

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Household.

VOL. XI.—NO. 10.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1881.

WHOLE NO. 501.

The Household.

Letter from Myrtle.

Special Correspondence to "The Household."

We are glad to see the heat and dust has not had the same effect on the members of "The Household" it has on vegetation. THE SPIRIT has come to us laden with fresh thoughts and good wishes from Edith, S. A. Roser, Contributor and the two old bachelors.

Until Monday we had no rain for over five weeks, the trees and grass are more suggestive of the last of October than August. Water had become very scarce for both man and beast; farmers had great trouble to get their stock properly watered.

So "Old Bach. No. 2," is an experienced housekeeper, is he? What a unique receipt he has given us to get rid of black ants. You have tried this receipt, Brother "Bach.?" Well, how did you catch your ant? Did you lasso him? brain him with an ax? give him a dose of chloroform? or did you trust to your own dexterity and curtail him on the wing?

Oh, ye sisters of "The Household," just imagine what a figure this "Old Bach." will cut one of these fine mornings when an unusually brave and hungry ant interrupts his solitary breakfast. See him seize the carving knife and give frantic chase; around the meat dish goes Mr. Ant, over the bread, into the sugar bowl; a dozen times that hideous knife has touched the exact place where that ant "had been." At last weary of the fun the ant retires to his home, looks at "Old Bach." with a knowing wink, and touches his nose with his left feeler in a very suggestive manner. And "Old Bach." to get even with the ant sends his receipt but not his experience to "The Household." We are not surprised that you are compelled to sign yourself "Old Bach." if all your methods for exterminating pests are on the same scale. No doubt you keep revolvers for roaches and rifles for spiders.

If you had no intention of making fun of that lady ten years older than yourself, then we must believe that you merely wished to tell us of your first and only chance.

Mrs. Roser you must have missed one of your papers in July if you imagine we had deserted. Many, many thanks for the lines for our album and for the good wishes they contained. You are mistaken in thinking you saw us in Colman's Rural; THE SPIRIT is the only paper for which we have ever written. Do not think for one moment we are going to allow you to take a back seat and be a silent looker-on. We could not possibly spare you, it would be almost like losing a very dear friend.

Your question of "Why are we in 'The Household'?" has occurred to me time and again. For self-improvement, we imagine the most come. If some one comes with cares and trials, we become larger-hearted and better by sympathizing with them; if with joys, we forget our own cares to rejoice with them.

Oh, Mrs. Roser, do not for one moment intimate that your efforts at helping others has been a failure. We agree with you that a subject for discussion would be very interesting. But really, we must close or our kind editors will feel like using "Old Bach's" ant exterminator on us.

MYRTLE.
August 31, 1881.

An Unbooked for Receipt.

Special Correspondence to "The Household."

EDITOR SPIRIT:—It is rumored that there are certain suspicious characters harbored within "The Household." I am a detective and have a search warrant, with your permission I will enter.

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen; no, no, I have not time to sit down, I'm on business. Here he is, here he is, throw up your hands, you are my prisoner. What are you doing here anyhow? This is no place for you, come I'll put you where you belong. Ladies, and gentlemen is it possible? must I believe it, that you would harbor "Old Nick," within your "Household." Redoubtable! No, you need not look so innocent and say it isn't your fault, "the gate keeper let him in." I say it is your fault, the gate keeper let him in because he knew you would like him and he did it to please you, why you never looked so pleased in your lives as you did when "Old Nick" took his seat among you, and you paid him more homage and congratulations than any one else, though you did look a little ashamed at the idea of harboring such a trickster, and you should therefore have kicked him out and not tried to hold him. I tell you it is no credit to you, and "Towel," even acknowledged that he rather enjoyed "Old Nick's" visit; of course he did, and I shouldn't wonder

if he is his daily companion. And, there is "Bach. No. 2," who you all can see is one of "Nick's" imps from the reverence he bestows on him even unto asking him to return thanks, who ever heard of such an absurdity? Even "Contributor" feared she might arouse his displeasure and offered him a peace offering, well, well, "Contributor," I had a better opinion of you.

I tell you, ladies and gentlemen, you must reform, you are now occupying a very prominent place. You now sit as "a city set upon a hill," or the public highway where every passer-by will give you observing glances. When your tent was pitched in the back woods as it were, but few, very few, besides those specially interested in you, ever took the trouble to hunt you up, especially after you adopted the habits of the gipsy, that of moving every week, but now you are in the front pew, as Edith says, and you will be scanned with the critics eye, so I advise you to cast out all impurities and present to the world a faultless character.

"Bach. No. 2," deserves the same treatment as does "Nick," but as I am not authorized to seize him at this time and will give him time to amend his ways and will give him solemn warning that if he gives another such an absurd answer to a lady's civil question as he gave Myrtle, he will be the next fellow to wear the handcuffs, and the first fellow that shall be heard to name the name of "Old Nick" from this day forth shall share his fate. Come along, "Old Nick."

A. DETECTIVE.

A Word to Young Wives.

"Beulah," in Arthur's Magazine.
A widowed woman in middle life was once asked by a friend, if she should ever marry again? "No," she replied, in all candor and with no traces of bitterness. "I am too old to learn to live with another man." She recognized the fact that there were peculiarities of character and disposition in every one that required an especial education as one went along to make life harmonious. Perfect adaptability cannot be expected from those who had been brought up in the widely-differing homes and spheres of times.

Young ladies brought up on novels make no account of this fact, hence much of the disappointment and perhaps bitterness of spirit, which arises when the fact dawns upon them, that the beloved one is only a common-place mortal with many failings, like her father, and brothers, and uncles, or even herself.

Take it for granted that there will be objectionable points of character or manner that are a real trial. But do not take it too much to heart. Abjure all, bury the facts in the secret depths of your soul rather than to speak of them to others. Nothing spreads faster than the whisper that a young wife is dissatisfied with her husband. A prairie fire cannot keep up with it. And trifles light as air, are magnified as they sweep along, until you would be astonished at the results. You have gained nothing and lost much.

But a woman of cheerful tact and a loving heart can educate a young man into almost any style she chooses.

Sulking and fretting will never do it; but a brave, true heart and steady persistence will make over a character marvelously. I have seen it done more than once, not less effectively because the work went on all unconsciously. That was the beauty of it. Dear girl, if you find John is not the ideal the novel pictured him, you can mould him into something a great deal better, and at the same time establish yourself as queen of a true heart, a sphere wide enough to satisfy even an ambitious woman.

Do not give yourself too much distress over trifles that may be unimportant, though not exactly to your mind. Allow to each person a certain amount of individuality. Often those most intolerant of these things, in others are those of the most marked peculiarities. Differences of early training make a marked difference in habits which may be a source of much discord, if you only give it full play. But a better way is to pass over in silence what cannot be remedied, and not waste too much sentiment over it. People can be very happy in each other's society, where love reigns, even though they are very unlike in many respects.

You will need to learn the art of living harmoniously with almost any man of character sufficiently marked to be of any force in the world. An energetic, efficient character will have its angles. Learn to dwell more on the good traits than to be always searching with a microscope for the little failings.

Several have asked for a recipe to make grape catsup. The only recipe we have seen is one we received from a far western housekeeper, some time ago. She prepared from the common wild grapes a sauce, which she called grape catsup, finding it so delicious with cold meats on the table, we afterwards asked for the recipe, which is as follows: Stem the grapes, place in a kettle or preserving pan, which to prevent scorching, is set within another vessel of water. To each quart of grapes add a teaspoonful each of cinnamon and mace, both broken fine, and half a teaspoonful of bruised cloves. Cook for an hour, and strain the juice and pulp through a colander or sieve. To each quart of this add a pound of sugar, and boil until nearly a jelly. Then thin to a proper consistency to flow from the bottle, with vinegar; cork seal, and put in a cool place.

Picaille.

One peck green tomatoes, seeded, two large heads of cabbage, three green peppers, a small teacup of salt. Chop and mix well, and put in colander to drain over night. In the morning cover with good cider vinegar and let it boil until soft. Then drain off that vinegar and put in one tablespoonful of mustard, one of allspice, one of ground cloves, two pounds of sugar, about half a cup of horse radish, and three onions, if you like. Cover nicely with cider vinegar and let it boil a few minutes. Put into a stone jar and lay on top a thin white cloth. Put an old plate on to keep it under the vinegar, and you will have an excellent pickle.

Useful Information.

A few drops of cold water dropped on to a sleeping limb before moving it will awaken it without the sensation of tingling.

To mend a carpet while it is on the floor: Prepare a piece of cloth to cover the hole or thin place, and put it on with some good paste, and warm it with a moderately-warm iron until it is dry.

To sweep a carpet without raising a dust: Have a pail of water sitting at the door and occasionally rinse the broom in it, care being taken to lift off all the water that will come off. Carpets swept in this way look nicely, and the dust is not raised to again settle on the carpet.

The Wichita Eagle never tires of puffing Sedgwick county crops. This is the latest: "L. D. Gossler husked and sold three rows of corn, eighty rods long, each of which measured twenty-one bushels and forty pounds, for which he got \$11.40 on Tuesday. As there are nine rows to the acre, his corn yielded at the rate of sixty-three bushels and forty pounds to the acre, at present prices \$34.20 per acre."

An excellent house-keeper and one who is careful about many things says: "Do not iron a red tablecloth at all; wash it carefully in warm suds (not hot) rinse well, and when ready to hang on the line take great pains to pull it so that it will keep its proper shape. It will retain its color much longer than if ironed."

A Brooklyn man spent several hours writing an essay to prove that woman is inferior to man, and then spent two hours more and a heap of profanity in an ineffectual attempt to thread a needle, a job which a woman finally did for him in about two shakes of a lamb's tail.

State News.

Fort Scott has a periodical mad man at large. Wild horses are numerous in Thomas county.

Topeka voted down the proposition for water works, last week.

Olathe has too many dogs and her county too many highwaymen.

Neosho Falls, Woodson county, started up new flouring mills last week.

Liberty, Montgomery county, has a cotton gin for this year's heavy crop.

A valuable building stone of a gray color has been found in Osage county.

Eight hundred acres of cotton in Montgomery county promise a good yield this year.

Topeka is promised another daily paper, to be called the "Whimwham." She needs it.

A number of native cattle have died recently of Texas-fever at Caldwell, Sumner county.

One man will winter twelve hundred sheep in Chase county in the vicinity of Cedar Point.

A Neosho county man has a bearing fig tree on his premises, the curiosity of the neighborhood.

A. T. Rener, of Marion county, has hundreds of bushels of fine, ripe peaches on his farm.

Chase county claims only half as many hogs this year in the county as the same time last year.

Great suffering among stock is reported in Doniphan county on account of the scarcity of water.

A car load of thoroughbred rams are on their way from Vermont, consigned to Greenwood county.

Mr. E. Smith, of Sedgwick county, has six tons of grapes of excellent quality, which he is marketing.

Capt. White, of Bazaar, Chase county, takes his cheese to market by the load, and gets a good price.

The Santa Fe railroad has purchased land and will shortly sink about \$150,000 in Topeka for new machine shops.

Elinor, Chase county, claims the finest field of wheat in that section, on Peyton creek, will yield fifty bushels to the acre.

The advice of newspapers throughout the state has been followed by farmers, who have put up large quantities of hay.

The Bourbon county fair at Fort Scott, October 11-23, will add to its attractions a reunion of soldiers on the 19th and 20th.

About twenty people were poisoned by eating pressed corn beef at Emporia, last Saturday. All are now recovering.

George C. Smith, of Sedgwick county, has just purchased from Missouri seven hundred head of fine Cotswold graded sheep.

The editor of the Americus Herald, D. J. Roberts, was married last Monday to Miss Effie Bond, of that place. We congratulate.

Johnson county is being canvassed by an agent for a fraudulent fire insurance company, supposed to have headquarters at Freeport, Ills. Look out for him.

A resident of Cherokee county recently shipped two car loads of hogs to Sedgwick county. That big corn crop draws hogs from the east as well as the west.

George Taylor, a horse thief in Barton county, was shot last Thursday by officers attempting his arrest; his partner, George Dennis, was captured and incarcerated.

A very severe storm was the one last Friday at Topeka, which, besides unroofing the Gordon and other houses, did considerable damage to growing crops in the vicinity.

A section and a half of land on Bloody creek, Chase county, has recently been purchased by two gentlemen who will pasture the entire tract with thoroughbred Herefords.

Richard E. Clark, a printer in the office of the Junction City Union, at that place, was drowned while swimming alone in the Smoky Hill river at that point, last Monday. His body has not yet been recovered.

Topeka are now becoming scared for fear the next Legislature, which promises to be strongly pro-temperance, will cut off a few of those appropriations for their recent conduct. The Legislature could not do a better thing.

The Kansas Herald says: "F. L. Payne, three miles west of Hiawatha, says he can stump the county on this year's corn. He has fifty-five acres, and he says it will average forty bushels to the acre. This is a big showing for this year, certainly."

"Buckeye," a Doniphan correspondent to the Troy Chief, says "Mr. Shane brought us a stalk of corn, raised in his garden, fifteen feet long, six inches around the stalk three feet from the ground. It was big corn." How many ears on the stalk, "Buckeye?"

A. B. Ladd, a section hand working in Marion county, near Lehigh, accidentally shot John Ryan, a fellow-workman, while carelessly fooling with a revolver last Friday. The ball passed nearly through the head, killing the victim. Ladd gave himself up to the authorities.

The commissioners of Davis county last week awarded the contract for erecting the combination bridge across the Republican river at Milford, to a bridge company of Leavenworth. There were nine other competitors, but the commissioners wisely thought best to keep the county money in the state.

The Barton county murderers, Reed and Beard, charged with the killing of George W. Fields, the 7th ult., waived an examination Thursday, and were committed to jail. These

two and another murderer in the same jail made a desperate but ineffectual attempt to escape Thursday night, but their designs were anticipated.

Mr. McBrown, of Greenwood county, has a forty-acre corn field which he asserts will yield eighty bushels to the acre, and several other fields on his farm will average over forty bushels to the acre. Mr. McBrown believes any one planting corn early and cultivating in season, may have a good crop any season in Kansas.

The Emporia News gives Lyon county this send off: "Dr. Armor bought a load of corn from a farmer yesterday whose crop, he says, will average sixty-four bushels to the acre. The doctor says his observation has led him to believe that the corn crop in Lyon county this year is considerably better than that of last season."

The Madison, Greenwood county, News has this: "Mr. Bert Pritchard is acknowledged to be the fastest corn cutter in this part of the state. Last Monday he cut eighty-one shocks 12x12, and stopped work at 5 o'clock; and for the next three days he averaged forty-seven shocks per day. Bring out the man who can beat this."

A Clay Center, Clay county, fire last Thursday in the grocery of one Shaw, was supposed to be lighted by himself, as his stock worth \$50 was insured for \$400, and he was found in a suspicious attitude when the alarm was given. Had the fire succeeded in gaining headway the principal buildings of the town would have been consumed, and the citizens, justly indignant, threaten to run Shaw out of town.

The Medicine Lodge, Barbour county Cresset says: "Reube Lake has let the contract for putting up eight miles of barbed wire fence. This will make him 2,400 acres of deeded land under fence. Eight years ago Reube came to Barbour county with nothing but lots of energy to make a start. His success illustrates what energy and good business management will accomplish in Barbour county."

"Mr. W. H. Frost, one of Fawn Creek's most thrifty farmers, starts for his old home in Maine, this week. Mr. Frost reports quite general prosperity in the township, and a great deal of good corn. He has one hundred and twenty acres which will yield as well as last year, from forty to fifty bushels per acre, and his oats forty bushels. Wheat in the neighborhood is turning out from ten to twenty-six bushels." So says the South Kansas, Montgomery county, Tribune.

The Coffeyville Star tells of the following grave misfortune befalling the farmers living in the southwest corner of Labette county, from three to eight miles east of there, on the other side of Pumpkin creek: "Last Friday a prairie fire swept up from the nation, and the usual precautions of back firing not having been taken for the protection of the stacks of hay that have recently been put up, the most of the crop was consumed over an area of many square miles. The territory burned over was mostly included in Howard township, Labette county, the fire, when it reached the line, extending from the southeast corner of Cherokee township, in this county, about five miles east, and running north for about the same distance up the east side of the creek. Dr. Price informs us that the amount of hay destroyed in the rick can scarcely amount to less than six hundred tons. Besides this the whole prairie is burned over, though the corn was still too green to catch, and a great deal of other damage was done."

A queer case of suicide was that which occurred at Marion Center, Marion county, last Friday. The statement, as we find it in the Marion County Record, is as follows: "A German boy, about twelve years of age, was drowned in Muddy creek, at this place, last Friday. It seems that on the day of the sad event the poor parents of the boy, as was their custom, left the children at home and went out to work. In the afternoon Mr. C. H. Thompson heard some kind of an explosion at the German's house, and going there found that this boy had in some way exploded a powder-horn, badly burning the lad and igniting clothing about the room, which but for Mr. T.'s timely arrival would probably have consumed the smaller children, who in their fright had crawled under the bed. The burned boy slipped off to the creek, it is supposed to relieve his pain. Search was made for him but he could not be found. The next morning the body of the poor unfortunate little fellow was found floating in the creek. It was a very sad affair."

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7, 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.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE. Master—Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county. Secretary—George Black, Olathe, Johnson Co.

Grange News and Notes. Picton Division Grange, N. 15, Canada, reports a very pleasant and profitable meeting at their last quarterly meeting.

Mystic Grange, Belmont, Maine, has admitted thirty-three to membership since January, and have more applications on hand.

Essex Division Grange, Canada, had a grand picnic on Wednesday, August 4. The attendance was large and the enthusiasm unbounded.

A new grange has been organized at Pétis county, Mo., of which Elder White was elected worthy master and John B. Brooks, secretary.

Chemung county, New York, Pomona Grange will hold its customary annual picnic, in the grove on James McCann's farm, September 8.

Albion Grange, Maine, has increased its members 40 per cent. also purchased a new hall organ during the last quarter. It is expected that the Kennebec Pomona Grange will meet there.

The second quarterly session of the Northampton Pomona Grange, North Carolina, was held at Margarettsville, July 26. The meeting was an enthusiastic one, the grange being represented by 103 members.

The Patrons of Johnson county contemplate starting a bank at Olathe. This is a good point and we wish the experiment, which has been successfully tried by Patrons in other states, unqualified success.

The Patrons of Maine have a grange co-operative store at Portland, at which about a \$20,000 business is done monthly, and Patrons and customers are reported well pleased with the plan and the results thus far.

Colman's Rural World informs us that "Bro. J. J. Woodman, worthy master of the National Grange, will speak at Higginsville, Lafayette county, Mo., September 21st, and at Mexico, Audrain county, September 22d. Give him a large attendance."

At Jones' Spring, Texas, August 11th, was held a meeting, composed of representatives from all granges in the county for the purpose of organizing a county grange and co-operative store. The meeting was largely attended and a commendable interest manifested.

The Worthy Master of the National Grange, Bro. J. J. Woodman, addressed mass meetings in Wisconsin as follows: Neenah, Friday, September 2, and Madison, September 3. C. D. Parker, Worthy Master of Wisconsin State Grange was present at both gatherings.

Bro. Jasper Needham, worthy lecturer Missouri State Grange, has recently made a very successful lecturing tour through Vernon, Barton, Sabin and Mason counties, Missouri, and Labette and Linn counties, Kansas. He reports the grange as progressing finely at every point he visited.

Triumph of the Barge System. From the Memphis Appeal.

Against all the fears of friends, and in spite of the rage of enemies, the barge system of moving grain on the Mississippi river is now a proved and demonstrated success. A St. Paul experiment has settled the point beyond future dispute. Before a barge was built, when the project was only talked of, it was earnestly declared to be an impossibility to bring grain, and keep it in sound condition, from the cold regions above Cairo, and from Missouri, down to New Orleans and

through the Gulf of Mexico to Europe. It was a physical impossibility that it could escape heating, and so be unfit for market. The experiment was tried, however, and proved successful; with care in drying, the grain was deposited in Europe in as good condition as it had left the West. Still every now and then the cry was repeated, in the interest of the railroads and the Eastern seaports, and again and again stories were widely circulated of this and the other lot of grain that was spoiled by heating. This season the enterprising millers of Minneapolis undertook to settle the question once for all, by sending grain direct from the Arctic cold of St. Paul through the tropic heat of the Gulf of Mexico; the previous barge shipments had been made from St. Louis. On June 7th two barges were loaded with wheat at the upper elevator on the St. Paul landing. They reached St. Louis in good condition, and then a strong interest began to be displayed as to the result. On June 25, a telegraphic dispatch announced that the grain had proved unable to stand the great change of temperature and was spoiled when it reached New Orleans. The whole story was only another trick of the enemy, another spitting out of railway spite and Eastern vexation. The very next day a telegram from New Orleans reached St. Paul telling that the barges were not yet in sight. They arrived a few hours afterward, their contents were strictly examined and found to be in good sound condition, although rain, damp and steaming hot weather had been encountered on the trip. The wheat was transferred to the ocean vessels at New Orleans, giving ample witness for itself of the excellent condition it was in, and exhibiting the clearest proof of the falsehood, as well as of the malice, of those who had telegraphed the story of damage. The ships sailed from the Gulf of Mexico to the Atlantic ocean, reached their port, Glasgow in Scotland, and there laid down their 30,000 bushels of Minnesota grown and Minnesota shipped wheat in fine condition, having successfully stood every test. When congress puts the Mississippi in proper order, it will become a genuine highway of nations.

Extract from an Address by Wm. Van Meter of New York.

Every one will recall the history of Rome in the period of her rising power, how her Senate, the highest body in the Republic, was composed of men from her burgesses, or farmers, selected for their wisdom and their virtues; how even this body of men consulted communities of burgesses before passing the laws; how, in a time of peril they chose from the farm a Cincinnatus for dictator, who, after fulfilling his mission and saving his country, returned to his farm and with his own hands guided the plow. Pliny, one of the most classic as well as voluminous of Roman writers, referring to this happy period, when the people were not burdened with taxes, because their rulers were taken from the fields, says: "The earth, glorious in seeing herself cultivated by the hands of triumphant victors, seemed to make new efforts, and to produce her fruits with greater abundance." This was no doubt because an intelligent head assisted the virtuous hand, as well on their farms, in sowing and cultivating, as they had at the head of the army in conquering the land. Here was a country, where agriculture was not only in theory, the noblest occupation, and where it commanded the attention and shared the love of the virtuous, the learned and the wise.

Experience shows us, in all the industries of life, that persons of superior intelligence, force of mind and industry, are sure to reap in their calling the richest rewards. It was this that made agriculture so successful and profitable. From these instances of well authenticated history, we must conclude that as a people and as a government, we were greatly excelled by the heathen in this, the all important branch of industry. Then the wisest, the most learned men, were the tillers of the soil. Then the rulers, the kings, the governors, were taken from the fields. How wisely they governed, how well they laid the foundations of their country's prosperity, and how abundant and cheap were the products of the soil, is attested by the united records of history. How agriculture was the first care of the state, how the collected wisdom of these countries

was devoted to this subject, is attested by their legislation and by their literature. In those times there was no printing, and authors were few. Yet Greece and Rome had more books upon agriculture than upon war, or legislation or art, or science, or philosophy. To-day, for every work upon agriculture, you will find a score upon history, science, finance, political economy, or philosophy. All this shows that agriculture is not held in the highest esteem by the cultivated, or the controlling thought of the time. The commercial, the manufacturing, the banking and general moneyed interests of the nation are united and organized, and they occupy the foremost and the commanding places in business, in society, and in legislation. They get the aid of government, while agriculture, the largest and the most necessary of all industries, has no compact and determined organization, and scarcely a voice in controlling the business interests or legislation of the land.

THE PASTILLE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY. A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure for the depleted condition resulting from indiscreet practices or excesses in youth or at any time of life, by the only scientific and certain application, acting by the true way, viz: Direct Application, acting by the Venous Ducts, and Gland, that are unable to perform their natural functions while this disease pervades the human organism. The use of the Pastille is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the nervous organizations wrecked from vicious habits or excesses, stopping the drain from the system, removing the Dimness of Sight, Confusion of Ideas, and the various ailments usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring the vital forces, which have been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in this trouble, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. It is no nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now conceded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational, most effective, and most certain of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month), \$3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases), \$5; No. 3, (enough to last over three months, will restore those in the worst condition), \$7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using, with accompanying

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SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY BOOKS. MY STOCK IS LARGE AND COMPLETE. PRICES GREATLY REDUCED. Districts supplied on Favorable Terms. Miscellaneous and Blank Books! I also carry in stock a full line of Stationery of all grades and prices. PICTURES AND PICTURE FRAMES, WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES NOTIONS, ETC., ETC. It will pay you to examine stock and get prices before purchasing. A. F. BATES, 99 Massachusetts Street.

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HIS SEVENTY YEARS.

Ah, there he is, lad, at the plough;
He beats the boys for work,
And whatso'er the task might be,
None ever saw him shirk.
And he can laugh, too, till his eyes
Run o'er with mirthful tears,
And sing full many an old-time song
In spite of seventy years.

"Good morning, friends! 'tis twelve o'clock;
Time for a half-hour's rest."
And farmer John took out his lunch,
And ate it with a zest.
"A harder task it is," he said,
"Than following up these steers
Or mending fences, far, for me
To feel my seventy years."

"You ask me why I feel so young;
I'm sure, friends, I can't tell,
But think it is my good wife's fault
Who's kept me up so well;
For women such as she are scarce
In this poor vale of tears;
She's given me love and hope and strength
For more than forty years."

"And, then, my boys have all done well,
As far as they have gone,
And that thing warms an old man's blood,
And helps him up and on.
My girls have never caused a pang,
Or raised up anxious fears;
Then wonder not that I feel young
And hale at seventy years."

"Why don't my good boys do my work
And let me sit and rest?
Ah! friends, that wouldn't do for me;
I like my own way best;
They have their duty; I have mine;
And till the end appears,
I mean to smell the soil, my friends,"
Said the man of seventy years.

From the Congregationalist.

"NO DANGER FOR GIRLS."

BY MRS. J. D. CHAPLIN.

"There is no danger for our girls. Even if assailed by temptation their honor as women would be like a coat of mail to them." This was the answer of a christian mother when urged to give her influence against social drinking among the young, in what is called "society." Has, then, the enemy of all good signed a quit-claim to the characters and souls of our girls any more than to those of our boys?

In a fine, brown-stone mansion in one of New York's most fashionable avenues, there lived, a few years ago, a gay and wealthy family, surrounded by everything that their taste demanded of the beautiful in art and the luxuriant in style. They were the center of a fashionable circle, and life was one round of amusement to them.

The head of the family drank a great deal of wine; but he "drank as a gentleman," taking his glass before breakfast, at dinner, and in the evening—and as much oftener as he desired it. But no one had ever seen him stagger, so he felt perfectly safe, and said he was "man enough to take care of himself." It was a hard fight to do it, however.

His father, he said, had used the same freedom, and his grandfather before him; but he forgot to tell that both of them overstepped the bounds of "a gentleman's freedom," and went down to drunkard's graves.

Wine was always on his dinner-table, and was pressed upon his guests, especially on New Year's day, when it flowed as freely as water. His golden-haired little daughter, with a brow like the lily and cheeks like roses, always took her glass at table, and often called for more. Indeed, the proud father boasted more than once to guests that she was as good a judge of wine as he himself. But she was a girl, so he saw no danger. Alas, poor man, he forgot the dreadful inheritance she had received from her ancestors—the viper that kept him continually fighting to keep up his honor "as a gentleman" before the world. But for him it might never have sprung to life in her breast.

When this hoyden pet of the household was seventeen years old, she was in a fashionable and yet admirable boarding-school, from whence there came occasional complaints of her disregard of rules and her great willfulness. The last and most serious one was of her gathering a company of young girls in her room while the teachers were sleeping, and feasting them on confectionery and champagne, which made them all ill the next day. When reproved she had braved the matter out, saying that she could drink three times as much as she gave them without feeling it. This sad story closed with a request that she might be removed from the school, as those in charge dreaded her influence over her fellow pupils.

The father only laughed, and said: "Blanche will have a good time wherever she is!"

The mother was deeply mortified lest their friends might talk about it; but she was not terror-stricken at either the danger or the sin of her child. On her return home the young girl

announced that she was old enough to leave school altogether, and that she intended to do so. Her parents yielded to her importunity, and she was now ready for "society."

Then began a course of gayety such as few girls so young ever ran. Exciting company, late hours and improper dress soon told on her system. The roses faded from her cheeks, she lost her appetite, and her nervous system became thoroughly unstrung. She would mingle her sobs and her laughter together, till it was evident that she was a victim of that most unpitied of all diseases—hysteria. Then came that fashionable ailment, a name applied to almost any form of weakness, "nervous prostration;" and the physicians ordered, what were already in constant use, wines and champagne!

It was not long before they found that their prescriptions were not the limit, but that she took wine when and where and in just such quantities as she chose. The parents soon found that in her walks she took lunches with wine at fashionable restaurants. A maid was thenceforth sent out with her, but she was soon bribed into deceiving the now anxious parents. Her place was filled with one more faithful; but she was malign and charged with theft; and such was still the influence of this erring daughter that she secured the girl's dismissal without a recommendation. For the honest discharge of her duty this good woman was sent forth into the world to earn her bread with a shadow on her name.

Before Blanche W. was twenty years old, she had more than once openly disgraced her parents and brought shame on her own womanhood.

The passion for wine soon became a passion for strong drink of any kind, and grew upon her so that, tender as her parents were, they were often obliged to confine her for days in her own room under lock and key.

During one of these attacks, which seemed like the assaults of a demon, when not even a servant was allowed access to her, her mother found her, one morning, perfectly insensible from strong drink. Where the spirits had come from was a mystery soon solved, for by her pillow lay a half-pint cologne bottle with a long cord tied around the neck, and on it an apothecary's label, "brandy."

She had, doubtless, watched from her window for some suspicious-looking passer-by, lowered the bottle, with money for brandy and the commission for getting it, and asked to have it fastened to the cord again, in the darkness, so that she could draw it up.

Home restraint was an utter failure, and we next heard of the poor girl in a country parsonage, under the care of an early friend of her mother.

But although every possible entertainment was provided for her, books, magazines, music and embroidery within doors, and saddle-horse, pony and phaeton without, she grew very restless and unhappy; and one day called for her bonnet and shawl, as she was going home!

These articles had been, according to her mother's orders, kept under lock and key.

After gently entreating her in every way, but in vain, the lady said: "Wait till to-morrow and I will go home with you Blanche."

"I don't want you," was the rude reply of the poor, half-distracted girl, as she flew to her room and threw herself upon her bed in a flood of angry tears. She cried herself to sleep, and her friend, hoping much from the soothing effects of rest, turned the key softly in her door, and sat up all night, dozing in a chair, to attend her when she should awaken.

What was the surprise of Blanche's friend in the morning to find her bed empty, all her clothes left, and only her money and valuables gone! On her table lay a scrap of paper on which was written:

I go by the midnight train. I thank you for your kindness, and beg you to forgive me. I would do right if I could. You are a good and just woman; let me ask you this question: Is it not cruel as the grave to entail a passion on a child, and then restrain her, like a criminal, for indulging it? Pity me. I have no control over myself, but am dragged down by some power too strong to resist. Ruin lies right before me. BLANCHE.

Alas, who knows the strength of the fetters with which that unfortunate girl was bound.

We can imagine the anguish of her parents at the sorry plight in which

she presented herself at the door of that proud mansion the morning after her flight.

A year after this lady, visiting an insane asylum in another state, met Blanche there in a luxurious room, surrounded with everything that love and money could buy. She had been admitted as "a subject of melancholy in danger of injuring herself," oh, how true, and was undergoing medical treatment there. She assured the visitors, to whom she was most courteous, that she was not insane, and never had been; but, being the victim of a nervous disease, her friends had cruelly sent her away from her home to be taken care of by strangers. The restraint here was too strong to be broken, and, with occasional attacks of hysteria and melancholy, she remained a year, when her parents took her home with strong hope that her trouble was all over.

Again in the world, she looked about for her old friends and associates. But where were her friends? Where was "society"? Who of all the butterflies, belles and beaux who, fluttered around her, before public scandal had darkened her fame, cared to be seen with her now. Not one of these hollow-hearted children of fashion took her by the hand to lead her away from sin; very few of them knew her when they met her in the street.

Neither she nor her parents were in either health or spirits to gather a fresh circle around them. They had no resources within themselves, and the house soon assumed the gloom of a sepulchre. The father drowned his sorrow and disappointment in more wine; the mother was tearful and gloomy, both were crushed by the constant tantalizing remarks of their faded and wretched child: "It is all your own doings; you gave me wine from my cradle and laughed when I called for more. I wish you had killed me instead."

A few wretched months went by, and the pallid girl of twenty-five years, with threads of white among the golden curls, was missing, and these parents, weary of life, were seeking her, and as far as we ever knew, in vain.

Is there no danger for our girls? Only a few years ago, the mistress of one of the finest mansions in a suburban town, after ruining herself, and breaking the heart of her husband, and scattering her fortune, was lost to her family for years; and was finally restored to them, a poor comfort, from the Boston police court, whither she had been taken as a vagrant and a common drunkard!

Within a year a granddaughter of one of our presidents, once a beauty and a belle in Washington, long estranged from, and finally lost by her family, died in the garret of a wretched tenement-house in Sullivan street, New York.

Is there no danger for our girls, as well as for our boys?

Kicked Out.
Sam Doddridge and Tom Doolittle had been friends from childhood; had played together in boyhood; attended school together; and together had joined a theatrical company, and gone upon the stage; and there, after a time, Tom fell "head over heels" in love with a green-room acquaintance, a very pretty actress, and made her his wife; and after that the two old friends gradually grew further and further apart.

On a certain day several years after his marriage, and after he and his pretty little actress wife had gone to keeping house, Tom invited Sam to go home and dine with him, which invitation was gladly accepted, for seldom did Sam taste the joys of domestic life, and seldom, of late, had he enjoyed the companionship of his dear old friend.

So home they went, and when they arrived at the house, Tom led the way into the pretty little drawing-room; but slightly cluttered, Sam thought, where he left his guest while he went into the kitchen, on the same floor, to inform his better half. By accident he left the two doors ajar behind him, so that the visitor plainly heard all that was said, or very nearly all.

"Come, my darling, (a kiss), I've brought old Sam Doddridge home with me to dinner, and I want you to just do your prettiest."

But she hardly suffered him to finish the sentence before she opened on him. Mercy! What a tongue she had! What a brute her husband was! What a heartless, thoughtless, dunder-headed, wall-eyed, bald-headed nincompoop! To bring home old Sam Doddridge to dinner! And so she went on, and the more Tom tried to pacify her, the worse she became.

At length, angered beyond endurance, Tom exclaimed: "If it wasn't for old Sam in the other room, I'd kick you out of doors! I would, so help me Jerusalem!"

"Kick me, would you?" the wife shrieked;

and then, in a changed tone, a tone of bantering, she added, "Look you, my doughty hero if you'll go and kick Sam Doddridge out of doors first, you may come back and kick me in welcome!"

Sam could bear it no longer. He went to the door of the kitchen instantly upon the ceasing of Kitty's speech, and put his intensely comical pizze into the aperture; and never had the mirth-provoking face of the low comedian looked more mirth-provoking than it did now.

"Tom! Tom!" he cried, "in mercy's name consider me kicked out! Consider me kicked; and then let the play proceed!"

Tom looked and smiled in spite of himself. Kitty looked; and the whole situation, with that face at the door, was so utterly ridiculous, that she burst into a hearty laugh; in which Sam and Tom both joined.

And so, after all, they had a happy, jolly dinner.

Enterprising Druggists.
Messrs. Barber Bros., the live druggists of the town, are always up to the times and ready to meet the demands of their many customers. They have just received a supply of that wonderful remedy that is astonishing the world by its marvelous cures, Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, hay fever, phthisis, croup, whooping cough, tickling in the throat, loss of voice, hoarseness or any affection of the throat and lungs. This remedy positively cures, as thousands can testify. If you do not believe it call at Barber Bros. drug store and get a trial bottle free of cost or a regular size bottle for one dollar. As you value your life give it a trial and be convinced, as thousands already have been.

THE ROYAL ST. JOHN



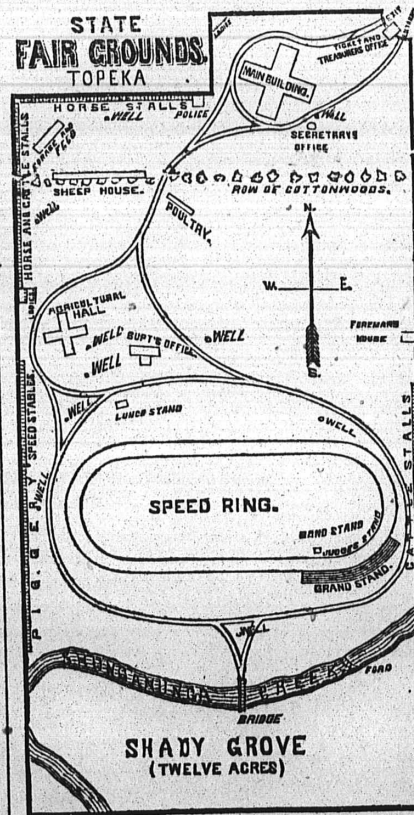
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Every Farmer and Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict a horse, such as Founder, Distemper, Fistula, Poll-Evil, Hile-Bound, Inward Strains, Scratches, Mange, Yellow Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swollen 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 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 lustering of the skin and smoothness of the hair.

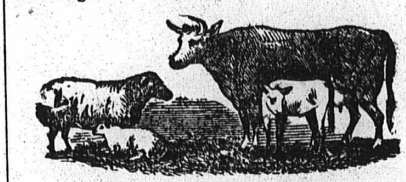
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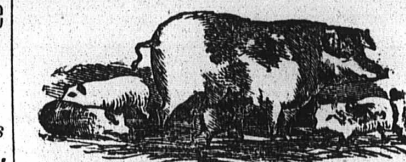
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In all new countries we hear of fatal diseases among Fowls, styled Chicken Cholera, Gapes, Blindness, Glaucoma, Megrim or Giddiness, &c. LEIS' POWDER will eradicate these diseases. In severe attacks, mix a small quantity with corn meal, moistened, 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 diseases. In severe attacks sometimes 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 LACTES also require the Powder as a 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.

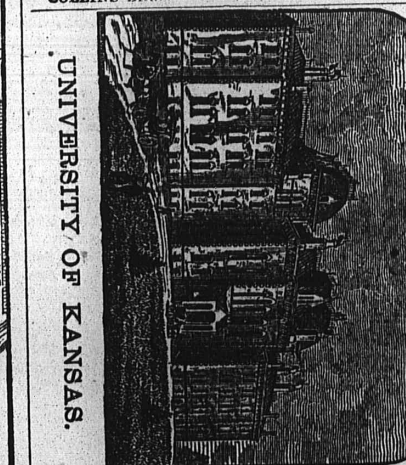


Leis' Powder is an excellent remedy for Hogs. The farmer will rejoice to know that a prompt and efficient remedy for the various diseases to which these animals are subject, is found in Leis' Condition Powder. For Distemper, Inflammation of the Brain, Coughs, Fevers, Sore Lungs, Measles, Scalds, Mange, 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 Remedy for fattening Hogs.

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Session of 1881-82 Begins September 7, 1881.

The University of Kansas enters upon its sixteenth year with greatly increased facilities for affording thorough collegiate instruction. Expenses from \$15 to \$30. This includes board in private families, books and incidentals.

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

The Preparatory Department devotes three years to training for the Collegiate.

The Normal Department embraces three courses: Classical, scientific and modern literature.

The Law Department embraces a course of two years. Tuition \$25 per annum. The Musical Department is under the charge of a competent instructor.

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H. C. C. MOODY. L. L. DAVIS. MOODY & DAVIS, Publishers and Proprietors.

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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.

ADVERTISING RATES made known on application. TO CORRESPONDENTS: In sending communications to this paper do not write on both sides of the paper.

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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.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7, 1881.

CROPS in Arkansas are suffering from the ravages of squirrels.

PEREGRINACON is expected to visit this country next spring.

A RIOT in Dublin, Monday, resulted in the killing of a number of participants.

THE farmers' state alliance holds a session in Topeka next Wednesday, the 14th inst.

STREAMS of lava are issuing from Mount Vesuvius and running down its north side.

THE stock raisers of Kentucky are selling off all of their stock at a sacrifice, having neither food nor water.

EVEN Canada is not exempt, she, too, is suffering from a severe drouth; from the reports we learn everything has dried up.

A STEAM thresher while at work near Washington, Ind., last Thursday, set fire to the stack of wheat, and machine and wheat, were burned.

THE wheat king, W. F. Dalrymple, of Dakota, and his brothers, have 25,000 acres of wheat, which they are just harvesting. He says the yield will average eighteen bushels to the acre.

THE commandant of the Newport torpedo station has submitted a report showing that Lieutenants Edes and Spaulding lost their lives and caused the explosion from disobeying instructions.

A NEGRO was hanged in Chattanooga, Tenn., last Friday for criminal assault on a white girl, July 4th. Fully 5,000 persons witnessed the execution. The negro appeared perfectly indifferent throughout.

A MEXICAN boy was whipped to death at Tombstone, Arizona, on the 1st inst. because a thirteen-year-old girl accused him of insulting her. The girl afterward said the accusation was untrue, that she only told it for fun.

A YOUNG farmer, John Harper, a single man, was found lying in the road near Romney, twelve miles south of La Fayette, Ind., with two bullet wounds in his body, one right through his heart last Wednesday night. The assassins are not yet known.

A SIMULTANEOUS strike was participated in at Galveston, Texas, last Friday by day laborers, longshoremen, divers, mill hands and cotton pickers. Only the demand of the longshoremen for higher wages was acceded to. Street cars were stopped and trouble was feared.

A ONCE prosperous stock-raiser of California committed suicide in a singular way, last Thursday, at his recent home on a small farm near Ithaca, Mich. He first built a brush fire, then blew out his brains with a pistol, and purposely fell in the flames. He made a similar attempt last June, but was prevented. Whisky and gambling was the cause.

STATE ALLIANCE.

Mr. L. A. Mulholland, secretary of the State Farmers' alliance, in a circular announcing a meeting to be held in Topeka, on Wednesday, September 14th to which each subordinate alliance in the state is entitled to a delegate says: "There must be no doubt as to the unanimity of the Kansas farmers in the great principals and objects of our movement. No one should be allowed to say that the state alliance did not represent by voice the true sentiments of the great mass of farmers upon the questions of the day. Let there be a full representation from all parts of the state of thoroughly practical men, whose personal character and reputation in their respective communities will be a shield from the enemy's attacks, for within our ranks are men fully competent to maintain the principles of our organization at all times and in all places.

"Facilities for cheaper transportation is the greatest need of the West. The fact is patent to every one that freight charges affect cost of every ounce of provisions eaten and every article of clothing worn, and it is also evident that the wealth of every state in the West is determined by the prices for which its produce is sold in the markets of the world; hence it follows that the prosperity of each state and the wealth of her people are controlled by the transportation companies.

"With concert of action, earnest and untiring work, our state alliance can do much in the way of reform, and right many of the wrongs suffered in Kansas, by the discussion of the questions at issue, the diffusion of facts and statistics upon the great problem, and last, but not least, by supporting only such candidates for office as are known to be in sympathy with the objects of the alliance, and who will labor for the best interests of the farmers."

THE SPIRIT has heretofore had but little to say of this new organization for the benefit of farmers, more from an inability to secure the proceedings of the organizations throughout the state than from any other cause as THE SPIRIT is and has been in hearty sympathy, not only with this, but any organization that promises relief, in the smallest degree, to the overburdened agriculturists of this section.

This farmers alliance has grown rapidly during the past year and the meeting announced above we trust will be of great benefit to its members. We greatly fear, however, that coming, as it does, during the week of the state fair there, that mammoth entertainment will largely detract from the interest of the session. A principal object of this meeting is the outlining of a political policy in reference to the election of members of the next state Legislature. This is an important object as the farmers of this state have always been poorly represented as regards numbers in that body. We shall endeavor to publish a good report of the session.

THE STATE FAIR.

Last week we published an advertisement of a rival fair purporting to be an article from the Leavenworth Times, which reflected on the management of the state fair and which perhaps deserves some comment from us.

To begin with such men as T. C. Henry, G. Y. Johnson, P. I. Bonebrake, A. S. Johnson and others connected with the state fair are gentlemen with characters too well known for any such attacks as the one published to have any effect to injure them, and although the evidence might be many times stronger against them, no one will believe that any one of them will in any way countenance or in any way give out that attractions that are not expected will be at the state fair.

That Maud S. will not be there is true, but at the time the large posters of the state fair association were struck she had not yet sprained her ankle and been taken off the turf and it was confidently expected she would be present. Since that time neither of the managers of the fair have at any time said she would be there, but have on every occasion tried to correct the unavoidable statement of the posters.

Even the posters, which, perhaps, had the one fault of being issued prematurely do not say U. S. Grant, and other officers of distinction will positively be there. But every effort has been and will be made to have these noted old soldiers there if possible, and we understand the association still

have hopes that all will be there that they have promised.

At any rate whether U. S. Grant, Maud S. or a single army officer outside of Kansas is present or not we verily believe that the state fair to be held at Topeka next week has attractions enough assured to make it one of, if not the best fair for the farmers of Kansas ever held in the state.

Besides the regular fair, the State Horticultural society has its semi-annual meeting there at the same time as well as the Wool-Growers association, the Hedge-Grower and the Patron's of Kansas.

Nor are these all, we might go on and mention a dozen and more other attractions that no other fair will have this year among which will be one of the grandest displays of fireworks ever seen in the West, which alone would be worth going many miles to see.

The above correction of what might be a false impression from last week's issue we make without solicitation from the officers of the state fair, who probably care very little for attacks of rival institutions.

AN ABUNDANCE OF EMPLOYMENT.

There is now work everywhere, and in many cases no adequate supply of workers, notwithstanding the immense immigration of last year and the present. And this is a result that could be, and was, foretold five or six years ago, when many thousands of able and willing workmen could find no work of any kind, however diligently they might seek it. There are always reactions from depression to prosperity, and prosperity to depression.

The reasons of the present great demand for labor are obvious. There is a great deal of building going on of all kinds, instead of the absolute stagnation in this important branch of business. Agricultural operations have been greatly extended, especially in new states and territories; factories of all kinds are working full time, instead of shutting down or working half-time, and railroad construction is going on to an extent hitherto unparalleled. All these and other causes that might be mentioned, not only employ all our own population who are willing to work; but necessitate the express importation of laborers from abroad, in addition to the vast number who are coming at any rate.

Another cause for the present demand for labor is found in the pretty general arousing of the former slave states from the lethargy into which a false labor system had lulled them. These awakened states require not only all the workers they have at present, but a great accession. Hence their earnest cry for immigrants, and their favorable reception of those who venture to go south.

Surely in such an emergency as this, all tramps and idlers should give their aid, and put an end to the disgraceful system of beggary which grew out of the panic years, and which almost became chronic.

SEVERAL years ago there was considerable excitement in this country over what was called "the blue glass cure." Gen. Pleasanton, of Philadelphia, wrote a book on the theory, in which he maintained that he had practically demonstrated its effectiveness in the cure of many diseases, and also its remarkable aid in the development of plants and fruits. The theory was the subject of wide discussion for a time in the newspapers, but it soon died away, and left not even a ripple behind. Nothing has been said about it for several years until now. A German scientist has recently attempted to bring the principle involved in blue light to bear upon the treatment of the insane. Prof. Schlager is the director of an insane asylum at Vienna, and he has just published the result of his blue-glass healing theory. He has experimented upon a variety of subjects under his care for mental hallucination, and had them placed for hours at a time in a room furnished with windows of blue glass, with walls painted of a similar color. He discovered, he says, that those suffering from excitement were remarkably soothed and quieted by the influence of the blue light, and that in no case did it act injuriously. He has also tried the efficacy of red light in rousing patients of lethargic temperament, and although he does not appear to have arrived at any definite result, he has proved the experiment to be well worthy of repeated trial.

COMPETITION FOR THE WESTERN TRADE.

"The magnitude and importance of the products and trade of the West is shown in the gigantic works that are on foot in the competition for its transportation.

"The success of the Mississippi jetties gave new life to Western development in the cheapening of the transportation of Western products, and has stimulated enterprises in other directions to the same end. The carrying trade of the West has reached a point where it has become the great transportation interest of the country. Not one of the great East and West lines could live a year without it. Hence it is, seeing the advantages of the Mississippi route—the unequal competition to which they are subjected, and the probable destruction of some of these lines and the weakening of all of them unless those advantages can be successfully met, the most extraordinary efforts are on foot, in the consolidation of railroad lines and the reduction of operating expenses, and in the opening and enlargement of water ways for the passage of shipping.

"The enlargement and completion of the Hennepin canal to connect Chicago with the Mississippi river is one of the most conspicuous of these—the removal of freight tariffs on the Erie canal from Lake Erie to Albany is another; but the latest and most promising is the construction of a ship canal around the falls of the St. Lawrence river.

"A correspondent of the Boston Herald, writing from Montreal, predicts that within five years steamships can load in Liverpool and unload at Chicago or Bayfield. They will be enabled to do this by the widening and deepening of the canal, seventy-three miles in length, which Canada has built around the rapids and by the great falls, which make navigation between the upper and the lower waters of the St. Lawrence river, at present, impossible for large ships.

"When these canals are completed the Eastern railways will have to struggle even harder than they do now against water-ways of the North, and it is quite certain that the lion's share of the export trade of the Northwest will, in the summer months, be done by the water routes. During the four or five months of winter, when the water routes are frozen, the Eastern railways may gather in their harvest free from water competition. Boston is working hard to become the outpost for this vast Northwest export trade, but she is being pushed by Quebec, Portland, St. John and Halifax.

"The farmers of the West are the principal beneficiaries of this competition. Heretofore the farmer has been forced to accept whatever the transportation lines chose to leave him after the cost of carrying was paid, but the tables have turned. The struggle is now between the various railroads and transportation lines by rail and water, to see who can carry the farmers' wheat and corn and cattle the cheapest, and it has all come of the successful jetties of the mouth of the Mississippi river."

We clip the above article from the Leavenworth Standard. It comes nearer giving a lucid explanation of the operations of the railway corporations than anything we have yet seen.

THE PRESIDENT.

Since our last issue President Garfield has remained in practically the same condition neither growing better or worse. Last Monday the attending physicians decided that he was able to be removed from the White house to a more healthy location and he was prepared for transportation to Long Branch. His bed was carried from the executive mansion by men who had been trained for the purpose then he was transferred to a bed on a special train which took him with a few of his immediate attendants to the destination without appearing to give him any fatigue, although at the end of the journey his pulse took a slight upward tendency. He appears cheerful, however, and the circumstances are much more favorable for his recovery.

ONE of the managers of the Western Union Telegraph company offers to bet \$10,000 that the net earnings for the year commencing July 1, 1881, will exceed \$6,500,000. This seems like a pretty big profit for even a big monopoly like that one. The W. U. professes to not fear the proposed rival line of James R. Keene & Co. They

claim it would take ten or twelve years to establish competing lines all over the country, and by that time they will be rich enough to defy anything.

Two thousand Mormons have gone to Utah from Liverpool and vicinity, this summer, and at the present time five hundred and fifty sailing from London, are on their way. The time is near at hand when something must be done to quell the Mormons or they will rule regardless of government in Utah. They have already issued orders forbidding the selling of land in their domains to Gentiles.

AN explosion of gas in Detroit last Thursday forenoon seriously injured three men and destroyed the building.

DURING a dance at Niobrara, Neb., a saloon-keeper shot and killed a nineteen-year-old boy.

TWENTY persons killed and a number wounded at a collision of trains in France, Monday.

W. H. LAMON. PHOTOGRAPHER.

Pictures Taken in the Latest Styles! Call and Examine Specimens! No. 125 Massachusetts Street, LAWRENCE.

"O. K." BARBER SHOP.

James R. Johnson, Proprietor, Low Prices and Good work. Shop under Wells Fargo express office, corner of Winthrop and Massachusetts streets. Opposite the post office. Give him a trial.

PETER BELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

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

MONEY TO LOAN, SEVEN PER CENT.

In large or small amounts on five years time, at With reasonable commission. J. B. WATKINS & CO., Lawrence, Kansas.

WESTERN SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY.

Any person will save from 10 to 100 per cent by subscribing through us for the leading publications of the country. Inclose stamp for catalogue. G. B. KLINE & CO., Lawrence, Kansas. A. M. THISTLEHURT.

DR. H. W. HOWE, DENTIST.

ROOMS—Over Newmark's Dry Goods store. THE ONLY BUILDING LEFT FROM QUANTRELL'S RAID!

F. W. APITZ, Kansas.

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN Harness, Saddles, Collars, Bridles, Whips, Robes, Blankets, Brushes, Combs etc. All kinds of repairing neatly done on Short Notice.

WOOL GROWERS

Ship your Wool to WM. M. PRICE & CO., St. Louis, Mo. They do an exclusive Commission business, and RECEIVE MORE WOOL THAN ANY COMMISSION HOUSE IN ST. LOUIS. Write to them before disposing of your wool. Commissions reasonable. Liberal advances made on consignments. WOOL SACKS free to shippers.



THE GREAT BLOOD AND LIVER PURIFIER. Life giving Principle. PURELY VEGETABLE.

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

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

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY MOODY & DAVIS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7, 1881.

City and Vicinity.

Be sure and read the advertisement of Dr. Chase's Recipes in another column of this paper.

About twice every month I take a dose of "Sellers' Liver Pills," and I always enjoy excellent health.

If you have any symptoms of malarial poisoning take a few doses of Leis' Dandelion Tonic and you will be surprised and delighted at the result.

"A LADY had the flesh eaten off her arm by scrofula. Could see the sinews working. 'Lindsey's Blood Searcher' cured her." J. Ralston, Elderton, Pa.

The Pacific Mill company have sold their mill in this city to Henry Tisdale and Nelson Bangs, two old residents here, who will continue the grinding of the needful at the old site and make money.

From the Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin. THE SPIRIT OF mortal may not be very proud, but we notice it waxes overly profane in some cases where rheumatism is the moving cause. We use St. Jacobs Oil for ours and are happy.

"CONTRIBUTOR" sends us some curious geological specimens in the shape of two small curious stones which sparkle in the light. We have not had time to report on them, but will submit them to Prof. F. H. Snow for inspection and report next week.

W. H. BRADY was among the callers at the home office Tuesday. He was in the city finding a good home for his son, who will attend the university here this winter. After paying his subscription for "the best farm paper," he took his departure.

DYSPEPSIA with its long train of evil which makes life burdensome alike to the sufferer and all around him, can be speedily cured by taking Leis' Dandelion Tonic regularly. Thousands thus afflicted once, now bear cheerful testimony as to its merits.

MR. JACOB METZGER, an old reader of THE SPIRIT at Emporia, made us a brief call last Saturday, and deposited the needful for more news. Mr. Metzger has some fine horses on exhibition at the National fair, and we trust they will get premiums.

Mrs. E. E. CHERRY, who has been visiting in the East, and while in New Hampshire furnished the readers of THE SPIRIT with an interesting letter, has returned to her home. She enjoyed her trip hugely. We shall expect other articles, as of yore, from her ready pen.

In another column will be found the announcement of N. O. Stevens for a re-election to the office of county clerk. Mr. Stevens has been a valuable officer to the county, and has made many friends by his excellent services, which will go a long way towards making his re-election sure.

Mrs. LYMAN RENCH and a young daughter were injured on Monday, near the entrance to the Bismarck fair by her team becoming frightened and upsetting her wagon. Mrs. Rensch was removed to the residence of County Treasurer Barber, and her husband sent for at their home in Kanwaka. It is feared her injuries are quite dangerous.

The regular meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held in the lecture-room of the M. E. church next Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Let there be a full attendance, as business of importance will come before the meeting in regard to the state meeting at Topeka on the 14th of September.

By order of the Secretary.

AMONG the multitude who commenced coming Saturday to attend the Western National fair, came also thieves, thugs and pick-pockets, and Sunday afternoon between 5 and 7 o'clock, commenced to make their presence known by effecting an entrance to the residence of J. W. Green, of this city, and made way with a gold watch and chain, a cameo pin and some money. The parties also displayed a love for music not common to the craft, by stealing two canary birds from a cage.

THE SPIRIT has secured a tent on the grounds at Bismarck and a representative is spending the week there entertaining the many friends of the paper who are on the ground and making lots of new ones who have just found out where "the best farm paper" is located. Give him a call and while in the city you will be welcomed by calling at the home office any day save Friday of this week. Every man in the office wants to see the fair on that day and we "shut up shop" to give an opportunity.

MR. J. W. WILEY, of Blue Mound, one of the injured parties by the accident we recorded last week died from the effects of his fall last Sunday morning at 9 o'clock. It was thought for several days after the accident that Mr. Wiley would get over his injuries, but congestion of the brain supervened with the above result. His funeral took place yesterday (Tuesday) forenoon at 10 o'clock and the remains interred in Oak Hill cemetery in the afternoon. Mr. Wiley was one of the oldest settlers in the county, and was a much respected citizen. He was nearly seventy-four years of age. Mrs. Wiley, wife of the deceased, is getting along nicely with the dislocated shoulder and will probably recover.

FRED BROWN and brother, two young boys sons of George B. Brown, of Guilford, Wilson county, pluckily took their blankets and came down to spend the week at the fair camping on the ground. The first morning after their arrival Fred went to the stand of Dick Cunningham and inquired the price of a good breakfast. Upon being told "only twenty-five cents" the boy commenced calling for bread, coffee and beef and rapidly stowing it away with the keen relish of a rapidly growing boy who had slept out doors all night. Cunningham, who counted on the poor quality of the victuals preventing his customers from eating much, was astounded, and told the boy to stop eating and clear out. Fred thought he would need lots of food to sustain him while he was seeing everything on those large grounds before dinner time came and he proposed to get his money's worth, consequently declined the invitation to depart and continued to eat; after this Cunningham ordered belogna piled on his plate and Fred not liking the quality, words arose about that. Finally he finished, but Cunningham, not realizing more than 100 per cent. profit, was irate and ordered the boy to leave before he had time to put his change carefully in his pocketbook, this the boy, who is stubborn as well as plucky, refused to do and Cunningham at once slapped him with all his force on the cheek making a bruise which swelled largely and giving him a furious headache. At the instigation of spectators Fred gave up his sight-seeing on the fair grounds for the day, not being able to get a return ticket and came over to Lawrence and swore out a warrant for the appearance of Cunningham at the justice's office to-day. A report of the case will probably be given next week.

The above is wholly a one-sided story, but is the only side we have been able to hear.

The Color Guard.

This beautiful and interesting play, which has been so justly popular for the last few years, is again being played for a second week in Liberty hall, and no better testimonial of its excellence to please the popular taste could be given than that it has the attractiveness to make everyone who has once heard it desire to hear it again and again.

The caste of characters this week is not the same throughout as when played here last year, but taking it all around, it is a much better one, and the result seems to please the audience even better than did the play of last year.

We regret that space will not permit of an extended notice of the play, but we will not close the article without mentioning the remarkably fine acting of John V. Zerby and Wm. M. Charters. L. D. Dobbs takes the same part as last year, that of the contemptible rebel captain, and did we not know Mr. Dobbs so well we should certainly have contempt for him for the natural way in which he acts the despicable coward. Miss Edith Webber has the part taken last year by Miss Gleason, that of Lucy Johnson, Union nurse, and to say that she takes the part well does not express it. She excels. The caste in her case was much better than last year.

Don't fail to attend one of the remaining nights. You will not regret it.

A Smashing Business.

The car load of twenty-eight new buggies which we spoke of some time ago as on the road have at last arrived and Jerry Glathart is all ready to furnish them to any and everybody, we were shown his stock last week just after they had arrived and a nicer looking lot of buggies we have not seen for a long time. Jerry is getting to be as well known almost as U. S. Grant, and his business is much the more profitable to his patrons. He tells us that as soon as he sells a buggy in a neighborhood where they have never before, it is almost an absolute certainty that he will make two or more sales in the same place. This is as good proof as any one would want that Jerry sells good buggies. He doesn't want to say much about his buggy business lest he should not be able to supply the increased demand and we would say confidentially to our readers that if they want one of his buggies, a side bar and spring, a phaeton or spring wagon the sooner you come and make your selection the more likely will you be to get your vehicle. Jerry is doing a smashing business and no mistake.

Lawrence Jubilee Chorus.

S. J. Churchill, president of the Lawrence branch of Prof. C. E. Leslie's Jubilee chorus, received a telegram from the professor last Monday night saying that he would be in Lawrence on Wednesday evening, and would like to meet the chorus. To that end Mr. Churchill called a meeting for that night, and extended a special invitation to the mayor, city council, chamber of commerce, the city press and the Lawrence cornet band, as well as every member of the North and South Lawrence choruses to be present. It is proposed to meet at the M. E. church, and everyone in attendance will have an opportunity to contribute to the purchase of a handsome present for the professor in consideration of his services.

PROF. G. E. PATRICK, wife and her father, Mr. A. C. Lewis returned yesterday from an all summer's sojourn in the East. While away Mr. Lewis visited all his old friends in New York, besides accompanying the professor and wife a part of the time while they enjoyed the ocean breeze, clam bakes, etc., at Martha's Vineyard, and a score of other popular resorts in the East. The professor prolonged his trip until the duties of the university again demanded his presence here.

"HEROES OF THE PLAINS" is the title of a new book just issued by Dan Linahan, publisher, of St. Louis, Mo. It covers interesting subjects and will be much read. See advertisement elsewhere.

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:

Table listing fairs in Kansas with columns for location and dates. Includes Kansas State Fair Topeka, Atchison, Anderson, Bourbon, Brown, Butler, Cherokee, Coffey, Cloud, Crawford, Davis, Doniphan, Elk, Ellsworth, Franklin, Greenwood, Harper, Harvey, Jefferson, Jewell, Kingman, Labette, Linn, Lyon, Marshall, Marion, Miami, Mitchell, Montgomery, Morris, Neosho District, Osage, Osborne, Ottawa, Phillips, Reno, Riley, Rooks, Sedgewick, Summer, Woodson, etc.

Making Watches.

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

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

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

MULL & ZOOK, the enterprising grocers, have built up a wonderful trade in the short time they have been doing business here. The secret of it appears to be that Mr. Mull knows every farmer in this region of country, and manages to always have on hand the very best country produce that is to be had. This firm always pay cash for butter and eggs, and a little more than most any one else, and if there is any thing a person is particular about this hot weather, it is to secure fresh groceries of all kinds; this firm's many customers have learned to rely on them in this particular, and are always ready to speak a good word for Mull & Zook, making them new customers constantly.

His Answer.

From the Springfield, (Mass.) Daily Union. They tell it on one of our citizens who was ambling toward his place of business, that he was approached by a lady acquaintance of the family, who said: "Mr. —, I hear you are suffering from rheumatism, is it so?" "Rumor 'tis m'm," said our citizen of few words, as he proceeded on his way. Over in Chicopee our neighbors and friends have been having quite a time with rheumatism; but according to reports received by our representative the flurry is over, as the sure antidote has been used and thus commented upon: Mr. C. N. Manchester, Cutler street, says relative to his experience: "I have used St. Jacobs Oil, and esteem it the best remedy for rheumatism I have ever tried. It acts like magic, and I cannot over estimate its value, when I pronounced it the greatest rheumatic remedy of the age."

Married.

At the residence of the bride's parents, near Kakomo, Ind., August 31st, at 8 o'clock p. m., J. L. McPherson, of Hesper, Kans., to Sarah C. Dixon, of Kakomo, Ind., by Rev. J. J. Cooper of the M. E. church.

Then followed a grand ice cream supper, after which the bride and groom received congratulations of the many relatives and friends present.

ONE of the large doors at the south entrance of the Main Building at Bismarck was blown in by the high wind on Tuesday morning and came near ending the life of a small colored boy who was standing on the inside. The only thing that saved him was a barrel by which he was standing and which stopped the door in its fall, preventing it from touching the floor and leaving just room for the boy to crawl out. It was a narrow escape.

Live Agents Wanted.

To sell Dr. Chase's Recipes; or information for everybody, in every county in the United States and Canada. Enlarged by the publishers to 648 pages. It contains over 2,000 household recipes and is suited to all classes and conditions of society. A wonderful book and a household necessity. It sells at sight. Greatest inducements ever offered to book agents. Sample copies sent by mail, postpaid, for \$2.00. Exclusive territory given. Agents more than double their money. Address Dr. Chase's Steam Printing House, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

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.

Astonishing the World.

For a perfect renovation of exhausted and enfeebled constitutions, female weakness and general decline, nothing so surely and speedily produces a permanent cure as does Electric Bitters. Their wonderful cures are astonishing the world. For kidney and urinary complaints they are a perfect specific. Do not give up in despair, for Electric Bitters will positively cure, and that where everything else fails. Sold by Barber Bros. at fifty cents a bottle.

Is it Possible.

That a remedy made of such common, simple plants as hops, buchu, mandrake, dandelion, etc., makes so many and such marvelous and wonderful cures as Hop Bitters do? It must be, for when old and young, rich and poor, pastor and doctor, lawyer and editor, all testify to having been cured by them, we must believe and doubt no longer. 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.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR COUNTY CLERK.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Clerk of Douglas county, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention, to be held October 1, 1881. N. O. STEVENS.

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.

Dr. May

Is now settled in his new office rooms over Goods' grocery, will hereafter furnish his patients with all necessary medicines at office. Calls left on slate or at Ray's drug store will be received. Calls by telegraph promptly answered.

From Pole to Pole.

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

Millions of Dollars.

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

Rheumatism.

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

Agents and Canvassers.

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

Alive and Well.

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

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS.

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

GO TO

JOHNSON'S BARBER SHOP

Under the Douglas County Bank

FIRST CLASS WORK DONE BY WHITE BARBERS. Opposite the Eldridge House. THE BEST BED SPRING YET!

The E. L. Dowd Patent Combination Coil

R. P. PHILLIPS, General Western Agent.

DISTRICT AGENTS WANTED.

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

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!

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):

- 1. Is he Popenjoy? A novel by Anthony Trollope.
7. Christian Brownlee's Ordeal. A novel by Mary Patrick.
33. The Last Days of Pompeii by Edward Bulwer.
59. John Halifax. A novel by Miss Mulock.
81. Young Mrs. Jardine. A novel by Miss Mulock.
82. Poems of Wadsworth, edited by Mathew Arnold.
96. Nell—On and Off the Stage. A novel by B. H. Buxton.
108. Barbara. A novel by M. E. Braddon.
112. Russia Before and After the War.
131. Cape Cod and all Along Shore. Stories by Charles Mordhoff.
143. Burns by Principal Shairp, Goldsmith by William Black and Bunyan by J. A. Froude.
159. Better than Good. A story for girls by Annie E. Ridley.
171. Fowler's Illustrated Strawberry Culturist.
172. Fowler's Alderney and Guernsey Cow.
132. Life of James A. Garfield by Edmund Kirke. Illustrated.
164. Social Etiquette and Home Culture.
80. The Life and Surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.
196. To-day in America, by Joseph Hatton.
Bulwer's Last Days of Pompeii.
Charlotte Bronte's Jane Eyre.
Cooper's Last of the Mohicans.
George Elliot's Romola.
Irving's Knickerbocker.
Kingsley's Hypatia.
Madame de Staël's Corinne.
Mrs. Mulock-Craig's John Halifax.
Sir Walter Scott's Ivanhoe.
Tom Brown at Rugby.
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Horticultural Department.

Horticultural Notes and Comments.
For the destruction of the canker worm rope bands are recommended.

Marshall P. Wilder says that if he could have but one of his eight hundred varieties of pears it would be the *Beurre d'Anjou*.

Gooseberries, currants, raspberries and blackberries will all bear a little fruit the same season they are set out, if permitted to do so. But it is better to defer their fruiting until the second season, from which time they will begin to bear in good earnest.

Among the many white grapes which are claiming public attention just now, the Pocklington seems to have particular merits of interest, especially to the fruit growers of the northern sections of our country, where hardiness and earliness are essential to successful grape culture.

Always cut your flowers with a sharp knife or scissors, and early in the morning or at evening. Keep them well sprinkled if possible and add fresh water; if in a vase, every day, better warm than cold, and put in a little salt. Set the bouquet at night on the floor of a cool room or cellar.

The best varieties of tomatoes for canning are those which have the most solid flesh. The canned tomatoes of commerce are not sufficiently "boiled down" to make a first class article. When boiled to a thick and even consistency they are of much finer flavor, and occupy less room in the bottles.

If cabbage does not head properly, a pinch of salt to each head will be beneficial; or, better, give them a slight watering at night with weak brine. This may be again repeated later in the season. A single watering with weak brine is also excellent for watermelons, about the time the fruit is setting.

Gardening, as well as the art of making bouquets is taught in the schools of Japan, and nowhere in Europe are there so many flower gardens as in that country. All new species and varieties of garden flowers and trees are sold at high prices, and become known throughout the country with great rapidity. Gardening is carried on by all classes.

The trouble with many people in raising flowers from seed is, that they are not careful in the preparation of the soil. Some people plant in clay soil, and they lay the blame on the seedman because the seeds did not come up. The best thing for clay soil is fine coal ashes mixed freely with the soil in the spring. Another cause for failure is, that the soil is sored by angle worms. The best remedy for this is salt.

It is well known that rain water is far better than spring water for promoting the growth of plants; this is from the former containing that which is a necessary ingredient in their formation—namely, ammonia, and which is abundant in liquid nature. The efficacy of this may be soon developed by sprinkling one-half a grass plot with spring water, in which powdered carbonate of ammonia (about one ounce to the gallon) has been dissolved; the former will keep it alive, but the latter will give it vigor and luxuriance.

The potato possesses the property of converting a very much larger portion of the manure ingredients of the soil into human food than any of the cereal grain crops; for instance, to every bushel of wheat about one hundred pounds of straw is grown, while the haulm of the potatoes when dry, is so light that in our experiments we do not think it worth while to weigh it. These properties, when combined with a suitable climate, enables the cultivator to produce, upon a given area of ground, a larger amount of human food from the potato than from any of the cereal grain crops.

Hungarian Grass and its Relatives.
From the American Agriculturist.

This season we have an unusual number of inquiries as to Hungarian grass, Hungarian millet, Italian millet, and German millet, which are different names for forms of the same grass. Besides these, such names as Tennessee millet, Missouri millet, etc., given in some localities for the same grass. The only apparent difference between those called millet and the others is,

that they produce larger crops of seed. As a grain crop this, for they may all be regarded as one, and called Hungarian grass, is hardly worth consideration, but as a forage crop it is often of great value. Being a quick growing annual, it may be sown to supplement the hay crop when that is found to be short, and it often allows land to be usefully occupied when it might otherwise lie fallow until the time to sow grain. It is not a crop for poor land, its life is very short, and it should be pushed to its full extent, in order to get a heavy crop of succulent fodder and a large return. A light warm soil, with a dressing of some stimulating fertilizer, the equivalent of 300 pounds of guano to the acre, will give a heavy crop ready to mow in six or seven weeks after sowing. It may be sown with safety on proper soil as late as the middle of this month, except, of course, in far northern localities. The land being well prepared, the seed is sown broadcast at the rate of a bushel to the acre; some sow but three pecks, which may do if the land is very rich, but there should be a thick stand in order that the herbage may be fine and tender. After sowing, harrow lightly, or brush in the soil, avoiding too deep covering. This grass should be cut early, that is, while in flower, and not only before the seed is ripe, but before it begins to ripen. All the fault that has hitherto been found with Hungarian grass is due to late cutting; not only does the base of the stalk become hard and the lower leaves poor and trashy, but the small, rough bristles that surround the seed become very firm and harsh, and are said, no doubt with truth, to have seriously irritated the stomachs of animals that have eaten the hay. As all do not observe with sufficient closeness to determine when the grass is in flower, for that is the proper time at which to cut it, it will be safe to mow as soon as the head is visible on a large share of the plants; a few days too early is far better than a few days too late. There is nothing about the curing different from other hay; the aim should be to cure it green, in which state it is highly relished by stock of all kinds. Two crops have been taken from the same ground in one season; and one farmer in Tennessee reports that on October 10th he secured an excellent crop from a sowing made on September 1st. It is not claimed that hay from Hungarian grass has the nutritive value of that from the perennial grasses, but it makes a most excellent substitute, and the seed can be sown even at this late day and makes a most useful hay crop.

Success and Failure in Fruit Culture.

An Address read at the July meeting of the Montgomery County, Ohio, Horticultural Society by George W. Trowbridge.

The cultivation of fruit has grown to be a very interesting and at the same time important branch of rural life and pursuit. While as an article of food it does not contain the nourishing and strengthening elements possessed by wheat, potatoes, meat or other articles of daily diet, it does, however, in connection with them, and when used at proper hours and judicious quantities, assist very materially in giving tone and force to the digestive functions, whereby a more complete assimilation of the highly nutritious food is performed, and in summer time the blood is cooled by means of the fruit acids; thus when acting in harmony, as evidently designed by our wise Creator, our bodies and minds are much better strengthened and vivified to go forth and fulfill the duties which life imposes on us.

LEGITIMACY OF FRUIT CULTURE.

It occurred to my mind the business of raising and selling fruit is as legitimate and honorable a pursuit as agriculture or any other vocation, which our being demands in order to make an honest livelihood, yet I have seen or heard persons, some of them engaged in farming, refer to it in a sneering manner as though it was a small and contemptuous business, beneath their notice. I am quite sure, however, if a tempting dish of strawberries, or a dozen luscious, ruddy-cheeked, ripe pears were offered them, they would accept and down them into the stomach with a gusto which would bring out a smile on your countenance at their ignorance and presumptuousness. Happily those feelings are rapidly fading away, the consumers' tastes are becoming more refined, their knowledge of the benefits of a reasonable amount of fruit

to be consumed in the family circle increasing, and the demand thus widening, a brighter future is in store for the earnest and judicious cultivator. Let us now look around and ascertain, if we can, wherein we make a success or a failure, the cause or causes, in order that ourselves and neighbors may in the future lay hold of the good and steer clear of the unfavorable if within our power. In the first place there are the elements to contend against, and they are nearly, if not wholly, beyond our means to control; and it is not of that class of difficulties or advantages to talk about.

COMMENCING FRUIT CULTURE.

To the young man and new beginner I would urge the importance of starting correctly and properly in a small way, and then increase only as knowledge, opportunity and demand present themselves. From a small acorn the lofty and sturdy oak is reared, and thus we are reminded that great and grand results can be achieved if we are possessed of energy, patience and perseverance in our chosen calling. With a good and proper start the race is far more likely to be won.

AVOID TOO MANY VARIETIES.

Many persons in starting out set varieties without limit almost, and the inevitable result is disappointment and failure. To an amateur who is not dependent upon the sale of his fruit for a livelihood, the study of varieties is interesting and I believe profitable, both mentally and physically, by rendering such person wiser and better. Their growth, habits and wants, are like the human family, various and complex; the more we watch and study, the more we become deeply interested; time flies rapidly, and when a generation has about elapsed, we find ourselves only on the threshold of our task. To the market grower, then, I would say, examine the plantations and orchards in your vicinity on similar soil and locations. Note down the smallest possible number of varieties in each class of fruit you propose to grow in order to make a succession, and meet the wants and tastes of the market which you shall select. Then in experimenting upon new or untried varieties, let it be done upon a very small scale until their value is fully and satisfactorily established. This course rarely results in failure, while the opposite one scarcely ever produces ultimate success.

LOCATION AND SOIL

Is also a very important factor in the business, and must by no means be ignored. As a rule the highest elevations are the most desirable, for there the least suffering and injury results from the frosts of winter and the spring months. In the valleys and low spots all the buds may be destroyed and the wood severely injured, while on the summit of the hills little or no damage is done. In the selection there should also be an eye to convenience to market and rapid transportation facilities to such distant points as may seem desirable for disposing of surplus stock. At times a large amount of labor may be needed in cultivating or securing the crop, and a situation where it can be commanded at the proper time is certainly one favoring success. The soil should neither be too rich and loose or too poor and compact. If the former or such land as is eminently adapted to agriculture, there will be an excessive growth of wood, which is against the health and longevity of the tree or plant, and unfavorable for the early and reliable fruiting qualities. If the latter, then the growth is weak and stunted, excessive fruiting may take place before firmly established, and soon its existence is terminated for want of proper nourishment. According to my observation the growth of forest timber upon the soil is one of the surest and most complete indications of a location suitable to the successful cultivation of fruit, and other advantages being equal the opportunity to secure such a situation should not be lost. Now you will naturally ask to have it described. If in looking around you discover a heavy growth of large beech timber, or learn that there has been such, called by many red and yellow beech, interposed with sugar maple, hickory and an occasional white oak or white ash, you may feel assured such is the spot to be chosen. That, according to my judgment, is the soil which is neither too rich or too poor, but just right according to nature to produce a moderate and healthy growth of wood with a sufficiently abundant bearing of fruit in its highest

perfection. In due course of time, however, such soil may become somewhat tired or exhausted, and need rest or recuperation by manure, or such commercial fertilizers as may seem best adapted to the wants of the fruit cultivated.

TOO CLOSE PLANTING

Is also one of the serious drawbacks to a permanently successful issue in fruit culture, and I would warn you, one and all, to well consider this hint before taking the decisive step. On rich, strong soils double the quantity may be planted upon an acre that should remain there permanently, provided you possess the nerve and resolute courage to grub out each alternate tree or plant after a few crops have been borne, and the roots seem to be crowding upon one another for sustenance. The inevitable result will be, if all remain, an interlocking of rootlets, and each one striving for support, the stronger will rob the weaker, which will gradually decline and perish, while at the same time the fittest that survive will have expended so much energy in the struggle that many years may elapse before it fully recovers and produces good crops of satisfactory fruit.



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Poultry Notes.

Fowls are fond of milk, and will consume a great deal of it if they have the chance, and it is good for them. Thickened or "lobbarded" milk is their delight, and that is food as well as drink.

In a large number of cases where chickens become sick and suddenly die it is laid to chicken cholera, while in reality three-fourths of them die from other diseases, such as roup, egg bound, diarrhoea, etc.

In a large number of cases where chickens become sick and suddenly die it is laid to chicken cholera, while in reality fully three-fourths of them die from other diseases, such as roup, egg bound, diarrhoea, etc.

The need of a practical and not too expensive artificial hatcher has long been realized, and the more so since many of the best breeds of fowls for egg-producing are worthless as sitters, having no maternal instincts.

One vessel carried from this country and Canada to England, some 5,000 turkeys, 3,000 geese, 4,500 ducks, and 6,000 chickens; fresh eggs to the number of several thousand dozen, together with prairie hens, were also shipped, and some of these consignments found sale in the market of Paris.

Fowls should be moderately fed at first after a long journey, and with soft food. When half starved with long abstinence there is danger of over eating if allowed all they want. Shippers of fancy fowls should provide food for them on the passage, and then this danger will be partially obviated.

Keep the hen-house clean if you desire your flock to be profitable and to escape disease. First of all do not leave a pile of droppings to ferment and accumulate. Keep them supplied with clean water, broken shells, gravel, vegetables, fresh meat now and then, and plenty of other things which they like. Keep them clean and well fed, and they will be healthy.

Guinea fowls are the most active destroyers of the Colorado beetle, a writer claiming that one Guinea hen will protect an acre of potatoes. Whether or not they possess such a surprising capacity of gizzard, they certainly prey on the beetle as well as many other insect pests. They lay more eggs than other poultry, and their eggs are unequaled for cake and other culinary purposes.

This is the time of the year the poultry need plenty of clean water to drink. They have a warm covering and feel the heat greatly. A panting hen will drink water every few minutes if she can get it, and she should be able to get it whenever she wants it. See that the water vessels do not get empty. Set them in shaded places and fill them up three or four times a day. A large vessel, like a keg or bucket, may be placed in a suitable position and so managed as to allow water to trickle or drop slowly into a shallow vessel within easy reach of the birds and thus keep the water always within reach.

The Grange Bulletin says: "Do not allow the chicks to crowd one another in the coops at night. The birds have grown a good deal since they were first put out in the coops, and they fill them up full sometimes. Many chicks are deformed in this way by being overcrowded in their coops. Wry tails, crooked backs, and deformed breast-bones are among the results of putting too many in a coop. In case of large broods, the coops should be exchanged for large ones. In making such changes the coops should be placed at or near the place the old one stood. See that the young birds have room enough."

F. H. Corbin, of Connecticut says: "The only rule to be given as to quantity is to feed all that the birds will readily eat and no more. The greatest possible variety of food should be fed, keeping in mind the fact that corn in any form is fattening, while wheat, buckwheat and oats are egg-producers in about the order named. Green food should not be forgotten but should be fed regularly, and right here let me say that the onion is one of the best vegetables you can possibly feed, as it is very efficacious in preserving health.

Let a plentiful supply of clean fresh water be kept where the fowls can have constant access to it, and do not forget that a little Douglas mixture of tincture of iron mixed with the water occasionally is of great advantage."

Live Stock and Dairy Notes.

It has been ascertained that one-fifth of ground corn passes through cattle undigested.

Milk should always be cooled before being sent to the creamery or is carried away for sale.

Wool buyers think wool growers are getting awfully sharp. Well, it is time they had learned something.

A large flock of sheep in the Blue mountains of California stampeded awhile ago, and leaped over a precipice, killing 950 outright.

Linseed meal is a very wholesome food, but not a first class butter food, and Eastern-grown cob-meal, and Western corn meal are the best of all grains for making butter.

Ewes are sometimes harmed or lost by weaning the lambs too suddenly. The work should be a gradual one. But in general the lambs may be left until the mothers wean them.

Young pigs just weaned are sometimes over-fed in the desire to give them enough. When their sides distend they have too much. Hogs should not be over-fed just because they are hogs.

Prof. Jordan says animals may, by the farmer, be considered much like machines. The food we give may be likened to raw material from which manufactured products are to be turned out.

The farmer who would succeed at stock keeping or stock feeding must study the subject and not expect success by routine or antiquated methods. He must be systematic and vigilant, and never give over to the idea that he has learned all about it.

There is, perhaps, no harm in slightly moistening a cow's teats in milking, but the milker should be careful not to leave them wet. Dry them off in every instance or you may reasonably expect cracked teats and then kicking cows, or trouble to cure the wounds.

Whether a cow shall be entertained with feed while being milked in her stall, is a question of habit, perhaps. Cows that expect it don't "give down" readily without it. On the whole it is, perhaps, as well to educate them to attend to one thing at a time, and postpone the eating until milking is completed.

The cow that chews her cud while being milked, and pays little or no attention to the milker, is in a calm state of mind, and can be said to be "perfectly gentle," or very like it. But if she quits this work, and keeps one eye twisted backward all the while, something is evidently wrong. It indicates that either her treatment of her temper is not of first-rate order.

Creameries that are built with all the conveniences for making butter, summer and winter, can manufacture a more uniform article, and realize fully enough more for the product to pay the farmers as much or more than their butter would bring them in market, and this with no trouble. Some of the drawbacks to winter dairying on the old plan are labor in the house and no suitable place for setting the milk. Churning by hand is a big job, especially if it takes all day to get butter, as is sometimes the case.

The Texas Farmer says: "Is there a neighborhood where they feel cramped in money matters, and would like to improve their razorbacks, get a good blooded bull, horse, or sheep? It is the easiest going thing in the world, and no one will feel it, only the great benefit it will bring, why all club together and raise the money, if but one head at a time; and thereafter you will learn that it is the easiest thing in the world to overcome apparent impossibilities. Also, you will be wiser in knowing that this is what is meant by the term co-operation."

The best beef is young beef; reaching its greatest point of superiority at from two to three years. The same is true of the sheep and swine. A wether, for the best mutton, should be in market at two years. As a general rule, a 250 pound pig is much better in quality

and more profitable than a hog that weighs 500 pounds. The point of appreciation of quickly maturing animals is being reached, though somewhat gradually, and it remains to improve the various breeds, especial regard being taken to carefully select those animals to breed from that come to maturity at an early age.

A disease has broken out among a herd of cattle near Lincoln, Neb. Sixteen cows and a large number of young cattle died within a few days. The disease is said to be that dreaded anthrax, caused by virulent poison which causes the formation of immense tumors or carbuncles, and seldom fails to prove fatal, though in this case the poison may be induced from water poisoned by the carcasses of hogs and horses that have lain and rotted on the ground frequented by the herd. The disease runs its course in a few hours, cows affected in the forenoon seldom living until night. The brute suffers from a violent fever, and the flow of milk at once stops, and thirst is intense. That the disease comes from local causes is evidenced by the fact that another herd owned by the same parties, but grazed on different ground, is not affected.

Dust for Lice on Cattle.

S. Johnson, of Iowa, in an exchange says:

Some ten or twelve years ago an agricultural writer observed his bull to be free from lice, but not so the rest of his cattle; and thinking over the matter he came to the conclusion that the habit of pawing dust over himself must have the effect of keeping lice off the bull, and he tried dry earth on the rest of the cattle with the best effect. Ever since reading the above I have used nothing but dry earth, and have frequently put it on cattle having lice, and found it perfectly satisfactory, both as a preventive and as a cure. If in winter I find it needed and cannot get otherwise I go into my cellar and get a few quarts (no danger of using too much) and dry it on the stove. I then sprinkle it over the back from head to tail, and the earth, working it in and through the hair soon destroys the lice. I believe the earth to be just as good, less dangerous and less expensive than tobacco or any of the acids recommended.

Education of Equine Educators.
From the California Spirit.

There are few pursuits which require more study than the training of horses, and the successful educator must be a man of mental force, and one who gives much thought to the subject. The pursuit is becoming of such importance that vast interests are at stake, and the magnitude of these demands that the professors of their art be thoroughly taught their business. It does not follow that because a few men who have not the advantage of even a trifle of "book learning" have become masters of their calling, that it is not necessary. These have succeeded in spite of the difficulties which would have been unsurmountable to men of less capacity, and had they been in a position to avail themselves of the written experience of others the task would have been far easier to learn. Practice, observation and a natural adaptability took the place of knowledge acquired from book and essays, or rather the native acumen, directed to this branch, in a measure made amends for the lack of education, and conquered obstacles notwithstanding their defect. They are compelled to keep a library in their memory, and at times when questions come up which are new, they have to be solved by a series of experiments, whereas a course of proper instruction would at once have directed them to a correct cue. There be those—and not a few at that—who will ridicule the statement that there is anything for the brain to do in the training of horses, and instancing some illiterate man, who is successful in the pursuit, claim that any one is competent to perform the duties when practice has given him the necessary aptitude.

The man who has been the most highly educated may not be the deepest thinker, and the mind which has been disciplined by a rigid course of mathematical studies may not be able to cope with that which has never mastered the simplest problem in Euclid. Men who have graduated with the highest honors of famed halls of learning, have sank into inferior posi-

tions when opposed by the self-made, outpaced and overborne by the superiority which comes from continual study. It may be the man who cannot write an intelligent business letter has mastered the intricacies of training so far as practical knowledge of the "ordering" of horses goes. He may be a close student of cause and effect, and rightly apportion the work to the requirements of the various members of his stable, and yet be lacking in some of the essential. This want he will feel, and though obscure from others, the deficiency will be palpable to his own understanding, and he fully realizes the burden he is handicapped with, in being debarred from the advantages which the education of the schools afford. In addition to the usual branches taught in the common schools, the education of the man intended to follow the profession should be in a measure technical. It should embrace the physiology and anatomy of the horse, and be so thorough that the pupils would acquire knowledge enough of the osseous and muscular structure to have an intelligent acquaintance with the equine machinery. It is not to be expected that this part of the education will be carried to the extent which is necessary to constitute a veterinary surgeon, but that sufficient insight will be gained by the pupil to have a better understanding of the complex frame of the horse. It would be supererogatory to occupy time with arguments to show the advantages which will follow a course of anatomical studies, and equally superfluous to reason on the aid which a knowledge of the effects of food and exercise will be to training operations. But there is more gained than that which is acquired during the school days, and that is the continual incentive to study which the school life has fostered. Whenever at a loss books will be consulted, and those failing to give the desired information the pupil has more confidence in his own intellectual resources than the man who has not had his mental faculties developed. There is a material difference in the training of race horses and trotters. The galloper requires to be in more perfect condition to perform satisfactorily, although the fast trotter is not far behind him in calling into play the full force of the muscles, and with equally as great a strain of the nerve power. The education of trotters, however, necessitates the consideration of other questions than condition, the action has to be carefully guarded, and a wrong manner of progression overcome. Oftentimes this is the knottiest kind of a problem, trying the ingenuity as well as the patience of the trainer. This entails continual study, constant thought, and the man who excels will invariably be found the most intelligent. The intelligence may come from natural acuteness, though few will deny the assistance of "book learning" in such trying positions.

Honey-Dew from Heaven.

From the Columbus (Ga.) Times.

Mr. John Kee, one of our best known and most respected citizens, relates the following remarkable incident:

"It was early Sunday morning. My daughter was engaged in sweeping off the front porch, when her attention was attracted by the plaintive cries of young chickens and the distressed cluckings of a hen. The sound came from a pile of leaves under some popular trees in the yard, and hurrying to the spot she found the chickens all stuck up with leaves, rolling about, struggling to free themselves, and two of the little sufferers were stuck together. She picked these two up, and coming to the house, called me. On examination we found them covered with a sticky substance which seemed to have come off the leaves. I went into the yard and found it on all the leaves, and tasting, was surprised to find it honey. Looking around I could see it glistening in the sunshine like diamonds on every leaflet, and on the porch for two or three feet were blotches of it. Several neighbors dropped in during the day whom I told of the honey shower, supposing it had been general, but they were incredulous till shown evidences of it. In the evening of the same day I noticed a mist between me and the sun, and a closer examination disclosed the fact that we were having a repetition of the great phenomena, which was witnessed by a dozen people. While it did not run off the house either morning or evening, it covered the leaves

and shrubs, and was no doubt honey-dew, and that, too, from a cloudless sky.

Veterinary Department.

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

Skin Disease.

From the Western Rural.

We have a cow; she had a calf, and in two weeks after she had the calf she began shedding her hair, or rather peeling off, leaving the skin raw. Please inform me what the disease is and the cure.


ANSWER:—After brushing off dirt and loose hairs, cleanse the skin with soap and then apply once daily a portion of a solution of bicarbonate of potash to each pint and a half of soft water.

Broken Limbs.

From the Michigan Farmer.

A practical stock grower advises his brother farmers not to be in a hurry to destroy any animal that may break a leg, for by means of plaster of Paris (not land plaster), and some bagging strips, the limb may be set and supported until the fractured bones unite again. His plan has been, both with calves and sheep, to wind the strips of bagging about the broken limb, plaster over with calcined plaster mixed to a thin paste, wind another over that and apply more plaster, the leg being fastened to splints of wood until the plaster sets. The animal would limp around a few days on three legs, but recovers without blemish.


ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK.



THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM,
Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,
Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals St. Jacobs Oil as a cure for acute, chronic, simple and complex Rheumatism. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.
A. VOGELER & CO.,
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.



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..... 35 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.

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.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Cabinet are all at Long Branch with the President.

The bodies of four supposed cattle thieves were found near El Paso, Tex., Monday.

A fire at Arcola, Ill., Monday night destroyed property to the extent of \$100,000.

The French are about as successful fighting the Tunisian tribes as we are fighting Indians.

Washington is now a "deserted village," and the dullness of Tuesday was something remarkable.

Tuesday was generally observed as a day of prayer for the President's recovery in many of the States.

The President enjoyed the trip to Long Branch more than any one else, and continually desired to go faster.

A general Indian war is commencing in Arizona, and reports of massacres are coming in from all quarters.

Unusual interest was manifested throughout the country in the bulletins, Tuesday, announcing the President's progress toward Long Branch.

The village of Richmondville, Mich., was almost wiped out of existence Monday night, by reason of spreading forest fires. Eight persons are said to have perished in the flames.

New England is threatened with another "Dark Day." In the vicinity of Boston the sun is obscured although no cloud or fog is present.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 6.—The Lexington reporter of the Courier-Journal, in an interview, asked Gov. Blackburn: "Are you still of the opinion, Governor, that Mr. Garfield will die?"

A short distance off stood Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn. Calling him aside the correspondent asked him his opinion of the President's condition.

WHHEELING, W. VA., Sept. 6.—News of the accident at Thornton Station, on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, at one o'clock this afternoon, reached this city this evening.

Sixty Thousand Pounds of Cable Fall 720 Feet in the Leavenworth Coal Mine.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon an alarming accident occurred in the Leavenworth coal shaft, though very fortunately, no one was hurt.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon an alarming accident occurred in the Leavenworth coal shaft, though very fortunately, no one was hurt.

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Answers to Correspondents.

EDITOR SPIRIT OF KANSAS:

In answer to a question asked by a lady, which I saw published in your reliable paper, THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS, I hereby give about as good a remedy for fleas as can be got.

Yours very respectfully, KATIE WOODRUFF.

CEDAR FORD, Kans., Aug. 30, 1881.

How to Get Sick.

Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know "how to get well."

Young Folks' Department.

SPECIAL OFFER.

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

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

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

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

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

Each name sent in must be accompanied by the full subscription price, \$1.25, if for the premiums, or the name will not be counted.

Now here is a chance to make something for your home or your pocket-book, without taking a great deal of your time.

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.

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.

Lawrence Markets.

The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 20 @ 25c; eggs, 12c per doz.; poultry—spring chickens, \$1.50 @ 2.00 per doz.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 6, 1881. Flour—lowest to highest prices. 1.70 @ 4.00. Wheat—No. 1 fall, 1.32 @ 1.35.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 6, 1881. Flour—lowest to highest prices \$5.40 @ 6.50. Wheat—No. 2 fall, spot, 1.40 @ 1.41.

Table with market prices for various goods like Corn, Oats, Rye, Pork, Butter, Eggs, etc.

Table with market prices for Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Pork, Butter, Eggs, etc.

Live Stock Markets.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 6, 1881. CATTLE—Receipts, 2,800; shipments, 2,247.

Table with live stock market prices for Texas oxen, native cows, Colorado Texas steers, etc.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 6, 1881. CATTLE—Receipts, 1,100; shipments, 850.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6, 1881. CATTLE—Receipts, 5,000; shipments, 2,000.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 6, 1881. SHEEP—Receipts, 700; shipments, 900.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6, 1881. SHEEP—Receipts, 500; shipments, none.

AN Indiana murderer who was recently pardoned by the governor, was stabbed six times and instantly killed, Monday.

ST. LOUIS wheat markets are so high that dealers are shipping from Toledo, Ohio.

THE treasury cattle commission appointed to look into the cattle diseases in the West, made a visit to Peoria, Ills., last week.

Don't fail to read our premium list this week, and after you have read it grasp some of the opportunities offered.

A FEUD starting a few years ago between two neighbors near Dove, Iowa, resulted on the 1st inst. by a dead line being drawn and a number on both sides exchanging shots.

A CRAZY stranger in Chicago last Saturday morning at 1 o'clock got out of his bed in a lodging house and with wild yells commenced promiscuous shooting as he ran down Clark street.

A FISH-HATCHING house, too dwellings and three barns in the immediate vicinity of Cedar Rapids, Mich., were struck by lightning during a thunder storm last Wednesday.

vicinity of Cedar Rapids, Mich., were struck by lightning during a thunder storm last Wednesday. A lady standing on the porch of one of the houses at the time was instantly killed, the barns were burned and the dwellings and fish-house badly damaged.

THE OPENING OF THE BISMARCK FAIR.

The opening day at Bismarck was but little more than "blue Monday." The attendance of course being small and few of the exhibitors having their displays in place.

The display of blooded stock has never been excelled in the West and indeed it would require a wonderful aggregation of fine breeds in any degree to throw the present exhibit in the shade.

Machinery Hall is rapidly becoming filled with farming implements and promises to be of unusual attraction.

The county display building is exceeding expectations and Douglas county especially is doing wonders.

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

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.

DISPEPSIA. It is for the cure of this disease and its attendants, SICK-HEADACHE, NERVOUSNESS, DEPONDENCY, CONSTIPATION, PILES, &c., that these Pills have gained such a wide reputation.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE. GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a Glossy Black by a single application of this Dye. It is a Natural Color, and acts Instantaneously.

AGENTS WANTED FOR HEROES OF THE PLAINS. Embracing the lives and wonderful adventures of Wild Bill, Buffalo Bill, Kit Carson, Capt. Payne, Capt. Jack, Texas Jack, California Joe.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THAT THRILLING BOOK OF THE DETECTIVES. By Allan Pinkerton, the greatest living detective. From his most exciting experiences. The most intensely interesting work ever published.

ONE MAN CAN DO THE WORK OF TWO WITH THE CLIPPER SAWING MACHINE. Already tried by thousands, who pronounce it "the best, lightest, simplest, and cheapest machine ever offered."

POWELL & DOUGLAS. Manufacturers of the original and only genuine Star Wood Pumps.



We have over 20 years experience in the manufacture of Pumps and Wind Mills.

It will not cost you five cents per day on the investment to pump water for all your stock with our Mills.

NONPAREIL FARM & FEED MILLS. The Cheapest and Best. Will Crush and Grind Any Thing. Illustrated Catalogue FREE.

PILES NEW ATTRACTIONS!

Premiums for Clubs or Single Subscriptions. With the Difference Payable in Cash—Unprecedented Offers.

FOR ONLY ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS (\$1.25) WE WILL SEND THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS TO ANY ONE ADDRESS FOR ONE YEAR AND ANY TWO OF THE FOLLOWING:

- 1. The History of a crime, by Victor Hugo. 2. The Russians of To-day. 3. Paul Knox, Pitman. A novel by J. B. Harwood. 4. My Heart's in the Highlands. A novel. 5. Sweet Nelly, My Heart's Delight. A novel by James Rice and Walter Besant. 6. Clara Vaughan. A novel by R. D. Blackmore. 7. A beautiful Woman. A romance by Leon Brock. 8. Selected Poems of Mathew Arnold. 9. Auld Lang Syne, by W. Clark Russell. 10. An Eye for an eye. A novel by Anthony Trollope. 11. The Zulus and the British Frontiers, by Captain T. J. Lucas. 12. Macaulay's Life of Frederick the Great. 13. Carlyle's Life of Robert Burns. 14. Light of Asia, by Edwin Arnold. 15. Thomas Hughes's Manliness of Christ. 16. Mary, Queen of Scots' Life, by Lamartine. 17. Vicar of Wakefield, by Oliver Goldsmith. 18. Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. 19. Shakespeare's Prince of Denmark. 20. Sketch-Book by Washington Irving. 21. Tom Brown at Rugby, by Thomas Hughes. 22. Last of the Mohicans, by J. Fenimore Cooper. 23. Hypatia, by Charles Kingsley. 24. Robinson Crusoe, by Daniel Defoe.

FOR ONLY \$2.75 WE WILL SEND THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS TO ANY THREE ADDRESSES FOR ONE YEAR, OR ONE ADDRESS FOR THREE YEARS, AND ANY ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

- 1. Corbett's Poultry Year and Market. 2. An Egg Farm by Stoddard. 3. Warring's Essay on Jersey Cattle. 4. Canary Birds. 5. Coles American Fruit Book. 6. Charlton's Grape-Grower's Guide. 7. Pardee on Strawberry Culture. 8. Coles's American Veterinarian. 9. Kipper's Secrets of Bee-Keeping. 10. Skillful Housewife. 11. American Patriotism. Famous Orations and Patriotic Papers from Washington to Lincoln, compiled by S. H. Peabody, Regent Illinois Industrial University.

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 this 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 no 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. N. B.—In ordering please give the number of each book where numbers are published.