VOL. XI.---NO. 7. LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1881. WHOLE NO. 497.

The Household.

Letter from Contributor.

Special Correspondence to "The Household."

This morning, when I awoke from my slumbers of a good night's sleep at the hospitable home of Mr. and Mrs. George Morris, it was raining. Yes, patter, patter from the eaves, and the drizzling hum over the tall corn of the upper Neosho bottoms, was refreshing indeed. For the last ten days the greatest anxiety among the farmers in Southwest Kansas was when we should have rain. It is now 11 o'clock a. m., and gently still, it comes.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris are old residents of Kansas, having come here from Missouri twenty years ago. From what I have seen, here is one of the "perfect familes" of which A. V. spoke of in a former letter in "The Household." Yesterday evening the husband was not in at the supper time, and without any hesitancy or embarassment the good wife gave thanks at the table, and this morning at breakfast the husband gave thanks, also. What a pleasant and commendable contrast this to the great majority of homes in the great and prosperous, wide and growing West.

Fun, folly and fashion,
Gay giggle and gossip,
Sin, self and sinister motives
Fill life's end with sorrow,
All laugh to-day and weep to-morrow.

CONTRIBUTOR,

COUNCIL GROVE, Kans., July 26, 1881.

Letter from Myrtle.

Special Correspondence to "The Household."

It is with some trepidation we call upon "The Household" this afternoon, as A. V. says we are on the outside and Mrs. Roser in the front wing. Now we never could stay outside when a feast is going on, but our great modesty would prevent our placing ourselves in front. Now our imagination had pictured a large room where we all met together to talk sense and nonsense, or to partake of some refreshment when our room is unceremoniously turned into a dining-room. Now some one will have to explain so we will not make any mistakes in the future. In the mean time, Mattie, that easy chair by your side looks very tempting, with your permission we will occupy it.

A. V., you did not quite understand the question asked. You attributed the many failures in rearing children to a lack of kindness and to a lack of *judgment*. And for that defect we asked a remedy. To our minds there are more lives ruined by over-indulgence than by harshness. But do not imagine that we advocate severe treatment with children. Far from it.

Old Bach. No. 2, it is too bad in you to ridicule the charitable intentions of that old lady. No doubt when she made that hint you looked as if you needed some one to *raise* you. Perhaps pins were doing duty for buttons, and coat sleeves adorned with a fringe which no tailor would think of putting on them, and you looking as hungry as you did when you visited us. Or, Mattie, was that a sly way of telling us that he has had at least *one* chance in the matrimonial sea?

We will close by asking some one of the experienced housekeepers to tell us how to get rid of the large black ant. They infest our dining-room and kitchen pantries to a very annoying extent, and we have tried everything we could think of without effect. Good-by.

MYRTLE.

Dish Washing.

H. Maria George, in The Household.

Dish washing is work that nearly every one dreads, and I do not wonder, when I see the shiftless ways in which it is generally performed, but when properly conducted, it is as pleasant as any of the duties which fall to the lot of the housewife.

When a meal is ended, begin by clearing off the food, and putting the remnants in smaller dishes. This leaves the large ones free for the next meal, and it is very annoying to have to go and wash a dish in the hurry of serving a repast. Keep a dish into which turn all crumbs and pieces of bread. These can be dried in the oven, and, when pounded, are nice for stuffing, thickening soups, fritters, or to roll oysters or fish in before frying. Save all the bits of butter left on the plates, and when sufficient has collected, wash it, and then use it for shortening. Individual butter plates are desirable, as their use prevents the butter from melting, or being mixed with crumbs.

Scrape all dishes perfectly free from crumbs, rinse tea and coffee cups to remove the grounds, and place each kind of dishes in a separate pile. Lay the spoons and forks by themselves, do not throw them in with the knives or other dishes, as by so doing they will become scratched and dull.

When every thing is in readiness, wash the glass and silver first. Some think silver should never be washed in suds, while others think soap gives it a better lustre. I have in mind at this moment two housekeepers who wash their silver in these two opposite ways, and I never saw nicer, brighter silverware than will always be found on their respective tables. I should never use soap with hard water, as the combination of the two gives it a dull, dark hue. I prefer to wash in a suds of soft water and soft soap, rinse in hot water, and wipe on a fine, soft towel. Crash should never be used for this purpose. Wash and rinse glass in the same way, and after wiping, rub with a clean cotton cloth. This removes all lint, and gives a high polish.

Painted and gilded china should be washed carefully in warm water. Do not rub too hard, or the guilding will be removed.

Have one dishcloth for silver, glass and china, and another for pots, kettles, and stew pans. The ends of old linen towels are good for this purpose, but if your supply gives out, nice ones can be knit of wicking. Tidy cotton can also be used, but it is not so soft.

Never put the handles of knives into the water, unless they be of silver. Ivory turns yellow very quickly when wet or greased, and all handles of bone or wood warp and split by exposure to heat and moisture.

Too little care is exercised in the washing of pots and kettles. The water which has served to cleanse all the other dishes is thought good enough for these grimy articles. Oftentimes an unpleasant odor is imparted to soups, toast, porridge, and similar kinds of food, on account of their having been cooked in vessels which were imperfectly washed, and then wiped with a greasy, ill-smelling dishcloth. They should be washed, rinsed, and wiped as carefully and thoroughly as the table ware.

For pans, churns, and all vessels in which milk is kept, have a particular discloth which is never used to wash anything else. Dishes used for milk, should first be washed in cold water, then rub them well in soft soap, and wash off with warm water. Rinse in hot water. The hotter the water the easier they will wipe, but if they are properly washed it makes no difference about the temperature of the rinsing water except for this purpose. While if they are not thoroughly cleansed before rinsing, hot water would be the worst thing you could put on them, as it hardens the milk into a gummy substance, almost impossible to remove, and which will grow rancid, causing the milk to taint. If the dishes are very sour, and this odor cannot be readily removed, they will be rendered perfectly sweet, if scalding hot hay water be allowed to remain in them a few minutes. In Irish dairies this method is always practiced. Many have the habit of putting their pans and pails in the sun after they are washed. This is superfluous, and, indeed, the dust which gathers on them while thus exposed, is an addition with which I would willingly dispense.

Dish wipers should be abundant, clean and dry. It is a good plan to wash them out every day after the breakfast dishes are done, scald, and hang to dry in the sun, or on a line placed in the kitchen for this purpose.

All baking dishes and kettles should be at once filled with water when emptied. This saves much time in washing, and keeps them, in a measure, from drawing the flies.

Young ladies often object to dish washing, because of the idea that it causes a redness and roughness of the hands. This may be so sometimes when hard water is used, or if proper care is not given these members. There is no part of the housework that will injure the hands less, if these directions are followed: Do not use too hot water, nor scrape any vessel with the nails, and when the job is completed, wash the hands thoroughly with soap and warm water, rinse in cold water and wipe dry, one finger at a time, on a crash towel. If inclined to chap, keep a box of finely powder-starch handy, and rub them in it, and at night rub on a drop or two of glycerine or sweet oil.

IF you are tired taking the large old-fashioned griping pills, and are satisfied that purging your self till you are weak and sick is not good common-sense, then try Carter's little liver pills and learn how easy it is to be free from biliousness, headache, constipation and all liver troubles. These little pills are smaller, easier to take and give quicker relief than any pill in use. Forty in a vial. One a dose. Price 25 cents. For sale by Barber Bros.

State News.

Potatoes and apples are scarce in Trego county.

The Fort Dodge reservation has just been surveyed.

Elk county will produce a large crop of apples this year.

St. John, Stafford county, is to have a cheese factory.

Six hundred miles of railroad were built in Kansas last year.

The profits of the flax crop in Johnson county are unusually small this year.

Wabaunsee county land is being rapidly bought up for grazing purposes.

Labette county anticipates a partial failure of her corn crop unless rain falls soon.

St. John, Stafford county, is erecting a cheese factory with a good patronage assured.

The first preacher in Cherryvale was a brother of Moody, the great evangelist.

Exchanges all over the state advise their farmer readers to put up plenty of hay this season.

A herd of two thousand buffaloes is reported as being in Cheyenne county, Kansas near the Colorado line.

The total tax levy for Linn county for this year is fourteen mills; two and one half mills less than last year.

Thirty-one car loads of cattle were shipped from Harper, Harper county, last Sunday in two special trains.

The total tax levy for Sedgwick county for this year is fifteen mills, which is three-fourths of what it was last year.

Lightning rod agents still abound in Johnson county, and are an intolerant nuisance to farmers in general. Give them a cool reception.

The county commissioners of Johnson county at their last meeting fixed the total tax levy of that county at sixteen mills on the dollar. Two mills less than last year.

An attempt is about to be made to organize and incorporate a state mutual aid association for unmarried persons, with a home office at Ottawa, by most of the young men of that city.

The Sumner County Press says: "Farmers come to town and reported that their corn fields will yield from sixty to eighty bushels per acre. We sincerely hope their estimates are correct."

The business of Kansas City is rapidly moving across the line into Kansas, where it properly belongs. It is only a matter of time, and that not very long, when the major part of that city will be in Kansas.

The immense steer that attracted so much attention at the Western National Fair last year, owned and exhibited by T. R. Bayne, of Rural, Jefferson county, was recently sold in Kansas City for $147.50.

The outlook for an immense corn crop in Leavenworth county was never better than at present. Some of the stalks stand sixteen and eighteen feet high, and two and three ears to the stalk. Last night and this morning's rain has made it all right.

The Olathe Mirror and News-Letter says: "We understand that the Johnson county cooperative association have accumulated the sum of $1400 in their building fund and will probably begin to take preliminary steps towards the erection of their new building before long."

The Liberals hold their annual meeting at Forrest Park, Ottawa this year, commencing August 25th and continuing four days. They expect Ottawa to give them better support than did Lawrence last year, but it is our opinion that class of people is not a whit more numerous there than here.

The Abilene Democrat has been investigating the condition of the corn crop in that section and has come to the conclusion that early planted corn will not amount to anything, but the late corn may make a good crop. It further says that any person would be safe in saying that Dickinson county will have half a crop.

The Haskell correspondent of the Garnett Plaindealer speaking of the corn prospects says: "The weater is warm and dry, and the chinch bugs are hungry. As I was passing through my corn, the other day, I saw that they had killed the blades half-way up the stalks, and expressed a strong determination to go to the top."

A freight train on the Missouri Pacific near Oak Mill, Atchison county, ran over two calves just before crossing Owl creek throwing seven cars through and destroying the bridge and most of the train last Friday night. Trains have been discontinued in that section until damages can be repaired. The moral to this and other companies is to instruct engineers to have more regard for farmers' stock and thereby save themselves loss.

The Mennonites in Harvey and McPherson counties have for some time been in the habit of damming all streams of water on their possessions, and besides helping to fertilize large regions of country, trees are sprouting up thick all over the inundated districts. The sanitary results of such water being held to stagnate we fear will not justify the results. It is intended to propagate fish. If they can be made to live the water will be all right.

Prospects in Atchison County.

From the Atchison Champion.

Around Effingham, in this county, the corn crop will be generally a failure. From a point this side of that place, about four miles to the river, the corn is in much better condition, as it is, also, beyond Effingham, a few miles from Muscotah.

Corn Prospects in Osage County—Sad Accident.

From the Osage County Chronicle.

Corn is fair to good in Osage county. The wheat was a little short of expectations, but a fair average, take the county as a whole.

The sad news comes from the farm of Dr. Eidson, on the Marias des Cygnes, at the railroad crossing, that a colored woman was killed there last Sunday night. The doctor was away, and the ladies becoming alarmed at hearing a noise, called the hired man, who went out, and seeing the girl passing across the yard from an out house, shot her, supposing her to be a burglar. She died the next day.

Lawlessness.

Sixty armed men took possession of the county seat of Pratt county the town of Iuka, last Wednesday and demanded the surrender of the books and papers of the county, and the resignation of the county officers. The officers refused to accede to the demand of the mob and appealed to the sheriff of Pawnee county for aid. The deputy United States marshal has gone to the scene of action from Larned. It seems that grave charges have been prepared against the county officials for some time to the effect that they swindled the county through the $50,000 funding bill passed at the last session of the state Legislature.

Cotton in Greenwood County.

From the Eureka Herald.

Mr. R. W. Cook brought us a cotton bloom last Tuesday taken from a stalk grown from seed which he had planted sixty-four days previous. The stalk had twenty-four of these flowers on, or the squares from which they open. This, Mr. Cook says, is a good growth in so short a time, and at the rate it has been growing he thinks it will produce heavily and unless we have unusually early frost will duly mature. He only had a few seeds and planted them as an experiment. He has had extensive experience in raising cotton in Texas and from the appearance of this he is inclined to think that cotton can be made a success here.

Accident in Fort Scott.

From the Fort Scott Monitor.

Mrs. Towner's little girl, a bright little four-year-old run-around, was almost run over yesterday by a wagon on Market street. The little girl was playing at the junction of Main and Market streets, when a man drove up with a wagon, knocking the child down. Fortunately some parties noticed the child, and called to the man in time to stop the horses before any damage was done. The child fell between the horses, and one of them passed its foot within the folded arms of the child. This should be a warning to mothers who live in the business portion of the city to keep their children off the streets.

Fairs in Kansas.

Following we give a list of fairs to be held in the state the present year with place where and dates when they will be held so far as we have been able to obtain them. A number no doubt are not on the list which any one would confer a favor on us by reporting:

Western National Fair	Lawrence	Sept. 5—10
Kansas State Fair	Topeka	Sept. 12—17
Anderson	Garnett	Oct. 4—6
Atchison	Atchison	Sept. 26—30
Brown	Hiawatha	Sept. 27—30
Butler	El Dorado	Oct 4—6
Cherokee	Columbus	Sept. 21—24
Coffey	Burlington	Sept. 20—23
Crawford	Girard	Sept. 28—30
Davis	Junction City	Oct. 4—7
Doniphan	Troy	Sept. 20—24
Elk	Howard	Sept. 27—30
Ellis	Hays City	Sept. 28—30
Ellsworth	Ellsworth	Sept 29 to Oct. 1
Franklin	Ottawa	Sept. 27—30
Greenwood	Eureka	Oct. 4—6
Harper	Anthony	Sept. 22—23
Harvey	Newton	Sept. 20—23
Jefferson	Oskaloosa	Sept. 27 to Oct. 1.
Jewell	Mankato	Sept. 7—9
Kingman	Kingman	Sept. 1—2
Labette	Oswego	Sept. 14—17
Linn	LaCygne	Sept. 20—23
	Mound City	Sept. 27—30
Lyon	Emporia	Sept. 20—24
Marion	Peabody	Sep. 28—30
Marshall	Marysville	Sept. 6—9
Miami	Paola	Sept. 28 to Oct. 1
Mitchell	Beloit	Sep. 28—30
Montgomery	Independence	Oct. 6—8
Morris	Parkerville	Sept. 13—15
Osage	Burlingame	Sept. 27—30
Osborne	Bloomington	Sept. 21—23
Ottawa	Minneapolis	Oct. 4—6
Phillips	Phillipsburgh	Sept. 27—29
Reno	Hutchinson	Sept. 6—9
Riley	Manhattan	Sept. 19—23
Rooks	Stockton	Sept. 28—30
Saline	Saline	Oct. 5—7
Sedgwick	Wichita	Sept. 20—23
Sumner	Wellington	Sept. 7—9
Woodson	Neosho Falls	Sept. 26 to Oct 1

A Trip to the Country.

From the Emporia Ledger.

We had the pleasure of a short ride into the country on Tuesday, and made a brief visit to the sheep ranch of Mr. P. C. Cowling, on the Neosho, six miles east of town. Mr. Cowling came here last winter to see whether Kansas afforded such advantages for the sheep business as she was reputed to have, and was so well satisfied with the results of his investigations that he purchased nearly a thousand acres of land, in one body, immediately east of the bridge at Snow's ford. The land lies along the Neosho, and was generally supposed to be unfit for anything more than grazing purposes, as it was high and broken by deep ravines. Mr. Cowling immediately set about preparing it for the accommodation of a large flock of sheep, and after building sheds on the bluff a few rods east of the bridge, he shipped from Ohio, in March, a thousand head of high grade Merinos, and some thoroughbred Spanish Merinos from Vermont. By a collision on the railroad he lost over a hundred head, and many of the others, especially the ewes with lamb, were doubtless more or less injured by the accident. With such exceptions his sheep arrived in good condition, and he says they have done remarkably well. He has enclosed his entire ranch with a wire fence, and subdivided it into convenient fields for the various purposes of the ranch. He has built a handsome house on the hill, from which he has a clear view of Emporia, and which may be distinctly seen from almost any point in the higher portions of the city. He has also erected comfortable stables for his horses, corn-cribs and carriage sheds, and was having a stone wall built along the road around his sheep corral. On the land where both his sheep and cattle had grazed a part of the time during the summer, we found him engaged in stacking an excellent quality of prairie hay. The land which had been for years trodden by cattle, when fenced in from the common herd, produced excellent grass, and very much of it exhibits a capacity for production that very few persons would have suspected. It is a beautiful place, and in a few years will doubtless present to the passing traveler as many attractive features as any farm on the road. Mr. Cowling feels confident of success in the sheep business, and we believe the indications and the peculiar advantages afforded by his ranch, fully warrant his largest expectations.

We will endeavor to visit this ranch at another time, when we can stay longer and learn more of the particulars concerning the sheep and the results of the experiment.

On our way back we found at the west end of the bridge, men at work on the road under the supervision of Andrew Hinshaw, who was acting for the time being as a deputy road overseer. At the request of Mr. Hinshaw we went into an eighty-acre corn field, thirty acres of which belonged to him, and fifty acres to his son Stephen. From this tract of corn the Messrs. Hinshaw confidently expect to gather about eighty bushels to the acre, and if another rain comes in good time no doubt they will.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 10, 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. P. Popenoe, Topeka.
Lecturer—S. J. Barnard, Humboldt.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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

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

Future of the Grange.

A young Granger of Montcalm Gronge, in Grange Visitor.

The past glorious record of the grange is established. It is fixed in your hearts who have served faithfully through these years; you have heard it proclaimed from the rostrum time and time again; and every time it was repeated it filled your hearts with pride, for you performed a part of the work.

From the time when the grange was first founded, December 4, 1867, to the present day, speeches applauding the work of the grange have been made. You have heard how you accomplished the reduction in the price of machinery, how through your combined work the price of plaster was reduced nearly one-half; how through your honest labor middlemen were compelled to seek in some other field for employment; and above all, how the great social reform among farmers came about. You, yourselves, have seen the awkward, ignorant farmer pass through the various stages of this social development and become sometimes a fluent speaker and an influential man. All this you have seen and heard in the past; but what will the future of the grange be? What should it be?

The grange took in strong, middle-aged men and women, the most of whom are alive to-day. These vigorous, well-to-do brothers and sisters were filled with enthusiasm which with many has not died out yet. But when these pass away, where will the grange be? If the grange is to go on, the great question we must ask is: where are the young men? In the granges you visit you find some young men present; but are they enthusiastic? Do they do any of the active work? Is the grange doing its best to educate them into the work? I think I can safely answer no. Does a nation wish to perpetuate itself, it educates its young men into its secrets, imbues them with patriotsm, and brings them to feel that the country will be their own to maintain. In orders and societies it is the same. In the societies of a college the great strife is to get the best young men the entering freshman class affords, and the society that accomplishes this safely, predicts for itself a glorious future.

Throughout all nature we see the same ingenious contrivances for the perpetuation of the different species; and I firmly believe that all moral, good, useful societies which have a right to be founded and to exist, will instinctively do the same. If you would perpetuate the grange I believe the only way is to secure the brightest young men the country affords.

But perhaps there is no need of a future for the grange; perhaps the grange has accomplished its work and should die a natural death. If this be true, then we need exert ourselves no further. But if you stop to think, you will see that there will be need of a grange in the future. If I understand the principles on which the grange was founded, there will be a grand work for the grange to do so long as man exists.

Laying aside the great questions of railroads, telegraphing, shipping, selling produce and purchasing goods, patents, agents, interest, taxation and representation, laws, and other like questions that must arise in the future, and with which I am unable at present to contend—I say laying aside all these questions, the future of the agricultural class demands a grange. Its educational influence will be needed. The population of our country is every day increasing by thousands; the soils of the majority of farms are decreasing in fertility; hence the necessity of bringing more trained and educated labor into play. We find this to be the case in the old world, where, for want of an educator like the grange, the people can not produce a living and must seek a home in America. But should they live here in ignorance, their children must in future years move on to where they can also find more room and a more fertile soil. I am certain that no earnest, working granger will ever say that he learns nothing in the grange. On the contrary he will tell you that, as far as his calling is concerned, the education he gets in the grange is better than any schooling he received when a boy. It may be claimed that we have better educational advantages now than then, that we have our agricultural colleges, and so we have. But I believe that there is no neutral ground in the mind; if we have no influence to carry it forward, it goes back, and this stimulating influence for the farmer must be found in the grange. His newspapers he can read, but if he belongs to no grange he has no desire or energy to try the experimental knowledge thus gained, that he may be gratified by telling the results to his brother grangers; therefore the educational influence of the grange will be needed in the future, no matter how good the school advantages may be.

Again, the social influence of the grange will be needed more in the future than to-day, simply because of the better educational advantages. But few educated young men court solitude. There is an enlightening influence in an education that makes a young man dread to take up the sober solitude of a farm life unless there is some place where he can show his smartness. Men who have passed through the active, social age of their lives are ready for the solitude and quiet of a farm, and seem to wish it. But the farmer's calling needs the active young men to work in its behalf, and not those who have retired from active life. There will be more educated farmers' boys in the future than there have been in the past, and the grange must supply them a social home. Every true farmer has patriotism for his calling and wishes his sons to follow that calling; educate them and give them a grange that will continue their education, and that will give them a social place; sacrifice about four-fifths of your business discussions that are dreaded by your wives, your sons and daughters, and give the young people a chance; work to the best of your ability to get them to improve the chance thus offered, and in your old age you will spend many happy hours in the order, listening to your sons and daughters as they carry on the glorious work of the grange, far happier than you would be did you see them nearly starving in some other calling.

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

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

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

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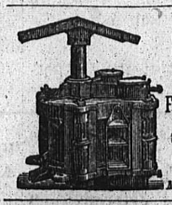

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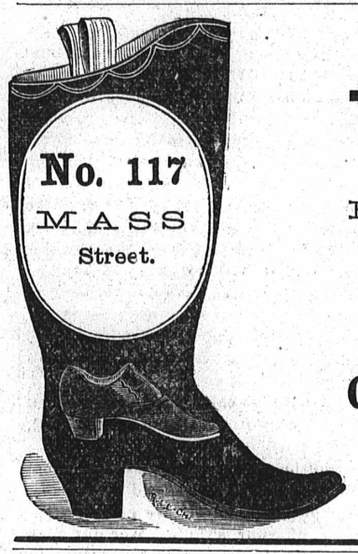

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THE PASTURE.

BY IDA WHIPPLE BENHAM.

This is the pasture. See, how wide
On either hand the walls divide!
And what a breadth of gray and green,
Of turf and boulder, lies between!

The grass still keeps its summer hue,
The sky still wears its perfect blue;
But deeper and more crystal clear
Than in the heyday of the year.

The cattle rest them in the sun,
For now the sultry days are done;
Warm shadows flit along the grass,
As towards the South the robins pass.

Above the thickly lichened wall
Flame golden-rod and sumac tall,
And from the shoulder of the oak
An ivy flaunts its spotted cloak.

A sober smile, with homely grace
Lights all the pasture's rugged face—
A smile of trust and patient cheer,
As if it knew that fall was here.

As if it knew that, soon or late,
Its herds should house outside its gate;
As if it felt the coming gale,
And saw the grass grow wan and pale—

And kept, through all, a human faith
That God is gracious, e'en in death;
And hushed its tears, and held serene
Its sober cheerfulness of mien.

SAVED BY A SONG.

It was Christmas eve. A cold old-fashioned Christmas, with snow lying thick on the ground, and still falling heavily, with a touch of fog in the air. It was past 10 o'clock, and the streets and lanes of the great city were all but deserted. Merchant and brokor, clerk and warehousemen, and the rest of the busy crowd who had thronged those streets by day, had one by one drifted away; and the lofty warehouses loomed black and forbidding over the silent thoroughfares. Here and there the gleam from a solitary window struggled ineffectually with the outer darkness, and served to bring into stronger relief the general gloom and solitude.

And nowhere was the darkness deeper, or the sense of desolation more profound, than in St. Winifred's court. St. Winifred's is one of those queer little alleys which intersect the heart of Eastern London, and consists, with one exception, of houses let out as offices, and utterly deserted at night. The court is bounded on one side by St. Winifred's church, while in one corner stands a quaint old house, occupying a nearly triangular piece of ground, and forming the exception we have referred to, having been for many years the residence of St. Winifred's organist, Michael Fray.

Many of these ancient churches still remain in odd nooks and corners of the city, relics of a time when London merchants made their homes in the same house wherein they earned their daily bread, worshipping on Sundays in these narrow aisles, and when their time came asking no better resting place than beneath those venerable flag-stones on which they had knelt in life. The liberality of ancient founders and benefactors had left many of those old churches richly endowed, and still, Sunday after Sunday, rector and curate mount their respective desks and struggle through their weekly task; but portly Aldermen and dignified burgesses no longer fill the high-backed pews. A wheezy verger and pew opener, with a dozen or so of ancient men and women, caretakers of adjoining warehouses and offices, too often form the only congregation.

St. Winifred's like many of its sister edifices, though small in extent, is a noble monument of ecclesiastical architecture, having been designed by an architect of world-wide fame, and boasting stained-glass windows of richest color and exquisite design, and oaken carvings of flower and leaf, to which the touch of a master hand has imparted all but living beauty. The western extremity of the church abuts upon a narrow lane, on a week-day one of the buiest in the dity; but on Sunday the broad portal is flung open in vain, for its invitation is addressed to empty streets and deserted houses.

The only sign of life on this Christmas eve in St. Winifred's court was a faint gleam of flickering firelight proceeding from one of the windows of the quaint three-cornered house in which Michael Fray passed his solitary existence. Many years before the period of our story the same month had taken from him wife and child, and since that time Michael Fray had lived desolate, his only solace being the rare old organ, the friend and companion of his lonely hours. The loss of his wife and daughter had left him without kith or kin. His father and mother had died in his early youth, and an only brother, a gifted but wayward youth, had in early life run away to sea and and there found a watery grave. Being thus left alone in the world Michael Fray's love for music, which had alwas been the most marked feature of his character, had become intensified into an absolute passion. Evening after evening, when darkness had settled on the city, and none could complain that his music interfered with business or distracted the attention from the noble's clink of gold, he was accustomed to creep quietly into the church and there "talk to himself," as he called it, at the old organ, which answered him back again with a tender sympathy and power of consolation which no mere human listener could ever have afforded. The organ of St. Winifred's was of comparatively small size, and made but scanty show of pipes or pedals, but the blackened case and yellow, much-worn keys had been fashioned by the cunning brain and skillful fingers of "Father Smith" himself, and never had the renowned old organ-builder turned out a more skillful piece of workmanship. And Michael Fray, by use of years and loving, tender study, had got by heart every pipe and stop in the rare old instrument, and had acquired an almost magical power of bringing out its tenderest tones and noblest harmonies.

Hear him this Christmas eve, as he sits before the ancient key-board, one feeble candle dimly glimmering over the well-worn page before him, flickering weirdly over the ancient carving and calling into momentary life the effigies of mitered Abbot and mailed crusader. A feeble old man, whose sands of life have all but run out, a sadly weak and tremulous old man, with shaking hands and dim uncertain eyes. But when placed upon those yellow keys the shaking hands shake no longer; the feeble sight finds no labor in those well-remembered pages. Under the touch of Michael Fray's deft fingers the ancient organ becomes instinct with life and harmony. The grand old masters lend their noblest strains, and could they revisit earth need ask no better intepreter. From saddest wail of sorrow to sweetest strain of consolation, from the dirge for the loved and lost for the peans of the jubilant victor, each shade of human passion, each tender message of divine encouragement, take form and color in succession under the magic of that old man's touch. Thus, sometimes borrowing the song of other singers, sometimes wandering into quaint Æolian harmonies, the spontaneous overflow of his own rare genius, Michael Fray sat and made music, charming his sorrows to temporary sleep.

Time crept on, but the player heeded it not, till the heavy bell in the tower above his head boomed forth the hour of midnight and recalled him to reality again. With two or three walling minor chords he brought his weird improvisation to an end.

"Dear me," he said, with a heavy sigh, "Christmas again! Christmas again! How many times I wonder. Each time I think, 'Well, this will be the last,' and yet Christmas comes again and finds me here still, all alone. Dear, dear! First poor Dick, and then my darling Alice and little Nell, all gone! Young and bright and merry, all taken! And here am I, old, sad and friendless, and yet I live on, live on! Well, I suppose God knows best!" While thus thinking aloud, the old man was apparently searching for something among his music books, and now produced an ancient page of manuscript, worn almost to fragments, but pasted, for observation, on a piece of paper of later date.

"Yes, here it is; poor Dick's Christmas song. What a sweet voice he had, dear boy! If he had only lived! But there! I'm murmuring again! God's will be done!"

He placed the music on the desk before him, and after a moment's pause began, in tender, flute-like tones, to play the melody, at the same time crooning the words in a feeble voice. He played one verse of the song, then stopped and drew his sleeve across his eyes. The sense of his desolation appeared to come anew upon him. He seemed to shrink down, doubly old, doubly feeble, doubly forsaken, when, lo! a marvel! Suddenly, from the lonely street witho ut, in that chill midnight, came the sound of a violin and a sweet young voice singing the self-same tender air, the long written by his dead and gone brother forty years before.

The effect on Michael Fray was electrical. For a moment he staggered, but caught at the keyboard before him and held it with a convulsive grasp.

"Am I dreaming, or are my senses leaving me? Poor Dick's Christmas carol, and I could almost swear the voice is my own lost Nellie's. Can this be death at last? and are the angels welcoming me home with the songs I have loved so dearly? No, surely, either I am going mad or that is a real living voice. But whose—whose? Heaven help me to find out!" And with his whole frame quivering with excitement, without pausing even to close the organ or to extinguish his flickering candle, the old man groped his way down the narrow, winding stair which led to the street, and, hurriedly closing the door behind him, stepped forth bare-headed into the stormy night.

For some hours before Michael Fray was startled, as we have related, by the mysterious echo of his brother's song, an old man and a young girl had been making their way cityward from the southeastern side of London. Both walked wearily, as though they had tramped from a long distance, and once or twice the young girl wiped away a tear, though she strove hard to hide it from her companion, and forced herself to speak with a cheerfulness in strange contrast with her sunken cheeks and foot-sore gait. Every now and then, in passing through the most frequented streets, they would pause, and the man, who carried a violin, would strike up some old ballad tune with a vigor and power of execution which even his frost-nipped fingers and weary limbs could not wholly destroy; while the girl, with a sweet, though very sad voice, accompanied him with appropriate words. But their attempts were miserably unproductive. In such bitter weather few who could help it would stay from their warm firesides; and those whom stern necessity kept out of doors seemed only bent on dispatching their various tasks, and to have no time or thought to expend on a couple of wandering tramps singing by the roadside. Still they toiled on, every now and then making a fresh "pitch" at some likely corner, only too often ordered to "move on" by a stern policeman. As they drew nearer to the city and the hour grew later, the passers-by became fewer and farther between, and the poor wanderers felt that it was idle even to seek for charity in those deserted, silent streets. At last the old man stopped and groaned aloud.

"What is it, grandfather, dear? Don't give in now when we have come so far. Lean on me, do; I'm hardly tired at all, and I dare say we shall do better to-morrow."

"To-morrow!" said the old man bitterly; "to-morrow it will be too late. I don't mind hunger, and I don't mind cold; but the shame of it, the disgrace—after having struggled against it all these years—to come to the workhouse at last! It isn't for myself I mind—beggars mustn't be choosers; and I dare say better men than I have slept in a casual ward—but you, my tender little Lily. The thought breaks my heart!—it kills me!"—and the old man sobbed aloud.

"Dear grandfather, you are always thinking of me, and never of yourself. What does it matter, after all? It's only the name of the thing. I'm sure I don't mind it a bit"—the shudder of horror which passed over the girl's frame gave the lie to her pious falsehood; "I dare say it is not so very bad, and, after all, something may happen to prevent it even now."

"What can happen, short of a miracle, in these deserted streets?"

"Well, let us hope for the miracle, then, dear. God has never quite deserted us in our deepest troubles, and I don't believe He will forsake us now.

As she spoke she drew her shawl more closely round her, shivering in spite of herself under the cold blast, which seemed to receive no check from her scanty covering. Again the pair crept on, and passing beneath the lofty wall of St. Winifred's church, stood beneath it for a temporary shelter from the driving wind and snow. While so standing, they caught the faint sounds of the organ solemnly pealing within.

"Noble music," said the old man, as the final chords died away; "noble music and a soul in the playing. That man, whoever he may be, should have a generous heart."

"Hush, grandfather," said the girl, "he is beginning to play again."

Scarcely had the music commenced, however, than the pair gazed at each other in breathless surprise.

"Lily, darling, do you hear what he is playing?" said the old man, in an excited whisper.

"A strange coincidence, the girl replied.

"Strange! it is more than strange. Lily, darling, who could play that song?"

The melody came to an end and all was silent. There was a moment's pause and then, as if by a common impulse, the old man drew his bow across the strings and the girl's sweet voice caroled forth the second verse of the song. Scarcely had they ended when a door opened at the foot of the church tower just beside them, and Michael Fray, bare-headed, with his scanty locks blown about by the winter wind, stood before them. He hurried forward and then stood still, shamefaced, bewildered. The song had called up the vision of a gallant young sailor, full of life and health, as Michael had seen his brother for the last time on the day when he sailed on his fatal voyage. He had hurried forth forgetting the years that had passed, full of tender memories of happy boyish days; to find, alas, only a couple of wandering beggars singing for bread.

"I beg your pardon," he said, striving vainly to master his emotion; "you sang a song just now which—which—a song which was a favorite of a dear friend of mine many years ago. Will you—will you tell me where you got it?"

"By the best of all titles, sir," the old fiddler answered, drawing himself up with a touch of artistic pride; "I wrote it myself, words and music both."

"Nay, sir," said Michael sternly, "you rob the dead. A dearly loved brother of mine wrote that song forty years ago."

"Well, upon my word!" said the old fiddler, waxing wroth; "then your brother must have stolen it from me! What might this precious brother's name be, pray?"

"An honest name, a name I am proud to speak," said Michael, firing up in his turn; "his name was Richard Fray."

The old street musician staggered as if he had received a blow.

"What!" he exclaimed, peering eagerly into the other's face: "then you are my brother Michael, for I am Richard Fray!"

An hour later and the brothers so long parted, so strangely brought together, were seated around a roaring fire in Michael Fray's quaint three-cornered parlor. Michael's stores had been ransacked for warm, dry clothing for the wanderers. Drawers long closed, yielding when opened a scent of lavender, and containing homely skirts and bodiees, kept still in loving memory of little Nell, gave up their treasures for Lily's benefit, and Richard Fray's snowsodden clothes were replaced by Michael's choicest coat and softest slippers. The wanderers had done full justice to a plentiful meal, and a jug of fragrant punch now steamed upon the hob, and was laid under frequent contributions, while Richard Fray told the story of thirty years' wandering, and the brothers found how it had come to pass that, each thinking the other dead, they had lived their lives, and married, and buried their dear ones, being sometimes but a few miles apart, and yet as distant as though severed by the grim Divider himself. And Lily sat on a cushion at her grandfather's feet, a picture of quiet happiness, and sang sweet songs to please the two old men, while Michael lovingly traced in her soft features fanciful likenesses to his lost Nelly, the strange similarity of the sweet voice aiding the tender illusion. And surely no happier family party was gathered together in all England on that Christmas-tide than that little groupe round Michael Fray's quiet fireside.

"Well, grandfather, dear, said Lily, after a pause, "won't you believe in miracles now?"

"My darling," said the old man, with his voice broken with emotion, "God forgive me for having ever doubted Him!"

Politeness iz nothing more than the language ov good natur; thare iz sutch a thing az artyfishall politeness, and it iz no sin for a man to kultivate this. JOSH BILLINGS.

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Cows require an abundance of nutritious food, not to make them fat, but to keep up a regular secretion of milk. Farmers and dairymen attest the fact that by judicious use of **Leis' Condition Powder** the flow of milk is greatly increased, and quality vastly improved. All gross humors and impurities of the blood are at once removed. For Sore teats, apply **Leis' Chemical Healing Salve**—will heal in one or two applications. Your CALVES also require an alterative aperient and stimulant. Using this Powder will expel all grub worms, with which young stock are infested in the spring of the year; promotes fattening, prevents scouring, &c.

Leis' Powder is an excellent remedy for Hogs. The farmer will rejoice to know that a prompt and efficient remedy for the various diseases to which these animals are subject, is found in **Leis' Condition Powder.** For Distemper, Inflammation of the Brain, Coughs, Fevers, Sore Lungs, Measles, Sore Ears, Mange, Hog Cholera, Sore Teats, Kidney Worms, &c., a fifty-cent paper added to a tub of swill and given freely, is a certain preventive. It promotes digestion, purifies the blood, and is therefore the BEST ARTICLE for fattening Hogs.

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

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Publishers and Proprietors.

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The courts have decided that—

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

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

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 10, 1881.

THE twelve months ending June 30, 1881, were the most remarkable in the history of the country in the matter of exports and imports. During that time the value of the exports or merchandise amounted to $902,319,473 and the value of the imports of merchandise was $642,593,219, the former amount being larger than in any preceding year. It is astonishing to note how the export trade has increased during the past ten years. The chief of the bureau of statistics calls attention to the fact that while the value of the exports of merchandise in 1871 amounted to $442,820,178, in the year 1881 they reached $902,319,473, being more than double in the last decade. These figures speak volumes for the increasing trade of this country, and bespeak a steadily-increasing prosperity that is very gratifying and satisfactory.

J. R. KEENE, the ex-California millionaire and New York grain manipulator, is loudly threatening to break up the mammoth telegraph monopoly of Jay Gould, by establishing cheaper and newer methods, one of which is to permit a man to send a message from his office any place in a city, and no one employed by the company will know the contends, while the receiver will have a *fac simile* of the senders writing at the other end of the line. The Gray harmonic multiple and way duplex system will be employed, by which six or more messages can be sent at one time, going in the same or opposite directions, thereby saving $3,000,000 in the cost of construction alone. We should be delighted to see Keene's scheme carried out, but very much fear that by the time it was completed it would be swallowed up by the "big fish," as has heretofore been the case.

LE DUC'S TEA EXPERIMENT.

One of the first officials acts of Dr. Loring, the new commissioner of agriculture, was to inquire into the tea farm which his predecessor, Le Duc, had established near Charleston, S. C. The new commissioner, like most people, had a very poor idea of Le Duc's operations in tea. For this reason he sent a special agent to the tea farm to inquire all about it, and report upon its practicability and the feasibility of its continuance. The report of the agent has just been made, and upon it Dr. Loring has ordered that the lease of the farm be discontinued except a very small portion, which, under the present superintendent, will be devoted to such purpose as may be hereafter determined on. The agent reports that the farm was an anomaly; that the soil was unfitted for the cultivation of tea, and that there had been no results which in any way warranted the outlay of money made by Le Duc. He said in his report that to continue its existence would not only be futile, but ludicrous. Dr. Loring, therefore, ordered its discontinuance, and if he makes any experiments with tea cultivation at all, it will be in some location and upon soil more suitable, very possibly in Florida.

A TRIP WEST ON THE SANTA FE.

Editorial Correspondence.

In my journey thus far to this little city of the prairies, I have observed as well as possible the condition of the corn crop, and I was everywhere impressed with the fact that the great need just at this time was rain. It is wonderful how rapidly this extremely hot weather has broken into the life of vegetation and left it pale and starving for want of sustenance. Without an early rain, what was regarded prior to this time as full of promise will yield little or no returns. From Lawrence along the entire extent of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad to this little town, the effects of the hot weather are more or less apparent. The Santa Fe lies in the heart of some of the finest farming land in the state, where there is wont to be most bountiful crops, and there can be no other cause than the extreme heat for this sad state of affairs.

If there is such a thing as comfort in traveling during this season of the year, it is to be found on board the cars of the Santa Fe railway company. I did not expect to find much pleasure in my trip, what with the dust and heat and all the other adjuncts of a summer journey, but in a comfortable Santa Fe coach I actually enjoyed the ride. If any one wishes to see a magnificent country let him take the Santa Fe road. Living so long within the confines of Douglas county, where hardly an acre of prairie country remains unfenced, I had in some way fallen into the unconscious thought that it ought to be so elsewhere, and when I saw the broad, unsettled plains with the richest of soils only waiting for the hand of the farmer to send forth as if by magic the "staff of life." There is little danger for the present, at least, that room cannot be made for the incoming thousands, and again, while such lands as these remain and immigrants can find and procure them, it appears ridiculous that for the solitary reason that the sale of the liquid that brings neither happiness nor prosperity is prohibited, would-be incomers will be turned away. The inducements to come far outbalance the dislike for prohibition, and most assuredly Kansas will not lose her prestige.

Emporia had a terrible case of murder last week, in which the deputy sheriff of Lyon county, Mr. Spillman, was the victim. It seems that a certain negro had been arrested by Mr. Spillman for carrying concealed weapons, and before being taken to the jail requested the privilege of going to his room to get some clothes. Consent was given and the deputy escorted him to his room. The negro opened his trunk disclosing pistols and knives, and grasping one of the former he attempted to fire at Mr. Spillman, but the weapon was knocked up, and thereupon he received a terrible wound from a knife, which the negro had also grasped, and survived but a short time. The negro was taken immediately to the jail, but the people made such threats against the life of the wretch that he was removed to the jail at this place for safe keeping. Last Saturday night a party of men from Emporia came over with the intention of lynching him, but the sheriff getting wind of their intention, the man was removed to Buck creek, where he and the deputy lay all night in the woods. Again on Sunday night a party came over on horseback, and a larger party on the train started for Cottonwood, the latter being taken past the station by the conductor under instructions from the sheriff. The negro was again hid, however, and it is thought no more attempts will be made to lynch him, although the universal sentiment is very strong against him. L. L. D.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, Aug. 8, 1881.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD.

Whatever else the New York Legislature accomplished at its exhaustive session, it has the honor of being the first to pass a law towards arresting, in a measure, the adulteration of food. We refer to the law in relation to oleomargarine. Immediately following this comes Illinois with a law of the most stringent kind prohibiting the adulteration and sale of any drink, food or medicine, except under certain provisions.

It provides that no person shall mix any food or drink with any ingredient that shall make it injurious to health, or depreciate its value; and no person shall offer any such adulterated articles of food or drink for sale; that all like adulterations in medicines shall be unlawful; that no ingredients, even if of a harmless character, shall be incorporated in any article of food, drink or medicine, unless the true names of such ingredients shall be stamped on the package, or the purchaser shall be informed by the seller of the true name of such ingredients; and that no mixture of oleomargarine, fat, or other foreign substance shall be added to butter or cheese except on similar conditions.

Of course the law has the usual weak point with all laws; this flaw lies in the provision that no person who can satisfy the court or jury that he did not know of the existence of such a law, shall be convicted. We consider this a sufficient loop-hole for the escape of any person who desires to establish any such nefarious business by simply not acquainting himself of the qualities of certain ingredients which he would use.

The penalties of the law are quite strong. For the first offense the violator is liable to a fine ranging from twenty-five to two hundred dollars; for the second offense, a fine from one hundred to two hundred dollars, or imprisonment from one to six months, and for a third offense the court can put the fine at from five hundred to one thousand dollars, and imprisonment from one to five years. There will surely not be many convicted of the third offense. The Illinois dealers in articles of food greatly fear their trade will be injured by other states selling the adulterated articles, although they have the option of prosecuting such opposition to legitimate trade. We sincerely hope the law may prove beneficial, in which event it will be made a law in other states, and eventually it will become a national one.

THE VEXED SUBJECT.

It is becoming more and more apparent to thoughtful persons that the people throughout the union, in the cities as well as the country, are dissatisfied with the relations of the government to corporations of all kinds, and especially the railroad corporations. Perhaps no two parties in the same locality have the same identical views as to how and to what extent our government, or in other words, our political parties should be allowed or compelled to interfere in the affairs of railroad corporations, but the fact remains that the people, or for that matter not even the different railway companies themselves, are at all satisfied with the present management of the public highways, and to the diversity of opinion expressed is due perhaps more than to any other fact some of the reasons why a more complete government of the public carriers has not been long ago established.

It is a natural desire of THE SPIRIT to endeavor by all that lies within its power, to concentrate the opinions of its readers in this regard, that our representatives may be a unit on everything pertaining to the government of public servants of whatever kind, as until less diversity on this subject is displayed, we cannot see how anything can be accomplished.

To that end henceforth shall our efforts, to a greater or less degree, be directed, considering as we do that "the greatest good to the greatest number" is what should always be right, and what would undoubtedly prove to be of most good to the farmers, and through them to the whole country.

Hence, considering it as a voluntary regulation of competition, we consider the pooling system has, to a limited extent, helped the country as well as the railroads, by preventing the random fluctuation of freight rates, no previous notice being given, that prevailed prior to the establishment of this system. To the same extent do we also consider that the more the different members of these pools combat with each other, the more probable it is their own interests will force them to regulate such competition as will benefit the general public. At the same time we contend that this matter should not be left entirely to the rival companies with the expectation that they will equitably adjust the whole matter after the manner of the "Killkenny cats," or we will undoubtedly be woefully disappointed. We must exchange opinions, read, and think upon this matter.

To that end we will gratefully publish the views of any honest unduly prejudiced persons who care enough about this matter to write upon it.

Farmers, you can save more money by spending an occasional hour discussing these points studiously than by devoting your whole time to the labor of the farm producing crops to be transported at whatever rates these giant corporations may see fit to charge. Who will be the first to publicly express his views through the accepted organ of the farmers of Kansas?

"Contributors" Travels.

Special Correspondence SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

In traveling over the country I see a large amount of farming very poorly done. In good seasons fair crops are raised on good land with a very small amount of labor. In seasons less favored such farming will not do. This is very largely the matter now. I know of fields broken last year that were stired and sown to wheat the first of September that will make thirty bushels per acre. I also know of hundreds of fields that once produced just as much, that, this season will not produce the half of it. Why? because formerly it was virgin soil, unexhausted in any way. It is true chinch bugs may have been more numerous this season than formerly, but it is equally true that a few years since the best lands were broken and sown to wheat, now the second class lands are being sown. Last winter too, as all know, was hard very hard on the wheat and it is almost a wonder that the wheat lived and made anything. Take a calf or colt in good condition and keep it so through the winter, and vermin in the spring will have but little effect on it. Reverse this treatment through the fall and winter and in the spring it will be a good subject for lice to get away with.

Farmers often forget that many fields that have heretofore produced good crops have materially been exhausted of their wheat-producing properties. There is not in them the wheat feed there once was. The wheat, much of it not in good condition last fall, stood out all winter in the cold bleak winds when it was just as good a subject for the chinch bugs to get away with in the spring as was the poor calf with the lice. And they pretty effectually did so. Many are now talking strongly of sowing no more wheat or at least but little. The little less is a good idea, but by all means let it be well fed from the time it is sown. Let the horse, cattle, hog and sheep litters be turned on the wheat fields instead of in the creeks and rivers as now, and I have but little doubt that the calf at harvest will come out all right. Otherwise other crops will go as well as wheat. It is only a matter of time. Financially the farmers begin to "see men as trees walking." Agriculturally we must do more. CONTRIBUTOR.

COUNCIL GROVE, July 26, 1881.

At the residence of Messrs. Albert and James Peck.—I have been over much of Central and Eastern Kansas and here in Marion county is one of the most pleasat views I have yet seen. They are but recently from Iowa and are well pleased with the country. Have seventy acres of land broke; forty of it in corn which for the season looks well.

The flower garden is a credit to Mr. A. Pecks good wife.

In the valley east lie some half dozen sections with hedge rows broken and planted and some large enough now to turn stock. The owner of these sections is a Mr. Williams, of Lincolnville, Kans., and is intended for a large stock farm for which it seems to be well adapted for either cattle or sheep.

CONTRIBUTOR.

LOST SPRINGS, Kans., July 28, 1881.

THE latest dispatch from Washington, sent at 7 o'clock last evening, states that the president is resting easy. The discharge from the wound is abundant and the fever continues calm. Pulse 106, temperature 101.9, respiration 19. He is now considered out of ordinary danger.

After all a gentle purgative is the best means for curing headache, liver complaint, biliousness, etc. Take "Sellers' Liver Pills."

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BY TELEGRAPH

CHICAGO, August 9.—A Central City special says the most destructive flood in the history of the county occurred this afternoon. At 2:30 a heavy storm cloud appeared, accompanied by almost incessant thunder and lightning. About four o'clock citizens were startled by an almost unearthly roar to the west, and almost instantly a volume of water, between four and five feet, came rushing down Nevado and Eureka streets, taking every thing by surprise. Heavy quartez teams standing in the streets were overturned and carried down stream like feathers. Rocks weighing five or six hundred pounds were rolled along the streets like pebbles. Animals and everything on the track of the flood were swept away in an incredibly short time the streets were cleared of people, every body seeking shelter during the flood. Large masses of debris were carried through the streets at the rate of about 15 miles per hour. The whole length of the gulch from Nevada ville on one side and Eurake on the other presents tonight the most desolate scene imaginable. Roadways are entirely destroyed, in many places ruts being five and six feet deep and extending for hundreds of yards. The entire length, for about three miles, is strewn with debris of every kind. At several points between Central and Black Hawk debris are piled twenty feet high. Eureka street for a quarter of a mile is one mass of rocks and rubbish. On Morn street four feas of sand is deposited. The flood wet caused by the bursting of a rain cloud. The entire west of the city northwest of the channel of the stream became damned, turning the water into the streets. The only loss of life known at present is that of Joe Gerry, whose body was found in Black Hawk. The flood lasted but twenty minutes. Damage stated at about $50,000, sustained by high water. A number of small houses upon it were washed away, many residences and stores flooded and mud deposited on the floors and in cellars several feet. Advices from Idaho Springs say the storm was the severest ever felt. Several houses in Virginia Canon were carried away. A six year old girl was drowned. Nearly all railroad and county bridges between the forks of the creek and Idaho are swept away. nearly all the houses in the business part of the town are flooded and streets. The damage to Idaho will amount to $20,000. It is estimated it will take 100 men forty-eight hours to repair the damage to railroad tracks between Idaho and Floyd Hill. No trains are expected to depart or arrive in Central City until late to-morrow.

SENECA, KAS., Aug. 9.—News was received here this morning that nearly the whole business portion of Pawnee City, Neb., was burned last night. The fire started at midnight in the store room at the rear of Reder's drug store, and burned every building on that side of the block, also around the corner, taking everything clean from A. Newalt & Co's. to Duer's fire proof stone store, across the street from where the fire broke out. Everything was also burned from Humphrey's law office to the corner opposite, the old wood hotel, including the marble yard, and Nichols and Hasler's drug store. The loss includes twenty-five business houses, two banks, and the Republican printing office. The safes of both banks were dragged into the streets and saved. Besides the loss by fire much damage was done by the removal of property, much of which was burned in the street after being carried out. Owing to the class of buildings and high rates charged there is little insurance on the property destroyed.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to-day Charles S. Smith, Jacob Weld, John T. Terry, and Osgood Welsh were appointed delegates to the transportation conference, to be held at Utica on the 18th inst. A call signed by many prominent farmers throught the State to consider whether our government is to continue a government of the people, for the people, by the people, or whether it is to be a government of corporations, by corporations, for the benefit of their favored few. The special committee on railroad transportation submitted a report on the changes which have recently taken place in freight and passenger rates, and presented resolutions thanking the managers of the trunk lines for the general reduction on west-bound rates, and deprecating the practice of making excessively low rates during the season of navigation and high rates during the winter.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 10.—The dwelling of Dr. Wm. Bowen, in this city, burned last night with nearly all its contents. The Doctor is absent and the family were aroused only in time to save their lives. After the house burned a fire broke out in the Doctor's barn near by. Help being at hand the flames were extinguished, when it was found the fire was caused by an infernal machine operated by clock work. Doubtless the same kind of apparatus was used to destroy the house. Bowen being very active in enforcing the law against liquor selling, has before suffered in consequence. Great excitement prevails in town.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY MOODY & DAVIS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 10, 1881.

City and Vicinity.

MARSHAL C. T. K. PRENTICE has a new assistant—a boy of light weight.

NOTHING like "Lindsey's Blood Searcher" for all skin diseases, tetter, salt rheum, itch, etc. It never fails.

VICTOR NEILL, an old dry goods clerk for both Steinbergs' and Innes' store, has taken the road for a Kansas City house.

THE Leavenworth Standard published the only creditable report of the Greenback camp meeting that has come to our notice.

ALL of our Kansas exchanges are bragging about the large classes they have drilling for the Bismarck Musical Jubilee. 'Tis well.

THE Dollar Dispatch says "Lawrence is to have a penny morning paper." Wonder where the Dispatch gets its information?

SAMUEL KINSEY, of Kinsey's Station, Ohio, has issued his fall nursery price list for 1881. Write for a copy. Sent free on application.

FARMERS throughout the county report corn drying up for want of rain, while every other farmer is sinking a new well for stock water.

THE young men's cornet band took their ladies on a moonlight boating excursion last Monday evening up the Kaw to the lake; their music on the water was very fine.

THE action of Carter's little liver pills is pleasant, mild and natural. They gently stimulate the liver, and regulate the bowels, but do not purge. They are sure to please.

S. J. CHURCHILL has purchased the handsome Hiram Towne property on Ohio street. We understand it is his intention to greatly improve and remodel these fine premises.

L. D. DOBBS has just finished issuing a four-page ten thousand-edition circular from the SPIRIT OF KANSAS office. It goes principally to school officers and the press of Kansas and Nebraska.

THE county display building at Bismarck grove is rapidly assuming the intended mammoth proportions. It is reported to be in the form of a Greek cross 100x120 feet, with the ridge pole 90 feet above ground.

THE Santa Fe road is fencing its right of way along the west approach to the city, where so many accidents from running into cattle have occurred, which our readers will remember THE SPIRIT has from time to time chronicled.

S. H. CARMEAN has recently returned from Chicago, where he went with a shipment of stock. He reports crops along his route in Missouri and Illinois in a much more suffering condition for rain than any place he has visited in Kansas.

A LEAVENWORTH paper, the Times, actually considers it worth mentioning "that the temperance epidemic here is assuming a Lawrence form. An informer imported from Lawrence, a lawyer ditto, a librarian for the reading room also."

THE annual temperance camp meeting begins this evening. Gov. St. John makes the opening address, followed by speeches from George Woodford, Hon. J. C. Pepper and Hon. J. B. Finch. Bands will furnish music throughout the meetings, and no admission will be charged except for teams.

"KIND WORDS," a handsome four-page four-column paper, Vol. I, No. 2, has been received. It is published by Rev. Isaac B. Smith pastor of the Presbyterian church of Vermillion, Marshall county, Kans., and among other attractions it contains a sermon by D. L. Moody, the evangelist. The paper is illustrated.

LAWRENCE is looking up. At the opening of the fall and winter term of the State University it is estimated the demand for comfortable dwelling houses will exceed the supply by over one hundred. At the present time it is almost imposible to find a good residence to rent.

COUNTY CLERK N. O. STEVENS recently invited our inspection of his official labors for the past two years and we must say his books are exceedingly neat and comprehensive, and a cause of just pride to him and the county. The result of his labors will be a strong point in his favor the coming campaign should he decide to be a candidate for re-election.

REV. M. W. DARLING, the brother-in-law of City Attorney R. J. Borgholthaus, who has been visiting him for several weeks, supplied the pulpit of Dr. Spring in the Congregational church while here, and last Sabbath preached a most excellent discourse, that made him hosts of admirers who will regret his return this week to his own pulpit in Elkhart, Indiana.

THE Color Guard company, composed principally of members and lady friends of the Young Men's Social Club, have for some time been regularly rehearsing that popular play and are determined to makeing the acting as complete as possible. It takes considerable energy to keep up these rehearsals this extremely hot weather, but L. D. Dobbs, the famous automatic school seat man, and W. H. H. Whitney added new interest to the last rehearsel by furnishing ice cream and other refreshments to the company.

THE GRAND MUSICAL JUBILEE.

To be Held at Bismarck Grove, Lawrence, Kansas, August 18, 19 and 20, 1881.

It is astonishing what an amount of enthusiasm has been excited by the near approach of the time for the grandest jubilee ever held in the West. The preparations at the scene of action have been continuous for over a week by a large force of skilled workmen in order to enlarge a tabernacle that now hold 5,000 people, so that it will comfortably seat the 8,000 drilled voices that are now enrolled in all parts of the state. The skilled engineers of the K. P. road had several meetings at the grove before a plan was definitely decided upon whereby these 8,000 singers could be seated in such a way that each could be seen by the entire audience and at the same time be under the tabernacle sufficiently to have its acoustic properties make every voice of the entire chorus resound to its fullest and best musical extent, but it is needless for us to say that the engineers did just that; not only that but they have provided comfortable seats for the entire audience in such a way that there will be little choice, they have also made arrangements to place fifteen electric lights on the grounds—six of them will be placed in the tabernacle the rest to be scattered in convenient places so that the entire chorus can be seen as well at night as by daylight.

The jubilee consists of four distinct concerts with a change of programme for each, as follows: first concert, Thursday, August 18th at 2 o'clock p. m.; second concert, Thursday evening at 8 o'clock; third concert, Friday afternoon (19th) at 2 o'clock; fourth concert, Friday evening at 8 o'clock. At each entertainment the management promises six pieces by the grand chorus, twelve pieces by solo artists, and eight pieces by the entire orchestra and brass bands.

All railroads in the state have agreed upon half rate tickets for five days, from the 17th to 21st inclusive, except the Santa Fe, which will charge full fare. Every accommodation can be found on the ground for the entertainment of all. The famous artists whose names we gave last week are all under contract to be there and some of them are already in the city.

As for the able director, Prof. C. E. Leslie, it is needless for us to say anything as he has already convinced the residents of nearly every town in the state of his superiority as a musical director.

Everybody and his relatives will be there.

Another Attraction.

From the Leavenworth Standard.

Carl Hoffman again shows his spirit of enterprise in the publication of a song and chorus entitled "Bismarck Park Jubilee;" purely a Kansas production, and one of excellent merit; words by Mr. William G. Ross and music by Prof. R. C. Ward, both of our city. We predict for it an extensive sale. Every one ought to obtain a copy in commemoration of the Grand Musical Jubilee to be held at Bismarck grove, of which place the people of Kansas justly feel so proud.

What they think of it.

From the LaCygne Journal.

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The Western Democrat of Beloit, although under promise to the county officials not to report the evidence now being taken in the trial of R. W. Knox, Charles Knox and L. M. Joules for the murder of Henry Kutchell in a dug-out four and a half miles west of Cawker City, just within the Mitchell county line, on the 14th of last March, gives a lengthy and lucid accout of the tragedy, a description of the prisoners, the victim, names of jurors, witnesses and attorneys which would be creditable to any paper.

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.

No Good Preaching.

No man can do a good job of work, preach a good sermon, try a law suit well, doctor a patient or write a good article when he feels miserable and dull, with sluggish brain and unsteady nerves, and none should make the attempt in such a condition when it can be so easily and cheaply removed by a little Hop bitters. See other column.

Chicago Ahead.

All the world now looks up to Chicago as the great Western metropolis of America, being far ahead of all competing cities; but none the less so, in its line, is Electric Bitters. From their real intrinsic value they have advanced to the front, and are now far ahead of all other remedies, positively curing where everything else fails. To try them is to be convinced. For sale by Barber Bros. at fifty cents per bottle.

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.

Plantation Cough Syrup.

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

A Painful Death.

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

Gamgee Stock Powder

Cures hog or chicken cholera and all diseases of horses and cattle. 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.

Original Mamaluke Liniment.

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

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS.

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

THE FAMILY SHOE STORE!

The Pace to Buy Your Summer Shoes!

LARGE STOCK!

LARGE ASSORTMENT!

PRICES LOW!

R. D. MASON. Agent.

Everybody knows where the Family shoe store is.

A MAGNIFICENT OFFER!

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS and Valuable Literary Works Offered at the Price of the Paper Alone!

We Send You THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS For One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents and Give You a Deeply Interesting Book Free!!

Read the Following Carefully and Take Advantage of the Golden Opportunity!

We Will Send THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS to Any Address for One Year and Any one of the Following standard Books for only One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents ($1.25):

Bulwer's Last Days of Pompeii.
Charlotte Bronte's Jane Eyre.
Cooper's Last of the Mohicans.
George Eliot's Romola.
Irving's Knickerbocker.
Kingsley's Hypatia.
Madame de Stael's Corinne.
Mrs. Mulock-Craik's John Halifax.
Sir Walter Scott's Ivanhoe.
Tom Brown at Rugby.
Uarda.
And many others.

For six dollars and twenty-five cents ($6.25) we will send THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS to any five addresses for one year, or to one address for five years, and Macauley's complete essays and poems in three volumes; or we will send one copy of our paper one year and the three volumes for three dollars and twenty-five cents ($3.25).

For six dollars and twenty-five cents ($6.25) we will send THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS to any five addresses for five years, and the useful Dictionary of the English Language by P. A. Nuttall. Contains nearly one-half as much as Webster's Unabridged; or we will send one copy of our paper one year and Dictionary for three dollars and twenty-five cents ($3.25).

For six dollars and twenty-five cents ($6.25) we will send THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS to any five addresses for one year, or to one address for five years and Brief Biographies of Eminent Americans with over one hundred portraits by Benson J. Lossing, LL. D., or we will send one copy of our paper one year and the Biographies for three dollars and twenty-five cents ($3.25).

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

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

For $9.90 we will send THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS to any eight addresses for one year, or to one address for eight years, and Shakespeare's works in three volumes; or we will send one copy of our paper and the four volumes for $2.90.

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

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

For twenty-three dollars and seventy-five cents ($23.75) we will send THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS to any twenty addresses for one year; or to one address for twenty years, and Beautiful Homes by Frank J. Scott. The art of beautifying home grounds, illuitrated by upwards of 200 plates and engravings;

For forty dollars ($40) we will send THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS to any thirty-two addresses for one year, sixteen addresses for two years, eight addresses for four years or one address for thirty-two years, and Chamber's Encyclopedia, fifteen volumns, or we will send one copy of our paper and this excellent encyclopedia for eight dollars ($8).

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.

Remember the prices we give cover the entire cost to you as we prepay all postage or other charges.

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

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BY MOODY & DAVIS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 10, 1881.

City and Vicinity.

MARSHAL C. T. K. PRENTICE has a new assistant—a boy of light weight.

NOTHING like "Lindsey's Blood Searcher" for all skin diseases, tetter, salt rheum, itch, etc. It never fails.

VICTOR NEILL, an old dry goods clerk for both Steinbergs' and Innes' store, has taken the road for a Kansas City house.

THE Leavenworth Standard published the only creditable report of the Greenback camp meeting that has come to our notice.

ALL of our Kansas exchanges are bragging about the large classes they have drilling for the Bismarck Musical Jubilee. 'Tis well.

THE Dollar Dispatch says "Lawrence is to have a penny morning paper." Wonder where the Dispatch gets its information?

SAMUEL KINSEY, of Kinsey's Station, Ohio, has issued his fall nursery price list for 1881. Write for a copy. Sent free on application.

FARMERS throughout the county report corn drying up for want of rain, while every other farmer is sinking a new well for stock water.

THE young men's cornet band took their ladies on a moonlight boating excursion last Monday evening up the Kaw to the lake; their music on the water was very fine.

THE action of Carter's little liver pills is pleasant, mild and natural. They gently stimulate the liver, and regulate the bowels, but do not purge. They are sure to please.

S. J. CHURCHILL has purchased the handsome Hiram Towne property on Ohio street. We understand it is his intention to greatly improve and remodel these fine premises.

L. D. DOBBS has just finished issuing a four-page ten thousand-edition circular from the SPIRIT OF KANSAS office. It goes principally to school officers and the press of Kansas and Nebraska.

THE county display building at Bismarck grove is rapidly assuming the intended mammoth proportions. It is reported to be in the form of a Greek cross 100x120 feet, with the ridge pole 90 feet above ground.

THE Santa Fe road is fencing its right of way along the west approach to the city, where so many accidents from running into cattle have occurred, which our readers will remember THE SPIRIT has from time to time chronicled.

S. H. CARMEAN has recently returned from Chicago, where he went with a shipment of stock. He reports crops along his route in Missouri and Illinois in a much more suffering condition for rain than any place he has visited in Kansas.

A LEAVENWORTH paper, the Times, actually considers it worth mentioning "that the temperance epidemic here is assuming a Lawrence form. An informer imported from Lawrence, a lawyer ditto, a librarian for the reading room also."

THE annual temperance camp meeting begins this evening. Gov. St. John makes the opening address, followed by speeches from George Woodford, Hon. J. C. Pepper and Hon. J. B. Finch. Bands will furnish music throughout the meetings, and no admission will be charged except for teams.

"KIND WORDS," a handsome four-page four-column paper, Vol. I, No. 2, has been received. It is published by Rev. Isaac B. Smith pastor of the Presbyterian church of Vermillion, Marshall county, Kans., and among other attractions it contains a sermon by D. L. Moody, the evangelist. The paper is illustrated.

LAWRENCE is looking up. At the opening of the fall and winter term of the State University it is estimated the demand for comfortable dwelling houses will exceed the supply by over one hundred. At the present time it is almost imposible to find a good residence to rent.

COUNTY CLERK N. O. STEVENS recently invited our inspection of his official labors for the past two years and we must say his books are exceedingly neat and comprehensive, and a cause of just pride to him and the county. The result of his labors will be a strong point in his favor the coming campaign should he decide to be a candidate for re-election.

REV. M. W. DARLING, the brother-in-law of City Attorney R. J. Borgholthaus, who has been visiting him for several weeks, supplied the pulpit of Dr. Spring in the Congregational church while here, and last Sabbath preached a most excellent discourse, that made him hosts of admirers who will regret his return this week to his own pulpit in Elkhart, Indiana.

THE Color Guard company, composed principally of members and lady friends of the Young Men's Social Club, have for some time been regularly rehearsing that popular play and are determined to makeing the acting as complete as possible. It takes considerable energy to keep up these rehearsals this extremely hot weather, but L. D. Dobbs, the famous automatic school seat man, and W. H. H. Whitney added new interest to the last rehearsel by furnishing ice cream and other refreshments to the company.

THE GRAND MUSICAL JUBILEE.

To be Held at Bismarck Grove, Lawrence, Kansas, August 18, 19 and 20, 1881.

It is astonishing what an amount of enthusiasm has been excited by the near approach of the time for the grandest jubilee ever held in the West. The preparations at the scene of action have been continuous for over a week by a large force of skilled workmen in order to enlarge a tabernacle that now hold 5,000 people, so that it will comfortably seat the 8,000 drilled voices that are now enrolled in all parts of the state. The skilled engineers of the K. P. road had several meetings at the grove before a plan was definitely decided upon whereby these 8,000 singers could be seated in such a way that each could be seen by the entire audience and at the same time be under the tabernacle sufficiently to have its acoustic properties make every voice of the entire chorus resound to its fullest and best musical extent, but it is needless for us to say that the engineers did just that; not only that but they have provided comfortable seats for the entire audience in such a way that there will be little choice, they have also made arrangements to place fifteen electric lights on the grounds—six of them will be placed in the tabernacle the rest to be scattered in convenient places so that the entire chorus can be seen as well at night as by daylight.

The jubilee consists of four distinct concerts with a change of programme for each, as follows: first concert, Thursday, August 18th at 2 o'clock p. m.; second concert, Thursday evening at 8 o'clock; third concert, Friday afternoon (19th) at 2 o'clock; fourth concert, Friday evening at 8 o'clock. At each entertainment the management promises six pieces by the grand chorus, twelve pieces by solo artists, and eight pieces by the entire orchestra and brass bands.

All railroads in the state have agreed upon half rate tickets for five days, from the 17th to 21st inclusive, except the Santa Fe, which will charge full fare. Every accommodation can be found on the ground for the entertainment of all. The famous artists whose names we gave last week are all under contract to be there and some of them are already in the city.

As for the able director, Prof. C. E. Leslie, it is needless for us to say anything as he has already convinced the residents of nearly every town in the state of his superiority as a musical director.

Everybody and his relatives will be there.

Another Attraction.

From the Leavenworth Standard.

Carl Hoffman again shows his spirit of enterprise in the publication of a song and chorus entitled "Bismarck Park Jubilee;" purely a Kansas production, and one of excellent merit; words by Mr. William G. Ross and music by Prof. R. C. Ward, both of our city. We predict for it an extensive sale. Every one ought to obtain a copy in commemoration of the Grand Musical Jubilee to be held at Bismarck grove, of which place the people of Kansas justly feel so proud.

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MARY KYLE DALLAS.

Enterprise.

The Western Democrat of Beloit, although under promise to the county officials not to report the evidence now being taken in the trial of R. W. Knox, Charles Knox and L. M. Joules for the murder of Henry Kutchell in a dug-out four and a half miles west of Cawker City, just within the Mitchell county line, on the 14th of last March, gives a lengthy and lucid accout of the tragedy, a description of the prisoners, the victim, names of jurors, witnesses and attorneys which would be creditable to any paper.

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.

No Good Preaching.

No man can do a good job of work, preach a good sermon, try a law suit well, doctor a patient or write a good article when he feels miserable and dull, with sluggish brain and unsteady nerves, and none should make the attempt in such a condition when it can be so easily and cheaply removed by a little Hop bitters. See other column.

Chicago Ahead.

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Horticultural Department.

Canes of the mammoth cluster blackberry may be trimmed in tree form by nipping off the ends of the branches and the tops. They are reported as less liable to winter-kill when thus pruned, and as coming out all right in the spring when unpruned canes are severely injured.

Now is the time to sow turnips. Plow the weeds under and have the ground in good order. Sow about three pounds of seed broadcast to the acre. No further care is required and if the weather is favorable a large crop of green feed will be secured for cattle and hogs. If the turnip patch is situated so that hogs can be turned in late in the fall, they will help themselves and save the work of harvesting.

The National Pomological association holds its eighteenth session in the city of Boston commencing Wednesday, September 14, 1881, and lasting three days, all horticultural, pomological, agricultural and similar associations are invited to send delegations as large as they may deem expedient; all persons interested in fruit culture are especially invited to be present and take seats in the convention.

Kansas is becoming pretty well acknowledged as a fruit-producing state. As an evidence of this the following article has been going the rounds of the Eastern press:

Kansas is coming to the front as a peach growing state, a large number of trees having been planted for the past two or three years. The trees were not injured by the severe weather of last winter, and especially in the Arkansas valley there will be a large and fine crop.

An extensive and successful grape grower in Illinois has this to say of this year's crop in the Prairie Farmer:

The outlook for grapes and wine this season is not favorable. The Clinton, Concord and Noel are rotting. Years ago the Catawba failed from the attacks of phylloxera. This insect has attacked the leaves of the Clinton, the vitality of the vine is thus weakened and disease induced. The short crop this season is by some, attributed to the injury sustained by the vines from the severity of last winter; but Mr. Baxter attributes it more to overbearing last year, followed by drouth. He says that in the region of Nauvoo there will be barely enough grapes to supply the home demand for the fruit, to say nothing of wine-making. This corresponds with information from other points in this and adjacent states. The grape crop this year in this country will be very short.

Feed the Fruit Trees.

From the New York Weekly Tribune.

When enriching the soil so as to procure a good crop of corn and potatoes, do not forget to apply a liberal dressing to the too often neglected orchard. Rotation of crops cannot be followed with fruit trees, hence the greater necessity of systematically restoring to the soil, so far as may be done, those elements consumed in the production of a crop of fruit. After an orchard comes into bearing it is commonly considered able thenceforth to take care of itself, the owner seldom failing to expect fair returns, and the orchard seldom failing to disappoint.

The reason is obvious; the trees are slowly starved, and the fruit becomes scraggy or small in quantity. Alternate bearing years are a result of this treatment, as is shown by the abundant crops that may be obtained every year by thorough cultivation, provided frost does not interfere. The barren year is nature's method of aiding the tree to collect from rain and atmosphere material for a productive year. It is just as reasonable to expect that a good crop of corn can be taken annually for a series of years from a field to which nothing has been restored, as to expect fruit to maintain its excellence on soil that is constantly growing thinner and poorer in needed material.

The School of Forestry.

From the Popular Science Monthly.

The "school of forestry," or whatever equivalent may be used in different countries, signifies an organization for the purpose of giving instruction in regard to all that pertains to the growth of trees, especially in masses, and their management, including their natural history their adaption to the arts, and their influence upon welfare. It regards the forest in altogether a different light from that in which it is considered with us, or in fact that in which it has been considered in any country until within a comparatively recent period. Instead of an accidental growth of trees, from the general clearing of the ground, which have been suffered to come up in a hap-hazard sort of way, exposed to assault and damage of various kinds, from insects, from browsing cattle allowed to roam freely among them, and from the carelessness, if not the wanton waste, of man, the forest is regarded as a growth carefully provided for, the conditions of its increase are diligently studied beforehand, and all means are used to develop it to the fullest measure of its value, according to the purpose for which its cultivation has been undertaken. In short, forestry looks upon the growth of a piece of woods as we look upon the growth of plants in a garden, or a crop in the field of a farmer, as the result both of science and art. Only it is a nobler growth than these and requires a higher science nicer art, inasmuch as the trees measure their age by centuries and not by months or seasons, as do the ordinary crops of the garden and the field, and because they have important relations, controlling relations even to agriculture itself, to climate, to commerce, and the industrial arts, and so to the highest interests of national life.

The work of forestry, as understood in Europe, contemplates not only the proper care of existing woodlands, but the replanting of districts which have been stripped of their forests, and also the planting of forests in new places, where such planting may be advantageously done. Schools of forestry have their origin in the desire to accomplish this most successfully.

Summer Treatment of the Grape.

From the Germantown Telegraph.

There are two classes of culturists who have very positive ideas of grape-culture. One has a certain rule laid down by some excellent authority on grape culture which must be followed to the very letter, and which calls for much pinching, pruning and training exactly so; the other thinks nature knows what is best, and believes it wisest to let the grape grow as it will.

Our experience is between these two. Grapes do want some systematic care and culture, but what the details of this should be, will depend more on circumstances than rules, and common sense to know how to adapt these circumstances to the wants of the vine will do more for the grape grower than the best written treatise by the highest authority would do.

Supposing for instance that the vine has had some trimming in the winter, and that it is desirable to keep it within a certain limited space, we have to see that all the branches have a fair share of the light and air necessary to perfect themselves. A vine on a stake in vineyard or garden culture will therefore require different training and pruning from one on a trellis or on the side of a house. But it requires the consideration of no particular plan to understand that to have good healthy foliage, and consequent strong, vigorous canes, each leaf must have full room to develop itself. So if there be a heavy mass of foliage that will crowd one another and keep each root or leaf from growing as it should do, they should be thinned out till only just enough space be left to cover up the occupied space.

What is true of the leaves and branches is true of the fruit. In state of nature the plant's object is to perfect seed. But we do not care about seed, we need pulp, or at least the delicious flesh which surrounds the seeds By lessening the amount of seeds, we increase the succulence of the berries left. Thinning of the bunches then becomes one of the most beneficial practices in vine culture. As a general rule it is safe to cut off one-third of all the bunches formed. In regard to the shoots themselves, it is a good rule to leave no more grow than we want to remain; but superfluous ones should be taken out before they have made much growth. It is a great shock to the plant to have them pulled out after they have made a considerable length of wood and much foliage. Again some shoots will grow much more vigorously than others, and the object of a good cultivation is to have them all of a uniform thickness and strength from the base of the vine to its very top. This is regulated by pinching back. Those which show a disposition to be stronger than others are nipped off after they have extended some distance. How far they should go before these points are taken out depends on the strength. If very much stronger than others, they may perhaps be taken out altogether before they have grown much. If only the moderate strength, say shorten after they have advanced two or three feet, and so on according to vigor.

We cannot call these rules, for so much depends on the judgment—the good judgment of the cultivator; but they may serve as hints for the successful summer culture of the grapevine.

Seedling Peaches and Other Fruits.

From the American Agriculturist.

Our cultivated fruits are unnatural or, more properly, abnormal products. In the natural state the fruit serves to protect and nourish the seeds until its growth is perfected. When the fruit falls to the ground it, in many cases, decays and nourishes the young plants that spring from the seeds it containes. Many fruits are pulpy and attractive to birds, no doubt to induce them to eat them, and thus aid in scattering the seeds far and wide. Through many ages of civilization, the pulpy portions of edible fruits have been greatly increased in size, and they are all in this respect very different from the fruit of the same plants in the wild state, and also very different from one another. When the seeds of these unnatural fruits are sown they produce trees, the fruits of which may in some rare instances be better than those from which the seeds came, but in the vast majority of seedlings the fruit is poorer than that of the parent tree. In view of this uncertainty in reproducing fruits by seeds, we make use of budding, grafting, layers, cuttings, or whatever will subdivide and continue the plant itself. Among cultivated fruits none are so nearly reproduced true from seed as the peach. If the stone of a good peach be planted, the tree that springs from it is very likely to produce peaches which, though they may not be exactly like the original, will be very good peaches. It is for this reason that the country is full of excellent seedling peaches. But in the peach trade uniformity in the fruit is very dessirable, and though an orchard of seedling peaches might yield many excellent fruits, yet for the market, the grower must have the product of his trees all alike, hence he buds them to make sure of this. There are some varieties of the peach that reproduce themselves from seed with a great deal of certainty. Take the "Columbia," one of the oldest of our peaches, for example. The seed of this is very sure to produce a tree that will give excellent fruit closely resembling the parent; these seedlings have been raised in various parts of the country, and have been given distinct names, but when the fruit is compared with that of the original "Columbia," it is not possible to find any real difference. The old "Indian Blood," or "Blood Clingstone," is another peach that reproduces itself very closely. Several of the newer early peaches of the past few years are so much alike, if one of each is placed upon a plate, our most skilled pomologists confess themselves unable to distinguish them with certainty, yet they are no doubt distinct seedlings. We are led to these remarks by several letters of inquiry as to the reproduction of cultivated fruits by seed. The peach, from the fact that it comes into bearing sooner than other fruit trees, has been watched more closely than other fruits, and we find that in the case of the peach, the reproduction is often, so far as the fruit goes, identical with that of the parent. A case in point comes from Mr. E. Bauer, the secretrry of the Washtenaw county, Mich., Pomological society, who states that peaches are promising remarkably well in that county, and that those who were so fortunate as to have planted "Hill's Chili," are likely to have nearly a full crop. "Hill's Chili" is an old variety from Central New York, which has of late come into prominence on account of its hardiness. At a recent meeting of the Washtenaw society, the secretary informs us, there were statements made as to the reproduction of this variety from the seed, and that several members testified to the fact that this variety, when raised from the seed, was improved in the hardiness of the tree as well as in the quality of the fruit. The secretary asks our opinion on the subject. Our opinion is, that the fact that the seedlings are an improvement upon the original indicates uncertainty in this mode of propagation, just as much as would a deterioration in quality. It illustrates the fact that to reproduce a peach or other fruit with absolute certainty or exactness, we must bud or graft. If we propagate by seeds we take a risk, and that an improvement upon the original shows the uncertainty of this method as strikingly as would deterioration. We have no doubt that those who have orchards of "Hill" Chili" raised from seed, will find a lack of thorough uniformity in the size and color of the fruit, time of ripening, etc., and it will be well to select trees that show any real improvement upon the original to progagate from, for it is almost certain that a continuous reproduction from seed will result in a very uneven and mixed crop.

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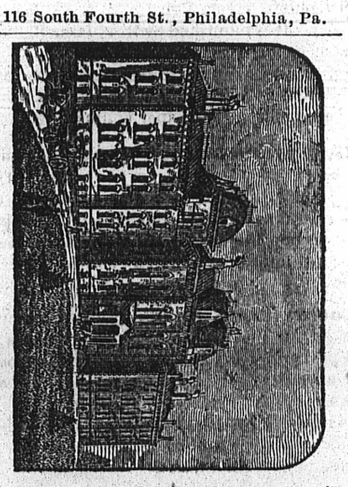

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THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

BY HOMER H. STUART.

The following able review of Mr. Edward Atkinson's article published in a late issue of the Journal of the American Agricultural Association, by Homer H. Stuart, Esq., an old and highly respected member of the New York bar, will be found one of the most valuable contributions to the literature now being circulated on the railroad question, that has yet been published. It should be carefully read and widely circulated, for it contains many points that are of vital interest to the people.

In the first number of "The Journal of the American Agricultural Association," is an article by Edward Atkinson, Esq., of Boston, entitled "The Railroad and the Farmer."

The main purpose of this essay seems to be to show that the great prosperity of our country at the present time, is due to the railroads. He claims that the consolidation of these roads has promoted the public good, and declares that government supervision and control of the roads will be unjust to the stockholders and detrimental to the business of the roads. He attributes the increase in public wealth since 1869, to two causes, and terms them free labor and free railroads. The term free labor defines itself. He does not explain what he means by "free railroads;" it is a fair inference that he means roads free from all control except such as they appoint for that purpose.

He analyzes and tabulates the business of the roads, to present in an obvious manner, their business operations, and the changes which are taking place in quantities carried and charges for carrying.

Carrriage between producer and consumer is a part of the cost of the article. A reduction in this item of cost is a gain to the producer or to the consumer, and perhaps to both. His tables show that this reduction, since 1869, amounts to eleven hundred millions of dollars. He passes this sum to the credit of the roads, and says that they have contributed so much to the public wealth. He points to these figures as conclusive proof that the public have no cause for complaint, and hardly a pretext for attempting any supervision or management of the vast and complicated business of these roads.

Assuming as a fact that the roads have reduced their charges to that extent, it does not follow that this reduction of charges has added an equivalent sum to the aggregate national wealth. Reducing charges for carrying things does not produce new things nor add to the former value of existing things. It may diminish the final cost at the market where the sale and consumption takes place. If a given quantity is carried at one time for a given sum, say $100, and precisely the same quantity is carried the next year for $50, it would be evident that the country had not gained $50 by the operation.

If, in 1869, it cost the farmer 75 cents to produce a bushel of wheat, and 50 cents to get it to Europe, and it sold there at $1.50, while in 1879 it cost the farmer the same sum to produce his bushel, and only cost him 25 cents to get it to Europe, where he sold it at $1.25, he made no gain, and the crrrier made no gain. If anybody gained that difference of 25 cents it was somebody in Europe who purchased for $1.25 what he bought before for $1.50

If it be admitted that this reduction of eleven hundred millions of dollars in railroad charges, caussed by its direct effect an increase to that amount in the manufactures and productions of the country, the roads might claim to be one of the factors, and to have assisted in causing this increase. But they could not claim to be the sole cause. Various causes have co-operated during the past decade, increase of population and of the capital invested in production, employment of constantly improving labor, saving machinery, a growing interstate commerce, short crops in Europe. Our country has been prosperous and the roads have contributed to this prosperity. But there have been other causes of much greater efficiency. It is as absurd to give the whole credit to the transportation companies as it would be to deny them any credit whatever.

If we should admit that the railroad reduction in charges had added eleven hundred millions of dollars to the national wealth within the last ten years, it would not establish the proposition which Mr. Atkinson seems to advocate. It would not show that the roads are the private property of the corporations, and that they have the same property rights in the track and appurtenances which the farmer has in his farm and the manufacturer in his factory and goods.

HIGHWAYS NOT PRIVATE PROPERTY.

Highways are a public necessity, one of the first wants of society. A public highway, as its name expresses, is for public use. It is made for the people and belongs to the people. No one has any private property in it, and every one has the same property in it. Dives and Lazarus are equal there. Every nation since the days of Noah have made their highways common property. One of the first works by the Romans, after they had added a new province to their Empire, was to make a costly and indestructable highway, free to all. England adopted this plan as a means of establishing law and order in the upper part of Scotland. The first common labor of the colonists in our country was road-making and the road was public property. Roads, like the other contrivances for the use of society, have had the benefit of various changes and improvements. The dirt road, the turnpike, the plank road, the tram road, and the steam railroad show the progress and development of our system of highways. The purpose was the same and the means were changed to accomplish this purpose in some better manner.

DELEGATING A PUBLIC FUNCTION.

When the public found it burdensome to build roads in certain places by common labor, charters were granted to companies, authorizing them to build the road, and have tolls for the use of it. But in all these charters the road was declared to be a public highway, and the public reserved the right of taking it, and throwing it open to public use, upon certain terms named in the charters. Every one might put his own vehicle on these roads and use them as public highways, paying certain tolls fixed by law.

The outcome or child of the turnpike was the railroad. It was the next step in the system of highways. It was originated as the tram road or horse railroad and grew into the steam railroad. The first charters were almost literal copies of the charters for turnpike roads. They were declared to be public highways, built for public use, and the companies were authorized to collect certain tolls as their compensation for furnishing the service. In some cases it was provided in express terms that the public might use their own rolling stock on such road, paying certain tolls for such use. It was also declared in these charters that the public reserved the right of taking these roads from the corporations, upon certain terms specified in the charters. The public and the corporations, by granting and accepting these special charters, agreed that these roads were public highways, built for public use, and that the corporation held the property in trust and subject to a surrender of it, when the actual outlay and 10 per cent. interest per annum was repaid to it. Laws were made from time to time, recognizing this trust as an existing duty, and requiring the Legislature to see that the charges by these roads were regulated and when necessary reduced, so that the annual income should not exceed 10 per cent. upon the actual money furnished by the corporation to build and operate the road. It is to be noticed that this 10 per cent. is not upon the capital stock or capitalized property, but upon the funds furnished by the stockholders, their advances or contributions and not a contribution of the profits earned by the road.

The railroad has superseded the former kinds of highways, and is the principal highway of our country. It is indispensable. We have nearly 100,000 miles of these highways, and are adding some ten thousand miles to these lines at the present time. As the population expands and business increases, these highways will become more and more indispensable.

The railroad is the modern highway. Shall it be a public highway? Who shall own it? Who shall manage it?

These are the questions which Mr. Atkinson discusses, and he claims that the public have no more rights or governmental power over this railroad property than over the private property of any farmer or other business man in the country, that the railroads own their property as absolutely as the farmer owns his farm or the merchant his goods.

THE DIFFERENCE.

The farmer is not a corporation, and did not take his farm by force of a franchise which gave him power to compel its former owner to sell it at an appraisement. He did not take his farm under proclamation and promise that he took it for public use, and could therefore invoke the power of the public to compel the owner to yield possession. He took his farm from a voluntary seller, and paid the price required, and he took it exclusively for his own use. He had no franchise giving him a monopoly in raising his wheat, and he entered into no covenant in regard to how he should raise his wheat, or what he should do with it. He owns his farm, and can cultivate it or let it remain unused. So of the manufacturer, merchant or banker. They do not hold their property under a restriction that it is held for public use, and they are not compelled to let the public use it.

A railroad corporation is a legal person, having no natural existence, and no attributes or powers except those specified in the act of the Legislature creating it. The stockholders are not the corporation. The charter is a license to do certain things, subject to certain conditions. The stockholders are not compelled to accept a charter, and if they distrust or dislike the conditions they need not make an investment. In several of the first charters, one of the conditions was that the public might take the road away from the corporation by paying it the money actually expended by the corporation with interest thereon at 10 per cent. a year. In all of these charters there was the condition that the Legislature could repeal the charter. In all of them was the declaration that the corporation should take and hold its property for public use, for unless it took for public use it could not compel a transfer of the land required by the right of eminent domain. No man will pretend to say that the farmer, or other natural person, holds his property in this limited manner, and subject to similar conditions.

A CHARTER SIMPLY A LICENSE.

The only title of a railroad corporation to its property is the act of its incorporation, and this act makes a reservation in express terms of the right to repeal the act. It is a license to do certain things on certain conditions during the will and pleasure of the Legislature. In case the public decides to revoke this license, it will make the compensation specified in the license. If the license be called a contract, that complies with all that the contract requires the public to do.

A railroad franchise is a valuable property, often of great value, and it costs the corporation nothing. It is a gift by the public; but, in making this gift, the public provides a mode of ultimately having some degree of compensation and limits the gift in such manner as to secure this compensation. If the increase of population and business shall bring the corporation an income exceeding 10 per cent. upon its investment, the excess was to go indirectly to the public by such reduction of charges as would keep the income down to 10 per cent. The public does not grant to the railroads the exclusive ownership of an unlimited increase of business and a corresponding increase of the profits of the road, but claim, as the share of the public, that charges shall fall as business rises, and that the corporation shall be content with a 10 per cent. income upon their actual investment. The whole future of the country is not quite claimed to the corporation. The people are to have some share of the gains.

INCREASE OF BUSINESS—DECREASE IN CHARGES.

Mr. Atkinson has prepared tables of figures to show that under the management of the railroads there has been a large increase in the number of tons carried and a decrease in charges. He selected for his especial use the statistics of the Hudson River and N. Y. Central railroad, and gives the business of this road for the decade ending in 1879.

From 1869 to 1879, the tons carried increased from 589,362,849 to 2,295,827,387, or 289 per cent., and the charges decreased from $2.38 to $0.79, or 67 per cent. Yet, even with this decrease of charges, the net earnings were increased 30 per cent. His own tables show that this corporation, instead of decreasing their charges, so as to keep the income within the limits of their charter, had an income largely exceeding the amount agreed upon between the public and the corporations.

This corporation has been very restive under this restraint, and unwilling to comply with the law, by reducing its charges. Commodore Vanderbilt, with his accustomed boldness, cut the knot which he could not untie. He watered the stock. It was only temporary relief, for the watered stock sells for over 50 per cent. premium, and must be watered again. In short, under no circumstances will the coporation share its profits with the public—in other words, pay the agreed price for this great franchise. The one or two hundreds of millions of dollars which this family has acquired is largely made up of profits which were gained by a use and misuse of this franchise, and which are as justly the property of the public as if they had been taken into the state treasury.

The deluge of watered stock and the cloud of bonds forming the bloated body at which this road is capitalized, and which it calls its property, and upon which it exacts from the public its vast income, is notoriously more than double the cost of the road.

By capitalizing its profits it has really capitalized its franchise. The franchise represents no investment, for it was a free gift to the corporation. The value of this franchise can be measured by the profits which it brings to the corporation. This value will continue to increase, and will be appropriated by the corporation, if it can issue new stock fast enough to absord the excessive profits.

A PARTNERSHIP.

The franchise is the capital stock which the public invested in this enterprise. In making the investment the public stipulated for a certain income on its capital stock, namely, all the income over 10 per cent. upon the money actually furnished by the corporation. If A and B form a partnership, and A puts in a valuable patent right and B the cash capital, and they agree that B shall have a certain part of the profit, and A all the remainder, the courts compel B to fulfill his contract and be content with his share.

If this railroad franchise is a case of partnership between the public and this corporation, who shall enforce the agreement? If the public is not the sovereign over this corporation, then the creature is greater than the creator.

ECONOMY IN CONSOLIDATIONS.

Mr. Atkinson attributes the reduction of railroad charges to the consolidation of the lines, and gives very substantial reasons for this opinion. We agree with him fully in that matter, and provided a control is exercised by government, we can see no reason why, if the whole system of carriage was brought under the control and management of a single direction, the public would not be gainers. In forming some of the existing consolidations of separate railroads, lines have been formed of sevezal thousand miles in length, and men are found as capable to manage these lines as they were to manage the short sections out of which this new line was made. The argument in favor of consolidation is Mr. Atkinson's argument, and is shortly this—better service at less expense.

The proper head of a system of national roads is the nation, acting in that matter as it does in all governmental matters, by heads of departments. The railroads can find suitable men to manage the most extensive lines and the most complicated business relations. The nation can take its choice of men. The public has found no difficulty in managing the post-office department with its forty-four thousand post-offices. In a recent report by the post-office department, the number of letters, cards, and packages carried during the past year is stated to be the enormous sum of 2,720,234,252. It carries and delivers the correspondence of fifty millions of people to every place in a territory larger than Europe. The public has found no difficulty in managing all the affairs of the public, including at one time the conduct of vast armies.

The purport of Mr. Atkinson's argument, that the railroads should be managed by men selected by the roads, is largely made up of assumptions that if the government should undertake to manage the roads, it might, with equal reason, manage a bake-shop, or a farm, or cotton factory. The fallacy of this reasoning is, that he loses sight of the great fact that the railroads are for public use, and their real estate was taken by them under the law of eminent domain, on the assumption that it was required for public use. They are not the private and absolute property of the corporation, which it can use, or let remain unused, at its pleasure. The same argument can be made to show that the government could not have a gun factory, or an engraving bureau, or a printing office. The government claims the right of doing for the people such business as the people see fit to have the government do. It is a government of the people by the people, and what corporations can do for themselves the people can do for the people.

PUBLIC CONSIDERATIONS.

The question of the railroads is not a mere question of finance, or of the law of contracts; it belongs to the domain of statesmanship.

These corporations claim to own our highways, and that they can hold them in spite of anything which the people can lawfully do. If England made such claims war would ensue. Whoever owns the highways of a country is master of that country, and has it by the throat. If these corporations own the highways, there is little left in the country worth owning.

The roads have acquired many millions of acres of land, and are landholders. They own tracts of land equal in area to some of the great empires of Europe. For a large portion of these lands the roads gave nothing, others they compelled the owners to sell at an appraisement. It is the theory of these corporations that the stockholders own the property which belongs to the corporation. In many cases the stockholders put no money into the corporation. Bonds and land grants built the roads, and the owners of the charter or franchise divided among themselves the stock as their private party, paying nothing for it. We heard something of this matter in the Credit Mobilier disclosures. This stock, costing nothing, is put up for sale, and if some person like Jay Gould buys it for one-fifth of its face, he claims to own the whole property, and to have the same rights over it which the farmer has over his farm. He claims to own one of the national highways, built on grants of national property and national credit, and to the building of which the stockholder never contributed one cent of his own money. The English complain of the unequal distribution of their lands as a great national evil, causing pauperism and threatening revolution. But no landholder there holds such vast domains as our government has ceded to the railroads.

It has been deemed wise in this country to prohibit non-resident foreigners from becoming land owners here. The stocks of the roads are to some extent owned by non-resident stockholders. If the corporation owns the land and the stockholders own the corporation, can any railroad lawyer explain how it is that stockholders do not own the land? He may tell us that the corporation and stockholders are not the same persons, but cannot say that the property of the corporation does not belong to the stockholders, unless he is prepared to admit that it belongs to the public, or belongs to nobody.

These stockholders claim that they own all the land and other property of the corporation as absolutely as the farmer owns his farm. Part of this property consists of highways, which were built by gifts of national property and credit, and were intended to be national highways. Can a legislative body give away the sovereignty of the people over public highways? What is the effect of our laws forbidding foreigners to be landholders if a corporation can be a landholder while its stockholders are foreigners? Is it to the interests of the stockholders to manage the roads for the public benefit or benefit of the corporations? What is the use of our laws prohibiting the entailment of lands if a corporation whose body never dies can be owner? What is the use of our laws against primogeniture, if the owner of a railroad can keep the highway in his family without division, and thus hold on to it after his death? When the state of New York obtained the right of making its own laws, it abolished those English laws. Finally, who shall govern this country? To whom does this country belong?

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

The first step to be taken, in order to regain the sovereignty of the public over these public highways, is through the ballot box. Send to the Legislature men who represent the people. Send no more railroad attorneys. Exclude from the bench of courts men who have sold themselves to corporations, and who are placed on the bench by the corporations to declare, as the law of this country, that if a Legislature can be made to pass a law which renders a corporation independent of all future Legislatures, there is no remedy for this wrong. What kind of "vested rights" are strongest, the vested rights of the people in their sovereignty or the vested rights of corporations?

MONOPOLIES AND CORRUPTION.

The danger of our times is monopoly. It is a conspiracy of the rich against the poor. Corporations and wealthy men combine their capital, or, as they term it, "pool their money" and get control of something which is a great common want—it may be railroads, or telegraphs, or food, or coal, or petroleum—it is no matter what the thing is if it is something which must be had by the public. The combination spends its money lavishly to ruin all its competitors, and then, as a monopoly, scourges the public and levies taxes upon the wants of mankind, which no government in Europe would dare to propose.

Let the people take a lesson from these men. The secret of their success is their conspiracy against the masses is combination. They know precisely what they wish to accomplish, and they act as a unit. They concentrate their efforts to obtain control of legislative bodies and of courts.

They purchase in various ways prominent men suitable for their use. Some are sold at the low price of a "free pass," others cost more. The transaction puts on the thin disguise of being "counsel fees," or money for "election purposes," or "discriminations," "rebates," etc. When the man has been bought he is not required to put on the regulation dress or wear a badge, but he goes to the polls as a straight Republican or Democrat, and canvasses for votes to represent the people.

In a legislative body, or on the bench, this man belongs to his master, and goes there as his secret agent. He was purchased to protect and fortify the corporations, and make them independent of the people. He is usually a man of marked ability, for the corporations buy those who can serve them best. The Legislatures and the courts are the citadels of our government. If the corporations have garrisoned these forts the people can change the garrison, and if they fail to do it they are unfit for self-government.

PACKED JURIES AND PACKED LEGISLATURES.

In settling a controversy in the courts between two private persons, no juryman is permitted to act if he has any personal interest in the matter. If he receives any reward from either party, the verdict is set aside as absolutely void, and he is sent to the penitentiary. If it is wrong to pack a jury and bribe a jury, is it not a greater wrong to pack a Legislature and suffer corporations to procure special privileges through the agency of their hirelings, acting as law makers? If it is a crime to corrupt the administration of our laws, what shall we say to the polution of the source and fountain-head of our laws?

If the people will combine to protect themselves, nothing is more certain than the result—no batteries are needed, no weapons, no violence, nothing but a thin slip of paper—the ballot box will do the work.

The National Anti-Monopoly League affords a means to this end, and will give body and form and triumphant effect to this combination of the people.

Veterinary Department.

Tooth Rasping.

I wish you would tell me if there is any danger in rasping too much of the outside of horses teeth.

ANSWER.—There is no danger in rasping the outside edge of the grinders down to a normal level, so that the row of teeth present an approximately even line, and such operation is proper in all cases, where the teeth from disease, or by uneven wear, have become irregular or present sharp or pointed prominences, which are apt to bruise or lacerate the wall of the check, and otherwise interfere with mastication. The horse's front teeth should never be touched with the tooth rasp.

Young Folks' Department.

MR. EDITOR;—I am ten years of age, but have never writen for a paper before, so I am anxious to see my name in print and hope you can find room for this. I live upon a farm of 150 acres of land. My father, mother and two brothers belong to grange No. 129. I have two cats, named Jip and Snowball, and we have a dog named Rover. We take THE SPIRIT and like it very much. I go to school one mile from home, and have four studies.

MARY L. CLARK.

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 screwdriver; or a silver plated butter-knife.

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

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

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

EXTENSION OF TIME.

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

TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE.

Millions of rats, mice, cats, bed-bugs, roaches lose their lives by collision with "Rough on Rats." Sold by druggists, 15c.

CATARRH OF THE BLADDER.

Stinging, smarting, irritation of the urinary passages, diseased discharges, cured by Buchupaiba. Druggists. Depot Geo. Leis & Bro.

BED-BUGS, ROACHES,

Rats, mice, ants, flies, vermin, mosquitoes, insects, etc., cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c boxes at druggists.

BRAIN AND NERVE.

Wells' Health Renewer, greatest remedy on earth for impotence, leanness, sexual debility, etc. $1 at druggists. Depot Geo. Leis & Bro.

MAUD S. made her mile in 2:10 3-4 on the Buffalo, N. Y., track.

THE king and queen of Spain are taking an excursion, but who cares in this country.

AN unknown man fired into a river steamer just as it was making the Portsmouth, Ohio, landing, last Monday.

SEVERAL failures of grain manipulators were reported in Chicago last Monday. The advances caught them short.

SECRETARY KIRKWOOD (of the interior) is suffering from malaria to such an extent that he is not able to do business.

GOV. ST. JOHN stirred up a large audience in Osage City last Sunday night. He was making a boom for St. John first, then Bismarck Grove and temperance.

The crop for this year in this county is much damaged by chinch bugs; some fields good and some not worth cutting; yield will average only nine bushels per acre.

A BANK clerk who had been entrusted to close up the days business in New York last Monday left for parts unknown with only $200,000 worth of negotiable paper. He made the big haul by filling out blank checks and other securities.

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 Greenwood County.

From the Second Biennial report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, and the Second Quarterly Report for 1881.

Of winter wheat this county sowed last year 9,351 acres, from which was raised 130,914 bushels, valued at $111,276.90.

Of rye 58 acres were sown, yielding 812 bushels, valued at $324.80.

Of spring wheat only 27 acres were sown which yielded 243 bushels, valued at $194.40.

Of corn 38,120 acres were planted, yielding 1,219,840 bushels, valued at $280,563.20

Of oats 1,787 acres yielded 44,675 bushels, valued at $11,168.75.

Of buckwheat only 15.5 acres were sown, which yielded 186 bushels, valued at $167.40.

Of Irish potatoes 544 acres were planted, which yielded 43,520 bushels, valued at $34,816.

Of sweet potatoes 76.69 acres planted, which yielded 6,135.20 bushels, valued at $1 per bushel.

Of sorghum 559 acres were planted, which yielded 64,285 gallons, valued at $28,928.25.

Of flax 341 acres were sown, and a yield of 3,751 bushels secured, valued at $1 per bushel.

Of tobacco only 13 acres were planted, but a yield of 9,605.2 pounds were secured and valued at $960.52.

Of broom corn 96 acres were planted, yielding 67,200 pounds, valued at $2,352.

From millet hungarian, timothy, clover and prairie meadow in all 19,492 acres yielded 39,750 tons valued at $134,684.

The total valuation of the yield of the county is estimated at $595,525.65.

The live stock in the county for 1880 was as follows: Number of horses, 5,220; mules and asses, 689; milk cows, 7,606; other cattle, 24,512; sheep, 11,115; swine, 13,054.

This county now has 76,490 acres under cultivation from which the foregoing resources are obtained.

Buttermilk.

From an Exchange.

For a summer beverage there can be nothing more healthy and strengthening than buttermilk. It is excellent for weak or delicate stomachs, and far better as a dinner drink than coffee, tea or water, and, unlike them, does not retard, but rather aids digestion.

A celebrated physician once said that if every one knew the value of buttermilk as a drink, it would be more freely partaken of by persons who drink so excessively of other beverages; and further compared its effects upon the system to the cleaning out of a cook stove that has been clogged up with ashes that have sifted through, filling up every crevice and crack, saying that the human system is like the stove, and collects and gathers refuse matter that can in no way be exterminated from the system so effectually as by drinking buttermilk. It is also a specific remedy for indigestion, sooths and quiets the nerves, and is very somnolent to those who are troubled with sleeplessness.

There is something strange in the fact that persons who are fond of buttermilk never tire of singing its praises, while those who are not fond of it never weary of wondering how some people can drink it. So far as is possible, people should overcome their aversion to it, and learn to drink it for health's sake. One gentleman of our acquaintance is so extremely fond of it that we knew him one time to drink about three glasses, then set his glass down with a thud, exclaiming earnestly as he smacked his lips: "That's food and raiment both." While another buttermilk enthusiast made the statement once that where the liver has become lifeless trom torpidity and inaction, and is too dead to perform its functioni, buttermilk will cause a new one to grow in. Whatever exaggerated statements may have been made concerning buttermilk, its medical properties cannot be over rated, and it should be more freely used by all who can get it.

Some months ago the farmers of Iowa held a convention to protest against what they styled the "barbed wire monopoly." The convention was presided over by the Governor of the state. A committee was appointed to wait on the owner of the patent barbed wire fences, and see if it was not possible to obtain some compromise with him. This, however, has resulted in failure, and a granger war is promised in consequence. A Farmers' Anti-Barb-wire Fence Association has been organized in Iowa, with a capital of $100,000, and the whole question will be thoroughly fought in and out of the courts. There are said to be more than 200,000 persons interested in the movement in Iowa.

The premium list of the Kansas State Fair Association in conjunction with the Kansas State Horticultural society and the Kansas Wool Growers and Seeep Breeders Association has been received at this office. This is the first annual exhibition and it is to be held at Topeka September 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, 1881, with our able and energetic friend, George Y. Johnson, as secretary. The association bids fair to have better exhibits and more of them than Kansas has ever presented before. Thirty thousand dollars in premiums are offered and distributed in such a manner as will give the farmers a chance to gain them with meritorious exhibits.

Be Wise and Happy.

If you will stop all your extravagant and wrong notions in doctoring yourself and families with expensive doctors or humbug cure-alls that do harm always and use only nature's simple remedies for all your ailments, you will be wise, well and happy, and save great expense. The greatest remedy for this, the great, wise and good will tell you, is Hop bitters, rely on it. See another column.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 9, 1881.

Flour—lowest to highest prices.	1.35 @ 3.70
Wheat—No. 1 fall	1.11 @ 1.14
" " August	1.08 @ 1.11
No. 2 fall, spot	1.09¾@ 1.10
" " August	1.09¼@ 1.10
" " Sept	1.09 @ 1.09½
No. 3	1.06 @ 1.06¼
" " August	1.06 @ 1.06¼
" " Sept	1.06 @ 1.07
Corn—No. 2	45 @ 46½
" " Sept	46 @ 47
Oats—No. 2	34 @ 34½
" " Aug	34¼@ 34⅜
" " Sept	31 @ 34¼
Rye—No. 2	71⅛@ 78
Butter—range of prices	12 @ 19
Cheese—	5 @ 9
Eggs—	8 @ 10
Poultry—chickens live per doz,	1.25 @ 2.75
Vegetables—potatoes per bu	65 @ 70
Dried Fruit—apples per lb	2½@ 3½
—peaches "	3¼@ 5
Hay per ton—	3 00 @ 7.00

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9, 1881.

Flour—lowest to highest prices	$5.40 @ 6.50
Wheat—No. 2 fall, spot	1.24⅛@ 1.24⅜
" " August	1.24 @ 1.24⅝
" " Sept	1.27 @ 1.28⅜
No. 3 fall, spot	1.15½@ 1.18
No. 4 "	1.11 @ 1.11½
Corn—No. 2, spot	55½@ 55½
" " Sept	56 @ 56¼
Oats—	35 @ 35⅜
Rye—	84 @ 86
Pork—	17.95@18.40
Lard—	11.90 @12.30
Butter—Dairy	13 @ 20
Eggs—	8 @ 11

CHICAGO, Aug. 9, 1881.

Flour—lowest to highest prices.	4.00@ 7.75
Wheat—No. 2 spring, spot	1.20 @ 1.25
" " Aug	1.20 @ 1.25
" " Sept	1.18⅜@ 1.18½
No. 3 " spot	1.10 @ 1.11
Corn—Spot	53 @ 54
Aug	54 @ 54½
Sept	55 @ 55⅝
Oats—Spot	32¼@ 32½
Aug	32 @ 32¾
Sept	32 @ 32½
Rye—	87 @ 88
Pork—	17.95 @18.00
Lard —	11.50 @11.55

Live Stock Markets.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 9, 1881.

CATTLE—Receipts, 755; shipments, 420. Market unchanged from last week choice native stock strong; butchers in good demand and strong. Leading sales were:

No.	*Av. Wt.*	*Price.*
35 Texas steers	1046	3 00
2 native cows	935	2 50
1 native cow	880	2 50
1 native cow	990	2 25
1 native cow	910	2 25
24 native cows	1134	2 55
1 native shipper	1460	4 75
23 native cows	1000	2 62½
23 Texas cows	858	2 65
1 native cow	890	2 00
18 native feeders	1179	4 10
25 native cows	744	2 47½

HOGS—Receipts, 1,770; shipments, none Market active and strong; prices better than last week; quality poor only one lot averaging 247 pounds, which sold at $6.50. Sales ranged at $6.25@6.50. Bulk $6.35@6.40.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9, 1881.

CATTLE—Receipts, 2,400; shipments, 900. Supply light; demand small. Range of prices, $3.00@6.00. Bulk, $5.40@5.80.

HOGS—Receipts, 32,000; shipments, 2,200. Scarce and active. Range of prices, $6.10@6.90. Bulk, at $6.50@6.60.

SHEEP—Receipts, 600; shipments, 700. Market slow with demand only for butchers. Range of prices, $3.00@4.00. Bulk, at $3.40@3.45

CHICAGO, Aug. 9, 1881.

CATTLE—Receipts, 4,500; shipments, 3,000. Market firmer; demand better. Range of prices, $2.00@6.30. Bulk, at $4.50@5.20.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,800; shipments, 4,100. Market steady. Range of prices, $4.75@6.85. Bulk, $6.40@6.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 600; shipments, 300. Market acctive and a shade firmer; supply light and quality poor. Range of prices, $3.25@4.50. Bulk, $4.00@4.20.

Lawrence Markets.

The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 10@15c.; eggs, 8c. per doz.; poultry—spring chickens, $1.50@2.00 per doz.; new potatoes, 40c.; corn, 38c.; old wheat, 90@$1.00; new wheat, 75@95c; new oats, 25c.; lard, 11¼@15c.; hogs, $5.00@5.50; cattle—feeders, $3.75@4.25, shippers $4.25@5.00, cows, $2.25@2.75; wood, $4.50@5.00 per cord; hay, $4.50@5.00 per ton.

MONEY TO LOAN,

In large or small amounts on five years time, at

SEVEN PER CENT.

With reasonable commission.

J. B. WATKINS & CO.,
Lawrence, Kansas.

A. G. MENGER,

BOOT AND SHOE MERCHANT,

Begs leave to call the attention of Farmers and Mechanics TO THE

STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which can be found at his place of business,

NO. 82 MASSACHUSETTS STREET, LAWRENCE, KANSAS,

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

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS

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

Our Warerooms are Located at 46 and 48 Vermont Street!

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

Call and see us. OUR PRICES WILL SUIT!

OUR STOCK OF

UNDERTAKING GOODS IS LARGE!

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

LARGE FINE HEARSE!

☞ *Remember the Location is near the Court House*

HILL & MENDENHALL.
LAWRENCE, KANS.

J. S. CREW & CO.

OUR WALL PAPER STOCK IS VERY COMPLETE,

Embracing all Grades, from Brown Blanks

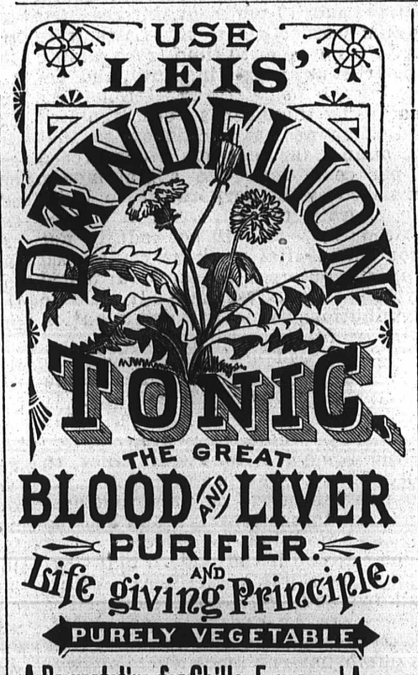
TO THE BEST DECORATIONS,

WINDOW SHADES MADE TO ORDER

ON KNAPP'S SPRINGS OR COMMON FIXTURES.

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

A FEW BOOKS AND STATIONERY ALSO ON HAND



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A SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

Sole Proprietors,

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LAWRENCE, KAS.

GO TO

TOM JOHNSON'S BARBER SHOP

☞Under the Douglas County Bank☜

FIRST CLASS WORK

DONE BY WHITE

BARBERS.

Opposite the Eldridge House.

WANTED—CANVASSERS TO KNOW THAT A number of counties have never been canvassed for THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS, but are rapidly being taken on our liberal terms. Good agents make most. MOODY & DAVIS, Proprietors.

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.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST FARMERS' PERIODICAL PUBLISHED IN ALL THE GREAT, NEW WEST!

WE ARE BOUND TO DOUBLE OUR SUBSCRIPT'N LIST, IF UNPARALLELED INDUCEMENTS WILL DO IT, BEFORE SIX MONTHS.

SEE PREMIUM LIST ELSEWHERE.

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Give him a trial.

W. H. LAMON.

PHOTOGRAPHER.

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G. H. MURDOCK.

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A Large Line of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.

No. 59 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas. Formerly with H. J. Rushmer.

PETER BELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE OVER LEIS'S DRUG STORE,

LAWRENCE, - - - - - KANSAS.

☞ Practices in all the State and United States Courts. Collections promptly attended to. Special attention given to the preparation and argument of cases in the Supreme Court.

VOL. XI.---NO. 7. LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1881. WHOLE NO. 498.

The Household.

Suggestions for "The Household."

Linen garments which have become yellow from time, may be whitened by being bathed in a lather made of milk and pure white soap, pound of the latter to a gallon of the former. After the boiling process the linen should be twice rinsed, a little blue being added to the last water used.

To utilize the feathers of ducks, chickens and turkeys, generally thrown aside as refuse, trim the plume from the stump, inclose them in a tight bag, rub the whole as if washing clothes, and you will secure a perfectly uniform and light down, excellent for quilting, coverlets and other purposes.

When a sudden, though probably brief, visitation of fine and warm summer weather entails a small plague of flies and insects, it is well to remember that the prompt application of an alkali to the bitten part allays the irritation and commonly at once relieves the suffering consequent on a class of injuries, which, though small, are often exceedingly annoying and even troublesome, especially in the case of children and persons with sensitive skins. Soda and ammonia will answer the purpose.

Tea drinkers nowadays will do well to apply the following simple test to the tea purchased of their grocers. Turn out the infused leaves, and if they are a good brown color, with fair substance, the tea will be wholesome; but if the leaves are black and of a rotten texture, with an oily appearance, the tea will not be fit to drink. The purer the tea the more the distinctively brown color of the leaf strikes the attention. The mixing that is frequently adopted to reduce prices results in the two kinds of leaves being supplied together. It is important to see that the leaves have the serrated or saw-like edges, without which no tea is genuine.

The best material for cleaning coat collars and grease spots of all kinds is pure benzine. The article is sold at the principal drug stores in cities. That used by painters is not pure enough, and has a very unpleasant odor, which the pure article has not, and the little which it has soon disappears. If this cannot be obtained strong alcohol (95 per cent.) will clean collars very well. A mixture of equal parts of strong alcohol and water of ammonia is also used. The trouble with all these liquids is that not enough is used; a small quantity only softens and spreads the grease spot; they should be applied in sufficient quantity and repeated to not only dissolve the foreign matter, but to wash it out.

Another Letter from Old Bach.

Special Correspondence to "The Household."

I want to say to all the readers of "The Household" to be of good cheer. Cheerfulness is a Christian virtue. Its possession should be the aim of every one who wishes to live a useful and happy life. In order to attain a spirit of cheerfulness it is necessary to look on the bright side of things, to speak in glad tones, and to assume a sunny look. As far as possible all gloomy and unpleasant subjects of thought and conversation should be avoided. Fresh air should be freely admitted into the kitchen, sittin-groom and parlor. Order, cleanliness and neatness should pervade every department of the household. Scolding, faultfindiug and all querulous speech should be banished from the family circle. The complaining, plaintive voice so often the attendant of aches and pains should never be heard. Health should be attended to. Cheerfulness is seldom the attendant of disease and bodily ailments. Sickness is generally the results of violated physical laws. It is just as wicked to disobey the laws of health as it is to break the laws of God once written on tables of stone. The penalty of intemperance in eating and drinking is as sure and stern as that affixed to the breach of any moral law. The drunkard, the dyspeptic and the debauchee are as far removed from the heavenly places of cheerfulness as are the long-faced, formal relegionist, the monkish recluse and acetic.

Those who would put on the garments of praise and of cheerfulness must cease to look on this world as a vale of tears, and over which hang the gloomy shadows of death. We have heard enough, and more than enough, about the sickness the pains and ills of life, enough of its sins and woes, its darkness and gloom, its wars, pestilences, and famines. The world is just about what we make it. It responds very truly to the world inside of us. If we are good, the world is good. If we are happy, the world without wears a smiling aspect. If we are of cheerful heart all household duties seem light and pleasant. If we love our children, our children are sure to love us. If we are kind and obliging to our neighbors, they will seldom find fault with us, or fail in a neighborly turn. When I hear men or women talk about a cold-hearted world, about a curse brooding over the earth; when I hear them discusing the question, "whether life is worth living" I feel as though I would like to look right into their hearts and explore the recesses of their inner life and see what I could find there of weakness, of darkness and gloom, and of poverty of spirit, that give color and outline to such dark pictures of human life, to such sad and illusive dreams in regard to this world.

It is true that this world and this life have two sides, the bright and the dark side. To us God has given the power, if we but will to use it, of looking at its bright side, and of turning our eyes away from its dark side. The constant looking at the bright side insures cheerfulness, hopefulness, happiness, and begets that loving and trustful spirit in the good Father which repeats in glad tones the words of the psalmist, "All Thy work spraise Thee and Thy saints shall bless Thee."

OLD BACH (No. 1).

Letter from S. A. Roser.

Special Correspondence to "The Household."

Dear Household friends, on reading "Towel's" last message I felt of all things most miserable. He laid bare all my defaults, and set himself up so innocent, so wise, so noble and grand, that I lost all self-esteem and felt so little. Oh! so little, I could have crept into an auger hole and pulled the hole in after me. But on further examination I found him to be only a poor beggar asking charity, but bestowing none, so I picked myself up from the pit whence he had thrown me determined to face the music. Shall we not learn through time that one-sided charity is selfish? and is as 'sounding brass, or a tinkling Cymba?" "charity covereth a multitude of sins."

What do we come here for anyhow? is a question worthy of debate. Do we come for idle gossip? Or what is our object? let us examine ourselves. What is our object in forming acquaintances through the press, bothering editors with our petty cares and trials, and laying bare before the world our ignorance and deficiencies? Have we an object? My object in entering "The Household" was for self culture and intellectual improvement, and the love of good company. And that I might add my mite with others for general improvements.

Four years last February since I first entered "The Household," I wrote a few letters, but they looked so deficient and seemed so worthless that I felt ashamed to see them in print, so I dropped, but having made a slight acquaintance I felt a desire to return; re-entered April, 1879, since which I have been a regular correspondent, and have contributed fifty contributions which I have preserved for the perusal of my great grandchildren. In all those contributions there was none I felt so well satisfied with when I sent it to the press as the one that found its way to the waste basket. I still have to smile whenever I think of that.

I have felt much interested in "The Household" and have tried every means that my artless imagination could contrive to draw you out so that it might be made interesting and beneficial, but to little purpose; I find I have not the ability to draw and it is not interesting for me to be so much alone or nearly alone. Mr. Varner has been faithful, and has done exceedingly well, has taught good doctrine, but went a little too deep into the ideal, or spiritual for our weak and sinful natures to fully appreciate. But we must give him credit for the straightforward course he took never allowing himself to be turned either to the right or to the left, but independant of all others cut straight through minding his own business.

Edith is quite interesting and we would be glad to have her with us oftener, but think her excusable, we know how to sympathize with her in her household cares.

Mattie, you know not how much your cheerful face braces me up, or you would be present oftener. There are always seme cords that beat in unison.

Myrtle, have you forsaken us? I think I saw you in the homecircle of Colman's Rural not long since. No wonder you felt like a stray sheep, you got in the wrong pen, your idea of what a man should be agrees exactly with mine. I will give you a few lines for your album if you have a mind to accept them:

Myrtle thy name an evergreen shrub,
Its fragrances so sweet an emblem of love;
May your labors as teacher be crowned with success,
And win for yourself laurals worthy your name.

S. A. ROSER.

How'd you do, Bachelor, No. 2; glad to see you, you look quite familiar, seems to me we've met before. I'm real glad you've come, I will assign you my place as "The Household" critic. I was not aware of being critic until a few days since "Towel" informed me of the fact. I do not feel myself competent of filling that position, and as it is impossible to have a legal election under the circumstances I will just appoint you, and install you before you are aware of it.

Brothers and sisters I have the pleasure to introduce to you Bachelor, No. 2, my successor whom I have installed as "The Household" critic. I believe him to be honest and upright, and well skilled in the art, and competent to fill the position with honor. Brethren behold your critic, I will conduct you to your seat and introduce you to the young ladies Miss Myrtle, Miss McKeever, Mr.—— make room, I will leave him in your care, and will take a back seat and be a silent looker on.

Yours truly,
S. A. ROSER.

P. S. What has happened with THE SPIRIT? It is like my kitchen gets sometimes.

BURLINGTON, Kans., Aug. 10, 1881.

State News.

The open saloons in Wichita are numerous.

Lyon county has ninety-six schools and only eighty school teachers.

A Cowley county farmer raised 10,000 bushels of peaches this year.

Wild plums are reported abundant in all parts of the state this year.

Heavy rains fell throughout the state last Friday night and Saturday.

The Kansas City Journal says the Kirwin Chief has ten business men and only one editor, still a good paper.

Old Illinoisians, now residents of Dickinson county, hold their annual picnic near Abilene, on Saturday, the 27th inst.

The fine farming land of Marshall county is rapidly being taken although it is bringing $2 per acre more than last year.

Ottawa residents insist that prohibition works at that place and that they are having an unusual prosperous and quiet time.

A party of colored men recently refused to work for $2 per day because the work had to be done in the sun at Fort Scott.

A man named Hopper was killed by foul air in a well near the head of Marmaton creek, in Allen county, on Tuesday, the 9th inst.

Enterprise, Dickinson county, offers inducements to some man who understands the business, to start a straw paper mill at that point.

Horse thieves abound in Sedgwick county, and the Eagle advises shooting or hanging on the spot, as the only means to route them out.

The new comet will be visible to the naked eye in two or three nights. It is located in the northwestern heavens quite close to the horizon.

The trial of C. W. Knox one of the murderers of Kutchell at Beloit came to a close last Friday. He was convicted of murder in the second degree.

A number of residents of Doniphan county have issued a call for a picnic, with the object of forming a branch of the national land league of Ireland, at Troy.

A large excursion of farmers from Illinois and Indiana looked over Montgomery county last week, and many of them have purchased and intend to settle there.

Coffeyville and vicinity, Montgomery county is having trouble with lighting rod men. The sheriff of the county captured some of them, but others out ran him.

Montgomery county confidently expects the largest corn crop that county has ever produced. The farmers claim it to be out of the way of drouth or chinch bugs.

The Plaindealer informs us that an unusually large amount of hay has been put up there, and in good shape. Stock men are purchasing yearlings and calves to insure its consumption.

A fire at Coloney, Anderson county, destroyed pretty near the whole town last Friday afternoon. The buildings were principally of wood and nothing or but very little could be saved.

A man named Reed shot and killed a man named Fields on the 7th inst. in the northern part of Barton county on account of a report circulated by Fields reflecting on the character of Reed. Reed is in jail.

An article in the Kansas Herald states that "the best of information attainable warrants the publicity of a statement saying that corn in this county will be a full half crop. Oats, barley, rye, etc., are better crops than usual."

Leavenworth is still voting railroad bonds to repudiate; the latest are for building the Leavenworth and Topeka road. The vote for the proposition in the city carried by one thousand majority. So much for the Leavenworth Standard.

An eight-year-old son of D. W. Judy, of La Cygne, Linn county, was fatally stabbed by an open knife, which he held in his hand, being accidentally forced into his abdomen by a schoolmate while playing on the school grounds during recess.

Abont 400 soldiers representing over 100 different regiments gathered at the reunion of the First Kansas in Atchison last Wednesday. The occasion was the twentieth anniversary of the battle of Wilson's creek. Addresses were made by a number of able ex-soldiers.

Osage county was visited last week by another severe wind. One farm about ten miles east of Carbondale was visited particularly. Nearly 150 tons of hay in the stack were upset; the stacker was blown to pieces and the shanty on the place and all it contained badly scattered.

The Topeka Daily Capital company have filed a charter and will commence the publication of the Capital as a morning paper about September 15th, Henry King will be editor-in chief, and the prosperity of the paper seems assured. The capital of the company is $30,000.

The Chase County Leader brings the information that the M. E. church and a barn belonging to Mr. Edward Pratt, were burned to the ground last Thursday evening. The loss was quite large, as considerable winter clothing, stoves, etc., were stowed in the barn. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The farm of T. B. Finker, four miles southeast of Olathe, was robbed on the night of the 9th inst., of farming implements amounting to over $50 in value. Robbers are becoming pretty brave when they attempt to make away with such articles as farming implements and it is to be hoped the sheriff and *posse* in pursuit will effect their capture.

"Iingo," in the Hartford department of the Emporia News in speaking of the profits of early planting gives the following as evidence. "Dudley Smith, of Four Mile Creek, planted a large field of corn as early as possible, a part so early as to necessitate the wearing of gloves, and of that same field, despite the long continued dry weather he says: I would not give a man tencents to insure me sixty bushels per acre."

The fifth annual picnic of the Johnson county Patrons was held near Olathe on the 4th inst. A fine large procession formed on the streets and marched to the grove. An excellent and interresting time was had by these enthusiastic Patrons. Addresses were made by such men as the state master, state lecturer, H. C. Livermore, Hon, Charles Robinson, and Hon. J. H. Martin. The grange in that prosperous county is a grand success.

Last Thursday night an aged widower named James Mitchell was married to a widow fifty years old, at Ottawa. Some roughs commenced a charivari during the night, and finally broke down the door, and in the morning the newly-married man was found by the roadside with his head crushed. James Kelly, Chris Barry, Robert McLaren and James O'Brien have been arrested. Others supposed to be connected with the killing are still at large.

J. M. Miller, a member of the grain and commission firm of W. C. Barrett & Co., of Olathe, was halted on the road between Olathe and Cedar Junction, in Johnson county, and relieved of his gold watch worth $100 and change to the amount of $95, by two masked highwaymea on the night of the 9th inst. The highwaymen subsequently compelled Miller to drive three miles north of Cedar Junction to prevent his telegraping and effecting their capture.

From the Troy Chief, of Doniphan county, we learn that "last Saturday evening a son of Thomas Steanson, aged six or seven years, near East Norway, went into a stable where a span of mules were kept, when he was kicked by one of the animals in the right side, crushing in his ribs, and inflicting fatal injuries. Dr. Reeder was called, but found the case hopeless. The little fellow suffered until Sunday morning, when he died. Mr. Steanson is an old and leading citizen of that community, and has the sympathy of his many friends."

The Fort Scott Monitor is responsible for this: "A gentleman who moved here last spring and brought a portion of his stock with him from Illinois, has just started back for the balance of his stock, which is thoroughbred, and which he intends to feed here this winter. Before starting for Illinois he received a dispatch from his son stating that if he did not come at once the stock would all die, as everything in the shape of stock feed was burned up, and he could not get anything for them to eat except at an enormous price. The old man will bring the balance of his stock to Kansas."

Ex-sheriff Jabe Johnson, of Chase county is authority for the statement that Frederick Henderson the prisoner was taken from the authorities at Canton by a mob of one hundred men and hung to a tree. It has not at this writing been confirmed and we trust it is not true.

The Emporia News gives the lie to the above article as follows: "Fred. Henderson, the colored man who was arrested in this city last week and taken to Canton on the charge of an attempt to commit a rape, was accquitted at his preliminary hearing and has returned to Emporia. The man whom the mob was clamoring to lynch, was perfectly innocent of the crime of which he was suspected."

Chinch Bugs vs. Russian Wheat.

From the Marion County Record.

Mr. W. H. Vining, of Lehigh, was in town, Saturday, and called to see us, as usual. He said he had tested a field of Russian wheat surrounded by other varieties, and it not only showed superior exemption from the ravages of the chinch bugs itself, but adjacent corn fields conspicuously attested the same fact. In this connection we will state some additional facts. We have seen a field of wheat (the variety we have forgotten) which was almost destroyed by the bugs. After doing the mischief there the pests passed through a strip of Russian wheat several rods wide, adjoining, doing but little damage to it, and then vigorously assailed a corn field on the other side.

These facts are worthy of attention. The chinch bugs have done more damage this year than those exaggerated pests, grasshoppers, even did, and if there is any variety of wheat less liable to their depredations than others, the fact should be generally known. What say the farmers? Have any others any experience to relate concerning the Turkey or Russian wheat, either confirmatory or adverse to the matters we have stated?

Record of Drouths.

An interesting record is that of severe drouths, as far back as the landing of the Pilgrims. How many thousand times are observations made like the following: "Such a cold season!" Such a hot season!" "Such dry weather!" Or "Such wet weather!" "Such high winds or calm!" etc. Read the following list, showing the number of days without rain:

In the summer of 1621, 21 days.
In the summer of 1680, 41 days.
In the summer of 1657, 75 days.
In the summer of 1662, 80 days.
In the summer of 1774, 45 days.
In the summer of 1688, 81 days.
In the summer of 1694, 62 days.
In the summer of 1805, 40 days.
In the summer of 1828, 61 days.
In the summer of 1730, 92 days.
In the summer of 1741, 72 days.
In the summer of 1755, 42 days.
In the summer of 1773, 80 days.
In the summer of 1791, 82 days.
In the summer of 1812, 28 days.
In the summer of 1855, 24 days.
In the summer of 1871, 42 days.
In the summer of 1875, 26 days.
In the summer of 1876, 26 days.
In the summer of 1749, 108 days.
In the summer of 1762, 123 days.

It will be seen that the longest drouth that ever occurred in America was in the summer of 1762. No rain fell from the first of May to the first of September. Many of the inhabitants sent to England for hay and grain.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 17, 1881.

Patrons' Department.

NATIONAL GRANGE.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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

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

Concerning Our Young Men.

Special Correspondence SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

It has been the object of the grange and of the workers in the grange to make farm work so pleasant, remunerative and honorable that it will attract the sons of farmers to the pursuit of farming rather than repel them from it, and induce them to enter other kinds of business.

Many farmers have sent their sons to agricultural colleges with the hope and expectation that they would there acquire such a knowledge, and there form such a predilection and taste for farming that when they left college they would enter immediately and with alacrity upon its pursuit. But in this regard they have been sorely disappointed. In a very large majority of cases the graduates from our agricultural colleges have resorted to some profession or calling other than that of farming.

We would like to have some enterprising statistician publish the exact number of those who have graduated from all the agricultural colleges in the United States and state how many of these graduates have entered upon the practical business of farming, and how many have permanently engaged in other callings. If the whole truth were known we think the great failure in our colleges has been in the line of practical industry; the students have not been taught to work; the hands and muscles have not been trained; knowledge has been gained more from books than from personal observation in the field and from practical experiment.

It is not to be supposed that our young men, the sons of farmers, will enter very earnestly into the business of farming till they have been carefully trained in the practice as well as in the theory of farming. They must learn to use with ease, precision and effect the hoe, shovel and fork; they must not only understand the theory of the rotation of crops, but must practically apply the theory with their own hands, sow the seed and reap the harvest by the application of their muscles to the task, guided by an active brain and an intelligent mind.

We insist upon the necessity of a vast amount of physical training in our agricultural colleges if they would meet the demands and the wants of the present age. The ear, the eye, the hands and the feet should be trained equally with the brain power. The muscles should be so developed and toughened by persistent and long-continued exercise, that it shall become a pleasure to follow the plow, drive the mower, thresh the wheat, stack the hay; in short, that it shall be a pleasure and not a weariness to do any kind of farm work that the occasion and season may demand.

When our institutions of learning, when our training and agricultural schools graduate men and women with their mental, moral and physical powers equally well developed; when they graduate men and women fully equipped to make a living on a farm, and with capacities, inclinations and tastes for farm life, then they will better deserve the support, and the more willingly receive the support, of the farming community. J. S. B.

What is the Duty of a Granger?

Read before Ebenezer Grange, No. 679, Holmes county, Mississippi, by Miss Alice Frost.

It is the duty of every granger to keep his farm in a proper condition for cultivation. The soil should be well drained, the fences carefully kept up, and the whole farm kept in good working order. Five acres well attended will yield more than ten if allowed to run to waste. Another great duty of a granger is to educate his children, so they will grow into intelligent and useful men and women; because they intend to stay on the farm is no reason they should not be well educated. If they have the advantages of an education they may sometime in the future become more than farm hands or household drudges. So, Patrons, go to work and build up your schools! If you can't send your children to school teach them at home. If you send them see that they have the right teacher; "as the twig is bent the tree's inclined." If you are going to be a Patron take an interest in the grange and grange work. Subscribe for your grange paper, read and study it carefully. Always have good literature in your homes, and we will become a literary and intellectual people. Be prompt in attending your grange meetings; be there at the regular hour. Strive to make your homes beautiful and attractive. Parents must strive to keep their children at home. Let them have pleasant company and some harmless amusement, and they will not leave home to seek pleasure.

Brothers, if your sisters are trying to have flowers, lend a helping hand, it will prove a source of pleasure to watch them grow, bud and blossom. Sisters, if brothers ask a little favor do it cheerfully, you will be fully repaid. It is our duty to do all we can to make home beautiful and cheerful, and all we can to render each other happy. We should all work together; "united we stand, divided we fall." We should endeavor to induce every young man of our order to stick to the farm. We hear a great many say, "farming is the most unprofitable business we can engage in." Perhaps they do not work as they should do. You should improve your land, keep your fences clear of weeds, bushes and briers, grow your own corn and raise your own meat, instead of buying; read farm books and papers, that you may learn to make farming profitable. Father and mother have always lived on the farm, why can not we? It is our duty to offer daily our heartfelt thanks to the Great Giver for the many blessings bestowed upon us, improve the talent He has given us, instead of becoming idle and slothful servants. Ever be vigilant and faithful, striving to do good, and we will one day reap the golden harvest. We should remember the old adage.

"Waste not, want not, is a maxim I would teach,
Let your watchword be dispatch; and practice what you preach,
Do not let your moments like sunbeams pass by,
For you never miss the water till the well runs dry."

The duty of every Patron is to work with and for the grange; do every thing we can for the good of the order; be true to the grange and each other.

Report of Master of State Grange.

In the last issue of the Patron of Husbandry we find the following report from the master of the Kansas State Grange. We give it for what it is worth:

"In obedience to the requirements of a resolution adopted at the last session of the National Grange, I beg leave very respectfully to report that, in my opinion, based on the best information at my command, the general condition of our order is improving in the state.

"I have failed to this date, to obtain from masters of subordinate granges, the reports contemplated by the resolution above referred to, in sufficient number to warrant me in attempting a summary or tabulated statement; but judging from the reports at hand and information received through correspondence with active men of our order in different sections of the state, and from our worthy secretary and treasurer, I am satisfied that our membership is quite as strong as at any time within three years, and am of the opinion that at the close of the year we will be able to show an increase.

"The principles of co-operation as taught in our order, have been generally discussed in our granges, and are now well comprehended and are being successfully applied in our own business affairs. Purchasing and sales, agencies local and state, have been abandoned and the Rochdale plan of co-operation resorted to with very satisfactory results. I have no information of failure or dissatisfaction where the rules recommended by the National Grange have been observed.

"In legislation, particularly on the transportation question, but little progress has as yet been made. Our people continue, to some extent, to permit those having little or no interest in common with them, to control or dictate nominations, and after they have been elected, petition their 'so-called' representatives for such laws as they desire, with, as a matter of course, very unsatisfactory results."

Farm Life.

From the Patron of Husbandry.

It is a common complaint that the farm and farm life are not appreciated by our people. We long for the more elegant pursuits, or the ways and fashions of the town. But the farmer has the most same and natural occupation, and ought to find life sweeter, if less highly seasoned, than any other. He alone, strictly speaking, has a home. How can a man take root and thrive without land? He writes his history upon his field. How many ties, how many resources he has. His friendship with his cattle, his team, his dog, his trees; the satisfaction in his growing crops, in his improved fields, in his intimacy with nature, birds and beasts, and with the quickening elemental forces; his co-operation with the clouds, the sun, the seasons, heat, wind, rain and frost. Nothing will take the various social distempers which the city and artificial life breed, out of a man like farming. It draws out the poison. It humbles him, teaches patience and reverence, and restores the proper tone of his system.

Cling to the farm; make much of it; put yourself into it; bestow your heart and your brain upon it so that it savor of you, and radiate your virtue after your day's work is done.

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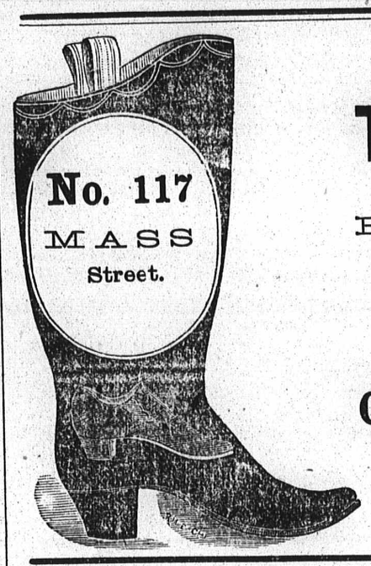

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You can buy a seventy-five cent bird cage for fifty cents; a $1.50 cage for $1; a $3 cage for $2. A $2 oil chromo, black walnut frame, for $1.25; a $1.75 chromo for $1; small-sized chromos, walnut frames with glass and backs, for twenty-five cents; for $5, elegant oil painting, 24x36, in elegant gilt frame, cheap at $10. PICTURE FRAMES of all descriptions at one-half the price you have been paying for them.

Rogers & Sons' Triple-plated 12 Ounce

Table knives at $2 per set, $3.50 per dozen. Silver-plated table spoons for $1 per set. Triple-plated five-bottle table castors, ground and engraved bottles, for $3, cheap at $5. A double pickle-castor with Tongs for $2, worth $4. A combination glass and silver-plated butter dish $1.25.

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Two quart glass pitchers fifty cents, glass sauce dishes twenty-five cents per dozen. Nice plain goblets five cents each. Glass sets at forty cents.

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J. & G. Meakin's granite cups, saucers and breakfast plates at forty cents per set. Wash bowl and pitcher, seventy-five cents. Decorated Toilet sets, twelve pieces, $4, cheap at $7. Moss-edge set, including slop jar, of Haneland's French China $12, cheap at $20.

MISCELLANEOUS:

Morticing machines, $7. Hair cloth parlor suite seven pieces, $30. George A. Prince six-stop organ, in A 1 order, for $40. Six and one-half octave piano $75 in monthly payments. One No. 20 Charter Oak cook stove, nine nine-inch holes with reservoir and closet, $25. Over one hundred second-hand cook stoves. Ladies and Gents trunks. Two billiard tables complete; baby carriage (good as new) $15, cost $27. Large lot of rope carpet suitable for offices. Combined secretary and bookcase.

WOVEN WIRE MATTRESSES at $4.50, worth $7. CANVASS COTS $1.25. Four-pound tea scales, $1.25. 240-pound platform scales for $5. Lot of candy jars twenty-five cents each. Sitz bath $2.50. Sponge bath $2. Charcoal sad-irons.

Headquarters for stoves and tinware. Six-quart milk pans, ten cents. Pint cups, three for ten cents. WANT to buy FEATHERS. Want 50,000 feet of BLACK WALNUT LUMBER. WILL PAY MORE FOR SECOND HAND GOODS than any other man dare to.

☞ House of seven rooms to rent, on Mississippi street, between Henry and Winthrop.

J. H. SHIMMONS.

From the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

OLD WAYS AND NEW.

I've just come in from the meadow, wife, where the grass is tall and green:
I hobbled out upon my cane to see John's new machine;
It made my old eyes snap again to see that mower mow,
And I heaved a sigh for the scythe I swung some twenty years ago.

Many and many's the day I mowed, 'neath the rays of the scorching sun,
Till I thought my poor old back would break ere my task for the day was done.
I often think of those days of toil in the fields all over the farm,
Till I feel the sweat on my wrinkled brow, and the old pain comes in my arm.

It was hard work, it was slow work, a-swingin' the old scythe then;
Unlike the mower that went through the grass like Death through the ranks of men.
I stood and looked till my old eyes ached, amazed at its speed and power—
The work it took me a day to do, it done in one short hour.

John said I hadn't seen the half: when he puts it into his wheat,
I shall see it reap and rake it, and drop it in bundles neat;
That soon a Yankee will come along and set to work and larn
To reap it, and thresh it, and bag it up and send it into the barn.

John kinder laughed when he said it, but I said to the hired man,
"I have seen so much on my pilgrimage thro' my three score years and ten,
That I wouldn't be surprised to see a railroad in the air,
Or a Yankee in a flyin' ship, a-goin' most anywhere."

There's a difference in the work I done and the work my boys now do;
In a-mowing the grass in the old slow way and a-mowin' it in the new;
But somehow I think there was happiness crowded into those toiling days,
That the fast young men of the present will not see till they change their ways.

To think that I should ever live to see work done in this wonderful way!
Old tools are of little service now, and farmin' is almost play;
The women have got their sewin' machines, their wringers and every sich thing,
And now play croquet in the dooryard, or sit in the parlor and sing.

'Twasn't you that had it so easy, wife, in the days so long gone by;
You riz up early and sat up late a-toiling for you and I;
There were cows to milk; there was butter to make, and many a day did you stand
A-washin' my toil-stained garments and wringin' 'em out by hand.

Ah! wife, our children will never see the hard work we have seen,
For the heavy task and the long task is now done with a machine.
No longer the noise of the scythe I hear; the mower—there! Hear it afar?
A-rattlin' along through the tall, stout grass with the noise of a railroad car.

Well, the old tools now are shoved away; they stand a-gatherin' rust,
Like many an old man I've seen put aside with only a crust;
When the eyes grow dim, when the step is weak, when the strength goes out of his arm,
The best thing the poor old man can do is to hold the deed of his farm.

There is one old way they can't improve, although it has been tried
By men who have studied, and studied, and worried till they die;
It has shone undimmed for ages, like gold refined from its dross;
It's the way to the kingdom of Heaven by the simple way of the Cross.

A WILL AND A WILL.

BY ELENOR KIRK.

"He isn't worth a cent in the world, and he shan't have her."

This is what my husband, Colonel Lee, said to me one morning, as I endeavored to bring him to reason in regard to the love affair of our only daughter.

"She's all carried away with the fellow's handsome face and captivating manners, and has made up her mind that she is desperately in love. Let him go away for a while, and you'll see how much it amounts to."

I did not contradict my husband, although I felt that he was utterly in the dark about the whole matter. No one ever did that. I doubt if his opinion had ever been disputed in the whole course of his life. I ventured to inquire, mildly:

"But what have you against the man?"

"His poverty, for the first item," he answered; "but this would not influence me a particle if I saw any way under the heavens by which he could earn a respectable living for a family. Archibald Harris is an artist and a dreamer; and if that combination is not enough to condemn him, I should like to know what is?"

"But, husband——"

"No buts to me, Effie. I have made up my mind. The landscape-dauber shall not have my daughter. Tell Marion that this is my ultimatum, and on no account to mention the subject again to me."

This was a hard message to take to my child, and, I feared, an entirely unexpected one; for to this "artist," "dreamer" and "dauber" my husband had been unusually polite. By his invitation he had become a constant visitor at our house, and through his instrumentality the young folks had fallen in love. He had opened wide the door to the arch enemy, and, with the stupidity and perverseness of a child, imagined it an easy matter to shove the bolt on the intruder, and set the house in the same order as before he entered.

That Marion would obey her father I had not the slightest doubt. Never in her life had she given us a moment's concern. The giving up would be hard, of course, and my heart shrank from the trial the dear child would be compelled to meet; but that she would yield instant submission, I was quite sure. My face must have told the whole story, for she gave me a keen glance as I entered her room, and said:

"Don't feel bad about it, mother. I was quite sure he would say no. Did he state his objections?" she continued, quietly.

"He does not like Mr. Harris's profession; or, at least, he has no confidence in it as a means of maintenance."

How very quiet the girl was! I looked and wondered.

"Does he know anything against Mr. Harris's character?" she resumed.

"Certainly not," I answered. "I think he believes him to be a thorough gentleman, but lacking sufficient business enterprise to insure your future comfort and happiness."

"Mother!"—and now my child's tones were very firm—"I beg that you will say this to father: If he will prove Archibald Harris a liar, a thief, a gambler, a loose society man, or a piece of one of these, I will promise never to think of him again in this way; but upon no other conditions. If he is unable to do this, I shall share my lover's future with him, whatever that future may be!"

"And you will marry without your father's consent?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"And break my heart?"

Marion smiled sadly, and replied:

"Don't use *that* weapon with me, mother, please, because under these circumstances it is not an honorable one. If Archie Harris is *not* the upright man I think him, I want nothing of him. If there is not a black mark found against him, I shall marry him. If I were not to do this, I should be unworthy to be your child: because we love each other."

There was the whole truth in a nutshell. I had recognized it before she spoke, but, coward that I was, had for the moment been more than willing to sacrifice love's duty to the present happiness of my husband and myself.

"But your father will never forgive you—never in the whole world——"

"Let him not, then," she interrupted, as quietly as before. "That matter is between him and his God."

There was nothing light or frivolous about either tone or manner. If there had been, I should have reminded her of the depth of her father's love—his earnest desire to place her where she would not only be happy herself, but an ornament to her family and society; but such words were not needed. My "bonny fledgeling" was a child no longer. A true, brave-hearted women confronted me, and then and there woman met woman, and that was the end of it.

My daughter was right, and my husband was wrong. I must sympathize with one honestly and fully, and oppose the other. A difficult position, and my heart failed me at the prospect. The colonel would. I knew, continue obdurate, and of course, after the above interview, what else could I predicate of Marion?

A day or two after these memorable interviews, we found that Mr. Harris had been very formally but very politely requested to discontinue his visits at our house.

Grieved at this insult, Marion sought her father; but the attempt to draw him into conversation on the subject was entirely ineffectual. He dismissed her with this "flea in her ear," as he facetiously called it:

"I don't know anything against Harris's character, and sha'n't trouble myself to go round hunting up his antecedents. It's enough for me to know that he is a pauper, and will always remain one. I have fixed the whole matter for you, and now you've nothing to do but to make love to your mother and your ugly old father for a while. It'll do just as well, if you've only a mind to think so."

The colonel's theory for overcoming those little matters of the heart was certainly an original one. At the conclusion of this singularly ludicrous speech he opened the library-door; and, with most imperturbable good-humor, bowed his daughter out. He would not allow me to say one word in regard to the matter, and took the trouble to caution me again about "mixing up in the affair" in colder and harsher terms than he had ever addresssed to me.

A few weeks passed, and, one evening I found on my toilet-table the following communication:

"DARLING MOTHER—Don't blame me, for no other course was open to me. Would to Heaven there had been. I accidentlly heard yesterday that Archibald was very ill. I immediately made it my business to find out how ill. To my utter horror and amazement, I discovered that his physician had ordered him to go either to California or abroad. He has an acute bronchial difficulty, which the doctor declares will not yield in this climate. I found, too, that he was delaying this trip firstly on my account, and secondly because he really had not the means to defray the expense of a long journey and a protracted (perhaps) period of invalidism. When I had gleaned all the facts, I came home and hunted up every jewel I possessed, and sold them. Yes, mother, I can do without jewels; but I cannot, must not, let the man I love suffer. This morning we were maried (I did it all myself—Archie fairly rebelled against the whole arrangement), and by the time you receive this letter we shall be on our way to California. I realized two thousand dollars from the sale of my gimcracks, and this, with what Archie has, will do the work, I reckon. Tell father please to try and think well of me, and forgive me. If I had acted in any other manner in so dire an emergency, I should not have been worthy to have retained the Lee which looks very prettily now sandwiched between Marion and Harris."

By-the-way, this was the first bit of impudence I had ever known my daughter guilty of toward her father. Her letter ended in this style:

"Love me and pray for me, dear mother. I will keep you informed of our whereabouts. Hoping and believing that everything will come right before long, I am yours and dear papa's loving "MARION."

Oh, the storm that followed this! or, rather, the awful calm that preceded the whirlwind of a few days later! My husband neither ate nor slept for two days and nights, and we hardly spoke.

When his rage found words, then he cursed and left me—cursed me in language I can never forget.

"You have done this, madame! *You!*" he howled. "Now reap your reward. Five minutes more, and you will have neither daughter nor husband. This house is yours, and you will find yourself provided for *economically*, madame—not a cent will you have to spare for the child you have aided and abetted in dishonoring me!"

Then the door slammed, and I was alone.

Twenty years of married life, and the very first quarrel followed by a separation! I drained that cup of bitterness to the dregs. For weeks I heard nothing from my daughter, and for twelve long months not a word from my husband.

The colonel's lawyer took charge of all financial affairs, and my comfort was strictly attended to. In this respect there was nothing to find fault with; but, oh! the utter bleakness and barrenness of my life! How plainly the whole past stood out before me!

During all the years I had spent with Francis Lee, I had never once asserted myself. By entire conformity to his wishes and implicit obedience to his will, I had managed never to come in contact with the angularities of his imperious nature. My love for him had kept me entirely passive, allowing my husband and my master to rule me as absolutely and imperiously as ever a domineering king ruled over the weakest of his subjects. To be sure, love kept the chains from clanking, but they were there all the same; and now they cut into my very soul. The first ray of light that penetrated my gloomg home was a letter from Marion.

"Do not grieve any more about this unfortunate bussness," she wrote. "I say do not, because I am sure such grief must be wicked. You have done no wrong. Let that thought comfort you first of all; and then do try and be happy in the thought of my happiness. Archie is gaining strength every day, in fact, he is almost well; and he has received an order to paint a picture for one of the wealthiest men in the whole West. He is to be paid splendidly for it; and we are so happy about it and everything else! God only knows how glad I am that I went to my husband in his misfortunate. He just needed me; and together, dear mother, we can do anything, paint pictures, write poems, and *get rich*, perhaps; who knows? Father will come back to you before long, and we shall ever more be a happy family. I am sure of it."

Much more my darling wrote, and every line infused fresh strength and courage into my veins. At the end of the year I visited them at their temporary home in California. Orders for pictures had been crowded upon Archibald so fast, that they had found it necessary to move to a more public part of the city of San Francisco, and were then boarding at a hotel. One day, after dinner, Marion, who had just returned from a short shopping excursion, burst into the room where Archie and I sat talking, with a face pale as that of a corpse.

"Come with me, softly," said she, in a whisper. "As true as I live, I have this moment seen father in a room just down the corridor. The door was open a way, and, as I passed, I saw him sitting in a chair with his back toward me."

"But, perhaps," I answered, tremblingly, "it may not be he——"

"Come!" she interrupted, gaining confidence, as she saw my excitement. "I guess I know my father. Come! we'll surprise him."

"But, Marion——"

"No buts. I tell you to follow me. If ever a man's back expressed sorrow and homesickness and remorse generally, my father's back did, as I passed it a moment ago."

She led me out of the room, and through the corridor, and never once halted until she had thrown the door wide open, and finally pushed me in. Marion and Archie followed. A second more, and I had passed round the chair, and was kneeling before my husband.

"Effie!" said he, with a shout of joy, "you here? God be praised!"

"And can you——" I was going to say forgive, but he interrupted me.

"Don't say that word to me, Effie Lee!"

"But the children, Marion and Archie?" I stammered.

"Oh, yes," he smiled, "the children! Where are they? I have nothing to forgive even there. I wonder if they can ever forgive their obstimate old father!"

Then Archie and Marion came forward, and the past was blotted out,

Boy's Mischief.

From the Washington Republican.

In an unlucky hour Mr. Rice gave our Sammy a bridle for the little colt. Fortunately, the colt was docile, and soon learned to lead beautifully, and no bad results came from the experiment except when the colt was coaxed up the woodshed steps and quite demolished them, and had to take a flying leap out of the door. A boy is not half a boy who is not constantly making himself trouble. The colt was brought into subjection too easily by half, and Sammy looked for more worlds to conquer, and decided to try the calf. He had heredity to combat. Neither the calf's father or mother had been bridled, and he didn't see why he should be. The calf was petted and coaxed and cornered, but the sight of the bridle sent him flying down the lane, bawling at the top of his voice. The boy's spirit was aroused. All advice to let the calf alone was answered with scorn. Wrath alternated with tears, with occasional gleams of hope, inspired by some new plan of action. The calf was shut in the barn-yard, but the boy came out worsted. At last the father yielded to importunities and consented to help. If ever an animal was inspired by the Evil One that calf was. He seemed to know the odds were against him, and that strategy and not force was called for. He didn't exactly stand patiently, but he made no effort to run away. He turned this way and that way, and rolled up his great, innocent eyes in a questioning manner. No one would have mistrusted it, but he was watching his chance. He rejected the bit and the excitement grew.

"Hold on to him, Sammy; don't let him go. There, we'll have him bridled in a minute. Can you hand me that strap?"

Here was the looked-for opportunity. His heels went up for the benefit of the boy, his head did the business for the man, the bridle landed on the fence-post, and

The calf, oh, where was he?

The boy picked himself up, and would have made a remark, but he saw his father could say enough for them both. The latter vowed while stanching the flow of blood from his nose, that he would never try to bridle another calf, and the boy never asked him to. Do you suppose for a moment that the project was given up? No, indeed; boys are not made of that kind of stuff. In less than a week that calf was walking up and down the road with a bridle on, and Sammy at the end of the strap. A committee of boys did it in about fifteen minutes. The calf never entirely forgot his tricks, but took advantage of every unguarded moment, and saved the boys in the neighborhood from getting into lots of mischief by exhausting their superfluous spirits chasing after him.

Envied Beauty.

What is more handsome than a nice, bright-clear complexion, showing the beauties of per, fect 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.

The BEST of All

VERY EASILY MANAGED,
ECONOMICAL IN FUEL,
AND GUARANTEED TO
Give Perfect Satisfaction Everywhere.
BUY
A CHARTER OAK
MADE ONLY BY
Excelsior Man'fg Co.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
TIN-PLATE, WIRE,
SHEET IRON
—AND—
EVERY CLASS OF GOODS USED OR SOLD BY
TIN AND STOVE DEALERS.
SEND FOR PRICE LISTS.

TUTT'S PILLS!

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.
Price 25c. 35 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a Natural Color, and acts Instantaneously. Sold by Druggists or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

BACK ACHE
QUICKLY CURED BY
CARTER'S
Smart Weed
—AND—
Belladonna
Back Ache Plasters!

These plasters contain Smart Weed and Belladonna—both wonderful pain relievers—in addition to the usual gums, balsams, &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.
CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.
FOR SALE BY BARBER BROS.

PILES fully described, with scientific mode of cure. Prof. Harris' illustrated pamphlet sent free on application. HARRIS REMEDY CO., Manf'g Chemists, 8th & Market Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

USE "GEORGE LEIS" CELEBRATED

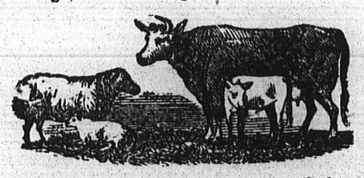
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country. Composed principally of Herbs and roots. The best and safest Horse and Cattle Medicine known. The superiority of this Powder over every other preparation of the kind is known to all those who have seen its astonishing effects.

Every Farmer and Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict animals, such as Founder, Distemper, Fistula, Poll-Evil, 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.



Cows require an abundance of nutritious food, not to make them fat, but to keep up a regular secretion of milk. Farmers and dairymen attest the fact that by judicious use of **Leis' Condition Powder** the flow of milk is greatly increased, and quality vastly improved. All gross humors and impurities of the blood are at once removed. For Sore teats, apply **Leis' Chemical Healing Salve**—will heal in one or two applications. Your CALVES also require an alterative aperient and stimulant. Using this Powder will expel all grub worms, with which young stock are infested in the spring of the year; promotes fattening, prevents scouring, &c.

Leis' Powder is an excellent remedy for Hogs. The farmer will rejoice to know that a prompt and efficient remedy for the various diseases to which these animals are subject, is found in **Leis' Condition Powder**. For Distemper, Inflammation of the Brain, Coughs, Fevers, Sore Lungs, Measles, Sore Ears, Mange, Hog Cholera, Sore Teats, Kidney Worms, &c., a fifty-cent paper added to a tub of swill and given freely, is a certain preventive. It promotes digestion, purifies the blood, and is therefore the BEST ARTICLE for fattening Hogs.

N. B.—BEWARE OF 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.

Geo Leis.

For sale by all druggists. Price, 25 and 50 cents per package.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.
FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago, Ill.
BROWN, WEBBER & GRAHAM, St. Louis, Mo.
MEYER, BRO. & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.
COLLINS BROS., St. Louis, Missouri.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

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

MOODY & DAVIS,

Publishers and Proprietors.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

ONE Year (in advance)	$1.25
SIX Months	0.75
FOUR "	0.50
THREE "	0.40
ONE Year (if not paid in advance)	1.50

TO ADVERTISERS:

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

ADVERTISING RATES made known on application.

TO CORRESPONDENTS:

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

NEWSPAPER LAW.

The courts have decided that—

First—Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, or letter-carrier, whether directed to his name or another name, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the pay.

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

TO SUBSCRIBERS:

When you send your name for renewal or to change your post office be sure and give your former address, which will accommodate us and enable you to get your paper much sooner. Remittances should be made either in money orders, drafts or registered letters.

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

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

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 17, 1881.

KANSAS CITY anticipates a large increase in the cattle trade.

NINETY-EIGHT deaths from yellow fever occurred in Havana during the month of July.

THE bricklayers of Cincinnati struck Friday for higher wages. Fifty cents per day more is demanded.

THREE railroad accidents, accompanied by a loss of life in each instance, were reported over the wires last Sunday morning.

A BOY of nineteen was fatally stabbed by a negro Sunday night in Baltimore while trying to catch a negro boy who hit him with an apple.

THREE men were killed by Indians near Soccoro, New Mexico, last Saturday morning. The bodies were recovered and about twenty armed citizens started in pursuit.

THREE negroes went to sleep on a railroad track near Tusambia, Tenn., last Friday night and were run over by a freight train; two were killed, the other seriously wounded.

FRANK MAYFIELD, a twelve-year-old boy in North Topeka with no relatives but a younger brother, was drowned last Friday while bathing in the river. He was buried by the city.

A CHOCTAW chief and a prominent citizen of the Creek Nation, Indian Territory, fought a desperate duel at that place last week. Price was killed and the chief fatally wounded. Plenty of satisfaction.

C. B. MUMFORD, a lawyer at Beloit and agent for J. B. Watkins, of this city, was arrested Monday by a Topeka detective charged with obtaining money under false pretences. It is expected that other parties will be implicated.

A PUBLIC company with a capital of £4,000,000, is about to be formed in England, with the aid of large city financiers, for the purpose of acquiring and reclaiming waste lands in Ireland, and for other purposes connected with agriculture in Ireland.

BY consulting our Chicago markets it will be seen that prices are stronger than they have been before for some time. Quite a little excitement was occasioned Monday by the sudden rise. We fear it is only a trick of the gamblers, and that by the time producers could crowd their grain in prices would be flat.

DISPATCHES from Springfield, Ills., say that sixty-two counties reported there, produced 32,632,055 bushels of winter wheat in 1880, but this year the same counties produced but 13,448,565 bushels. The entire yield for the year is estimated at about 32,154,000 bushels against 54,000,000 last year. Farmers of that state, however, will sow a larger area than ever this fall, which is another good reason why Kansas agriculturists should sow less.

RAILROAD VS. WATER TRANSPORTATION.

A new development to us is presented in this season's cut of the railroad companies in the moving of through freight. It is said, with how much truth we cannot tell, that the cut freight rates this summer have been below the actual living water transportation rates, and as a consequence, water men have been at an actual loss whenever they have moved anything this summer. Accepting this statement as a fact, we have the new development that the giant corporations, the railroad companies, can at their option actually entirely starve out all steamboat and barge lines, and especially those plying between Chicago and New York, for it is apparent that these railroads can make money on their local business and the moving of perishable freight alone, which water lines cannot touch, to say nothing of what these companies can demand during the five winter months when water is not available as a transporting line.

While the above statements may be entirely and lamentably true, (we say lamentably, because, while it is a good thing for the producers this season, it is apparent that railroads are carrying at an actual loss, and that as soon as water freezes all losses must and will be made up, while the transporters by water not having the resources of railroad companies, will be compelled to abandon the business for want of funds to keep up repairs, etc.,) between Chicago and New York, it is our belief that the same thing is not possible with the new southern route when it once becomes well established and under operation for various reasons.

In the first place it is a plain duty of the government for the protection of its people, to at once and perfectly improve the Mississippi and Missouri rivers for transportation purposes, and to that amount lessen the expenses the canal across New York is yearly put to in the way of repairs. Then, again, a bulk of the articles transported goes with the current in these streams, and has that additional advantage, whatever it may be, over any canal. Still another advantage is in the fact that cargoes of through freight once loaded can pull right along without the vexation of passing through locks and dams, and thereby save considerable time, which is of vast importance, in that respect.

It certainly becomes more and more apparent that the government must take this matter in hand and protect the people or the people will cease to support their government.

And now this (Tuesday) morning comes the dispatches stating that the principal barge lines plying between St. Louis and New Orleans on the Mississippi, have been consolidated, and that a new company will be formed. The dispatch states that the combined capital of the old lines was $1,800,000, with carrying capacity of 3,750,000 bushels of bulk grain besides package freight. The new company have a capital of $3,000,000 and the additional $1,200,000 it is proposed to expend for new tug boats and barges. This will make the force number twenty-three tugs and one hundred and forty-nine barges, having a capacity of over 8,000,000 bushels.

The combination is understood to be in the interest and under the control of Jay Gould, but whether he intends to use these barges for the use of his railroad lines or for the money there is in their own legitimate work, is yet to be seen. We trust the latter is the case, although we have but little faith in this cormorant. Certain it is, however, that the adding to the efficiency of the line has a favorable appearance. Let us hope for the best.

A VISIT TO CHASE COUNTY.

In our recent visit to Cottonwood Falls we were quite pleasantly impressed with the degree of prosperity exhibited by such a small town and withal under somewhat unfavorable circumstances. It has been remarked that it was a place of considerable dullness, but we judge this to be incorrect. When a town of little more than four hundred inhabitants gives ample support to two good sized weekly papers, almost without exception every business man in the city being represented in the advertising columns, it is not difficult to conceive that energy and enterprise in goodly quantities belong to these people, and the effect is apparent. It would be better if some of our larger cities would follow such an example and patronize the newspapers to a larger extent in the advertising departments. A tolerably good index to either the enterprise of a city or the lack of it is in the amount of advertising the papers of the place can show from the business men. And this is true to a larger extent of our Western cities than elsewhere.

Cottonwood Falls is situated at a distance of over a mile from the station at Strong City, and this is a fact that has transpired to reduce its chances for future growth. Some of the Cottonwood Fallites assert that had it not been for the wooden-headedness of Sam Wood, who wanted to build the road exactly to his own wishes, such a thing would not have happened.

The finest building in Cottonwood Falls, and we perhaps might add with safety, in Chase county, is the court house, built of hewn stone elegantly finished, and would be a credit to a much larger city. The river affords power enough at this place to run a good sized flouring mill, which has built up quite a business.

Strong City, something over a mile from the last named city, is another town containing a respectable supply of vim and business, though even smaller than Cottonwood Falls. The large stone quarries situated there employ upwards of two hundred men, and certainly do an immense business. The firm of Lantry & Burr daily ship over the Santa Fe from fifty to seventy-five car loads of stone. These are the quarries from which the stone was obtained to build one wing of the capitol at Topeka.

These two towns give support to three papers, the Leader, Courant and Independent, the latter but just started in Strong City, and the first number of which is on our table. We had a pleasant visit at each office, and found the proprietors genial, wide-awake men who evidently understand their business. We returned home with the conviction that we had had a good time.

L. L. D.

ANOTHER RELAPSE.

Again we are called upon to chronicle a severe if not fatal relapse of President Garfield. For a few days past he has not been as well as usual, vomiting to some extent and feeling weaker, and yesterday the dispatches announced that his pulse was growing higher and the temperature of his body proportionately sinking, which was recognized as a bad sign. At 4 p. m. yesterday a dispatch announced that the president's pulse had risen to 126 degrees, temperature fallen 3 1-10 degrees. Evidently the physicians entertained little if any hope.

The latest dispatches this morning say there is but little if any change, and that if there is any difference at all it is perhaps slightly in his favor. The last official bulletin from the executive mansion, dated August 16th, 7 p. m., says: "The president's symptoms are still grave, yet he seems to have lost no ground during the day and his condition on the whole is rather better than yesterday. He has vomited but once during this afternoon. The enemama are retained. At present his pulse is 120, temperature 99.9, respiration 19.

[Signed] "Bliss, Barnes, Woodward, Reyburn and Agnew."

The following interview had with Dr. Bliss yesterday, will give some idea of the nature of the case at present: "It looked dark last night, doctor, did it not?" asked the reporter.

"Of course it looked dark," said the doctor. "It is a serious case. All the trouble, however, is now caused by the stomach. We have not given him any nourishment to-day and may not; all will depend upon his constitution. Why, last evening he could not retain even milk and lime water."

"Doctor," said the reporter, "some medical practitioners have a theory that the disturbance of the stomach is caused by pus having been absorbed into the stomach. How is that?"

"It is not so," answered Dr. Bliss. "The president's stomach is a naturally rebellious one."

"How long, doctor, can life be sustained by nourishment injected in the bowels?"

"Oh, some time, I hope; at all events, until we can repair the tone of the stomach. In this latter point, doctors disagree."

GEN. U. S. GRANT has purchased a $95,000 residence in New York city.

DOUGLAS COUNTY DISPLAY.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the special premium list which the Douglas County Display Association has just published, copies of which, we understand, have been mailed to all the prominent farmers of the county. This list foots up to nearly $500, and is gotten up for the purpose of stimulating the farmers in making a successful display at the Western National fair next month.

The members of the Douglas County Display Association are working constantly and energetically, without any assurance of adequate compensation, to make the display a grand success, and their efforts should be aided by every one in the county who has anything of merit to contribute.

At Bismarck grove a capacious and magnificent building is in course of erection to be used exclusively for county purposes. The space allotted to Douglas county should be well filled with the best of fruits, flowers, vegetables, cereals and minerals the county can furnish, thus maintaining its former prestige and reputation.

Entries can be made during the week previous to the fair, at the rooms of the association in the second story of Deichmann's building.

The business men of Lawrence have done nobly in offering so large a list of special premiums; now let the farmers and producers do their part, and success is assured.

IMPORTATION OF NORMANS.

A dispatch from New York dated August, 14th, says the largest lot of Norman horses ever imported to this country arrived Saturday, one hundred and twenty-six in all. In the lot was fifty-six stallions, five mares, fourteen two-year-olds, and forty yearling colts. One hundred and ten of the lot go to E. Dillon & Co., of Bloomington, Ills. The voyage over was quite hard on them, as two died on the way, and one at the wharf before they were transferred to the cars, Several of the horses were jet black, but most of them were of a handsome mottled gray color peculiar to the Normans. These horses cost from $500 to $1,200 each in France.

THE Indian chief Spotted Tail was murdered last week by an aspiring Indian called Crow Dog, who wanted to displace Spotted Tail in his office. Spotted Tail was in an ambulance with some other chiefs when Crow Dog rode up to and shot him through the heart. Spotted Tail was unarmed. Crow Dog and an accomplice, Black Crow, have been arrested. They will be tried according to the laws of the territory. Spotted Tail's son has been recommended by Agent Crook to succeed him, and he will probably be appointed.

A LARGE flouring mill in St. Louis was struck by lightning last Friday evening, followed by a terrific explosion. A number of men at work were seriously if not fatally injured. The explosion was followed by a fire which burned a number of buildings.

AN explosion of nitro-glycerine yesterday at the Caraco and Hayes mining camp twenty-eight miles from Gunnison City, Col., instantly killed five men and fatally wounded two others.

MRS. FILLMORE, wife of the deceased president, Millard, died at her home in Buffalo, N. Y., last Wednesday, in the seventy-first year of her age.

AT a bull fight in Marseilles, France, Sunday last, several tiers of seats collapsed. Twelve persons were killed and one hundred and fifty injured.

RECENT dispatches from France state that wheat, barley, oats and corn will make a light yield there this year. Considerably under the average.

THE typographical union of Cincinnati have asked for an advance of five cents per thousand ems. They will probably receive the raise.

A DESTRUCTIVE fire occurred yesterday in Cleveland, Ohio, aggregating a total loss of $105,000.

WOOL GROWERS

Ship your Wool to

WM. M. PRICE & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

They do an exclusive Commission business, and RECEIVE MORE WOOL THAN ANY COMMISSION HOUSE IN ST. LOUIS.

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

WOOL SACKS free to shippers.

FAIRFIELD, Ia., Aug. 16.—Reports from ninety-eight counties, representing 747 townships, the following condensations were made from the August crop report, prepared by Jonn R. Shaffer, secretary of the Iowa State Agricultural Society: The average yield of winter wheat per acre is eight bushels, reported from fifty-seven counties; the average yield of spring wheat per acre is a fraction over eight bushels, reported from ninety-seven counties. We believe when it comes to making the last estimate of the wheat crop it will not hold out as an average. The State will not exceed six bushels to the acre. With the discouraging outlook before threshing commenced, it is still more so in many instances where threshing has been done. The report from eleven counties of the yield of winter barley place the average at eleven bushels to the acre; from seventy-nine counties the average yield of spring barley is placed at per acre 20 bushels, winter rye, 95 counties reported give the average yield per acre at 15 bushels, spring rye, 40 counties reported place the average yield at 15 bushels per acre. Corn, 742 townships in 98 counties give the average condition of the crop at 76 per cent, a decrease of one per cent. since the July report. Oats, 97 counties reported in 550 townships, place the average yield at 36 bushels per acre. In some instances they are reported light in weight, seven pounds per bushel standard weight. Smaller grains, root crop and seeds average up well, though none are a high average. Chinch bugs are reported as damaging to the crops in 152 townships, and the army worm in 46 townships.

FT. SCOTT, Kas., Aug. 16.—Almost every farmer who came to the city yesterday had a sample of corn to show, and each one claimed that he had at least half a crop. Some claimed forty, others sixty and one man seventy acres, while a woman claimed to have about one hundred acres of the best corn ever raised by her in Kansas. From the many persons who visited the Monitor office yesterday with samples, we have saved some which yield at least fifty bushels to the acre. From the farm of C. F. Brake, a few miles from town, we have sample ears that will make from forty to sixty bushels to the acre, and from Mr. George Amy, of Mill Creek, we have samples of corn that will yield forty bushels to the acre, of twenty-five acres. Several other farmers also visited the office, and one man said that he had been all over the county, and he was satisfied that the acreage of corn would average about twenty-five bushels to the acre. We do not wish to exaggerate in any way, and are willing to admit that the corn crop in this county is very much damaged, yet from what the farmers themselves say the outlook is anything but discouraging, and the above will bear out the report that the corn crop will yet yield at least ¾ of an average crop, while other farm products, with the exception of potatoes, have been but little damaged by dry weather.

BELOIT, Aug. 16.—U. B. Mumford, who was arrested Sunday for obtaining money under false pretenses, on complaint of J. B. Watkins, of Lawrence, was released to-day by a writ of habeas corpus. He has sued Watkins for $10,000 damages for false imprisonment. The release was caused by an error in the papers for the action. An action, either criminal or civil, will be taken by Watkins.

Chas. Knox, one of the Kutchell, murderers, was refused a new trial by Judge Holt to-day, and sentenced to fifteen years in the Penitentiary. His attorneys say they will carry it to the Supreme Court.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., August 15.—A ranche fifteen miles east of Elyta was burned and a woman and a boy killed by Apaches. The report of the destruction of a village and the massacre of the inhabitants near Rio Parco is untrue. We have reliable reports that in all twenty Mexicans and one soldier have been killed and one white woman captured by the Indians since the 10th inst. No damage by the Indians is reported within fifteen miles of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad. Quite a number of ranchmen are moving together for safety.

GALVESTON, Tex., Aug. 16.—A News San Antonio special says an unsuccessful attempt was made to wreck an excursion train having on board five hundred and fifty men, women and children, by laying ties across the track. The train was going at the rate of twenty miles an hour. The engine struck the ties, which were thrown from the track, badly bruising five men, who were riding on the cow-catcher.

SANTA FE, N. M., Aug. 16.—The military headquarters have received no report of the massacre at a village eighteen miles from Rio Purco. The bodies of two men killed by the Indians were found by the troops at Las Avayo Ranch, forty miles from McConlay's station, some days ago.

LACYGNE, KAS., Aug. 16.—Seth Blystone, aged about forty years, died suddenly late this evening in a well, about three miles east of this city. He went into the well to do some work, when death overtook him from damp foul air, it is supposed.

MEMPHIS, August 16.—Henry Foster, a colored farmer, five miles north of Covington, Tenn., was called out of his house last night and shot to death. The assassin escaped.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY MOODY & DAVIS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 17, 1881.

City and Vicinity.

MR. SIMON STEINBERG was the thankful recipient of a serenade from the Lawrence Cornet band last Friday night.

THE poles and wire to connect Bismarck Grove, Lawrence, Kansas City, Leavenworth, Fort Scott and Atchison by telephone are being put up in this city.

THEO. POEHLER & CO,. the old established and well-known grocery firm have discontinued their retail trade in this city and now do an exclusive wholesale business.

IF there ever was a specific for any one complaint, then Carter's Little Liver Pills are a specific for sick headache, and every woman should know this. Only one pill a dose.

PALPITATION of the heart, nervousness, tremblings, nervous headache, cold hands and feet, pain in the back, and other forms of weakness are relieved by Carter's Iron Pills, made specially for the blood, nerves and complexion.

PROF. J. W. GLEED of the state university, is gaining laurels for his ability by lecturing to the residents of New Hampshire and Vermont citizens in the vicinity of his birth. The professor is a young man, and promises great future usefulness.

THE asylum for feeble minded children, superintendent Green states, will be in readiness and open about September first with twenty inmates. The site, the old university building on Mount Oread, is a beautiful one and we trust will have the effect of brightening the lives of the afflicted ones who will hereafter occupy it as a home.

LAST Monday we were greatly favored by Mr. Reese Clark who lives on the Sparr farm in Grant township, taking us to his grape vines and allowing us the liberty of an unlimited attack thereon. It is needless to say the Concords suffered. We are indebted to the same gentleman for a goodly quantity of the delicious fruit presented to the office.

IF there ever was a specific for any one complaint then Carter's Little Liver Pills are a specific for sick headache, and every woman should know this. They are not only a positive cure, but a sure preventive if taken when the approach is felt. Carter's Little Liver Pills act directly on the liver and bile, and in this way remove the cause of disease without first making you sick by a weakening purge. If you try them you will not be disappointed. For sale by Barber Bros.

A Synopsis of the Temperance Camp Meeting.

The attendance for the first day, Wednesday, was quite good and the speech of welcome by St. John, and remarks by Rev. A. M. Richardson and others were well received.

On Thursday morning different gentlemen made speeches of short duration. In the afternoon a business meeting elected officers, and received a number of favorable reports from different towns. Notables present on the ground this day were Messrs. Sobieski, of Chicago, J. B. Finch, of Nebraska, and Woodford.

On Friday the attendance was small. Rev. B. F. McBride, of Chicago arrived at midnight Thursday night, and on this morning led a devotional meeting. Resolutions intended to favor the cause were adopted.

The afternoon session was addressed by J. B. Finch, A. B. Campbell, of Manhattan and Richard Wake, of Centralia.

Gen. Carey and Dr. Paulson, addressed the evening meeting.

The list of notables was added to by the arrival of Rev. Paulson, of Virginia Rev. Ball, of Washington, J. C. Pepper, of Illinois and Gen. L. F. Carey, of Ohio.

On Saturday resolutions stating clauses that *should* have been in the prohibitory law were tabled through the influence of Gen. Carey, J. B. Finch and others.

In the afternoon speeches were made by Gen. Carey and Dr. Ball; Judge Pepper was the principal speaker in the evening. W. Mason Evans, of Baltimore, the famous elocutionist, arrived.

On Sunday the attendance was quite large; larger than it had been in the grove before this year. Besides an unusual attendance from the city, excursions during the day from Topeka, Leavenworth, and Kansas City swelled the audience. Rev. Paulson and Mason Evans occupied the platform in the morning, and in the afternoon Phillip Phillisp and son gave their beautiful service of song which was followed by music from County Clerk Stevens, colored chorus of one hundred voices. Col. Theodore Hyatt, Mrs. Viola Lunsford *nee* Miss Dickerman, J. B. Finch and Gen. Wyatt filled the afternoon programme.

In the evening perhaps the best speech of the meetings was delivered by Gen. Carey on Bible temperance.

On Monday the attendance was only fair, but the programme was none the less interesting with speeches by Dr. Paulson, John Sobieski, Frank Sibley, Amanda Way and others during the day.

During the evening Phillip Phillips and son furnished music and Mrs. Lunsford and William Evans made the speeches.

On Tuesday the audience was a trifle larger than Monday and the forenoon was occupied by general discussion principally, with Judge Pepper and Frank Sibley filling the afternoon with speech. Mrs. Lunsford and Dr. Paulson, again filled the evening programme.

Hesper Notes.

Special County Correspondence to THE SPIRIT.

The "conrers" are dry and dusty and greatly in need of rain. The shower of last week that came *via*. Lawrence did not reach Hesper.

The dry weather and chinch bugs are playing havoc with the corn, especially late planting.

The steam threshers are very busy eating straw.

The flax yield in this vicinity ranges from three to nine bushels per acre. Averaging about one-half a crop.

Wheat is turning out from five to twenty-two bushels per acre. The greater part of crop in this township will fall below ten bushels per acre. The number of acres to be sown in this grain this fall will be but little less than last year. A large per cent. of the ground is already broken, and many farmers are still plowing, notwithstanding the ground is so very dry and hard.

Two weeks ago the Free Methodists of Kansas held their annual camp meeting in Hale's Grove, two and one-half miles east of Hesper.

On Sunday, 3 o'clock p. m., August 7, 1881, a temperance meeting was convened in the Hesper school house. It was well attended. The general impression throughout the township is that the prohibitory law in regard to intoxicants is and has been violated repeatedly, hence the purpose of the meeting was and is to investigate the matter and take steps to bring the guilty parties to justice. Executive, soliciting and prosecuting committees were appointed. Fifty dollars were raised to defray expenses of suits; more money promised if needed. Another meeting called to meet Sunday at 3 o'clock p. m., August 21, 1881. A general invitation to everybody to be present.

A few days since Mr. Sam Stanley and Miss Anna Rogers, both Hesperites, were married at the residence of the bride's parents. The hour was high twelve, and a sumptnous dinner was served and devoured, and at 4 o'clock p. m. the happy twain boarded an eastern bound train for the old Hoosier state, where they will spend a month or more visiting their many relatives and friends. The chapter is not yet ended, but a fewer days since Mr. Charles Conger and Miss Minnie Coate, committed "two-o-cide" and were made one. The deed was done at the home of the bride's parents. A big dinner and lots of stomaches filled to their utmost. Thus four Hesper boys and girls have gone the way of the world. May they ever bask in the sunshine of pleasure and happiness and live long and useful lives. And there are others almost ready to go off, but we will not name them out in this communication.

One day last week between the two weddings Mr. George Sheeley stepped into the village store with a smile of broad dimensions on his face. Spectators thought he had been to the first dinner or had an invitation to the second (by the way George is a lover of good eatables) but no!! what is it George? "We've got another girl at our house." The mother and daughter are doing well.

Newton and Nathan Henshaw and their families are going to move to Lawrence soon, where they will have better educational advantages. They have rented their farms. FEZ.

Bismarck Musical Jubilee.

No doubt some of our readers will think we are saying altogether too much about this matter, but it is only because they all do not comprehend its immensity. After this jubilee has been heard, the exclamations will be something after this wise: "Wasn't that grand, sublime (and so on through the descriptive adjectives), why didn't the newspapers tell us what a grand thing it would be?" etc. etc. The truth of the matter is, that it is beyond describing, some things must be seen to be appreciated and this is one of them.

However, the trasposition at the grove even compared with what it was two weeks ago, has been wonderful and it now is indeed a beautiful spot naturally, assisted artificially by the lavish hand of a magnanimous railroad company.

The grove has even now begun to swarm with those who will see the entire jubilee through from first to last, while it would seem the railroads coming here were moving all the passenger cars to be found in the entire West to prevent, as far as possible, the overloading of trains.

The public pulse has been and will continue to beat quicker throughout the West on account of this before unheard-of entertainment organized, drilled and happily consummated by western talent and capital, and it will not cease to beat quicker when memory, in after years, recalls its accomplishments.

The presence ot the utmost harmony among the members of Prof. Leslie's musical choruses is a guarantee that there will be no break at the important moment. Prof. Leslie is imbued with such an unusual amount of magnetism that the natural consequence seems to follow, that of complete control over the thousands of voices under his care. He is eminently an organizer, and as a leader is on the topmost rounds of the ladder, so that the many thousands who have for months been on the *qui vive* of expectation will have their hopes entirely realized. There is no doubt in the world but that the jubilee which opens to-morrow will be the grandest affair in the musical history of the West and will be proportionately attended. Come and bring your aunts and your cousins and your sisters, to hear the grand volume of sound which shall well up from Bismarck grove on the 18th and 19th of this month.

Let all behold and hear, that they may relate with pride to their less fortunate friends of years to come.

Obituary.

The Osage County Chronicle has the following remarks on the death of Miss Nettie Miles, of this place whose disease was chronicled in these colums a short time since:

She was the eldest daughter of Mr. E. M. Miles, and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the people in this community and Lawrence to an unusual degree. She had a singularly loving disposition, pure habits of life and was a lady that had a great many admirers. With her schoolmates she was always a favorite. Some two years ago, at a time when her future seemed to be one of sunshine and usefulness, everything was in readiness for her departure from her home for the purpose of finishing her education, she accidentally fell on some stone steps, which crippled her to such an extent that she was obliged to use crutches, and for two years she was a constant sufferer from the effects of the fall, which eventually caused her death. During her sickness she received all the care and attention that willing hands could give, or loving hearts suggest, but all was unavailing. The good bye has been spoken, and another, pure in life and full in all the accomplishments of a noble young women, has gone to receive her reward. When she became aware of her critical condition she distributed her earthly effects among the members of her family, giving to each a token of her love, and with patient resignation awaited the end. The large attendance at her funeral attested the tender regard in which she was held by all who knew her.

The Way to Sell Buggies.

About the 15th of July Jerry Glathart received a shipment of twenty-six buggies from the Cincinnati firm and at the present writing there remain but three out of the whole lot, and he don't care about selling those at present, thinking it advisable to keep a few in stock. Had he so desired there would not have remained in his wareroom a single vestige of a vehicle of any sort. However, he is expecting another car load of the buggies the latter part of this week and then he will be ready for his customers again.

Since he first began selling last spring he has disposed of eighty-eight buggies, and so far as he knows they give universal satisfaction. Even at that rate the demand has been so much greater than he could supply them that he was left for three weeks in July without a single buggy in his wareroom, and to the many inquiries after them, the only answer he was able to give was: "Wait, the firm is pressed and will send them as soon as they can be made." Jerry does not sell on commission as it has been reported, but he pays the cash every time he sends for a stock of buggies, and he sells them for the same thing without exception. We have no hesitation in saying that if you wish a first-class buggy at low figures go to Jerry Glathart.

Gould Ahead.

We were invited by Mr. George R. Gould yesterday to inspect his Triumph wheat drill, and taking all things into consideration it is undoubtedly one of the best drills running. Last year he had a big trade in them and not one failed to give full satisfaction. The Triumph is made without cogs, is easily and quickly gauged, and withal runs with the greatest ease.

Gould also has a big trade in Mitchell wagons, recognized the country over as being of the best workmanship. He don't sell them for a song, but when you buy one you may expect something that is of the best quality.

It has been said by a good many that Gould sells for pretty high prices, but the sentence is always ended with, "But if you want good goods, Gould has them." He keeps the celebrated Moline and Case sulkey plows also, and always delivers them in first class working order. Call and see for yourself.

Douglas County People Abroad.

Prof. Snow and party are encamped in the mountains near Socorra, N. M.

From the Leavenworth Standard.

C. D. French and O. P. Smith, of Lawrence, were in the city yesterday.

Miss Allie French, of Lawrence, is visiting the family of Harvey Bickford.

From the Dickinson County Chronicle.

Prof. Canfield, of the State University, spent Sunday in our city.

From the Chase County Leader.

Mr. Davis, of THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS, published at Lawrence, is in the city, spending a few days with Dr. Pugh's family. He is a cousin to Mrs. Pugh.

From the Olathe Mirror and News-Letter.

Miss Nellie Melville, a charming young lady of Lawrence, was in the city several days during the institute, visiting her friends Misses Hattie Case and Helen Betts.

Matrimonial.

Last Saturday evening at 8 o'clock a private little trap was sprung on the intimate friends of Mr. Otto Markley and Miss May Dyer, of this city, all of whom anticipated attending a wedding feast at the invitation of Mr. Markley and Miss Dyer in the near future. The trap was sprung by the two last-mentioned parties quietly calling at the residence of Judge A. H. Foote at the afore mentioned hour and having the judge pronounce those binding words there. This was not at all according to the programme their friends had "all fixed up," but they have one and all concluded to forgive them and unite in wishing them continued happiness and prosperity in their new relations. The newly-married parties will reside in the city for a few months at least and we trust longer.

Color Guard.

The rehearsals for this popular play, which so entranced Gen. Grant upon his return, from the pomp and glitter of the old world, to San Francisco, has been steady during the past week. The play is bound to excel even that of last year as the Young Men's Social Club have, besides giving Zerby and M. Skyb the most difficult parts, gone to an expense of over $400 to insure its proper introduction in the hall; most of this amount is for elegant stage properties from New York. Every night during fair week Liberty hall will be crowded.

Fairs in Kansas.

Following we give a list of fairs to be held in the state the present year with place where and dates when they will be held so far as we have been able to obtain them. A number no doubt are not on the list which any one would confer a favor on us by reporting:

Western National Fair	Lawrence	Sept. 5—10
Kansas State Fair	Topeka	Sept. 12—17
Atchison	Atchison	Sept. 26—30
Anderson	Garnett	Oct. 4—6
Brown	Hiawatha	Sept. 27—30
Butler	El Dorado	Oct 4—6
Cherokee	Columbus	Sept. 21—24
Coffey	Burlington	Sept. 20—23
Crawford	Girard	Sept. 28—30
Davis	Junction City	Oct. 4—7
Doniphan	Troy	Sept. 20—24
Elk	Howard	Sept. 27—30
Ellis	Hays City	Sept. 28—30
Ellsworth	Ellsworth	Sept 29 to Oct. 1
Franklin	Ottawa	Sept. 27—30
Greenwood	Eureka	Oct. 4—6
Harper	Anthony	Sept. 22—23
Harvey	Newton	Sept. 20—23
Jefferson	Oskaloosa	Sept. 27 to Oct. 1.
Jewell	Mankato	Sept. 7—9
Kingman	Kingman	Sept. 1—2
Labette	Oswego	Sept. 14—17
Linn	LaCygne	Sept. 20—23
	Mound City	Sept. 27—30
Lyon	Emporia	Sept. 20—24
Marion	Peabody	Sep. 28—30
Marshall	Marysville	Sept. 6—9
Miami	Paola	Sept. 28 to Oct. 1
Mitchell	Beloit	Sep. 28—30
Montgomery	Independence	Oct. 6—8
Morris	Parkerville	Sept. 13—15
Osage	Burlingame	Sept. 27—30
Osborne	Bloomington	Sept. 21—23
Ottawa	Minneapolis	Oct. 4—6
Phillips	Phillipsburgh	Sept. 27—29
Reno	Hutchinson	Sept. 6—9
Riley	Manhattan	Sept. 19—23
Rooks	Stockton	Sept. 28—30
Saline	Saline	Oct. 5—7
Sedgwick	Wichita	Sept. 20—23
Sumner	Wellington	Sept. 7—9
Woodson	Neosho Falls	Sept. 26 to Oct 1

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.

Programme at Bismarck Grove for the Remainder of the Season.

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.

Horticultural.

The August meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural Society will take place on Saturday, the 20th, at the residence of the president, D. G. Watt, some two miles northwest of Lawrence.

SAMUEL REYNOLDS, Sec'y.

Two of Hundreds.

From the Chase County Leader.

Miss Luella Pugh went to Lawrence this morning, where she will take lessons in music and German. Misses Hattie and Nannie Pugh will attend the State University the next term.

Plantation Cough Syrup.

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

A Painful Death.

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

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

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Gregory on Squashes.
Our Farm of Four Acres.
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The Thomery System of Grape Culture.
American Bird Fancier.
Bement's Rabbit Fancier.
Richardson on the Dog.
Tobacco Culture by fourteen experienced cultivators. Bound in one volume.
Culver's Fruit Preserver's Manual.
Acme Biography, second series, Lives of Chauser, Spenser, Milton, Cowper and Southy. Five books in one volume.
Acme Biography, third series, Lives of Defoe, Johnson, Goldsmith, Scott and Thackeray; all in one volume.
Acme Library of Modern Classics, first series, Vicar of Wakefield, Rasselas, Picciola, Paul and Virginia, Undine and the Two Captains; all in one volume.
Allison's American Pictorial Handy Lexicon—just issued—the most complete and perfect pocket dictionary ever published. Over 50,000 words and 300 engravings.
Baron Munchausen and Gulliver's Travels both in one volume.
Brief Biographies by Samuel Smiles.
Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. Illustrated.
Carlyle's French Revolution.
Creasy's Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World.
Dante, translated by Cary.
Don Quixote.
Edwin Arnold's Light of Asia.
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.
Irving's Sketch Book.
Milton's Poetical Works.
New Testament, new version.
Pope's Homer's Iliad.
Pope's Homer's Odyssey.
Reminiscences of Thomas Carlyle.
Robinson Crusoe. Illustrated.
Sayings, Wise and Otherwise by the author of Sparrowgrass Papers.
The Cure of Paralysis by G. Taylor, M. D.
The Book of Fables by Æsop and others. Illustrated.
Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered.
The Arabian Nights. Illustrated.
The Koran of Mohammed, translated by Sale.
Virgil, translated by Dryden.

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

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

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

For $9.90 we will send THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS to any eight addresses for one year, or to one address for eight years, and Shakespeare's works in three volumes; or we will send one copy of our paper and the four volumes for $2.90.

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

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

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

For twenty-three dollars and seventy-five cents ($23.75) we will send THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS to any twenty addresses for one year; or to one address for twenty years, and Beautiful Homes by Frank J. Scott. The art of beautifying home grounds, illuitrated by upwards of 200 plates and engravings;

For forty dollars ($40), we will send THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS to any thirty-two addresses for one year, sixteen addresses for two years, eight addresses for four years or one address for thirty-two years, and Chamber's Encyclopedia, fifteen volumns, or we will send one copy of our paper and this excellent encyclopedia for eight dollars ($8).

Horticultural Department.

Cultivation of Crops.

We reproduce the following lengthy article from the columns of the Massachusetts Ploughman. While it applys to a greater extent there than here inasmuch as a majority of the crops are hoed in the region of counry that paper represents, the Eastern states, nevertheless we believe that a little more regard for the supplies of nature and a little curbing of the Western spirit to do everything on a big scale especially in the culture of most vegetables, as practiced in Kansas, would save many a failure occasioned from "hilling up" in an exceptionally dry season like the present. The article says:

While the modern farmer, as a rule, avails himself of every change for the better in his farming operations, at the earliest moment possible, there are some modes of practice that he clings to with a tenacity that listens to no suggestions for a change; among them may be classed the hilling of hoed crops. While the farmers of Massachusetts lose, at a low estimate, not less than one million dollars every year by this practice, there seems to be no evidence that there is any disposition to abandon it, except among those who occupy the front ranks in agriculture.

A careful investigation will convince one, that the hilling process is continued for several reasons. First, a considerable portion of the labor on our farms is done by those who took their first lessons in agriculture in Europe, where, possibly the hilling process may be best, and persist in practicing in our hot, dry climate, what they were taught in a cool, moist climate. Second, the Yankee long ago learned that by covering up the weeds that grow in the hill, it saves pulling them out, and so he thinks it is economy to hill, because it covers up the weeds in the hill, and saves the bending of the back. Third, it seems to be the universal opinion, among those who practice hilling, that it prevents corn from blowing down, and potatoes from growing above ground. Because workmen have learned a practice that is not adapted to our climate, it is no good reason that we should permit them to continue it on our lands, to the great injury of our crops; we should insist upon it that they shall so change their ways, as will conform to the character of our climate.

As to the economy of hilling, the economy is in level culture; if the plow be used the first and second time of cultivation, and the earth be turned from the crop each way, it destroys all the weeds, except in the small square occupied by growing plants; if no manure containing weed seeds be placed in the hill, there will be but little trouble in keeping the weeds out; and if the last time of cultivation the cultivator be used, the land will be leveled off, and the weeds so completely destroyed, that there will be but very little to be done with the hand hoe.

Careful experiments have proved, that corn which is hilled, will blow down more than that which has level culture; this can be accounted for, by the fact, that corn roots run very near the surface, and when hills are made they are confined to the small space covered by the hill; but in level culture the roots run from one row to the other, thus making the corn stand strong, as nature intended, and in no way liable to blow down, except by an unusually violent wind.

In hilling potatoes a new set of roots are formed every time the hill is increased in height; wherever roots appear there small potatoes soon begin to form; those that form after the last hilling will be very near the top of the ground, at the peak of the hill, which the first heavy rain washes away, and leaves the potatoes exposed to the air. The real facts are, that more potatoes will grow out of ground by hilling than by level culture, providing the potatoes are planted as they should be. Potatoes that are not to be hilled should be planted deeper than those that are to be hilled; this gives room for the hill, in which the potatoes are to grow, to form below the surface, and as the land is kept level there is no danger of the potatoes being washed out by the first heavy shower, or suffering from the drought the first good sunny day, after a rain, as is often the case with those that are hilled. If there is any crop grown in New England, that ought not to be hilled it is potatoes; yet it is almost the universal practice among small farmers, to hill, and many of them to a degree that destroys more than half the crop.

As the potato grows best in cool moist weather, any method of culture which encourages coolness and moisture is beneficial, while on the contrary any method of culture which encourages dryness and heat, is injurious. If this reasoning be correct then it must be admitted that hilling potatoes is wrong, for it seems impossible that any one can fail to see that land which is hilled offers more surface to the sun and air, and that while the hills, where the potatoes are expected to grow, will easily dry through, the hollows between having had all of the pulverized earth scraped off, bake so hard that the moisture from below is rapidly conducted up to the air; thus in two ways the ground is losing its coolness and moisture by hilling.

In level culture, the land is kept loose, and thus the sun has comparatively little power to draw up the moisture, and as long as the ground is kept pulverized, it cannot bake; every rain that comes, however small, reaches the roots of the potatoes, and is not carried off, as is the case where the land is hilled. Repeated experiments have proved, that when potatoes are properly planted, level culture, on land that is not wet, will produce twice the amount of potatoes, as those that are hilled, the treatment otherwise being the same. Potatoes that are not to be hilled, should not be planted near the surface, nor should they be planted on the top of the manure that is put in the hill; if manure must be put in the hill, it should be on the top of the seed. In level culture, the seed should be put at least four inches below the level of the surface of the ground, but when covered, left in a depression, to be leveled up at the first hoeing; in this way large crops can be obtained even in seasons as dry as last year.

The prejudice against level culture, for Indian corn, is not so great as that for potatoes, yet the hilling process, even in growing corn, is practised to an extent that reduces the amount grown in the State, many thousands of bushels every year. The fact, that the premium crops of corn are almost invariably grown by level culture, speaks in language not to be mistaken. We have never yet seen seventy-five bushels to the acre, grown where the land was hilled very much, but we have seen over a hundred bushels to the acre, where level culture was practised.

We hope that in future, farmers will pay more attention to the subject, than they have in the past; that they will, by careful observation and experiments, satisfy themselves beyond the possibility of a doubt, which is the best, hilling or level culture. When we fully understand the best methods of culture, for each crop, there will be less complaint about the weather, and the losses by the dry weather. Intelligent farming will do much to assist crops in their struggles with the extreme variations in the weather.

Horticultural Notes.

From two hundred to three hundred boxes of peaches are daily received at the St. Louis market, the bulk of the fruit coming from Texas and Tennessee. Kansas has not been represented yet.

Tree planting is gaining ground rapidly, and everywhere efforts are being put forth to increase the acreage of forests. It is acknowledged to be a national necessity, and the attention of all classes promises to bring the project to a successful issue.

At the Michigan Agricultural college oats are sown early in August, between the rows of raspberries. The oats, explains Professor Beal, present a better appearance than do weeds, serve as a mulch during the winter, and in the spring leave the ground quite clean.

The Buffalo berry is destined to grow rapidly into public favor. The tree is hardy as a willow, and furthermore, makes a fine lawn tree. The fruit when first touched by the frosts is superior in many respects to the currant, at the same time coming if possible in larger quantities.

The most successful fruit growers East and West have decided that there is no better remedy for codling moth than to pasture hogs in the orchard to eat the wormy apples and the worms therein. If the orchards are too large for the number of hogs kept, sheep are turned in. So says an exchange.

Within a few years the exportation of dried apples form this country to France has enormously increased. It is now said that a considerable part of this useful product comes back in the form of Normandy cider and light claret. Late frosts are reported to have injured the Frence apple crop, and of course this country will be expected to supply the deficency, in accordance with its usual custom of providing for the world's wants.

Cultivation of Forests.

Mr. Thomas Meehan having had large experience in cultivating forests, thinks the prairies can be made to yield plenty of timber with little trouble, and that the principal reason why our prairies are so so barren of trees, is destruction by fire. He says:

It is not climatic, for timber belts flourish in all the prairie regions. It is not in the conditions of soil, for the prairie soil is the most favorable to the germination of seeds of trees as well as of other plants, and artificial plantations are remarkably successful where ever they are made. The real cause is probably to be found in the annual fires which have swept over the prairies from time immemorial, killing the young trees before they can grow large enough to resist the heat. The seeds of the annual plants of the prairie vegetation, maturing every year, are shed and find protection before the fires come; the young trees, on the other hand, bear no seed, and can leave no resource for a succession after they are burned. This theory is supported by the fact that an abundant growth of trees has set in wherever the fires have been stopped. The fires were made by the aborigines for centuries before the white man came, possibly for the express purpose, Mr. Meehan suggests, of preventing the growth of trees and preserving the buffalo pastures. The question remains how the prairies first came to be naked. They probably formed the bottoms of the lakes and marshes that were left after the retreat of the glaciers, and continued wet after the high lands were covered with trees. Man followed the glaciers so closely that he anticipated the trees on these spots, and, having learned already in southern latitudes the value of burnings, began them before the trees gained a foothold.

Mulch the Vines.

We find the following in the Germantown Telegraph:

Although we have suggested many times in the past the great advantage of mulching the raspberry and blackberry beds, it cannot be suggested too often. But this mulching should not be done or rather renewed in the season until the heat of the sun or the drought requires it; neither should it be done until after the suckers or new plants show themselves and are of sufficient height as not to be injured by the application of the mulch, which, if too thick and applied too soon, will in a great measure prevent the sprouting, and where it does not will cause the sprouts to be weak and spindling. Currant bushes also delight in a moist, cool soil, and mulching provides this if applied in sufficient quantity. Anything in the way of weeds, small branches of trees, grass from lawn cuttings, etc., will answer. The mulching of tomato plants, egg plants, etc., will prove very beneficial. We know that some persons have not our faith in mulching, and prefer beds of plants, young trees, etc., to have the soil stirred up about them frequently. This we are aware, is excellent, but it does not hinder the mulching also. Let the old mulch be removed, the soil well loosened, and then apply fresh mulch.

Prune the Grafts.

From the Germantown Telegraph.

Rub off all the sprouts upon the stocks which you have set with grafts this year. It will help you to push along the growth of the scion. Not unfrequently grafts, after they have started, die for want of sap from the parent stem to sustain them, which is absorbed by these side shoots. Also, rewax all such grafts as have cracked or opened so as to admit water, otherwise they may die, or grow and heal badly. Grafts that have grown rampantly and become as it were top heavy, should be pruned; this also will induce the graft to throw out branches and give the tree better shape in making the branches more compact.

Black Walnut.

Twenty-three years ago Horace Everett planted twenty-three acres of waste land on his farm, near Council Bluffs, Iowa, with black walnuts. The trees are now from sixteen to eighteen inches through, and have been sold for $27,000. This gives him an income of fifty dollars per acre for the use of the land.

Wicked for Clergymen.

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

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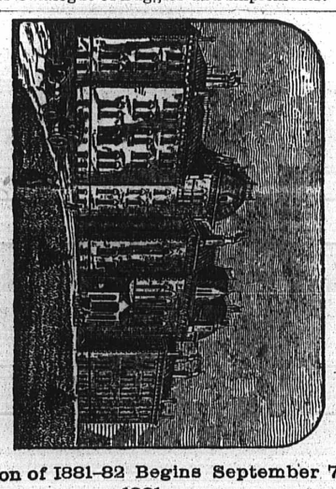

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Farm and Stock.

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The Leading Crop.

Under the above caption we find the following in an Eastern exchange. Of course grass is a much more important article there than here in the West, but it has value even here:

The leading crop of the American farmer is grass. Either in the form of pasture or meadow, the various grasses, including clover (which is not a grass according to the botanist), furnish an amount of food that could not well be supplied in any other way. We are sometimes inclined to overlook the importance of the grasses because they are, as such, so little represented in the markets. There is much truth in the Biblical expression, "All flesh is grass," and likewise not only the various meats used for home consumption and to go abroad to feed the hungry of other nations, but also all other products of farm animals, are largely due to the growth of grass. Wool can be considered as a product of the pasture and the meadow, and as for milk and butter, they are still more directly the condensed forms of grasses. The farmer who would be successful must keep a sharp eye upon his land that is down to grass. If it yields him a good crop of hay, or furnishes him a rich pasture for his animals, he may be quite sure he is on the road to success. On the other hand, if the meadow is light and the pasture furnishes only a scanty picking, there is little hope that the year will be a profitable one. Look well to the grass land.

What to Raise in the Western Counties.

From the Sidney Advance.

As we look over the county and talk with our leading farmers, we are satisfied that if there is a failure in Ness county in the agricultural line, it is their own fault, and because they do not try even to adapt themselves to the condition of our soil and climate, but hang too much to their old notions conceived in the older states. We should give our attention as much as possible to stock raising, as this is the finest stock country in the world. This is the experience of all old settlers and stock men. As the years average, wheat will be a success, and will increase in yield as the ground is put in a better state of cultivation. Millet is a success, but wheat and millet bring chinch bugs. The better feed to raise is sorghum or Indian corn, drilled or sown broadcast. Rice corn, broom corn, sweet potatoes, sorghum, black-eyed peas and peanuts can be raised here with profit. Rice corn properly cultivated, will be found a valuable crop, good for feed, and takes the place of Indian corn for table use. Sorghum is a pretty sure crop, and will become more valuable each year, as facilities for manufacturing sorghum and sugar increase. Broom corn is as sure as elsewhere, and will bring great profit to the producer. The black-eyed pea is quite sure, and good for feed and table use. If we try to raise such things as we ought to, we shall have no trouble, otherwise we shall, and are ourselves responsible.

Colts Injured by Overheated Dams.

The majority of farmers are obliged to work their brood mares through the busy season, and with a little extra care it is possible to do this without injury to the sucking colt, but an injury that is hard to cure is often unwittingly caused this hot weather by permitting the colt to suck while the blood and milk of the dam is heated from hard driving or pulling. It is almost invariably the custom to allow the colt to suck the instant the dam is stopped which should never be allowed until the dam is fully cooled off. The colt should be permitted to fill himself before the mother is put in the harness, and if it is important that it should accompany the dam it should be tied at her side, so that it will be unable to draw milk until liberated, for it is much better that it should go hungry a few hours than to take food while in a fevered state. If the mare is to make a long distance on a hot day and return at night it is best to leave the colt at home and draw the milk from the udder by hand once or twice during the day, and then upon returning allow the colt to fill himself as the milk is secreted. Colts injured by heated milk seldom recover from it for a year or two, and many times never. They become reduced in flesh, get lousy in the fall and during the first winter of their existence, when they need health and strength, as under any circumstances it is the most critical period of their growth, they have just about life enough to enable them to move, and the second summer, the proper time for development, is spent in the recuperation of lost vitality.

The Farmer.

From the New York Witness.

Whether, to borrow the thought from Emerson, the farm owns the farmer or the farmer owns the farm, makes all the difference between farming as a drudgery and farming as a learned profession. The eccentric Lorenzo Dow described in one of his characteristic sermons the life of the farmer who is owned by his farm, and the paragraph, resurrected, is again going the rounds of the press. It is good enough to deserve a new life in every ten years: "The average Western farmer toils hard early and late, often depriving himself of needed rest and sleep, for what? To raise corn. For what? To feed hogs. For what? To get money with which to buy more land. For what? To raise more corn. For what? To feed more hogs. For what? To buy more land. And what does he want with more land? Why, he wishes to raise more corn, to feed more hogs, to buy more land, to raise more corn, to feed more hogs, to buy more land, and in this circle he moves until the Almighty stops his proceedings." The farm exists for the farmer, not the farmer for the farm. That is a very simple, but it is also a very radical statement, and its application would not only revolutionize life on many a farm, but would bring to an abrupt end many an agricultural journal and "department" which is wholly devoted to hogs and hominy, and has little or nothing to say of man, his wife, and his children. This statement is equally true of all industries. The young man who, when he was asked what profession he meant to follow, replied, "The profession of manhood," hit a very profound truth. One ought to have a large capital of general manliness before he embarks in any special profession or calling. To be simply a specialist, lawyer, doctor, merchant, farmer, or even preacher, is to develop a finger at the cost of a hand. The man who is only a tradesman, no matter what his trade may be, has already assigned the best part of his stock in trade, and is a bankrupt, whether he knows it or not. To be a farmer on the noblest scale is to be first and continually a man on a large scale, alive to all human interests outside his own special work, keeping himself abreast of the great march of the times by keeping himself informed of all its movements and in sympathy with them; making in short, the most of himself and his opportunities.

Broom Corn in Kansas.

The last quarterly report of the state board of agriculture contains the following article from the pen of S. K. Wickard, of Media, Douglas county, which our readers interested in the culture of broom corn will read with interest. He says:

I have had three years of broom-corn experience in Kansas. I raised it from 1875 to 1878. The first crop was very profitable, the second not so good, and the third medium. My soil was upland prairie; but any good soil that will raise corn is adapted to the crop. I plowed about six inches deep, and pulverized by thoroughly harrowing and rolling, and planted the middle of June, about three quarts of seed per acre. Prefer the Missouri Evergreen variety, as it yields and sells better. I marked the ground in rows three feet apart, and sowed with a Hoosier drill, following the lines of the marker. If dry, rolled after planting. Worked the same as corn, only using smaller shovels on the cultivator. Prefer shallow cultivation. Commenced harvesting as soon as the seed was out of the milk. I broke, cut, cleaned and put in the sheds the same day, so as to avoid bleaching. Made my tables about waist-high, by breaking the stalks behind me and crossing them at such an angle as to let the tops extend into the rows on either side, so as not to fill them and prevent a passage for the cutters. I left about six inches of stalk on the brush. I scraped off the seed with a home-made cylinder sixteen inches in diameter, made of one and a half-inch plank, two feet long, filled with 16-penny nails, and run with single horse power. My shed was twenty feet wide, seven feet high, and 100 feet long, and covered with prairie hay; should prefer lumber. I used small poles for shelves, and placed them about six inches apart, and spread the cleaned brush on them not more than three inches deep. I protected the sides of the shed from the rain with broom-corn stalks. Let it lie on shelves fifteen days, if the weather was dry; then bulk into a solid heap, keeping it straight. In thirty days it passed through a sweat, and was ready for baling. I used a common hay press, and bound with No. 11 baling wire. My average yield of brush was 700 pounds per acre. Sold my first crop in Chicago for $143 per ton, the second at the same place for $65, and the third for $87 in St. Louis. The main difference between the prices was the difference in the grade of brush. Did not save the seed, as the brush was twice its value. The cost of raising and marketing was about $18 per acre; net proceeds about $20 per acre. Burn the stalks without cutting. I think broom corn a profitable crop if well managed.

Flax Culture in Kansas.

THE SPIRIT has heretofore devoted but little attention to the cultivation of flax for a number of reasons, the first of which, and we will be candid about it, is that so far as any experience goes we are totally ignorant of the manner of successful culture. From what we have read and heard experienced cultivators say on the subject, we believe it to be a paying crop. We should like very much to give space for the opinions of those having experience in its culture. Mr. John J. McKoin, of Olathe, Johnson county, has the following article on this subject in the last quarterly report of the state board of agriculture:

My experience has shown me that the soil best adapted for flax is a rich, black loam, as the richer the soil the greater the yield, although it can be grown upon almost any soil. After plowing the ground, I smooth and pulverize it with a slanting-tooth harrow. I sow a liberal half-bushel to the acre, either broadcast or with drill; have tried both ways, with about the same degree of success, but consider drilling preferable, as the seed all comes up about the same time, and the crop ripens more evenly. It will continue blossoming and forming bolls until killed by frost. My rule as to time of harvesting is to cut when the first set of bolls are ripe. Have found the McCormick harvester, with hand-binding attachment, a very satisfactory cutting apparatus, as a careful hand can lift the gavels from the machine and leave them stending in very good shape. I have no stated time for threshing. My average yield has been about 12 bushels per acre, which I market at threshing-time at an average price of $1 per bushel. The straw I feed to cattle, and they prefer it to prairie hay, oat or wheat straw, and it is equally nutritious. It sells in this neighborhood for $2 to $2.50 per ton for feeding purposes. Have found no special obstacles to successful flax raising here. If left lying flat on the ground, a soaking rain will sprout it almost in a night, consequently it should be set up as soon as cut; in that position it will withstand considerable wet weather. I think $5 per acre will cover all costs of raising, including seed. Flax here seems to do best after a corn crop; think it should not be sown two years in succession on the same ground, but alternated with other crops; think a flax crop very exhausting to the soil.

On this same subject Mr. James M. Smith, of Oskaloosa, Jefferson county, says in the report:

Any land well adapted to wheat is suitable for flax. For sowing I prepare the ground same as for wheat, and sow twenty to twenty-four quarts of seed per acre, with a wheat drill, which distributes it more evenly than can be done by hand. Follow the drill with a good harrow, and if the ground is dry give it a thorough rolling. The crop should be thoroughly ripe before it is cut. I harvest with a self-raking reaper, and then set the gavels up in bunches of two or three each. Have taken it from the field the next day after cutting when the weather was fine and the gavels were free from green weeds, but as a rule do not stack or thresh until two to five days after cutting. The best machine I have known for threshing is the Aultman & Taylor Vibrator. The usual product is eight to fourteen bushels per acre. I generally market seed in August or September, and have obtained from 90 cents to $1.10 per bushel. The straw I use for cattle feed, and find it much better than hay. Last winter I had forty acres of corn-stalk pasture, and in the same field the straw stacked from forty acres of flax, and cattle with free access to both. The flax straw was eaten up long before the stalks were, and did not injure even cows with calf, notwithstanding there was considerable seed in the straw. There are no special obstacles in the way of raising flax in Kansas, but I find that here the seeds sprout very readily if wet, in warm weather. The cost of sowing, including seed, is about $2.50 per acre. My average sales have been about $10 per acre.

Facts About Franklin County.

From the Second Biennial report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, and the Second Quarterly Report for 1881.

Of winter wheat this county sowed last year 10,775 acres, from which was raised 161,625 bushels, valued at $161,625.

The winter wheat crop for this county this year is not so good as last, the average sown was 12,756 acres a large per cent. of which was plowed up, having been injured by freezing, wet weather and chinch bugs. The varieties that made the best yield were Fultz and May. The drilled wheat yielded best.

Of rye 131 acres were sown, yielding 1,834 bushels, valued at $733.60.

A small acreage (219 acres) was reported sown for this year which made a reasonably good yield.

Of spring wheat only 179 acres were sown which yielded 1,611 bushels, valued at $1,449.90.

This year only 19 acres of spring wheat were sown in this county and the yield reported extremely light.

Of corn 61,947 acres were planted, yielding 1,858,410 bushels, valued at $464,602.50.

For 1881 this county has in 73,723 acres of corn which owing to early excessive rains is very weedy and much of it in poor condition, but the present dry weather may give it the advantage over upland corn which is reported as quite promising.

Of barley 57 acres were sown, yielding 1,140 bushels, valued at $570.

For this year (1881) this county had in only 3 acres, and the yield has not been reported.

Of oats 5,306 acres yielded 122,038 bushels, valued at $30,509.50.

For this year (1881) this county had in 5,325 acres of oats and a fair yield is reported.

Of buckwheat only 72.12 acres were sown, which yielded 1,153.92 bushels, valued at $1,038.53.

For this year (1881) this county has in 86 acres of buckwheat and the promise is good. It is sown principally for bee pastures.

Of Irish potatoes 906 acres were planted, which yielded 58,890 bushels, valued at $35,334.

For this year (1881) this county has in 974 acres of Irish potatoes and the returns promise fair.

Of sweet potatoes 27.25 acres planted, which yielded 2,725 bushels, valued at $1 per bushel.

For this year (1881) this county has in 27 acres of sweet potatoes and the returns are good.

Of sorghum 334 acres were planted, which yielded 38,410 gallons, valued at $17,284.50.

This year (1881) this county has in 169 acres of sorgham and crop is reported as promising excellent.

Of castor beans 7,400.5 acres were planted which yielded 88,806 bushels, valued at $88,806.

This year (1881) the county has in 5,615 acres of castor beans, but the interest in its culture is reported somewhat diminished.

Of flax 2,543 acres were sown, and a yield of 25,430 bushels secured, valued at $1 per bushel.

This year (1881) the county has 5,851 acres of flax and the condition of the crop is good.

Of tobacco only 8.5 acres were planted, but a yield of 6,290 pounds were secured and valued at $629.

This year (1881) the county has 4 acres of tobacco which is reported as doing well.

Of broom corn 31 acres were planted, yielding 31,000 pounds, valued at $1,085.

This year (1881) the county has 24 acres of broom corn, but its condition is not reported.

From millet, hungarian, timothy, clover and prairie meadow in all 29,064.62 acres yielded 33,384.75 tons valued at $123,410.25.

The total valuation of the yield of the county is estimated at $957,282.58.

The live stock in the county for 1880 was as follows: Number of horses, 7,052; mules and asses, 654; milk cows, 7,301; other cattle, 17,125; sheep, 5,119; swine, 25,517.

This county now has 128,184 acres under cultivation from which the foregoing resources are obtained.

Every one will find a general tonic in "Lindsey's Improved Blood Searcher." Druggists sell it. It's what you want.

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.

Cancer Wart.

EDITOR SPIRIT OF KANSAS:

Will you please tell me in the next issue of your meritorious paper, if possible, what treatment is required to eradicate a cancer wart. I have a valuable three-year-old colt that has one on the outside of the right hind leg, midway between the knee and fetlock joint. I had it removed with a knife about two months ago by a veterinary doctor, who pronounced it a cancer wart, but it has returned larger than ever. It is a parti-colored, proud fleshy-looking excrescence about the size of a large hickory nut. If you can give me a remedy for its permanent obliteration, I shall be under obligations to you. D. S. K.

PRINCEVILLE, Ills., Aug. 13, 1881.

ANSWER—Take a knife and cut the cancer off as before, till even with the leg, and in the meantime have an iron at a white heat, which you must apply carefully but thoroughly, so that the roots may be destroyed but the muscles remain uninjured. In about a week grease the scar thoroughly. However, if you have not sufficient confidence in yourself or it is too much trouble to perform the above operation, you may proceed as follows: After the cancer has been cut off, stop the bleeding and allow it to remain till the next day, after which apply butter of antimony every morning till the sore heals, but be sure not to allow the antimony to come in contact with your fingers or clothes. A close and careful attention to the above treatment will insure a speedy cure.

So-Called Sweeny.

From the National Live-Stock Journal.

The vulgar term sweeny is applied to a real or imaginary wasting of the muscles of the extremeties, and mostly referred to as being located in the shoulder or about the crupper. It is commonly regarded as special evil, and all sorts of cruel practices and nostrums are resorted to for its cure. The cause or causes of a general negative results of the treatment is simply this, that sweeny, or, more properly speaking, wasting or atrophy of the muscles of the horse's limb, is, in the plurality of cases, merely one of the results of chronic disease of some part of the limb, such as a painful corn, navicular disease, and contracted feet, or ringbone, spavin, etc. If a cure of these ailments is possible, the so-called sweeny will either gradually disappear in the course of time, or will yield to treatment; otherwise, the cure of sweeny will prove a failure. In young horses sweeny, or wasting of the muscles of the shoulder, is often a consequence of unsteady pulling with an ill-fitting collar. In such a case relieve the animal from work and apply, for some time, once or twice a day, a portion of equal parts of tincture of cantharides and oil of turpentine. The contents of the bottle should be shaken while applying the same. Liberty out-doors, on pasture will be of additional benefit. Subsequently, give only light work in breast harness, or in a soft padded, well fitting collar, until the animal becomes used to pulling.

A. M. Doyle, of Columbus, Ga., says that from experience he knows "Sellers' Liver Pills" to be the best in use.

ROBERT COOK,

Iola, Allen county, Kans.,

Importer, Breeder and Shipper of

PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS

—AND—

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

GUIDE TO SUCCESS WITH FORMS FOR BUSINESS AND SOCIETY.

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., 210 N. 3d St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

CARD COLLECTORS!

First.—

Buy seven bars Dobbins' Electric Soap of your Grocer.

Second.—

Ask him to give you a bill of it.

Third.—

Mail us his bill and your full address.

Fourth.—

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

"SEVEN AGES OF MAN."

I. L. CRAGIN & CO.,

116 South Fourth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Young Folks' Department.

MR. EDITOR:—It has been a long, long time since I wrote a letter for the "Young Folk's Department," and I have not seen a letter in the department all summer that I knew who wrote it. Pa stopped his paper nearly a year and I did not see who wrote then, but I should like to read all the letters you must have published. I have a prairie dog, he doesn't like this hot weather, so he digs a hole in the ground ever so deep and stays there all day. At night he likes to come out and play with me. I put a string around his neck and can drive him anywhere. I got eight subscribers on the premium offer; I don't know whether that is good or not, they don't any of the young folks say how many they got. I guess you can send me the set of tools for four of the subscribers, and I have kept a dollar for the other four. I think that is pretty good pay whether the tools are good or not.

Your little friend,
JOHNNY K——.

RICH, Kans., Aug. 14, 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 26th, and we trust a number of others who have not yet made the attempt, will also avail themselves of the opportunity.

A Wonderful Discovery.

For the speedy cure of consumption and all diseases that lead to it, such as stubborn coughs, neglected colds, bronchitis, hay fever, asthma, pain in the side and chest, dry hacking cough, tickling in the throat, hoarseness, sore throat, and all chronic or lingering diseases of the throat and lungs, Dr. King's New Discovery has no equal, and has established for itself a world-wide reputation. Many leading physicians recommend and use it in their practice. The formula from which it is prepared is highly recommended by all medical journals. The clergy and the press have complimented it in the most glowing terms. Go to your druggist and get a trial bottle free of cost, or a regular size for $1. For sale by Barber Bros., Lawrence, Kansas.

Wanted!

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

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.

Suicide and Dyspepsia.

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

"Rough on Rats."

The thing desired found at last. Ask druggists for Rough on Rats. It clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, bedbugs, 15c. boxes.

Skinny Men.

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

"Buchupaiba."

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

Topeka Topics.

Special Correspondence SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

The *spirit* of Topekans now is "peace and good will toward all men." It is too hot to be pugnacious. We are having a grand municipal fry and sizzle, and the "Revised Edition" does not contain adequate language to express our heated thoughts.

The State fair business is booming, however, notwithstanding the hot weather. Your townsman, George Y. Johnson, has his coat off and his shirt sleeves rolled up, and is recording more entries for exhibition at the coming State fair than there are chinch bugs in Missouri. The enthusiasm which prevails over the state in regard to this exhibition of Kansas products and resources is both gratifying and surprising. The most glowing anticipations of the State Fair Association will be more than realized if the week of September 12-17 brings us favorable weather. The preparations at the fair grounds are on an extensive and costly scale. A large force of men is at work, new buildings are going up on every hand, and all signs clearly indicate a big show.

Tom Anderson struck the key-note of local feeling in his communication to the Topeka papers recently. There is no antipathy that we can discover towards the Bismarck fair; hundreds from here are going to the grove, and our citizens confidently expect hundreds of Douglas county people to attend the State fair the following week. Eating peaches always makes one want to eat more, and seeing a fine picture creates a strong desire for beholding other works of art; so will be the effect of the various local and county fairs over Kansas; those who attend them will not be satisfied until they have visited the greatest and grandest exhibition of all, the state fair at Topeka during the second week in September. The railroad rates will be way down; General Passenger Agent White, of the "Santa Fe," assures us that it will be "cheaper to travel than to stay at home," though he does not as yet quote exact fares from any point. The various state reunions of that week at Topeka will attract many who might not otherwise come. Among the fraternities and associations which will *re-une* are: the Patrons of Husbandry, state horticulturists, farmers' alliances, hedge growers, wool growers and sheep breeders, and veteran soldiers and sailors. Secretary Blaine and Generals Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Logan have been invited to attend the reunion of veterans, and most of them are confidently expected.

The greatest perplexity of this community now is to know what to do with the crowds coming, but the committee on hospitality is an efficient one, and satisfactory arrangements will be made for the accommodation of all.

The continued hot weather may affect the agricultural display somewhat, but the greater part of the state west of us has enjoyed refreshing rains during the past fortnight which have revived the crops and placed most of them beyond the danger line. Surely our turn will come next and soon.

The exhibition of blooded stock of all kinds promises to be one of the finest ever seen in the West. Kansans will themselves be astonished to see the growth and importance which the cattle and sheep interests have attained during the past few years. A half million sheep alone have been added to the numbers in the state since 1880.

Among the best drawing cards of the state fair will be the trotting of Maud S, and St. Julien, and the twenty-mile race between Miss Curtis, of Kansas, and Miss Pinneo, of Colorado. It is believed Miss Curtis can win the stakes in a ride upon her native heath, since even Coloradoans acknowledge that the cause of her failure at Denver was her being unaccustomed to the rarefied air of that high altitude.

Thirty thousand dollars is "a good round sum, Antonio!" Yet it is about the size of the Kansas State fair premium list. Premiums are offered on apples, bulls, corn, Dorkings, engravings, fruit, geese, horses, iron implements, jacks, knitting, lambs, machinery, newspaper work, oil paintings, pigs, quinces, rye, sheep, turbin wheels, upright pianos, violins, wheat, x-tra flour, yellow chickens, zebras (if exhibited!), etc., etc., through the alphabet many times over and over. The aim has been to neglect no industry which exists in the state, and by liberal offers to encourage the establishment of new industries. But I have outlined enough features of the coming State fair to show that it is going to be a representative Kansas institution, and deserving of the patronage of every citizen in the state. Next time I will ride a different hobby, but just now this is the all absorbing topic in Topeka.

B. P.

TOPEKA, Kans., Aug. 11, 1881.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 16, 1881.

Flour—lowest to highest prices.	1.45 @ 3.70
Wheat—No. 1 fall	1.21 @ 1.22½
" " August	1.20½ @ 1.22½
No. 2 fall, spot	1.13½ @ 1.14
" " August	1.12½ @ 1.14
" " Sept	1.12½ @ 1.14
No. 3	1.07½ @ 1.08
" " August	1.07⅝ @ 1.07¾
" " Sept	1.07½ @ 1.08½
Corn—No. 2	55 @ 55½
" " Sept	55⅞ @ 56
Oats—No. 2	37½ @ 39½
" " Sept	37 @ 39
" " Oct	56½ @ 59⅝
Rye—No. 2	80 @ 82
Butter—range of prices	15 @ 19
Cheese—	4 @ 9
Eggs—	10 @ 11
Poultry—chickens live per doz,	1.25 @ 2.75
Vegetables—potatoes per bu	75 @ 1.00
Dried Fruit—apples per lb	3½ @ 4
—peaches "	4 @ 5
Hay per ton—	3 00 @ 7.25

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 16, 1881.

Flour—lowest to highest prices	$5.40 @ 6.50
Wheat—No. 2 fall, spot	1.24⅜ @ 1.28½
" " August	1.24⅜ @ 1.28½
" " Sept	1.28⅜ @ 1.29½
" " Oct	1.28 @ 1.31
No. 3 fall, spot	1.15½ @ 1.18
No. 4 "	1.11 @ 1.11½
Corn—No. 2, spot	60½ @ 60½
" " " Sept	60½ @ 60½
" " " Oct	60½ @ 61⅝
Oats—	36⅝ @ 37¾
" Sept	37¼ @ 37¼
Rye—	92½ @ 94
Pork—	18 40 @ 18 50
Lard—	11.50 @ 12.3
Butter—Dairy	13 @ 20
Eggs—	8 @ 11

CHICAGO, Aug. 16, 1881.

Flour—lowest to highest prices.	4.00 @ 7.75
Wheat—No. 2 spring, spot	1.25 @ 1.30
" " Sept	1.18⅜ @ 1.18½
" " Oct	1.18½ @ 1.19⅛
No. 3 " spot	1.11 @ 1.12
Corn—Spot	58 @ 58⅜
Sept	58 @ 58⅞
Oct	60⅝ @ 60¾
Oats—Spot	32½ @ 35¾
Sept	32½ @ 35⅝
Oct	36 @ 36½
Rye—	88 @ 95⅝
Pork—	17.85 @ 18.00
Lard—	11.45 @ 11.50

Live Stock Markets.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 16, 1881.

CATTLE—Receipts, 3,300; shipments, 2,423. Market was firm on good grades. Texans active; butchers and stockers dull. Leading sales were:

No.		Av. Wt.	Price.
20	southwest stockers	634	$2 85
23	southwest stockers	833	2 50
12	native shippers	1255	4 25
3	native cows	1196	3 25
2	native cows	1375	3 40
115	Texas steers	950	3 00
11	stockers	856	3 65
7	native cows	1002	2 85
21	stockers	873	2 90
68	Texas steers	924	3 25
22	Texas steers	908	3 30
6	Texas steers	1186	4 10
36	Texas steers	1004	3 50
37	Texas cows	818	2 85
72	Texas steers	1012	3 40
83	Texas steers	1011	3 40
79	Texas steers	998	3 38½
107	native shippers	1346	5 25
19	Colorado Texas cows	904	2 60

HOGS—Receipts, 1,500; shipments, 209. Market active, range $6.00@6.30. Bulk $6.10@6.15.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 16, 1881.

CATTLE—Receipts, 2,200; shipments, 1,200. Native stock steady, fat cattle sell rapidly at firm prices. Range $2.40@6.00. Bulk $5.40@5.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,900; shipments, 1,000. Active and better. Range of sales $5.10@6.90. Bulk, at $5.50@5.60.

SHEEP—Receipts, 725; shipments, 450, fair to fancy muttons scarce and wanted. Range of prices, $3.25@4.50. Bulk, at $3.30@3.40.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16, 1881.

CATTLE—Receipts, 4,400; shipments, 2,200 Strong and active at firm rates. No prime stock in market. Range $2.25@6.20. Bulk, $4.70@5.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,500; shipments, 3,600. Market steady and unchanged. Quality poor and market overrun with grassers. Range $5.00@6.80. Bulk, $6.40@6.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,700; shipments, none, Demand good and market strong. Range $1.50@5.00. Bulk, $3.00@4 00.

Lawrence Markets.

The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 15@20c.; eggs, 10c. per doz.; poultry—spring chickens, $1.50@2.00 per doz.; new potatoes, 40c.; corn, 38c.; old wheat, $1.00@$1.10; new wheat, 95@$1.05c; new oats, 30c.; lard, 11@12c.; hogs, $5.00@5.60; cattle—feeders, $3.00@3.50, shippers $4.25@5.00, cows, $2.25@2.75; wood, $4.50@5.00 per cord; hay, $4.50@5.00 per ton.

Cured of Drinking.

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

A Preventative for Chills, Fever and Ague.

A SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

Sole Proprietors,
Leis Chemical Manufacturing Co.
LAWRENCE, KAS.

Agents wanted. $5 a Day made selling our NEW HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES and FAMILY SCALE. Weighs up to 25 lbs. Sells at $1.50. DOMESTIC SCALE CO., Cincinnati, O.

A. G. MENGER,

BOOT AND SHOE MERCHANT,

Begs leave to call the attention of Farmers and Mechanics TO THE

STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which can be found at his place of business,

NO. 82 MASSACHUSETTS STREET, LAWRENCE, KANSAS,

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

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS

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

Our Warerooms are Located at 46 and 48 Vermont Street!

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PLAIN FURNITURE,
CHAMBER SUITS, OR
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Call and see us. OUR PRICES WILL SUIT!

OUR STOCK OF

UNDERTAKING GOODS IS LARGE!

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

LARGE FINE HEARSE!

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WINDOW SHADES MADE TO ORDER

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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.

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FIRST CLASS WORK
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Opposite the Eldridge House.

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☞ *Special attention given to diseases of the Horse.*

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DRUGGISTS,
Lawrence, Kansas.

THE BEST BED SPRING YET!

The E. L. Dowd Patent Combination Coil

R. P. PHILLIPS,
General Western Agent.
DISTRICT AGENTS WANTED.

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

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THAT THRILLING BOOK PROFESSIONAL THIEVES AND THE DETECTIVES

By Allan Pinkerton, the greatest living detective, from his most exciting experiences. The most intensely interesting work ever published. Profusely illustrated. SELLS AT SIGHT. Send for liberal terms to make money.
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GRAPE VINES.

All Leading Varieties in large supply. Warranted true to name. Prices low. Also, the celebrated

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