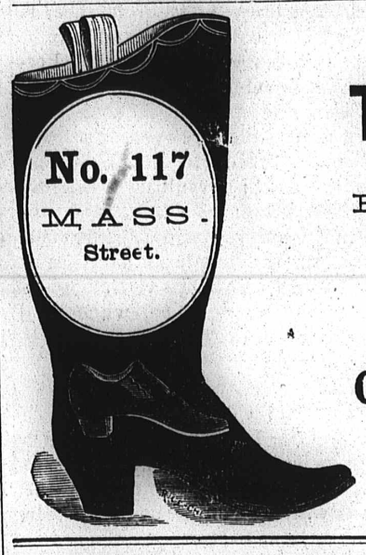

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It supplies the natural food and color to the hair glands without staining the skin. It will increase and thicken the growth of the hair, prevent its blanching and falling off, and thus AVERT BALDNESS.

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

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ATTORNEY AT LAW.

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

USE LEIS' DANDELION TONIC, THE GREAT BLOOD AND LIVER PURIFIER. AND Life giving Principle.

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