

VOL. XII.—NO. 3.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, JANUARY 25, 1882.

WHOLE NO. 520.

The Household.

A ROMANCE IN FOUR CHAPTERS.

BY "BACH. NO. 2."

I. Moonlight strolls And words of love, He's her "darling" She's his "dove."

II. One short question, A blush and a "yes,"
Now they think
They've happiness.

III. A joining of hands. The questions done, The knot is tied, And they are one.

IV. Squalling babies, Scolding wife, Hen pecked husband, Tired of life.

Letter from A. Varner. Correspondence to "The Household."

EDITOR HOUSEHOLD: - In "The Household" of THE SPIRIT of the 11th inst., I see an article under the heading, "Shall Religion be Taught in Our Public Schools." The heading of this extract I shall answer in the affirmative. And in doing so shall not do it from any sectarian position but from a Bible one. And let me say further I shall not attempt to misconstrue the Word of God to do so. The great apostle to the Gentiles once said upon making his defense that "after the most strictest sect of our religion I lived a Pharises." Here we have one kind of religion as spoken of in the Bible and although it appeared to suit the apostle while a Jew, it did pharisaical religion, "our religion" of the that they were not as other men especially if in any discussion of the question. of the poorer class. As he said our religion, in our public schools." Again James says "11 from our relations to God. any among you seem to be religious and brid-

vain religion that will do no man or woman man. any good in time or eternity and yet it is very. These definitions of the words may not be time we feel like talking about them.

How sweet, how delicious to " cast out their names as evil." Indeed families and neighborhoods have been "set on fire of hell" by just this kind of religion.

Without going further noticing the evil attending "this vain religion," there is yet I am now quoting. And this he says "is pure Father." Now let us see what it consists of their affliction and to keep himself unspotted from the world."

Now, friends, is not this a pretty good kind of religion? Is it not the best the world ever heard at any period of its history? "Pure and undefiled before God and the Father" church whether Protestant or Catholic and in every school? would not this " pure and undefiled" kind of religion soon transform this world of ours into a Paradise? would it not if properly inculcated in the now rising generation have a wonderful effect upon those that shall celebrate the next centennial? It may take some time yet to fully introduce this schools. Such teaching would at once cause " pure and undefiled" kind but when it is discord, confusion, bitterness, and heart burnfully appreciated and obeyed the world will ings; for the questions would be sprung dihave very little use for any other kind.

But very little will then be said in regard to prohibition and anti-prohibition; very few Mormon, the Methodist, the Unitarian or the tue, that humble fireside, where peace and asylums for the insane whether from avarice, love or liquor. Vain religion and our religion may and doubtless will for ages yet add much | ular form of religion right, and all other forms to the demolition of man's happiness through wrong. So in order to the harmonious workthe influence and assistance of the "works of ing of our schools we must of necessity, ex

The votaries of our religion and vain religion taught through Christ and his apostles was almost wholly discarded and the work of ter he does virtually eliminate religion, ac-God set aside and the Lord's day desecrated

But then this extract says the boy was whipped by his teacher because he would not fellow man, the charities, the good works of so much information about the care and man-

wrong and deserved no doubt all the punishment he received. Again had this boy been taught by his parents the rules of true courtesy and propriety and his duty to obey his teacher no trouble would have occured.

Bible every day at school and pray, too, he Paul to Timothy says "Thou hast fully Again Peter says " whereby are given unto us exceeding great and precious promises that by these you might be partakers of the Divine nature whereby add to your faith, virtue, knowledge, temperance, patience, Godliness, brotherly kindness and charity." Were every school in America as well drilled in these christian graces as they are in the fundamental rules of mathematics would we not have a far better state of society. Most unquestionably.

Now, I am not a Protestant or Cathole in the general acceptation of these terms and have Yours, not written to favor either.

A. VARNER. WONSEVA, Kans., Jan. 21, 1882.

REMARKS ON THE ABOVE LETTER BY THE EDITOR OF "THE HOUSEHOLD."

In reference to the letter of our friend, A Varuer, printed in this issue of THE SPIRIT, will make a few remarks.

It is well when we advocate any measure, or when we oppose it, to define sharply and distinctly the terms we mase use of.

When we discuss the question whether or not religion shall be taught in our public not after he became a christian. It was a schools, it would be well to state clearly what we mean by the two terms, religion and upper crust sort who may have thanked. God morality, for we must make use of both terms

Religion, as I define the word, is a right state | The difficulty too often is, that each member it must have been of the getting kind. I do of feeling and conduct toward God, and a of the family expects from the rest what reddened with cold? The decision will tell on not say this kind of religion should "be taught proper discharge of the duties which arise he takes no pains to return. The hus-

leth not his tongue this man's religion is vain." duct towards man, and a proper discharge of forted; but he does not remember that there Here you see another kind of religion, a the duties which arise from our relations to have been trials at home too while he was cess and happiness.

often well lived up to especially so when some full, or philosophically accurate; but it seems receive it. But I have been in families where we don't just like are not in our company at the to me that they are sufficiently comprehensive for use in this discussion.

I have never found any one, christian or infidel, who objects to having morality, accord- ful to perceive what was wanted and to supply ing to the definition I have given of the word, taught in our schools. I have never met with little marks of consideration for each other's one who objects to having his children in the public schools taught good manners, reciproanother religion noticed by this same apostle cate kind treatment, perfect truthfulness in speech and action, fidelity to every trust, honand undefiled religion before God and the esty of dealing, entire sincerity, temperance in all things, universal charity, helpfulness to "To visit the fatherless and the widows in the poor and needy, obedience to parental authority, in short to the whole catalogue of moral virtues. The only difference of opinion in regard to teaching these virtues has been their relative value compared with secular studies and the time that ought to be devoted to them. Some say let the moralities be taught by exshould not this kind of religion be taught in ample and by the individual influence of a to the happiness, but not destroy it. The reevery family, in every community, in every model teacher. Others would have them membrance of such a home shall go with the taught by direct precept in stated lessons, as husband to his labor, and it will give dignity well as by influence and example.

For anything in A. Varner's letter that I can see different from my own views lies in the use of his term religion. If he concurs with my definition of religion I do not think he would advocate the teaching of it in our public rectly, what religion? whose religion? That shall remember that familiar room, where his of the Catholic, the Protestant, the Jewish, the father and mother taught him lessons of vir-Mahomedan? for we have all these and many more sects among us, all believing their particclude what is peculiar to each sect, or offense house." will be given to all other sects.

If I understand the scope of A. Varner's letcording to my definition of it, from the teach. ng of the public schools. He emphasises the teaching of Ethics, the duties we owe to our A Happy Home.

Read what Rev. J. F. Clark says: Winter is the time for home pleasures. The summer temps us abroad, invites us to live an out-ofdoor life, and do out-of-door work. In summer If a teacher should read a chapter in the time we go on journeys, and families separate, each pursuing his own fancies and pleasures. would be doing nothing amiss. Let us see, But in winter the tendency is to come together again, to cluster under one roof, and realize known the holy scriptures which are able to the happiness which God has given to man in make thee wise unto salvation through faith placing the solitary in families, and in binding in Christ Jesus." Anything wrong with this. us with those ties and relationships which make what we call our home. For our home is not the house to which we return for our meals and our sleep, but where the heart returns to be at rest in an atmosphere of affection. Nothing can make a home but love. You may build costly palaces, fill them with the richest furniture, adorn their walls with paintings, with beautiful statues, costly mirrors, precious libraries; but you cannot make a home thus. Nor will brilliant intellect, ripe and graceful learning make a home. The conversation may be full of intelligence, there may be refinement of manners, outward courtesy, and yet a cold and selfish atmosphere may prevade these brilliant saloons. But love can make a home anywhere, any how. The day laborer, absent for many hours from his family, returns at night to his single room, and if he carries love in his heart, if he is a temperate, honest, and affectionate man; and if he is received with a smile from his wife, and his children gather around him to welcome him; he has a home which perhaps many a lordly mansion cannot show.

A happy home is one of the greatest of earthly blessings. But that a home may be happy it is necessary that every member of the family shall do his part toward it; that each should endeavor to make home the sanctuary to which all can return from the struggle and conflicts of life and final real peace. band and father, brings home his worn and Morality, is a right state of feeling and con- irritated temper to be smoothed and comaway, and that he should bring comfort, couragement and cheerfulness, if he hopes to each one was on the watch to do or say something to give pleasure to the rest; where all came together with minds active and thoughtit. Little attentions, little acts of kindness feelings; nameless, slight, indescribable and unremembered deeds of love; these constitute the largest part of home pleasures. Then, if the home be made a school for mutual instruction, if the leisure moments be given to instructive studies pursued in common, if it sume that these evils came without causes, or be also a temple, consecrated by prayers and hymns; what spot on earth can be more like Heaven? Sorrow may indeed enter it; trial, poverty, sickness, death, may come to throw deep shadows on those bright faces; but while the golden chain of love remains unbroken, these sorrows will give seriousness and depth to his work that he is working for his family. The remembrance of this home will go with the son when he leaves it, and will be a guardian angel by his side in every hour of temptation. When his passions run riot, when strong temptation comes near, when pleasure opens its glittering but deadly saloons to entrap him, when the wine-cup is in his hand, when the voice of seduction is in his ears; he religion and honesty sat as guardian angels! and the illusions of the senses shall be dissipated, the sophistry of temptation exposed. He will say: "I will return to my innocent childhood, I will go back to my father's

Letter from "Old Bach." Correspondence to "The Household."

Dear Friends of "The Household" :- It is a very curious fact, if we would only think of it, that our agricultural papers should give us bow his head while the teacher conducted visiting the widow and fatherless, and the agement of cattle, and sheep, and hogs, and

Herbert Spencer who has written the best work in the English language on intellectual, about finished around Oskaloosa; they have moral and physical educatiou. In speaking of physical education he remarks: "Is it not an are getting \$1.50 per day, a hand and team, astonishing fact, that though on the treatment of offspring depends their lives or deaths, and their moral welfare or ruin, yet not one word of instruction on the treatment of children is ever given to those who will hereafter be parents? Is it not monstrous that the fate of a new generation should be left to the chances of unreasoning custom, impulse, fancy, joined with the suggestions of ignorant nurses and the prejudiced counsels of grandmothers? If a merchant commenced business without any knowledge of arithmetic and book-keeping, we should exclaim at his folly and look for disastrous consequences. Or if before studying anatomy, a man set up as a surgical operator, we should wonder at his audacity and pity his patients. But that parents should begin the difficult task of rearing children without ever having given a thought to the principles-physical, moral, or intellectual-which ought to guide them, excites neither surprise at the actors nor pity for their victims.

"To tens of thousands that are killed, add hundreds of thousands that survive with feeble constitutions, and millions that grow up with constitutions not so strong as they should be, and you will have some idea of the curse in flicted on their offspring by parents ignorant of the laws of life. Do but consider for a moment that the regimen to which children are subject is hourly telling upon them to their life-long injury, or benefit, and that there are twenty ways of going wrong to one way of going right, and you will get some idea of the enormous mischief that is almost everywhere inflicted by the thoughtless, haphazard system in common use. Is it decided that a boy shall be clothed in some flimsy short-dress and be allowed to go playing about with limbs his whole future existence, either in illness, or in stunted growth, or in deficient energy, or in a maturity less vigorous than it ought to have been, and consequent hindrances to suc-

"Are ch Their ultimate physical power, and their effi- and make a move for the wheat fields. Some ciency as men and women, will inevitably be have tried burning the grass and they say it more or less diminished by it. Are they forbidden vociferous play, or (being too ili-clothed to bear exposure) are they kept in doors in cold weather? They are certain to fall below that measure of health and strength to which they would else have attained. When sons and daughters grow up sickly and feeble, parents commonly regard the event as a misfort une-as a visitation of Providence. Thinking after the prevalent chaotic fashion, they as that the causes are supernatural. Nothing of the kind. In some cases the causes are undoubtedly inherited, but in most cases foolish regulations are the causes. Very generally parents themselvas are responsible for all this pain, this debility, this depression, this misery. They have undertaken to control the lives of their offspring from hour to hour; with cruel carelessness they have neglected to learn anything about these vital processes which they are ceaselessly affecting by their commands and prohibitions; in utter ignorance of the simplest physiologic laws, they have been year by year undermining the constitutions of their children, and have so inficted disease and premature death, not only on them but on their descendants."

The above will furnish a subject of serious thought to those who wish to think.

OLD BACH.

State Hems.

Correspondence to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

on Sunday evening.

Mr. Douglass. of Tibbett, died last Thurs-

day of yneumonia.

The grade on the L., T. & S. W. railroad is located the depot west of town; single hands \$3.00; they board themselves.

The county officers took their seats Jan. 9th. More anon

CHESTER, Kans., Jan. 16, 1882.

There was no frost last year from April 15th to September 25th.

Kansas paid \$228,952.83 inte the national treasury last year.

There are 200,000 sheep in Kansas and there

ought to be 2,000,000. The hog cholera is playing havoc with the

hogs in Sumner county. The McCune (Crawford county) Standard

wants more sausage and less dogs. A Pratt county farmer has twelve ears of corn which weigh nine pounds and nine

ounces. Another victory for prohibition at Hutchnson, Reno county. A saloonist was fined

\$200 and costs last Saturday. A tramp on the streets of Olathe, Johnson county, last Saturday, broke out with small

pox, struck terror to the hearts of its citizens and created a stampede. An analysis of the mineral well at Prairie Grove, Doniphan county, shows oxygen, hydrogen, tin and zinc. The water sells for fifteen

cents a gallon, and has wonderful curative properties. "Stock-raiser," in the Colony (Anderson county), Free Press, advises farmers not to sow German millet in preserence to small millet, and gives good reasons for his advice, too

lengthy to reproduce. The Free Press man of Anderson county, has visited the farm of J. S. Hawes, and writes a column article thereon. Mr. Hawes has a herd of 110 thoroughbred Hereford cattle, the

second largest herd in the United States, on his farm there. The farmers of McPherson county say that a to a monotonous diet - the dead prairie grass is full of chinch bugs. ary, or a dietary that is different in nutriment? and that every warm spell they come to life

destroys thousands of them, and those that

are left are deprived of shelter and soon dle. Mr. A. Low, of Doniphan county, lost his fine barn, said to be the finest in the county, by fire recently. The barn cost \$3,500, was full of implements and grain at the time of the fire, and was insured for \$4,000, which will not begin to cover the loss. The fire was supposed to have been set by some careless tramp with a match.

The Banner correspondent to the Wa-Keeney World, says he was informed by cattle men, who have herds on the range in Trege county, that the cattle are doing as well as through the summer and fall. He says the prairies there beat Kansas 50 per cent., and that there are millions of dollars still spread out on the prairies of Western Kansas "

A colored tramp visited the house of a colored family in Spring Hill, Johnson county, last Saturday night, and demanded of the woman occupant something to eat; she complied, but the tramp, not liking the fare, began insulting and abusing her, also drawing a large knife and attempting to use it on her. The woman ran out screaming for help and aroused the citizens who chased the tramp into Miami county where he was overtaken and given a dose of shot by another colored man. The offender is now in a critical condition at Spring

Live Agents Wanted

From Jefferson County.

To sell Dr. Chase's Receipes; or information for everybody, in every county in the United States and Canadas. JEnlarged 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, in the United States and Canadas. JEnlarged 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, in the United States and Canadas. JEnlarged 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 agents, Sample copies sent by mail, postpaid, in the United States and Canadas. JEnlarged 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 agents, Sample copies sent by mail, postpaid, in the United States and Canadas. JEnlarged 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 agents, Sample copies sent by mail, postpaid, in the United States and Canadas. JEnlarged by the publishers to 648 pages. It contains over 2,000 household recipes and a household r

Not a Beverage.

"bow his head while the teacher conducted religious exercises." If this teacher at Stonington, Conn., was teaching the principles that underlie "Our religion," "vain religion," Sectarian, or Catholic religion he was wrong. But if these "religious exercises" were of the word religion and the ure and undeflied kind then the boy was ure and undeflied kind then the boy was ure and undeflied kind then the boy was used to the lighest degree, and sheep, and hogs, and hens, and sheep, and hogs, and hour sheep and hogs, and hens, and sheep, and hogs, and hens, and sheep, and hogs, and hour sheep and hogs, and hour sheep and hogs, and hens, and sheep, and hogs, and hens, and sheep, and hogs, and hour sheep and hog

impetus.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 25, 1882.

Batrons' Department.

NATIONAL GRANGE. Master—J. J. Woodman, of Michigan.
Secretary—Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.
Greasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.
BXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Henley James, of Indiana. D. W. Aiken, of South Carolina. S. H. Ellis of Ohio.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master—Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county. Secretary—George Black, Olathe, Johnson Co Treasurer—W. P. Popenoe, Topeka. Lecturei—S. J. Barnard, Humboldt. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county,
Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county,
W. H. Toothaker, Cedar Junction.

Delaware grange, No. 38, Leavenworth county, held their postponed feast the last day of the old year; a was had. The affair gave No. 38 a new

At a meeting of the State Board of Agriculture at Topeka on the 11th, inst., William Sims, worthy master of the State Grange, was chosen secretary of the board as successor of Mr. Coburn. Mr. Sims is a practical farmer, on'a large scale, and a cattle raiser. He will make a good secretary.

Anti-Tobacco Association.

An "anti-tobacco association" has been organized at Manhattan. The principal condition of membership is a pledge of abstinence and the payment of fifty cents each Monday in the year into the treasury. The whole sum thus accumulated is to be returned at the close of the year if the member keeps his pledge. If he breaks it, the among those who keep the pledge during the year.

working in pleasant company. 2. By allowing the utmost freedom in the choice of occupations. 3. By shortening the hours of labor. 4. By providing a sufficient variety of occupations. 5. By attaching honor to labor in direct proportion to its usefulness. 6. By paying it its just earnings. Under these favoring conditions not one man in a hundred would wish to shirk labor. If you would have men love work make work lovable.

Vinland Grauge.

Although many of the granges of this (Douglas) county, we regret to say, are not in a flourishing condition, the one lected books which are read and studied extensively in the village and vicinity. The patrons of the library who are parents, make it their first object to induce their children to visit the library and choose books for themselves, and read them at home.

This grange meets twice a mouth; has choice lectures and holds public entertainments.

At a meeting on the 12th inst., the following officers, who were elected for the ensuing year, were regularly installed: Past master, Alfred Cutter; master, William Roe; overseer, Henry Landon; lecturer, A. F. Allen; steward, James E. Williams; chaplain, Joseph Hiff; treasurer, Alfred Cutter; secretary, S. R. Ellwell; gate keeper, J. D. Simmous; Ceres, E. Iliff; stewardess, Mrs. Margaret Roc.

This grange numbers over seventy members, and owns a large two story stone hall, the lower part of which is used for a store room.

Progress and Poverty.

Henry George in his book entitled "Progress and Poverty," broaches some new theories in regard to wages, labor, capital and individual ownership of land, which, if well established, will completely overturn, leaving not one stone upon another, the foundation upon which our political economy science (if guesses may be called science), has been constructed. Without entering, at present, upon any exposition of Mr. George's theories, we would like to make an extract from the introduc-

executed in San Francisco on the morning of the same day; could he have conceived of the hundred thousand improvements which these only suggest, what would he have inferred as to the social condition of mankind?

It would not have seemed like an in
"You see I want to make inquiries

It would not have seemed like au inference, further than the vision went, into rates, etc., I want to do it with the it would have seemed as though he authority with some department here. saw; and his heart would have leaped | There should be a Bureau here to which money he has paid in is to be divided and his nerves would have thrilled, as a member of Congress, or any one else, one who keep the pledge durgleam of rustling woods and the gliut of laughing waters. Plainly, in the sight of the imagination, he would have beheld these new forces elevating society from its very foundations, lifting the population. The rapid development of our mines necessitates the population are uniform separate systems of transportation are uniform or otherwise. This could be arranged or otherwise. This could be arranged so otherwise. The population are uniform are uniform. which every high quality and noble really richer than any territorial secimpulse could have scope to grow.

And out of these bounteous material conditions he would have seen arising, stituted for the purpose of making a as necessary sequences, moral condi- well-organized and consolidated inquitions realizing the golden age of which mankind have always dreamed. Youth no longer stunted and starved; age no missions have been in the field investiplay with the tiger; the man with the this work might be done, with the exmuck-rake drinking in the glory of the ception of regulating the export in the bearing the above caption, located at the town of the same name, most certain the country by one the town of the same name, most certain the country by one the town of the same name, most certain the country by one to add to its the town of the same name, most certain the country by one to add to its the town of the same name, most certain the country by one to add to its the town of the same name, most certain the country by one that it is to realize God's the country by one that it is to realize God's the country by one that it is to realize God's the country by one that it is to realize God's the country by one that it is to realize God's the country by one that it is to realize God's the country by one that it is to realize God's the country by one that it is to realize God's the country by one that it is to realize God's the country by one that it is to realize God's the country by one that it is to realize God's the country by one that the country by one that it is to realize God's the country by one that the country tainly is. This lodge has added to its enough? How could the vice, the store, a good, large library of well se- crime, the ignorance, the brutality, that spring from poverty and the fear of poverty, exist where poverty had van-ished? Who should crouch when all were freemen; who oppress where all were peers?

More or less vague or clear, these have been the hopes, these the dreams born of the improvements which give this wonderful century its pre-eminence. They have sunk so deeply into the popular mind as to radically change the currents of thought, to recast creeds and displace the most fundamental con-ceptions. The haunting visions of higher possibilities have not merely gathered eplendor and vividness, but their direction has changed-instead of seeing behind the faint tinges of an expiring sunset, all the glory of the daybreak has decked the skies before.

Commissioner Loring Interviewed.

A writer for the Massachusetts Ploughman who seems to have become acquainted with Commissioner Loring's views and purposes in regard to the office he held in "The Agricultural Department at Washington," says:

That Dr. Loring showed himself to be in close sympathy with the general purposes of the "grange" movement throughout the country. To illustrate this sympathy, he has, since his accestransportation, in the interest of farmers and producers. He has proposed proposing a measure which will include among the commissioner's duties all

multiplied enormously the effectiveness of labor.

At the beginning of this marvelous erait was natural to expect, and it was would lighten the toil and improve the condition of the laborer; that the enormous increase in the power of producing wealth would make real poverty a thing of the past. Could a man of the last century—a Franklin or a Priestly—have seen, in vision of the lace of t future, the steamship taking the place of the sailing vessel, the railroad train of the wagon, the resping machine of the scythe, the threshing machine of the flail; could he have heard the throb of the engines that in obedience to human will said for the satisfaction of the Washington feet of charge so for man will, and for the satisfaction of it to Washington free of charge, so far human desire, exert a power greater than that of all men and all the beasts of burden of the earth combined; could on Sunday, I think the rest of the roads he have seen the forest tree transformed into finished lumber—into doors, sash- show what my ideas are. Here is a letes, blinds, boxes or barrels, with hardly a ter which has been addressed to Senator touch of a human hand; the great work- George, which suggests a certain inshops where boots and shoes are turned crease of the scope of the Department. by the case with less labor than the 'In view of the mutual dependence of rousing gathering and a jolly good time old-fashioned cobbler could have put on a sole; the factories where, under there should be here a Burean of luthe eye of a girl, cotton becomes cloth dustry, so organized that the develop-faster than hundreds of stalwart weav-ment of our resources may be underers could have turned it out with their stood and the precise relations of inhand-looms; could be have seen steam dustries to each other fully defined. The rapidly increasing manufactures of mighty anchors, and delicate machinery the country North and South would making tiny watches; the diamond derive great benefit from a Bureau in making tiny watches; the diamond drill cutting through the heart of the rocks, and coal oil sparing the whale; could he have realized the enormous saving of labor resulting from improved facilities of exchange and communication—sheep killed in Australia eaten for the First and sheep where the Legistor makes the resulting from the resu fresh in Eugland, and the order given by the London banker in the afternoon executed in San Francisco on the mornity and value of land, where the statis-

of the thirst-stricken caravan the living systems of transportation are uniform the powerest above the possibility of continued and accurate survey of our want, exempting the lowest from aux-mineral lands. I am going to ask the iety for the material needs of life; he president to recommend to Congress would have seen these slaves of the the survey of the whole section of the survey of the whole section of the country lying in the Piedmont, Cumbelly to look after the general interest of the berland and Blue Grass regions. There cles of iron and sinews of steel making never has been a satisfactory survey of the poorest laborer's life a holiday, in that portion of the country, and it is

"Again we should have a Bureau in- in their respective district. longer harried by avarice; the child at gating this question. It seems as if our forests is a very important one.

The Agricultural D-partment at Wash-ington.

cleus around which can be gathered the associate industries which depend on and it is that spirit that this order is intended to foster. Patrons, the averagriculture for their existence, and in turn make agriculture profitable, and in many sections possible. Statistical returns of our manufactures, with an illustrative display of their products, would do much to unify and develop the manufacturing industry of our country. An accurate statistical record of the organization, cost, expense and methods of our various means of transportation would do much to establish a uniform system of land and water carriage among us. Accurate surveys and returns of our mineral lands, with the various industrial processes employed in working them, are of vast importance. A well organized and consolidated inquiry into the extent and value, of our animal industry in all its forms and of contageous diseases among animals and the best methods of prevention and extirpation, can-not be too promptly and thoroughly organized. A bureau containing all possible information with regard to the Agricultural Colleges founded by Congress, and the associations formed for agricultural investigation, and endowed in many instances by the states, sion to office, organized and set on foot dowed in many instances by the states, a movement to secure uniform rates of could not fail to be valuable. A collection of labor statistics, analogous to ers and producers. He has proposed that found in some of the states, would the outlines of a measure for dealing be as useful to the general as it is to with the diseases of cattle, pleuro- local governments. The addition of pneumonia especially. He has taken bureaus like those already existing in local governments. The addition of advanced and positive ground against the department—botanical, chemical, the further denudation of the country entomological, crop statistics, forestry, by the cutting of its forest growths. A and seed distribution—could not fail senator has already anticipated the to constitute a department of great in-movement designed by the cabinet, by terest and value. The great demand of the times is collections of facts and figures on which general principles can the various supervisions in the doctor's ideal Agricultural Department that are not yet come to the stage of visible development.

The present century has been marked by a prodigious increase in wealth-producing power. The utilization of steam and electricity, the introduction of improved processes and labor, saving machinery, the greater subdivision and grander scale of production, the wonderful facilitation of exchanges, have the various supervisions in the doctor's ideal Agricultural Department that are not yet come to the stage of visible development.

You have probably seen in the papers and will always be necessary. But in a country advancing as this is in every department of industry and in the development of its resources, annual industrial returns are of the utilization of exchanges, have the various supervisions in the doctor's be based and from which general de-

multiplied enormously the effectiveness products, minerals, woods, grasses and ering for a moment the political status

pering for a moment the political status of a department devoited to this and a fed and kindred work, I think you will agree with me that the time has come for its organization. An active, industries and intelligent body of American citizens and producers are entitled to branch of government, whose value cannot be overestimated, and from might learn the true relations of American industries.

The Genage is Kamesa.

William Situs, Worthy Master of our State grange, speaks of the condition of the order in Kamesa as follows:

While the condition of the order, as will appear on the report of our worthy secretary and treasurer, is very encouraging, I cannot refrain from again our glug upon this grange the importance the best calculated to revive and results of our proposed work; yet he best calculated to revive and results of our proposed work; yet large majority of our farmers stand along and the results of our proposed work; yet large majority of our farmers stand along and the results of our proposed work; yet large majority of our farmers stand along and the results of our proposed work; yet large majority of our farmers stand along and the plans deviced the correctness of our position and the results of our proposed work; yet large majority of our farmers stand along and track the condition of those directly interest the condit

Dignity of Agriculture. We present to our readers a short

extract from the lecturer's report to the Massachusetts State Grange, by A. R. Warner:

Labor has a higher end than to feed mer is not merely make a living, or to merely get rich. He has a noble ambition to excel Commissioner Loring in a recent address said: The Agricultural Department should undoubtedly be the nucleus around which can be gathered the associate industries which depend on age farmer of to-day lives in a better house, sits at a better table, has more of the conveniences and comforts and luxuries of life; has more education and intelligence, and is a much better man than the English nobleman of three hundred were age.

three hundred years ago.
The farmer of to-day is the equal of the best, the peer of the proudest, in the eyes of the law and of society. There is no function of government he may not exercise, no privilege he may not enjoy, and it remains with the farmer more than with any other class to say what the future shall be. But to do this we must work together with a oneness of purpose and of action. Finally there is no pursuit so well adapted to produce some of the most sterling qualities of manhood as the cultivation of the soil. The greatest men have nearly all been nurtured on the bosom of our common mother.

In the first place, it is happily the lot of the farmer to follow a calling that perhaps more than any other conduces to physical health and manly vigor. You must possess physical health to be intellectually and spiritually at your best. Soul and body are as vi-tally united as the Siamese twins, so that one cannot take a spree and the other keep sober.

Baby Saved.

We are so thankful to say that our baby was permanently cured of a dangerous and protracted irregularity of the bowles by the use of Hop Bitters by its mother, which at the same time restored her to perfect health and strength.—The Parents, Rochester, N. Y. See another column.

PROSPECTUS The Globe-Democrat.

of news, as our columns from day to day abundantleshow.

Our weekly issue is made up from the most valuable of the contents of seven daily issues, carefully selected and edited with a view to completeness and timeliness. It has, as special features, the fullest and best market reports from all the business centers of the worll; the choicest of current literature for the family and fireside, and a well-edited Agriculture Deparament of great value to the farmer.

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TO ADVERTISERS: THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS is the best organ sthrough which to reach the farmers of the West of any periodical published. It has a larger circulation than any sgricultural paper published west of St. Louis. It also has a larger circulation than any two papers published in the country. Its patrons are cash customers. ADVERTISING RATES made known on application.

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

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First—Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, or letter-carrier, whether digreted to his name or another name, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the pay. Second—If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publishers may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether it is taken from the office or not.

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TO SUBSCRIRERS:

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

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

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

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 25, 1882.

THE Star-route cases were resumed at Washington, yesterday.

A COLONY from New York has just settled in Sedgwick county, this state.

THE postoffice and two stores at Prescott, Linn county, Kansas, were burglarized last Monday night.

THREE small boys, while skating on the Cottonwood, near Emporia, broke through the ice, yesterday, and were drowned.

give his eulogy on Garfield on the 27th made more valuable. The farmer ence and scientists. Quietly and paday of January. The occasion will who is making his land year by call out his best efforts.

BROAD claims are being made for the lumber now being made of straw. It is water-proof, does not shrink, and can be polished.

Tennessee, is on'a "high" and the dis- fuller and better life. Instead of bepatches state that 30,000 acres of that jug hoarded up it should be freely exmetropolis are under water.

DURING a controversy between some farmers at Durand, Minnesota, over some grain one of them was struck over the head with a pitchfork and died last Saturday.

troubled about the Kansas temperance is the law of life, and if each fleetlaw and its enforcement. Those same ing year does not find us advancing it poor, support more charities, educate papers always have thought, apparent- will be because we are unfaithful or and provide for more orphans and desly, that it devolved on them to run slothful in the business of life. Kausas. Better look after your own forsaken train-robbing state.

AT a recent meeting of the State Board of Agriculture the following appointments were made: Geologist-Prof. F. H. Snow, Lawrence. Entomologist-Prof. E. A. Popence, Manhattan. Meteorologist-Prof. F. H. Hawn, Leavenworth. Botanists-Prof. John W. Robson, Cheever; Prof. J. H. Carruth. Lawrence. Chemist-Prof. G. H. Failver, Manhattan. Auditor-W. P. Pope-

v. 22, 1,515 540, 5 due 1, 1885, 1,515,894; chine 1, 1884, 1,740,977; June 1, 1885, Be 002, 123.

en THE Leavenworth Standard Pubtulhing Company has been formed, with encapital stock of \$30,000, for the purtrese of doing a general book-printing, of blishing and job printing business, med the purchase and sale of printing coachinery, supplies, material and the thinking and publication of the Leavthe worth Daily Standard and the Dem-

Burnett, and Pitt Ross.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS. THE QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE AGRICULTURE.

We received this quarterly report just as we were getting off our last week's issue. We are too crowded with other matter in this number to give that extended notice of the report which its intrinsic merits deserve. We shall revert to it and extract from it largely in the future.

We do not understand why the re-SPIRIT OF KANSAS as soon as published. Some explanation from the publishers will be in order.

We have given the report sufficient attention to be able to say that it will shed additional lustre to the reputation of Mr. Coburn as an efficient and painstaking worker in, to him, the congenial field of agriculture. We are sorry that he is retired from the office that he has so ably and worthily filled. He does not leave, however, unattended by the good will, kind regards and tender regrets of a large constituency of the liege yeomanry of Kansas.

The present secretary of the board of agriculture, William Sims, chosen at the last annual meeting, will enter upon his work with the best assurance and all the best farmers outside the grange, will do what they can to encourage, sustain, and co-operate with him in his high office. THE SPIRIT extends to him the hand of hearty congratulation.

GOOD RESOLUTIONS.

Spring will soon be here. Every farmer should seriously resolve for the ensuing year that he will organize his work in a more systematic manner aud carry on his farm for 1882 with more efficiency and if possible with better results than for 1881. The careful and observant farmer will gain something by each year's experience, and by this experience he ought to profit so that his crops will be increased and increasing his wealth as he is put- teach men an unealing lesson. ting money into bank stock or loaning it at a good interest. But no man should live and toil for money alone. Money is of no earthly use un-THE Cumberland river at Nashville, less it contributes to the means of a changed for papers and books, for better furniture in the house, for sunnier and more cheerful rooms, for more and better fruit, for any thing and every thing that will impart more comfort and furnish larger means for self-improvement, the improvement of the THE Kansas City papers are greatly family and neighborhood. Progress

SALT ON WHEAT.

Mr. L. J. Sperry, a substantial, prosperous and careful farmer of Douglas county, wants some farmer who has tried the experiment, to tell him through the columns of THE SPIRIT wheat to sow salt upon it. We understand in Canada and Michigan it is but for the soil of Kansas we hardly

ard, of Media, a most practical farmer, intends to sow on a strip of his wheat this spring a bushel of salt to the acre. He expects the salt to attract moisture to the surface and thereby help to force his wheat to maturity about the first of June in which case he claims the chinch bugs will be too late to harm it. Who can throw further light on this subject?

CAPT. C. A. DAVIS, owner of the out tic Standard. The company is fine sheep farm near Reno was prosposed of E. G. Ross, J. L. L. trated and died very suddenly this tor Sargent and others. aver, T. A. Hurd, B. C. Clark, S. morning from a type of malarial fely, H. T. Green, J. W. Crancer, ver. Mr. Davis had just completed ar-. Davis, Thomas P. Fenlon, John rangements for a trip to Europe on ac- strongly dissent from the proposition son, J. F. Richards, Matthew Ryan, count of his health. The bereaved to have an extra session of the legislaones have our sympathy.

THIS AND THAT.

Columbia college, N. Y., is now regarded as the richest in the country; of the country.

The Yale college catalogue for 1881-2, gives the number of students at the institution as 1,040, and its board of instructors at 108.

Prohibition does prohibit, notwithstanding the brazen faced denials to port was not sent to the office of THE the contrary by whisky men and their legal supporters.

Among the graduates of Harvard there are three presidents, namely, John Adams, John Quincy Adams, and Rutherford Burchard Hayes.

It is said of President Fillmore, that until he was nineteen years old he had never seen a grammar or georaphy. Still he made a good president. The Vienna theater fire has made

everybody nervous about public places, and a rigid examination of theaters and halls has been set on foot, in the large cities, by the fire commissioners.

Of the thirty-four thousand school houses in France, twenty-seven thousand have gardens, and agriculture is taught. In the future French educathat the grange element of the state, tion is to be obligatory, unsectarian and free.

"Let your light shine." Moral force is not to be stored but accumulated. It is said that Lincoln's anti-slavery views were driven home and clinched by reading Dr. Leonard Bacon's argument on the question.

Two gentlemen, one living in Yorkers, New York, the other at Elizabeth, both places being twenty miles from Brooklyn, recently listened, while sitting in their own parlors, to a sermon from Mr. Beecher, who preached in his own church. Next we shall hear of a telephone church.

Mr. Darwin's last book on "The formation of vegetable mold through the action of worms," is a fine vindica-MR. J. G. BLAINE is announced to his stock improved and his land be tion of the religiousness both of scitiently Mr. Darwin holds on his way, year more productive is as surely choosing the low y things of God to

> Light, as Presi ent Garfield said, is great correcti n. To us it seems plain, that there can be no more effective temperance ervice at this time than the diffusion of information. The people need still nore light on the relations between the liquor work and public and pi-vate health, morals and economy.

The more common idea of the Jew is that he is a close, penurious, avaricious and miserly being, yet facts entirely disprove the correctness of this idea. The Jews in New York, according to their number, bestow more upon the titute children than any other class of people, whether christian or heathen.

A gentleman staying at an English country house, hearing a great clatter below one morning, looked out and saw a couple of grooms holding one of the servant-maids on a horse, which whether it would help his growing the yard. In answer to an inquiry as to what it all meant, came the reply, practiced to some extent with profit, be sold, and we want to say that he "We're going to take the animal to

but for the soil of Kansas we hardly think it would do any good.

The Spirit queried Professor G. E.

On the 1st of June, 1880, Kansas had a population of 995,335, being an audicular increase of 17 per cent. gained to grain of 1879. The annual for cereut, the year previous was nearly 700. Allowing the annual increase in 600 for form of Kansas will be as follows: June 1, 1881, 1,144,365; June 1, 1881, 1,144,365; June 1, 1881, 1,144,365; June 1, 1880, Kansas had about it, and he informed us that the sping was certificated a lady."

but for the soil of Kansas we hardly think it would do any good.

The Spirit queried Professor G. E.

Patrick, chemist of the university about it, and he informed us that the light appearance of the soil noticeable along the roadside in the spring was caused by properties which form salt and that this soil certainly did not need it, if, however, it appears that salt is beneficial to the wheat kernel in any quanity it should be applied to the grain before sowing. Mr. S. K. Wick
NON the 1st of June, 1880, Kansas had about it, and he informed us that the spouse, pulled up a perennial plant from the flower garden the other day, supposed it was dead as the leaves supposed it was dead as the leaves to suppose it was dead as the leaves were all off. As is the same fresh townsman who, sent in early summer to pick some string beans, stripped the poles of Lima pods that had just beneficial to the wheat kernel in any quanity it should be applied to the grain before sowing. Mr. S. K. Wick
NOOL SACKS free to shippers.

Frederick Emack; Mary Amanda's spouse, pulled up a perennial plant from the flower garden the other day, supposed it was dead as the leaves to suppose wwws: June 1, 1881, 1,144,365; June 1, quanty it should be applied to the country road and seeing some calves grain before sowing. Mr. S. K. Wick-in a field asked Clarissa Belle, if those in a field asked Clarissa Belle, if those were the animals "from which mutton chops were made."

CONVENTION OF AGRICULTURISTS.

At the National Agricultural convention at Washington, on Tuesday, 17th inst., about 150 delegates were present. Commissioner Loring was elected chairmen. A paper was read by Prof. George H. Cook upon agricultural education. At the close of the reading the subject was discussed by Ex-sena-

THE people of Western Kansas ture.

PENSION ARREARS BILL.

Senator Beck, of Kentucky, declared in his speech before the Senate last but it cannot monopolize the learning week that the "Pension Arrears Bill" was a fraud on the American people and a standing monument to the ignorance, selfishness, and cowardice of the American Congress. Whenever Senator Ingalls, of this state, arose in defense of the bill, and offered a resolution declaring "that in the opinion of the Senate the act ought not to be repeated,." From the present appearance of things to retire to the little room he has used there will be a determined fight for the repeal of the bill, or its essential modification. The New York Tribune and other Republican papers of the better sort take the same view of the case as Senator Beck, and urge the repeal of the bill, so flagrantly unjust, burthen- while chatting familiarly and goodsenior senator seems to us to stand on slippery ground, and is extremely liable to catch a hard fall. Our Kansas people will not be very alert in the defense of a bill which will tax the farmers and producers of the wealth of the country \$500,000,000 in the interest, mainly, of speculators, pension agents, lobby workers, and political shysters.

As yet we have read no finer, truer or nobler eulogy on President Garfield, than that pronounced recently by Senater George F. Hoar at Worcester, Mass. It touched a tender and responsive chord of the national heart, and will not soon be forgotten by those who heard it, or have since read it.

PILES! PILES! PILES! A Sure Cure Found at Last! No One Need Suffer.

A sure cure for blind, bleeding, itching and ulcerated piles has been discovered by Dr. William (an Indian remedy), called Dr. William's Indian Ointment. A single box has cured the Indian Ointment. A single box has cured the worst chronic cases of 25 or 30 years standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. Lotions, instruments and electuaries do more harm than good. William's Ointment abserbs the tumors, allays the intense itching (particularly at night after getting warm in bed), acts as a poultice, gives instant and painless relief, and is prepared only for piles, itching of the private parts, and for nothing else.

Read what the Hon. J. M. Coffinberry, of Cleveland, says about Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment: "I have used scores of pile cures, and it affords me pleasure to say that I have never found anything which gave such

have never found anything which gave such immediate and permanent relief as Dr. Wil-liam's Indian Ointment."

Ham's Indian (Jintment."

For sale by all druggists or mailed on receipt of price, \$1. Henry & Co., Prop'rs.,

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Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

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over and called out to an acquaintance, "the court in banc will reverse this of Cucumber; 41 of Melon; 33 of Peas; 28 of Beans; 17 of Squash; 23 of Beet and 40 of Tomato, with other varieties in proportion, a large portion of which were grown on my five seed farms, will be found in my Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue for 1832. Sent free to all who apply. Customers of last season need not write for it. All Seed sold from my establishment warranted to be both fresh and true to name, so far, that should it prove otherwise, I will refill the order gratus. The original introducer of Early Ohio and Burbank Potsataces, Marblehead Early Corn. the Hubbard Squash, Marblehead Cabbage, Phinney's Melen, and a score of other new Vegetables, I invite the patronage of the public. New Vegetables a specialty.

JAMES J. H. GREGOEX, Marblehead, Mass.

FOUND GUILTY.

Washington, Jan. 25.—Judge Porter having concluded his argument, Judge Cox at 3:15 p. m., delivered his charge to the jury and they retired. Atter the jury had been out about twenty minutes a recess was taken until half-pas five o'clock. Many of he audience who had virtually been imprisoned since half-past nine in the morning availed themselves of the opportunity of obtaining air and lunch. The prisoner at his request had been allowed, soon after the jury left the court room, since the trial began as a waiting room during recess. Before leaving the court room he evinced considerable nervousness, but on getting away to comparativement seclusion his netural composure and assurance soon returned. He sent out for some apples with which he treated his attendants, meannaturedly. He was asked what he thought the jury would do and replied, 'I think they will acquit me or dis-

agree, don't you?"
Within ten minutes after recess had been taken the jury called to the bailiff in waiting that they were

READY WITH THEIR VERDICT. They were informed a recess had been taken and Judge Cox had left the court room, so they remained in their room until the court reassembled. umor that the jury had agreed quickly spread from one another, and excit-ed crowds surged back into the court room and anxiously waited what all seemed to expect,

A VERDICT OF GUILTY.

The musty, antique room is devoid of gas and a score or more of candles, which had been placed on the desk of the Judge, counsel and reporters, imparted a weird and fanciful unnatural aspect to the grim old place. Shadows thrown upon the dark background of the walls seemed like flitting specters to usher in the sombre proce those who held in their hands the destiny of a human life.

First came the prisoner with a quick, nervous step, and as he seated himself in the dock, perhaps for the last time, the light of a solitary candle fell on his face and disclosed a more than usual pallor. Not a tremor of limbs or movement of the muscles of the face was observed as he threw back his head and fixed his gaze upon the door through which the jury were to enter, Judge Cox soon afterward took his seat and the crier called order, and the jury at 5:35 filed slowly into their seats. Every sound was hushed save the voice of the clerk as he propounded to the foreman the usual inquiry. Clear and distinct came reply "What is your verdict guilty or not guilty?" With equal distinctness came tle reply

GUILTY AS INDICTED.

The pent-up feelings of the crowd found expression in uproarous demonstration of applause and approval.
"Order! order!" shouted the bailiff. Scoville and counsel for the prose-

cution were simultaneously upon their Scoville attempted to address the court but the District Attorney shouted wait till we have the virdict complete

and in due form of law." Order was at length restored and the clerk after again addressing the jury, said: "You say guilty as indicted, so say we all of we do, all responded. Another demonstration of approval

followed this announcement, but not so prolonged as the first. Scoville, still on his feet, demanded

a poll of the jury, which was granted, and each juror was called by name, and each in a firm voice promtply responded

"GUILTY,"

As the last name was called the prisoner shrieked "my blood will be upon the heads of that jury, and don't you forget it."

Scoville again addressed the court saying "your honor, I do not desire to forfeit any right I may have under the law and practice in this district. If there is anything I ought to do to save those rights I would be indebted to your honor to indicate it to me.

Judge Cox in reply assured him he should have opportunity that the charge would be furnished him in print to-morrow and he would be accorded all the time allowed by law within which to file his exceptions and that he would also be entitled to four days within which to move in arrest of judgment.

Guiteau, who from the the moment Judge Cox began delivering his charge had dropped completely his air of arrogant insolence and sat with rigid lips and compressed lips, called out in tones of desperation "God will avenge this

The prisoner, gesticulating with his manacled hands, was led out. As he passed the reporters table he leaned over and called out to an acquaintance,

DIPLOMACY.

BY FREDERICK LANGBRIDGE.

I doted on tiny Dora,
That sweet little queen of fays:
And I knew that the darling loved me,
In spite of her teasing ways.
But, whenever I spoke of marriage,
Her answer was plain and pat;
I've too many things to think of
To think about things like that."
Dora, brighter than sunshine.
Sweeter than flow'rs in blow,
Oh. if you love me, Dora,
Why do you tease me so?

I could'nt get on without her;
I paced in my lonely room,
And thought how her magic presence
Would brighten its drowsy gloom—
Her thimble and work on the table,
Her flow'rs in the window-light,
And herselt, all dimples and roses,
Pouring the tea at night.
Dora, brighter than aunshine,
Sweeter than flow'rs in blow,
Oh. if you love me, Dora,
Why do you tease me so?

J bought in despair a license,
1 caught her and held her fast;
1 ch. Dora, look here, my darling,
The license bas come at last."
1 How horribly mean l" she murmured,
As soon as surprise could speak;
1 But rather than lose the license—
Shall it be this day week?"
Dora, my household fairy,
Dora, my rose in blow,
Oh, but I love you, Dora,
Sitting beside me so.

From Chambers' Journal THE STORY OF ROLF.

Rolf was a collie. There was nothing re markable about his appearance. He was a handsome animal certainly, but I have seen handsomer. He was simply a purely bred, goodsized, well-formed black-and-tan shepherd dog But, although I have had a long and extensive acquaintance with dogs of various breeds, it has never been my fortune to know one that could match Rolf in keenness and breadth of sagacity and in versatility of acquirements. He became my property when we were both very young,-he, a fat, nushapely, little pup, just able to lick milk on his own account, I a boy of fourteen. I was proud of Rolf, and soon got to be very fond of him; and he speedily attached himself to me, and acknowledged me as his sole master. We were inseparable; he followed me everywhere like my shadow; and we soon came thoroughly to understand each other. I have always been excessively fond of boating, fishing and shooting; and in the Shetland archipelago-in one of the islands of which, close by the sea, we lived-I had ample scope and freedom to indulge in such pastime. Rolf was a present from my father. I began

his education almost immediately; and he soon showed himself endowed with rare intelligence. He spedily became as fond of sport as his master. I had bim under thorough command and in a very short time he came to understand and obey my slightest wish. To please me was evidently his greatest pleasure; to win my approval and caress, his greatest ambition; and to live with me and for me he seemed to egard as the final cause of his existence. I Drouraged him to swim, and no Spaniel was ever a better water-dog. He was pointer, retriever, friend, and companion, all in one. Once I had winged a duck of a rare species flyino over a small loch. Rolf plunged in, in pursuit; but, as often as he was about to seize the prey, the duck dived. Time after time, this was repeated. My last percussion cap was expended, and I was therefore terribly mortified at my helplessness. Nothing for it but to trudge home several miles for a fresh supply; so, ordering Rolf ashore, I left him in charge of my gun and shot-bag till my return. I knew he would not leave the gun; and I was pretty sure the duck would not dare to leave the protection of the water while the dog was

, it occurred to me how much more convenient it would have been, if I could have sent Rolf home for the caps. It might often be useful to be able to send him home with a message, and I forthwith resolved to add another accomplishment to the many he had already acquired. I began with short distances-only a few hundred yards-ordering him to "go home, home" (repeating the word "home"). In a short time, he perfectly understood my meaning, and after a little I was wont to send him many miles home, with some indifferent message written on a piece of paper and tied to his collar, just for practice; but ocsionally I found it a most useful acquirement. Those at home were instructed to be sure, when he appeared with my message, to pet and praise him, and send him back with a reply of some sort, a note or small parcel, and instruct him to go to his "master." I was amazed and delighted at his quickness of comprehension and readiness to obey. Teaching him was the easiest thing in the world. My order, conveyed in the invariable stereotyped formula, "Home, Rolf home, quick!" in a very short time came to be instantly and cheerfully obeyed, and the return order, "To your master, Rolf," with at least equal alacrity. 1 little thought that a day would come when I should owe my life to Rolf's faithfulness as my

messenger. Our house, which was on a large island, was situated at the head of a fine bay or fiord, which ran inland some three miles. Right with messages, he had only at most a few miles across the mouth of the bay there stretched a of hill or moor to traverse. But now he had small narrow island, which formed a complete to cross the smaller island, then cross the natural breakwater, and effectually protected sound—nearly half a mile in width, I have the bay itself from the fury of the ocean waves. said-and still he was three miles from home. Barely half a mile separated the two islands at I knew there were many things that might the nearest points. The smaller island was distract, deter, or detain him; and a very short uninhabited, except by a few sheep and multi- defention would be certain death to me. Suptudes of rabbits. One fine autumn day, I em- pose Roll started a rabbit on the way, might barked in my little pleasure boat, and sailed he not forget his errand and pursue? Then down the bay to the little island to shoot rab- another terrible fear took possession of me bits, with Rolf my only companion. Near the extreme point of the island, and just before grass, when he came out of the water, What sons having the best of reference need apply, landing, I caught sight of a Great Northern if my handkerchief got detached and was lost a For particulars address THE SPIRIT office

birds, and I at once gave chase. It is useless. to fire at any of the divers when swimming, unless they are very near; for they are certain to "dive on the fire," as the phrase goes, -it is at a moment's notice; they must be sent for a trick they all have. This particular bird was from some little distance; and, after manning an old and wary fellow, and for a long time I the nearest and handlest boat, fully four miles could not get within range. He would appear of sea must be traversed ere help could reach for an instant just a few yards too far off, and me. And there was now left but the slenderthen dive; while I continued the pursuit in est margin for possible delay. the same direction. I was in this way beguiled a considerable distance around the seaward coast of the island, which is formed of steep precipices, detached rocks or stacks, skerries, and sunken rocks. At last, I got a fair chance. and to my great joy bagged the diver.

As by this time I was fully half-way round shore, was slightly on the quarter, and the sea perfectly smooth, I kept sailing on, with the intention of circumnavigating it. Gliding smoothly and silently along, and just as I was passing a small rock called Skarta Skerry, I caught sight of an otter on its top, busily engaged in discussing his dinner. He was within easy range, and to snatch my fowling piece and give him the contents of the right barrel was the work of an instant. He was wounded, but not killed, so I gave him the coup de grace from the second barrel. Luffing up, I ran my boat along the Skerry. Seizing the diminutive kedge attached to the end of the long rope which served as painter, I sprang on shore, giving the skiff a little shove off to prevent her rubbing against the sharp and limpet-covered rock. With sails flapping in the light breeze, she fell off to leeward. I fixed the kedge in a little crevice; but, turning to see that the boat was swinging clear and safe, to my horror I observed the other end of the rope running over the bows and dropping into the sea. In some way never accounted for, but most probably by some idle meddling hand, it had been unloosed from the ring bolt, and in my hurry and excitement I had not observed it. My boat was adrift, and I was a prisoner. In an instant, I knew and felt the peril of the situation. It was low water at the time; but the tide had already turned, the flood was coming 10, and at high water the low-lying rocks of Skarta Skerry, I was well aware, would be covered some feet. Had I been a good swimmer, I should doubtless instantly have stripped and swum to and regained my boat, or at any rate could easily enough have reached the smaller island, or even our own larger one; but, unfortunately, at that time I could not swim at all. The Skarta Skerry was barely fifty yards from a steep, smooth precipice of several hundred feet in height, and the nearest landing-place in a little creek where the shore was sloping was at least a hundred and fifty yards distant. To me, in the circumstances, this was an impassable gulf.

I sat down and tried to think. For a few terrible mements, no hope of rescue or means of escape presented itself to my mind. I dare say some audible expressions of despair burst from me, for I was roused by Rolf laying his oaw on my knee and looking up wistfully in my face, as if to inquire what was wrong. "Ah, Rolf," 1 cried, "you can reach the shore, and are safe enough; but your master will perish miserably. What will they think at home?" His quick ear caught the word home, and he was instantly on the alert, as if for orders, and even ran to the water's edge with an eager whine, which expressed as plainly as words could have done, "Send me." In my first excitement I had not thought of this before, and even now, when there really seemed a gleam of hope in it, the thought of parting from my companion and being left alone on that terrible rock was dreadful. But what else was there that could be done? "You are right, Rolf," I said. "It is my only chance and you shall go." I tore a leaf from my pocket-book, and wrote: "I am on the Skarta Skerry, boat adrift. Send help instantly, or it will be too late." Hastlly, but securely, I wrapped my missive in my handkerchief, which I tied firmly to Rolf's collar, all the time saying to the intelligent creature, You must go home with this, Rolf, home Now, Rolf, will you be sure to take my mes sege home, and quick?" He was already at the water's edge. "Come here, Rolf," I cried. He rushed back to my arms. For an instant l hesitated and tried to think, "Yes," I said, it must be so; it is my only chance. Rolf, Rolf, your master is in sore straits; his life depends upon you. Brave dog, good dog! Now, home, Rolf,—home and quick !"

Two bounds, an impatient bark, as though he meant to assure me he knew it was a case of life or death, a plunge, and Rolf was cleaving the water toward the nearest shore. I sat still and silent on my dismal perch, and watched his rapid progress. I saw him approach and gain the rocky shore. I saw him shake him self hastily. I saw him scramble up among the boulders, up the sloping path at the head of the creek, and reach the brow of the cliff, For an instant I saw him clear against the sky, and then he disappeared. He had never paused or looked back. And now I felt indeed alone and miserable beyond description.

Everything depended upon Rolf. On all previous occasions, when I had sent him home Diver swimming along shore. It had never What if my pencil-scrawl soaked with water Lawrence, Kans.

been my good fortune to shoot one of these became unreadable? But, even should none of these thing happen, would Rolf be noticed 4s soon as he reached home? It would need to be as soon. Men, I knew, could not be got

The flood tide had been running for an hour. In three hours at most, the Skerry would be covered. What should I do? I was no coward. I had often been in positions of utmost peril, when coolness of head, readiness of resourse, or promptitude of action had carried me through; and I rather prided myself on my the island, and the light wind, which was off presence of mind in circumstances of difficulty or danger. I had once been driven far out to sea in a storm. On another occasion, my boat had been swamped. I had lost my way in a snowstorm. I had once been scondemned to spend thirty-six long hours of tempest and snow and sleet in the dead of winter on an uninhabited island, when no boat could possibly come with help. But in these and other cases of emergency, I had never lost coolness or courage or hope; for there was always something to do, something that could be done. There was the need and the demand for action of some kind. But here it was very different. Sitting on this terrible rock, perforce so utterly passive and powerless, with nothing that I could do and little of promise to hope for, the thought and suspense and anticipation were torturing.

I well remember the horrible facination of watching the water rising, inch by inch, creeping with a slow persistency, higher and high er every moment. It was the very valley of the shadow of death through which I was passing. Then thoughts and memories of another kind-of the home and friends I should never see more—thoughts, too, of a more solemn kind, bearing upon the future which comes atter death,-reflections, retrospections, regrets, hopes, prayers, came thick and fast Anon my reverie was interrupted. As I sat there silent and motionless as the rock itself, a cormorant rose from beneath the water close by and made for the Skerry with the evident intention of coming to rest upon it. Catching sight of me when only a tew feet off, he instantly dived with a splash. How I envied him! He was at home in the water; and Ioh, fool, fool, to have neglected the art of swimming!

Thus two and a half long hours slipped past. Long they seemed, almost a lifetime, and yet all too short. The tide was rapidly rising. Only a small space of the topmost point of the rock now remained above water, and still there were no indications of rescue.

Not a sound was to be heard but the ripple and splash of the water, or the wild scream of the sea-gulls overhead. If all had gone well with Rolf, and he had been expeditious, it was full time-it was something more than time-that succor should have come. I sprang to my feet with a despairing groan. I loooked at the cruelsea, the black, frowning rocks, and the bright sun and blue sky. "O, horrible! Will no help come! Must I thus miserably die? So young and strong, too! Ah, Rol!! you have failed me in my need!"

But Rolf had not failed me. Standing there with strained senses and bursting breast, just then I seemed to hear a sound different from the monotonous plash of the waters around me Was it the sound of oars, or was it only fancy? I held my breath and listened. Again that sound! Joy, joy! I knew it well,-the stroke of ears, regular, but more rapid than usualquick, quick, like those who pulled for very life as indeed they did! Loudly, wildly, half mad, I shouted my welcome. Another minute, and round the point, scarcely fifty yards from my perch, swept a light tour-oared boat, urged on to the utmost speed by four stalwart fellows, who knew too well the need there vas for it all, and bent to their work with a will; while high in the bow, like a figure-head with paws on the gunwale, ears erect, and trembling all over with excitement, the first sight that caught my eye was my noble. faithful Rolf. I had done him injustice when for s moment, I thought he had failed me; and my heart smote me. The instant he saw me, he sprang with a joyful bark far ahead and swam to me. I took him in my arms, all dripping as he was. I was saved and to him I owed my life. Not his the cause of the delay which had so nearly made the rescue come too late. He had carried my message safely and swiftly home. But notwithstanding that all haste was made, it took a cansiderable time before a crew of men could be collected.

My darling Rolf lived to a good old age. He has long passed away to the "happy hunting grounds," Since those days of my youth, he has had several successors, but never one to equal him in intelligence and fidelity, never one I loved so well, and never one that so well deserved to be loved and cherished.

From the Battle Creek (Mich.) Daily Journal.
Upon being spoken to concerning St. Jacobs
Oil, our fellow townsman Mr. Theodore Wakalee, said: "I had been suffering with rheualee, said: "I had been suffering with rheu-matism, and obtained the greatest relief from the use of St. Jacobs Oil. It has also been used in our family for some time, and has nev-er been found to fail in giving prompt relief.

Truth and Honor. Query :- What is the best family medicine in the world to regulate the bowels, purify the blood, remove costiveness and biliousness, aid digestion and tone up the whole system? Truth and honor compels us to answer, Hop Bitters, being pure, perfect and harmless .- Ed. See another column.

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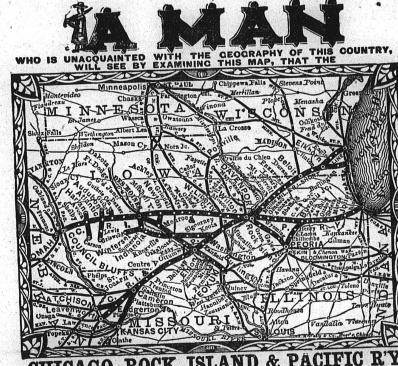
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Its main line runs from Chicago to Council
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nounce that this Company runs Pullman Palace | and Southwest,
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-ALSO-POLAND-CHINA HOG Of the Best strains of Black

LIGHT SPOTTE

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PRICE LIST FI

Horticultural Department.

Stir the Ground Often.

One of the speakers at the recent meeting of the Illinois Horticultural Society, Mr. Hoover, of Ohio, reported ly firm. Over this about one-fourth of having found frequent tillage a substitute for irrigation. "In a very dry season, five or.six years ago, he kept the cultivator constantly going until Au- wire gauze. This powdered moss, gust, and raised 562 bushels of raspber- about in the condition of fine sawdust, ries on four acres."

Preservation of Forests.

The Australian colonies are discovering the importance of steps to preserve their forests from further destruction, not only on the ground that the timber should be protected, but in order to prevent losses in the water supply. ing, and allows the young plants to easily reach the light. The layer of soil trees are already felt in many provinces in an increased dryness of climate. longer droughts, and more numerous forest fires.

Changing the Bearing Year.

Mr. John M. Ewing writing from Ohio to the New York Tribune says:

That he has proved to his own satisfaction the possibility and feasibility of changing the bearing year, and he makes these further remarks as to means and results: "On what we term the 'off year,' in winter, I mulched well with coarse manure, and in early spring trimmed back pretty short, and had good results and very nice fruit the first year; and in two years more pro-ceeded in the same way; and I have as heavy bearers on the off year, and as fine fruit, as any one could wish for; and while the cry is now abroad in our part of the country that this best of fruits is not to be had at any price my cellar is plentifully supplied with beau tiful apples, free from the usual 'specks and worms.' My trees bear a moderate supply also on the bearing year. The Red Canada and Northern Spy I deem the best varieties for this latitude. Choice apples are in ready demand at present at \$3 50 per barrel."

A New Fibre.

Jute is extensively used in the manufacture of bagging, coarse carpeting and various other kinds of strong cloth. We see that some of the Southern papers are bringing into notice the "Yucca," called sometimes "bear grass" or "Spanish bayonet," which, it is believed may, to a good extent, take the place of jute in the various purposes for which that plant is now used. The Yucca grows spontaneously in the South and lives many years. The fibre, it is claimed, constitutes a large part of the entire leaf, and is not surpassed in elasticity and strength by the fibre of any other plant. It is an entirely hardy plant, easy of cultivation, can be readily propagated from the roots or seed, and requires little or no care after it is once established in the field. It is now gathered in considerable quantities from wild plants was only interrupted by the announceand can, when prepared, be sold for ten cents a pound. When proper marevenue and wealth to the South.

Orchard Culture.

A practical fruit grower gives the management:

In three years I improved the production of my fruit trees in the fol-lowing manner: I first reduced the top of my trees one-fourth by judicious and careful trimming and pruning; and then in the fall I plowed the soil as well as I could. As I worked from the trees I let the plow go a little deeper, and when between the trees I suffered would settle away in the spring. I hauled a fair quantity of coarse manure, pulverized it well, and marked out hills, manuring each hill. I planted corn, and beans, and pumpkins. The following spring I repeated the same cultivation. My trees began to grow very fast, and that fall I harvested severy enty bushels of very good apples. The following spring I manured it for the third time, planting it with potatoes which grew very large but rotted badly. I made up the loss by harvesting 200 bushels of large fruit. I changed the production of a Yellow any), should the legislature take in the matter, G. Y. Johnson and Prof. J. H. en bushels and sold them for \$1.25 per Canfield. bushel, which I think a very good return for my labor. From my experience I am of the opinion that most trees have too much top for the amount reports of committees. of roots and a deficiency of nourishment for producing a developed fruit. I like fall or winter pruning. Always cover the cut with grafting wax, or a thick coat of paint. After removing the limbs by thinning out the centre of out. Too many varieties are bad. FRUIT GROWER.

derson's method of preparing seed losses sustained by her during said banquet; ditto; Marvin, total loss; President

It is very simple, as most valuable things are. In preparing his seed beds, or seed boxes: First, he puts down a the cost thereof." layer of good loam, ruu through a half inch sieve, and patted down moderatepeat moss, such as is used for packing, thoroughly dried, and run through a wire sieve about as fine as a mosqitobeing evenly spread. Upon this moss was placed a coating of loam about three-fourths of an inch thick, and well leveled. The seeds were sown thickly on the loam, pressed down by a smooth board, and fine moss sifted on, sufficient to cover the seeds, and the whole watered with a fine rose. The top layer of moss keeps the surface always moist, preventing all drying and bakseedlings, which, as soon as the roots reached the layer of fine moss below, form a mass of fibrous roots. No one familiar with raising seedlings need to have the advantages of this method pointed out. This method must have been worth to every member of the convention much more than all his exit to our amateur cultivators, who will find it of great advantage, especially with seeds slow in germinating. We have not tried 'exactly Mr. H.'s plan, but we have often covered seed paus with a layer of ordinary sphagnum moss, not pulverized, to prevent the soil from becoming hard, and removing it as soon as the seeds began to germinate, but Mr. Henderson's method is vastly better, and he deserves the thanks of all cultivators for freely giv-

January Meeting of Douglas County Horticultural Society. Official Report for THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

The meeting was called to order by President Watt at 11 o'clock, a. m., and the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Savage, the regular order of exercises was suspended and miscellaneous business taken up.

A very lengthy report from Gen. Deitzler, of California, on the entomology of California, was presented to the society through Mr. Savage, a synopsis of which will appear next week.

After the reading and discussion of this report, Prof. F. H. Snow kindly entertained the society till the announcement of dinner, by a description and explanation of the earth's crust, as presented by a new geological map which hangs in his room. The various the plants in the carboniferous age, when formations of rock throughout this different periods of the geological history, are shown on this map in so many colors, each one of which represents the extent and locality of the formation. This subject, though rather out of the line of horticulture, was made very interesting to the meeting, and weight of sap; and a birch tree has been known ment of dinner.

After the gastric fluid had been supinery for its working is introduced, plied with choice and ample materials it will become, no doubt, a source of on which to perform its pleasant and grateful functions, reports of committees were called for.

Mr. Joseph Savage, who was apfollowing as his system of orchard pointed to examine the financial statement made at the last meeting, raported that all was correct.

The committee on "special subjects" made a report for the year as follows:

January—Vegetable physiology, Prof. F. H. Snow.
February—Vegetable culture and family gardens, C. W. Sexton. Home surroundings—Prof. J. H. Canfield.

the plow to run deep, so that the water their culture the first five years, James March-Planting young orchards and Kane. Remarks on their cultivation the next five years, Charles W. Mars- louse. He was sure this insect had Tokay, Muscat, and other California April-Small fruits-twelve years

experience growing them in Kansas, H. Pardee. May-Industrial education as an aid to horticulture, Dr. J. Marvin.

June-Ornithology, N. P. Deming July-Rural architecture. August-Grapes, B. F. Smith. September-Subject chosen by him-

self, Joseph Savage.
October-Forestry. What action (if any), should the legislature take in the

November-The apple, T. M. Pier-December-Election of officers and

M. L. MACY, B. F. SMITH, JAS. KANE.

The following report was then made:

"Your committee having in charge the inthe tree it has a tendency to broaden vestigation of losses occurring with members of this society during the banquet given the State Horticultural society, report progress to

such an amount as will be necessary to cover

G. C. BRACKETT, JOSEPH SAVAGE T. A. STANLEY. VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY.

Prof. Snow then delivered a very instructive and interesting lecture, of which the following is a synopsis:

The term physiology is applied to the action of the human body, vegetable physiology to grub worms. the action of the plant. There is great similarity between animal and plant life, so much so that when we consider the lowest order of animals, it is difficult to decide between the animal and plant. We cannot properly understand the action of an organ without knowing the anatomy of that organ. The cells of plants contain the same matter as those of animals, which is a fluid called protoplasm in the former, and blood in the latter. This fluid permeates all the living parts of the plant, builds it up and sustains the vital principle. What this principle is, the botanist can no more tell than the philosopher can analyze the living principle in man.

THE ROOT. The root passing downward is called the radical. Downing has shown that the tips of the roots have a circular movement, by which Mo., on account of high water in May penses in attending it. We commend they find the best direction to run. These tips are made of harder material than the rest of the root, and are thus able to force their way through hard substances. When the rootlet comes to a crack or a crevice it follows that channel. The earth-worm is also very useful in preparing the soil for rootlets. The great length of the roots and rootlets of plants is almost incredible. Actual measurement has shown the squash to have roots whose aggregate length reached 80,000 feet or about fifteen miles. One of the functions of the root is to fix the plant in the ground and then feed it. Roots take up a large quantity of water in which are tertilizing properties held in solution. This water is taken up by the cells and carried to the extremities of the tree. As evaporation takes place from the leaves, the fluid ascends to supply the waste and hence a circulation of

the sap is kept up. There are seven nutritive substances taken up by the roots which are necessary to plant life viz: Carbon, nitrogen, oxygen, hydrogen, iron, sulphur and potassium. These are necessary to all plant life, and some plants take up still other elements. It is estimated that the evaporation from leaves and grasses, where these are abundant, amounts to nine or twelve inches of water annually, which is equal to about one-third the annual rainfall.

In the common air we breathe there is present carbonic acid gas, which is exhaled by the lungs, and which becomes poison when inhaled. Plants take up this gas, and throw out oxygen, thus purfying the air and rendering it healthful for the animal kingdom. Those immense bodies of coal in the bowels of the earth, are nothing but carbon taken up and deposited by ferns grew to be from fifty to seventy-five feet continent, which took place in the high with a trunk of two or three feet in diameter.

FLOW OF SAP.

The sap ascends between the wood and the inner bark, and decends when elaborated, between the inner and outer bark, thus forming a new layer of wood each year. A large maple tree will furnish from five to six hundred to produce fitteen or sixteen hundred weight in one season. Much as is known of the science of botany there are still many things in plant life but imperfectly understood.

the propounding of several questions which the professor answered to the general satisfaction, he received a hearty vote of thanks from the society for especially of chinch bugs, borers, and the excellent lecture. ORCHARDS.

O. H. Ayer reported fruit buds in good condition, but feared that many and rob their nests. trees had been so injured by the extreme cold of the winter, and intense heat of the summer of 1881 that they dening. would not recover. This was the case particularly with the Genet.

N. P. Deming suggested that the injury was done by the aphis or root society was treated to a box of fine killed some of his trees, and did not grapes which were cut in July and preknow how to apply any remedy. FRUIT ON EXHIBITION.

E. W. Flory brought several specimens of fruit to be named. The president appointed a committee for this journed to the third Saturday in Febpurpose who reported.

We, your committee, beg leave to report. The apples presented for name are Smith's Cider, Willow Twig and one unknown, being wilted beyond recognition, and one held for further examination, also some good specimens of the Vicar pears.

The experience of the past year teaches me that the Charles Downing and Cresent seedling are the coming berries for Kansas. I planted two va-Seed Beds.

In the January number of the American Agriculturist is given Peter Hen
State Horicultural society, report progress to the extent of recommending that this society authorize its president to secure nine best triple-plated silver teaspoons and present the same to Mrs. F. M. Burlingame, as a substitute for the American Agriculturist is given Peter Hen
State Horicultural society, report progress to the extent of recommending that this society authorize its president to secure nine best triple-plated silver teaspoons and present the same to Mrs. F. M. Burlingame, as a substitute for the American Agriculturist is given Peter Henrieties last spring in an experimental

and that the treasurer of this society be in- Lincoln in same boat; Boyden's, three structed to honor the warrant of the society in left out of one hundred; Capt. Jack, twenty saved out of two hundred Bidwell, dozen planted, four saved; Sharpless, two hundred planted, half saved; Prouty, fifty planted, twenty saved; Monarch West, one hundred planted, all lost; Patch Downings, four-fifths good; Crescent, good as Downings; patch of Wilson, two-thirds lost. The Ridwell is a standard in the same planted of the same planted in the same pla lost. The Bidwell is a strong grower and stood the drouth well, but it could not stand the ravages of the white B. F. SMITH.

Meeting adjourned till the third Saturday in February.

SAMUEL REYNOLDS.

The Report of January Meeting of Mis souri Valley Horticultural Society. Correspondence to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

The society met at the office of John K. Cravens, Kansas City, President J. C. Evans in the chair. The minutes of last meeting read and adopted.

The annual report of the secretary shows the seciety in good working order having accomplished much good the past year, missed but one meeting, that of Mr. Gano in Platt county, The list of members shows a good incream over previous years.

The treasurer's report shows the society has a surplus of about \$200 in the treasury after paying out about \$150 for premiums on fruits exhibited and other expenses.

Committee on Small Fruits reported a light crop of strawberries, mostly on account of drought and rust. Raspberries something over half a crop, but the prices of this and all other small fruits, ranging higher than of former years brought the profits fully up to the standard. Currents and gooseberries were almost a failure; blackberries were badly injured by the severe winter; the rust also made heavy inroads on the canes, and unless a variety more rust-proof than the Kittatinny can be found, this much sought for berry will have to be abandoned.

Committee on Stone Fruits reported about two-thirds of a crop of the hardiest cherries, such as Richmoud, Lieb, English Morrelo and Ortheimer Weichsel, and almost an entire failure of all sweet varieties. Of apricots hardly enough for the curculio. Of plums about two-thirds of a crop of Wild Goose, Miner and Chickasaw, with very few finer kinds. Of peaches the Hearth-cling and Steadly bore the most; other varieties, but few speci-

Committee on Orchards reported a light crop of nearly all kinds that bore heavy crops the year before, with the exception of Ben Davis and Willow Twig. Recommended thinning of fruit in seasons when trees are heavy loaded, as over-loaded trees will bear small apples and generally take a rest the next year.

Shorting news at home and abroad, together

setting of a very large crop, but the se-After a discussion on the lecture and vere drouth prevented many from maturing their crops.

Committee on entomelogy reported a great increase of all kinds of insects, codling meths; advises the protection of all birds except hawks, owls, and blue jays, as they destroy other birds

A lengthy essay or report was read by the Committee on Ornamental Gar-

The several committees were each as signed their work for the ensuing season by the executive committee. The served in carbonized bran by Mr. Deitzler, the patentee. The grapes were in good condition, even the bloom was on them yet. The society ad-G. F. ESPENLAUB.

Skin Diseases Cured

By Dr. Frazier's Magic Ointment. Cures as it by magic, pimples, black heads or grubs, blotches and eruptions on the face, leaving the skin clear, healthy and beautiful. Also cures itch, barber's itch, salt rheum, tetter, ringworm, scald head, chapped bands, sore nipples, sore lips, old, obstinate uleers and sores, etc.

G. Y. JOHNSON,
A. H. GRIESA,
JAMES KANE,

Mrs. Anna Rodman then delivered an
essay, which will probably appear next
week.

STRAWBERRY REPORT.

Sore lips, old, obstinate ulcers and sores, etc.
SKIN DISEASE.

F. Drake, Esq., Cleveland, O., suffered beyond all description from a skin disease which
appeared on his hands, head and tace, and
nearly destroyed his eyes. The most careful
doctoring failed to help him, and all had failed
he used Dr. Frazier's Magic Ointment and was
eured by a few applications.

he used Dr. Frazier's Magic Ointment and was cured by a few applications.

The first and only positive cure for skin diseases ever discovered.

Sent by mail on receipt of price, fifty cents.

HENRY & CO., Sole Prop'rs., 62 Vessey street, New York city.

For blind, bleeding, itching or ulcerated piles Dr. WILLIAM'S INDIAN PILE OINTMENT is a sure cure. Price \$1 by mail. For sale by druggists.

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. is a sofe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy A trial entails but the comparatively rifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering rith pain can have cheap and positive proof of its daima.

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NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR. The circulation of this popular newspaper is constantly increasing. It contains all the leading news of the Duily Herald and is arranged in handy departments. The

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embraces special dispatches from all quarters of
the globe. Under the head of
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are given the Telegraphic Dispatches of the week
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alone makes
the most valuable chronicle in the world, as it is

the most valuable chronicle in the world, as it is the cheapest. Every week is given a faithful report of

POLITICAL NEWS POLITICAL NEWS embracing complete and comprehensive dispatches from Washington, including full reports of the speeches of eminent politicians as the questions of the hour THE-FARM DEPARTMENT

THE FARM DEPARTMENT of the Weekly Herald gives the latest as well as the most practical suggestions and discoveries relating to the duties of the farmer, hints for raising Cattle, Poultry, Grains, Press, Vegetables, &c. &c., with suggestions for keeping buildings and tarming uten ilst in repair. This is supplemented by a well-edited department, widery copied, under the head of THE HOME.

THE HOME.

giving recipes for practical dishes, hints for making lothing and for keeping up with the latest fashions at the lowestorice. Every item of cooking reconomy suggested in this department is practically tested by experts before publication. Letters from our Paris and London correspondents on the very latest fashions—the Home Department of the weekly Herald will save the housewife more than one hundred times the price of the paper. The interests of

SKILLED LABOR

are looked after, and everything relating to me-

Sporting news at home and abroad, together with a story every week, a sermon by some eminent divine, Literary, Musical, Dramatic Personal and Sea Notes

There is no paper in the world which contains so much news matter every week as the Weekly Herald, which is sent, postage free, for One Dollar. You can subscribe at any time.

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vork is designed to fill a want that ar essional Horticulturs to have long fe a concise yet comprehensive Diction Plants.
The wrik embraces the Botanical Names, Derivations, Linnsan, and Natural Orders of Botanical States at the Landing General American States at the Leading General Transmit of the States at Plants, up to the present time to Coule instructions for propagation and culture. Orders of Botanical been given to obtaining all known local or common names; and a comprehensive glossary of Botanical and General Horticultural terms and practices is also given, which will be found of great value, even to the experienced Horticulturals.

It is a large octavo volume of four hundred pages, printed oh fine paper, and handsomely bound in cloth. Philished and sent post-paid by mail, on receipt of \$3.00 OUR COMBINED CATALOGUE OF SEEDS AND PLANTS PETER HENDERSON&CO. 35 Cortlandt Street, New York.



BY MOODY & DAVIS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 25, 1882.

City and Vicinity.

HOPE, PAWNBROKER.

Money to loan on household goods, cattle, or any personal property. Security-chattle mortgage. Office on Henry street, Lawrence, Kansas.

HORSE feed taken in exchange for subscription at this office. A GOOD assortment of kip and calf boots,

HUME'S. also shoes, at WE offer a fine farm for sale in another col-

umn, at a bargain. Read it. A FRW pairs of rubber boots, also gents and ladies arctics, at bottom prices at HUME'S.

THE Kansas Endowment Association is getting a large membership. Now is the time

A FINE farm of 240 acres with good improvements for sale. See advertisement in another

Some sheep and buffalo-lined boots and shoes which you can have at cost by calling at HUME'S.

OUR readers will find it profitable to give the Star Grocery a call. They keep only first class goods.

SCROFULA of thirty years' standing has been eured by "Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher." Sold by all druggists.

R. D. MASON continues to offer bargains in his line; he has put prices down to bed rock. See his advertisement elsewhere.

WE will exchange subscription for wood either in stove or cord lengths, and pay difference in cash. Bring us your wood.

THE little ones love it and often cry for more -what? "Dr. Sellers' Cough Syrup," which oures them of coughs, colds, and hooping cough. MR. B. L. ADDINGTON, of Jefferson county,

made us a pleasant call Monday. He received a voucher for "the best farm paper" for another year. T. B. PETEFISH, E. Baldwin and Reuben Randall were among the Douglas county rep-

resentation at the late Wool-Growers' convention at Topeka. An annonymous correspondent has mailed

us a report of the pauper expenses of a part of this county which we withhold, according to our infalible rule awaiting, the author's

THOSE who would erect memorials to thier departed loved ones, will find it to their interest to call at the MEMORIAL ART WORKS, Henry street, where you can have made to order just what you want, at the lowest possible prices. Parties living at a distance will be furnished designs and estimates upon application. W. S. REED, Proprietor ..

MR. A. TUTTLE, of this county while renewing for "the best farm paper" at this office, Monday, informed us that Marion grange has re-organized and at their last meeting installed the following officers; Master, Mr. McCune; Overseer, Silas Bond; Lecturer, S. urer, Mr. Martin; Steward, A. Tuttle; Assist- we should say that anything whatever that ant Steward, E. Whitman; Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. Rothrock; Gate-Keeper, Mr. Messenheimer. The grange meets at 2 o'clock p. m., the first and third Saturday of each month at the Kelly school-housse. Visiting members from other granges are cordially invited.

HEARING of a fine monument about to be shipped from the Memorial Art works, a representative of THE SPIRIT made the works on Henry street a visit yesterday. The monument which is to be ten feet high and in symmetrical proportion is indeed a leauty. The spire is most artistically drapped with the richest of heavy drappery and shows to good advantage the workmanship of the artist, W. S. Goodhue; next beneath comes the plynth then the die, marble base and ground base, the whole in corresponding good tate and surrounded by a marble coping, which of itself makes a fine marking of one's last resting place. The work is shipped to-day to Bennington, Kans., for Mrs. Katy Davis and marks the last resting place of her husband.

MR. ARTHUR BROWN, of Jufferson county, was among our callers last week. He informed us that the Leavenworth, and Topeka railroad grades were fast nearing completion through the county. A town has already been located near the center of Marion township closely adjoining Mr. Brown's farm; the town already contains two stores, and stone is being hauled for a third. It is as yet not definitely named although it is now being called Lakeville, Zabriskie, Zeno and Salt Lake. Surveying parties are out surveying a route for the contemplated Lincoln and Kansas City railroad and the nameless city already has a prospect of becoming a railroad junction of these roads and stands a chance of becoming a place of no small importance. A rumor is afloat that a joint stock company of Topeka has purchased the flourish. Mr. Brown, like all its readers, highly prizes THE SPIRIT.

The Wisky Ring Spiting Itself.

The faculty of the state university has been subpænaed, one and all, to go to Baldwin city to testify in court what they know in regard to certain liquor cases now in litigation. This summons of the entire faculty, chancellor, professors, teachers beside a number of the students, shows very clearly the animus of the entire whisky ring of Lawrence, as well as the fell spirit which animates those who sympathize with it and lend themselves as counselors, aiders and abettors thereof. We suppose these foul conspirators against the laws of the state, these parasites of society, these brawlers for liberty, for licensee to prey upon the community, and to suck out its life's blood think they have perpetrated a capital joke on these "university fellows" as they term them. But we assure this fraternity of liquor dealers and saloon keepers, as well as their aiders and counselors that the citizens of Lawrence, the solid business men the sober minded and decent men and women of the city and of Douglas county look upon this last joke of the whisky ring as an outrage, as a direct assault upon our most cherished institutions, as a manifestation, not so much of a low and pitiful spite against individual persons, as of chronic and deep seated malice against schools, churches, law, order and good government; for where these exist in their purity and efficiency, there the saloon and dram shop cease to flourish. There is an old provert afloat which is still applicable to the whole reckless outfit of the whisky ring "Who spits in the wind spits in his own tace

THE plan of the Kansas Endowment Asseciation is different from any other endowment association in existence.

Dr. Frazier's Root Billers. Frazier's Root Bitters are not a draw-shop

whisky beverage, but are strictly medicinal in every sense. They act strongly upon the liver and kidneys, keep the bowels open and regular, make the weak strong, heal the lungs, build up the nerves and cleanse the blood and system of every impurity.

For dizziness, rush of blood to the head, tending to apoplexy, dyspepsia, fever and ague, dropsy, pimples and blotches, scrofulous humors and sores, tetter and ring worm, white swelling, erysipelas, sore eyes, and for young men suffering from weakness or debility caused from imprudence, and to females in delicate health, Frazier's Root Bitters are especially commended.

Dr. Frazier: "I have used two bottles of Dr. Frazier: "I have used two bottles of your Root Bitters for dyspepsia, dizziness, weakness and kidney disease, and they did me more good than the doctors and all the medicine I ever used. From the first dose I took I began to mend, and I am now in perfect health, and feel as well as I ever did. I consider your medicine one of the greatest of blessings."

MRS. M. MARTIN, Cleveland, O.
Sold by all druggists everywhere at \$1 per bottle. Henry & Co., Sole Prop'rs..
62 Vessey street, New Vork City.
Woodward, Faxon & Co., Kansas City, wholesale agents.

Literary and Book Notices.

The February number of "Our Little Ones," by the Russell Publishing Co., Boston, Mass., is away out West already, and is fully as bright, sparkling and interesting as the January number. For "little ones" we know of

no better publication. The Daily Republican, a fine 8-column folio morning paper, with tull associated press dispatches, made its appearance in Emperia for the first time last Saturday morning. C. V. Eskridge is editor and proprietor, and intends the paper shall be a continual "boom" for Emporia. Success to the bright daily.

THE Plant See ! Company, of St. Louis, Mo. have issued a handsome illustrated seed catalogue of near a hundred pages, a copy of A. Halderman; Secretary, A. Smith; Treas. which is before us. From a hasty inspection The catalogue is free and any one wishing seeds should have one. See advertisement.

> WE warrant our Flour equal to any in the D., New York City. market, and offer it a little lower, at STAR GROCERY.

READ, PONDER AND REFLECT.

wo Popular Papers for Price of One. Mr. A. S. Diggs, at the Lawrence Post office, will club "THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS" with all the standard newspapers and magazines at astonishingly low rates. Any paper that is wished can be supplied upon application. The price of THE SPIRIT 18 \$1.25 per year. The following are the prices for a few of the most popular publications in connection with THE SPIRIT. The figures in parenthesis are publishers prices. American Agriculturist (\$1.50) \$2.30; N. Y. Weekly Tribune (\$2.00) \$1.95; N. Y. Semi-Weekly Tribune (\$3.00) \$3.00; Inter Ocean (\$1.15) \$2.30; Toledo Blade (\$2 00) \$2.35; Kansas City Weekly Journal (\$1.00) \$2.95; Globe Democrat (\$1.00) \$1.95; N. Y. Weekly Times (\$1.00) \$1.95; Harpers Weekly, Harpers Bazaar or Harpers Magazine (\$4.00) \$4.50; Scribner, (the Century Magazine) (\$4.00) \$4.50; Atlantic Monthly (\$4.00)

A Good Chance for Some One. We desire to employ a gentleman to canvass Douglas county for subscribers to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS, and to one who can give us satisfactory references, we will give either a salary and all expenses or a commission on all subscriptions taken. The references must be unexceptional. Call on or address this office.

THE bridge across the river, while under land adjoining the station and intend to lay it out in city style. May the future junction doing good service in that capacity. The new span of the bridge will be ready for use in about three weeks.

MR. S. K. WICKARD, a prominent farmer in the south part of Douglas county, called Tuesday, Mr. Wickard differs substantially from Mr. Hanna's method of farming, and will probably give THE SPIRIT a full statement of reasons for his differences. We felt sure Mr. Hanna's method of plowing ten inches deep in the early spring would be differed from and had hoped all such would write their opinions for publication. Such a result it seems to us would, be mutually beneficial to all interested. Mr. Wickard has farmed in the East and for a num ber of years past has been farming in this county. He realizes that farming in this state is etirely a different thing from what it is in the West, and after some bad years, in which ne got plenty of experience he can now farm with any one in true Kansas style.

FARMERS, take your produce to the Star Grocery and get the highest price in cash.

A Bargain.

We have placed in our hands for sale a fine farm of 240 acres of fine bottom land with plenty of nice running water and large numbers of fish in the stream. Forty acres of this land is under good cultvation, and has a good stone dwelling house 16x24 feet, also a stone stable 16x30 feet nearly completed. There is one well on the place furnishing excellent water. The farm has also other good qualities which we cannot here enumerate. The farm lies in Ness county, only seven miles from the county seat. We will sell this very desirable property for only \$1,000, and take one-half in cash the balance in stock—cattle or horses, giving a good and sufficient title. Call on or address,

MOODY & DAVIS, Lawrence, Kans.

Will Guiteau Hang?

This is a question for a jury, but the people must judge where is the best place to buy Groceries, Flour, Feed, etc., and we say emchatically at Star Grocery, Lawrence, Kansas. There you can get choice Coffee, 7 lbs. for \$1.00; ex. C. Sugar, 10 fbs. for \$1.00; best Rice, 11 lbs. for \$1.00, and other goods in proportion. There you can buy Flour equal to any in the market at 20 to 30 cents per 100 lbs. cheaper than at other places. They also keep a fine line of Teas, and pay the highest market price in cash for all kinds of country produce. Don't fail to give them a call. We've been there.

Hats and Bonnets at Cost.

Wishing to reduce her immense stock of millihery, Mrs. E. L. Farnum offers to sell many kinds at cost, and all at very low prices. Trimmed hats for \$1.00 each.

Trimmed bonnets for \$3.00 each. Also novelties in fancy work very low.

New designs in slippers, felt cloth for Applique work, table scarfs, etc. Embroidery silks, chenille, canvas, tidies, collars, collarettes and doll's hats.

Remember, great bargains at Mrs. E. L.

Medicine Given Away.

Medicine Given Away.

The fairest proposition yet brought to our notice, is now made by the proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, that great remedy which is producing such a stir all over the land by its many marvelous cures; positively curing asthma, hay fever, bronchitis, dry hacking coughs, severe colds, croup, hoarseness, sore throat, difficulty of breathing, phthisic, quinsy, or any chronic or lingering disease of the throat, chest or lungs. They do not ask you to buy, but request you to call on Barber Bros., druggists, and get a trial bottle not ask you to buy, but request you to can on Barber Bros., druggists, and get a trial bottle free of cost, which will convince you what a regular dollar size bottle will do. As you value your existence you cannot afford to let

To all who are suffering from the errors and discretions of youth, nervous weakness, earsionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Inman, Station

THERE is to be a township Republican meeting at Eudora, Saturday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating a ticket for township officers for Eudora for the ensuing year.

By order of the committee.

Every Man Woman and Child should know that "Plantation Cough Syrup' will cure Coughs, Colds, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. For sale by Barber

Died!

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

Fever and Ague,

Liver Complaint, and all Malarial diseases cured by "Antimalaria," the Great German Fever and Ague Remedy. For sale by Barber Bros.

Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep kept in good condition with the great Arabian Remedy, "Gamgee Stock Powders." For sale by Barber Bros.

For Sale.

A few tries of Plymouth Rock chicks by C. L. EDWARDS, Lawrence Kans

\$1,500 per year can be easily made at home working for E. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barolay street, New York. Send for their catalogue and full particulars.

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS A. WHITCOMB, FLORIST, Lawrence, Kans. Cat liggue of Greenhouse and Bedding Plants sent fre

FOR ONE DOLLAR.

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The WEEKLY CAPITAL is an 8-page, 48-column family newspaper, earefully edited, complete in every department. The CAPITAL gives particular attention to news from every county in the state, reports of conventions, associations and meetings-political, educational and religious-are fully reported, and to all Kansans are alone worth the subscription price.

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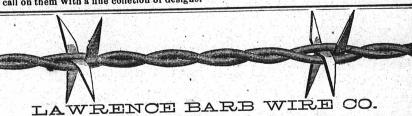
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Sample Copy of "Capital" Sent Free to any Address.

Monuments, statuar

S. W. GOODHUE, ARTIST. W. S. REED, PROPRIETOR. MEMORIAL ART WORKS 45 go KANSAS. 66 96

Parties living at a distance will confer a favor by sending their address and the proprietor will call on them with a fine colletion of designs.



MANUFACTURERS OF HENLEY BARB FENCE

A. HENLEY, MANAGER AND PROPRIETOR.

KANSAS. This wire is now the most ropular one in Kansas. See that the name "Henley Wire" is on 1

THE OLDEST JEWELRY HOUSE IN THE CITY!

A. MARKS,

DEALER IN

Diamonds, Watches, Clocks and Jewelry

SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

NO. 83 MASSACHUSETTS STREET, - - - LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Wstches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in a workmanlike manner, and all work warranted.

F. F. METTNER,

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KANSAS LAWRENCE, Only First Class Work made in every size and style of Pictures.

COPYING WORK DONE IN INDIA INK.

Crayon and Water Colors in the most perfect manner Equal to any done in the United States of America.

FOR DIRECT PICTURES ONLY THE NEW RAPID BROMIDE EMULSION PROCESS USED. From one to four seconds sittings! No head rest needed any more!

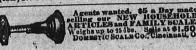
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DEMOCRATS ONE DOLLAR PAYS FOR (weekly) one year; E. G. Ross & Sons, publishers, Leavenworth, Kansas. Daily by mail Six Dollars a year.

Only morning Democratic daily in Kansas.

GUS. A. FAAS, Sells the best pianos and organs made—consequently oan't find time to write an advertisement. Mass. St. N-X-T to P. O.

BLATTYN ORGANS 27 stops, 10 sets reeds only ducements ready. Write or call on BRATTY, Washington, N. J.



In large or small amounts on five years time, a SEVEN PER CENT With reasonable commission.

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

"O. K." BARBER SHOP.

James R. Johnson, Proprietor, Low Prices and Good work. p3 Shop under Wells Fargo express corner of Winthrop and Massachusetts sopposite the post office.

Give him a trial.

THE SUGAR HAND BOOK

A NEW AND VALUABLE TREATISE ON SUGAL CANES, (including the Minnesots Early Amber) and the manufactor into Syrup and Sugar. Although comprise Training and the manufactor into Syrup and Sugar. Although comprise and Jurnished free to applicants, it is REST PLAOTICAL MANUAL ON SUGAR CAN ELLY MYEER MANUFACTURING COLUMNIA COLUMNIA

Subscribers are earnestly requested to send for iblication in this department any facts not gen-ally know, but of interest to stock raisers and rmers. "Farmers, write for your paper."

Castor Bean Culture. Correspondence to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

EDITOR SPIRIT :- The past two years speak of?

The castor oil bean extensively cultibushel. The culture is but very little necessary to the growth of the plant. The gathering with a horse and sled is fun for the boys.

side of the wheat field, and if the chinch bugs get into your wheat they will stop when they come to the beans.

your experience; let us throw some spirit into this castor-bean matter. There is a growing demand for casteroil, and the territory now over which the beaus are grown, is comparatively B. S. small.

Correspondence to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS. A CORN CROP WITHOUT FAIL.

BY J. W. CLOCK.

EDITOR SPIRIT :- I had my " piece' in my head and had made up my mind to write you soon, before your note came. I have a word for the farmers who read THE SPIRIT. When I first came to Kansas in the spring of 1869, my eyes and ears were open to all that could be learned about "'hoppers and drouth" in Kansas. It so happened that one day in the cars I sat beside a man who lived near Garnett, Anderson county, and had been in Kansas then about twelve years. He was and is yet a well-to-do farmer, and of course he was the kind of man who ought to be good authority as to crops in the opinion that the Rocky Mountain locust state. I listened attentively to what will become less and less an evil in he said, and I hope your readers will the valley of the Red River in propormark, learn and inwardly di- tion as the country is settled. gest" what that intelligent gentleman said. In substance it was this:

"I have been in Kansas twelve years, have planted corn every year, and have never failed of a fair crop."

"What," said I, "did you not fail in

1860 ?" "No, not even in 1860"

Of course I plied the earnest questions as to how and why?

The secret was besides good culture he had always planted as early in April as the season would at all allow. Never after April and in March if possible. I have watched that thing from that time to this, and have never seen a failure where those conditions have been met. First, the best of seed; second, good cultivation; third, early planting, i. e., early in April, or before. For me I would rather have five acres where these conditions are met than the average thirty of the usual kind of farming.

When we all wake up to these things we are going to have the grandest

country in the world. TECUMSEH, Kaus., Jan. 21, 1882.

Wool Growers in Annual Council.

The second annual meeting of the Kansas Wool Growers' Association met on the 17th inst. at Topeka. It was a well attended and spirited meeting and will have the effect of turning the attention of farmers to a branch of business, which if wisely entered upon and prosecuted with care and energy will be a source of individual profit, and public wealth to the state.

Hon. J. S. Codding, president of the association, gave an able address, full of practical thought and useful hints on wool growing.

We would like to publish his address

Our sheep have increased in two that had not been covered."

years, 200 fold, and our wool clip the present year will not fall far short of 10,000,000 pounds, and can be sold readily ou its own merits in any of the leading markets of the country. One of the most important questions for us to decide is how can we secure the largest return in the simplest manner and shortest time. We have three modes in common use: Sell to manufacturers at home, send to commission men, or sell to manufacturers. the corn crop has been fearfully de-pleted by the ravages of the chinch bug. turers can use but a small fraction of While some corn must be raised on every farm would it not be well for us farmers to grow some crops that hither to have had no insect enemies to speak of?

The same can use out a small traction of our clip, hence their prices are based on a large margin for shipment of surplus. The same can be said or wooll buyers who would not enter the field unless confident of gains. Through the commission men comes the next. Now I am excellent substitute for ash and black. not one of those who think commission The castor oil bean extensively culti-wated will be the death knell of the the contrary, and firmly believe comever dreaded chinch bug. Then the mission men are just as honest a class plant is almost as good a fertilizer as clover. Again or good average soil it stands drouth better than a corn crop. The yield is from ten to twenty bushels per acre. The price the past two agreement on their part to let the comyears has been from \$1.75 to \$1.90 per mission men take out what suits them, and return what is left, and no questions asked. Is this right or just to more work than corn. Three or four grower or commission men? No. Then plowings and one hoeing is all that is let me suggest one remedy that has been tried, and successful. Send an accredited agent of the association to the the gathering with a horse and sled is market to represent growers' interests, and for the boys.

Brother farmers, while you are mak-tablish a just and friendly relation with ing out your card for the crops you the disposers and consumers of your are going to raise this year, consider the castor-oil bean, and give it at least a trial. Plant the bean patch by the side of the wheat field, and if the side of the wheat field, and if the will stop when they come to the beans.

Readers of The Spirit, let us have selves that this plan meets their unqalified approval.

Farm Notes.

From the New York Weekly Tribune. Mr. Artemus Fisher, Keota, Iowa, sold this year, it is said, \$800 worth of farm crops from his fifty acres.

The manure of the celebrated Jersey cows is, Mr. Olcott has ascertained, "no better in milk than that of any other breed."

Iowa's butter and cheese factories number 450, one-third of them having been started during the present year.

Mr. J. R. Dodge is very cordially welcomed back by the farm journals to his old place as statistician of the department of agriculture.

Mr. W. F. Brown, Oxford, Ohio, shows his appreciation of sawdust as an absorbent in the cow-stable by sending six miles for it and paying twentyfive cents per load.

Professor C. V. Riley expresses the

Some of the "current jelly" of commerce is the fearful and wonderful preduct of old boues from garbage boxes, flavored and colored with the wastes of gas works. Great is chemistry.

In an experiment at the Illinois Inthe slightest command or motion of dustrial University, corn cultivated six his master. He should become accustomed to all sights and sounds, all kinds times gave 8 per cent. more profit than that under same conditions, but culti- of harness, and every sort of vehicle. vated only three times.

Dr. J. B. Lawes says the use of sale as a manure has almost entirely ceased in Great Britain, the rain water there being competent to furnish all that is required for vegetation.

Professor M. A. Scovell, of the Illinois Industrial University, has recently taken part in a series of experiments which are said to demonstrate that good chrystalized sugar can be made from sorghum.

Colorado has formed a state beekeepers association—president, D. S. Grimes; secretary, R. L. James. Most of the present members live in Denver, and represent, to start with, a total of 429 swarms.

Mr. T. Jones remarks that the desirs of the Shorthorn breeders to have control of the publication of the record of calculated to cause trepidation or sud-plentiful; will carefully guard against their pedigrees is so obviously just and den starts. No whip or spur should so danger and disturbance from every reasonable that it ought not to be op-

Register, remarks that cherry wood is but the whole management should be management should be management should be firm, though gentle and kind.

The remarks that cherry wood is but the whole management should be pays the sheep husbandman. In proportion to his liberality, "Such will the harvest be." for foot, than mahogony," and he advises its culture in that part of the South where the tree is "a great success."

Mr. Charles A. Green writes from western New York that "daudelions details of some other business, will cer-were in blossom on the road-side De-tainly meet with disappointment in one were in blossom on the road-side Dein full, but have only space to make a cember 30," and that with alternate short extract, which will serve as a freeze and thaw, "it is a hard winter will bring disappointment and disaster, specimen brick:

thus far for small fruits on wet land

One of the large sewing machine

Professor George E. Morrow, of the

Illinois Industrial University, says in

cattle, two years ago, at leading Brit-

Mr. A. White, our venerable corre-

spondent at Keeseville New York,

writes thankfully of the good year

1881; extra quality and price, and a

ready home market, more than made

up for decreased yield of crops. His

Burbank and Brooks' seedling potatoes

he considers equal to the famous Peach-

blow, with the additional excellence of

An English potato grower, who says

he has cultivated during the past twen-

ty years "nearly every variety that has

been brought out," and "never yet tasted an Early Rose that was eatable,"

declares in The London Journal of

Horticulture, that the tubers never

ought to be cooked with skins on, but

Dr. E. Lewis Sturtevant's appoint-

ment to the directorship of the New

York state experiment station and farm

at Geneva appears to give very gener-

al satisfaction to the agricultural press

He is a schlarly, thoughtful, earnest

gentleman of scientific tastes and

aquirements, and withal practically fa-

miliar with the varied processes of hus-

Education of Horses.

Horses can be educated to the extent

of their understanding as well as chil-

dren, and can be as easily damaged or

ruined by bad training. The great

difference of horses in regard to vicious

habits comes more from their wrong

management when young than from

innate disposition. Horses of high

mettle are more easily educated than

they become the most vicious of beasts.

A high-spirited colt under the haud-

can be made as docile and obedient as

a lamb. The colt should be trained

from his earliest days. He should be

treated with gentleness, and yet be

brought under complete subjection to

If he shows fear at unacustomed ob-

jects he should be led up to them and

made familiar with their shape and ap-

pearance. If he is in any way refrac-

tory or obstinate, he should be made to

know that his master has unlimited

power to do with him as he pleases;

that he can make him kneel down or

to get an advantage, he will never find

out that he possesses any power not

should be no set time for what is called

"breaking a colt." He should not re-

member the time when the saddle is

est days. He should become accus-

tomed to all sights and sounds that are

be used as to cause fear or inflict pain

The Care of Sheep.

The man who seeks to become a flock-

owner, because he expects to escape the care and hard work to which he

has been subjected in looking after the

From the Breeders' Gazette

being "earlier and surer."

peeled and steamed.

bandry in this country.

companies has erected at Cairo, Ills. an esatblishment with capacity for 300

walnut.

ish shows.

35 Cortlandt Street, New York.

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those of dull spirit, but if ill trained 150 Childre 's Carriages from Five to Thirty Dollars, Croquet, Base

ling of a careful and judicious master, A FEW BOOKS AND STATIONERY ALSO ON HAND

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1882.

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> PLANT SEED COMPANY, ST. LOUIS. MO.

labor necessary to success. The merit of sheep husbandry is, not that it can be successfully prosecuted without hard work and liberal expenditure, but that it will pay for these with so much certainty, and in such liberal returns, as that he can make him kneel down or to give it merited prominence among lie down, walk, trot, or run, at the industries. The man who seeks to word go. If a colt is never permitted demonstrate to himself and others the minimum requirements of the flock, may succeed until mistaken economy becomes manifest cruelty, and ever subject to the will of his master. There then may "gather where he has not should be no set time for what is called strewn;" but the highest capabilities of the flock will be left to the demonstration of the man who supplements the well-filled trough and teeming pastfirst adjusted to his back, or the harness to his body. With these trappings he sight into the comfort and convenience sight into the comfort and convenience should become familiar from his earli- of every animal. He will have provision against inclemencies of cold and heat, wet and drouth; will have win ter and summer food convenient and

source-knowing from experience that be used as to cause fear or inflict pain these will insure a compound return There should from first to last be no for the time and money required for Professor J. P. Stelle, of the Mobile harshness or severity of punishment, their consummation. Parsimony never

Two Pounds of Butter From Thirteen and Three fourth Quarts of Mitk.

The pedigree of cows recorded in herd books, whether of Short-Horns or Jerseys, are of very little account with the actual tests of the milking or but- this crop. ter making qualities of the animal.

ment that on the 29th and 30th of December, 1881, his cow, without any recorded pedigree gave respectively six and three-fourth and seven quarts of milk (thirteen and three-fourth in all) from which he obtained two full pounds of first-class butter. If any one has a cow registered in any herd book that will do better than this let him show the record. It is proper to state that the above named ccw had no extra feeding on or previous to the two days that the test was made. The richness of the milk in butter making quality, and not the quantity, is remarkable.

If our dairymen would take a little pains to report to us their work we should not have to go out of our own state for such items of interest as the

A farmer in Ogdensburg, New York, according to the Journal of that town husked and shelled his corn by one passage through a threshing machine, taking up at the rate of forty-five shelled bushels per acre, and leaving the stalks in a "fine-cut state" for feeding. The experiment was so satisfactory that he declares he has got through with the tedious old-fashioned way of caring for

From the South Bend Evening Register. negligence here, as everywhere else, will bring disappointment and disaster, or he will meet the requirements of the situation, and put in all the time and

young Tolks' Department.

THE BOYS.

There come the boys! Oh, dear, the noise!
The whole house feels the racket;
Behold the knee of Christie's pants, And weep o'er Bertie's jacket!

But never mind; if eyes keep bright, And limbs grow straight and limber, We'd rather lose the tree's whole bark, Then find unsound the timber.

Now hear the tops and marbles roll!
The floors—oh, woe betide them!
And I must watch the banisters,
For I know the boys who ride them!

Look well, as you descend the stairs;
I often find them haunted y ghostly boys who make no ni Just when their noise is wante:

The very chairs are tied in pairs
And made to prance and capei
What swords are whittled out of sticks; What brave hats made of paper.

The dinner bell peals loud and well, To tell the milkman's coming; And then the rush of "steam-car trains" Sets all our ears a-humming.

How oft I say: "What shall I do
To keep these children quiet?"
If I could only find a good receipt,
I certainly should try it. But what to do with these wild boys, And all their din and clatter,

Is really quite a grave affair— No laughing, trifling matter. "Boys will be boys"—but not for long; Ah, could we bear about us.

This thought; How very soon our boys

Will learn to do without us. How soon, and tall, deep-voiced men Will gravely call us "Mother,"
Or we be stretching empty hands
From this world to the other.

More gently should we chide the noise, And when night quells the racket, Stitch in but loving thoughts and prayers, While mending pants and jacket.

DEAR EDITOR :- I go to school, I am eight years old, I read in the second reader. I have three sisters, their names are Nora and Maggie and Ellen; I have five brothers their names are James and Joe and Willie and Tommie and Johnny. I have two brothers that are too little to come to school, and one sister that is too little to come to school. My teacher's name is Miss Oliver. MARY CUMMINGS. LECOMPTON, Kans., Jan. 20, 1882.

DEAR EDITOR :- I would like to see you and I would like to tell you all I can. We have seven horses, twelve cows and three dogs. I am eight years old and my brother Lee is five years old, my brother Mark ten years old. I Market slow and prices weak; range of prices, have a sister and her name is Nettie \$2.75@5.25; bulk of sales, \$4.25@4.50. and I have a brother and he is ten months old, he is the baby. I carry the wood into the house, Mark and my 65.50; bulk of sales, \$4.0065.50. cousin feed the horses; my cousin is thirty years old.

JOHN MIGLIARIO. LECOMPTON, Kans., Jan. 20, 1882.

Letter from "Children's Friend" Correspondence "Young Folks' Department."

DEAR CHILDREN :- How glad I am to see you are not all dead. I've been thinking we would have to ask the ed- @25c.; eggs, 121@15c. per doz.; poultry-spring weather; wheat is looking fine. Stock itor to sound the death-knell and drape your department in mourning.

James, you do not like me do you? Well, I'm sorry. I've been taking special notice of you for some time, and \$4.25@5.00, cows, \$2.75@3.55; wood, \$4.00@ think you a fine boy. Excuse me for 5.00 per cord; hay, \$6.00@7.00 per ton. calling you tall and lank. I judged by the majority of boys when they get pretty well up in their teens. I didn't mean you should sit beside the old bachelors, but that you should have a seat beside the young ladies, to which you certainly wouldn't object. But stay where you are, so you don't scare the spice to me, the very cream of the the little folks out.

CHILDRENS' FRIEND.

How Watches Are Made.

It will be apparent to any one who will examine a Solid Gold WATCH, that aside from the necessary thickness for engraving and polishing, a large proportion of the precious metal used is needed only to stiffen and hold the engraved portions in place, and supply the necessary solidity and strength. The surplus variety from there. Come, brethern, gold is actually needless so far as UTILITY and GOLD WATCH CASES, this waste of precious metal is overcome, and the SAME SOLIDITY AND STRENGTH produced at from one-third to one-half of the usual cost of solid cases This process is of the most simple nature, as follows: a plate of nickle composition metal especially adapted to the purpose, has two plates of SOLID GOLD soldered one on each side. The three are then passed between two and remit in a few days. I have polished steel rollers, and the result is a strip taken THE SPIRIT since it became the of heavy plated composition, from which the cases, backs, centres, bezels, etc., are cut and shaped by suitable dies and formers. The gold in these cases is sufficiently thick to admit of all kinds of chasing, engraving and enameling; the engraved cases have been carcases, backs, centres, bezels, etc., are cut and enameling; the engraved cases have been car- subjects as directly interests us and ried until worn perfetly smooth by time and comes under our immediate observause without removing the gold.

THIS IS THE ONLY CASE MADE WITH TWO PLATES OF SOLID GOLD AND WARRANTED BY tion or experiments the truth or falsity SPECIAL CERTIFICATE.

Catalogue, and to see warrant.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets. | Kansas City, Jan. 24, 1882. | Flour-lowest to highest prices. 3 25 @ 7.30 | Wheat—No. 2, fall spot. 1.26 @ 1.27 | No. 2, Feb. 1.26 @ 1.27 | No. 3, spot. 1 06½@ 1.09 | No. 4. 96½@ 9.8 | No. 4. 96½@ 9.8 | No. 4. 99½@ 1.01 | No. 4. 99½@ 1.01 | Other prices | Spot. 59 @ 60 | Reb. 60 @ 61 | Oats—No. 2, spot. 46 @ 46½ | Feb. 60 @ 61 | Oats—No. 2, spot. 46 @ 46½ | Feb. 46 @ 47 | Rye—No. 2. 90 @ 91½ | Butter—range of prices, per B, 10 @ 38 | Cheese—per B. 10 @ 14 | Eggs—per doz. 14 @ 15 | Lard—per B. 12 @ 13 | Poultry—chickens live, per doz, 1.50 @ 2.00 | turkeys " each. 70 @ 80 | Vegetables—potatoes per bu. 1.00 @ 1.20 | Dried Fruit—apples per b. 7 @ 8 | Peaches " 7 @ 9 | Hay per ton— 6 00 @10.00 | St. Louis, Jan. 24, 1882. KANSAS CITY, Jan. 24, 1882. ST. LOUIS, Jan. 24, 1882.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24, 1882

Live Stock Markets.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 24, 1882. CATTLE-Receipts (for the week), 4,114; hipments, (for the week), 2,740. Market slow and dragging and particularly weak on shippers | co-operate to make our paper of even | Bazar, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by stuff; range of prices, \$2.50@5.20; bulk of

sales, \$3.35@4.65. Hogs-Receipts (for the week), 130,116; shipments (for the week), 2,404. Market opened strong on the better grades and holds firm and active; ligther grades slow and weak, packers facile pen and see how it will work. \$1.00 each. not caring to buy; range of prices, \$5.60@6.75; Think of it, brother and sister farmers, bulk of sales, \$6.00@6.35.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 24, 1882. supply light; butchers stock bringing good prices but very little shipping demand; range of prices, \$2.25@6.50; bulk of sales, \$4.50@ to see if some one else from your loca-

Market active and firm, subply small especially of shipping grades; range of prices, \$4.25@ like to hear from every county in the 7.26; bulk of sales, \$5.50@6.85.

SHEEP-Receipts. 500: shipments. 150.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24, 1882. CATTLE-Receipts, 5,500; shipments, 2,000. hear from other parts, interests other Market dull but steady; range of prices, \$2.50

Hogs - Receipts, 32,000; shipments, 6,000. Market fairly active and firm; range of prices, \$4.60@7.15; bulk of sales, \$5.70@6.85. SHEEP-Receipts, 1,800; shipments, 325.

Market easier at steady prices; range of prices, \$3.30@6.00; bulk of sales, \$4.50@5.75.

Lawrence Man

chickens, live, 3@4 cents per b., dressed, is thriving; a large amount of plowing 6c. per b; turkeys, 8 to 9c. per b; potatoes, is being done, and well done, and all \$1.25@1.50; corn, 50@55 cents; wheat, \$1.10 seem determined that if we don't have @1.20; oats, 38c.; lard, 121@15c.; hogs, \$5.00 @6.00; cattle—feeders, \$3.00@3.50, shippers

Tecumseh Items. Special Correspondence Spirit of Kansas.

MR EDITOR :- I wish you would if possible secure a correspondent from every township and village within the bounds of your circulation who would write up the local items. Those are newspaporial dairy. My, what a word that is! True, I am not of Douglas county, but so are many of your readers. To me even the Baldwin city items are worth the price of the paper. Where is Hon. J. A. Dunnock of Cento take THE SPIRIT and could give go to work and help make THE SPIRIT beauty are concerned. In JAS. BOSS' PATENT still better than it is. My item is this exhortation. J. W. CLOCK. TECUMSEH, Kans., Jan. 23, 1882.

From Crawford County. Correspondence to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS'.

* I will see if I can get a subscriber or grange paper under the management of tion giving us a chance to practically prove or disprove by our own observation or experiments the truth or falsity of theories and doctrines set forth for our following.

TO ALL THE CREDITORS AND ALL with the estate of Mary Blanton, deceased, that I will, on the elation of theories and doctrines set forth for our following.

TO ALL THE CREDITORS AND ALL with the estate of Mary Blanton, deceased, that I will, on the elation of the business of said estate with the probate court of Douglas county, state of Kaussas, our following.

Administratrix of said estate For sale by all jewelers. Ask for Illustrated of theories and doctrines set forth for our following.

Politically I would like to see it squarely "National." Politically I was a Republican—am tô-day if by their making an administration of law they will show at least as much care for the interests of the many as of the few. But the hope of the people for justice

through the Republican party is gone. If Democracy offers anything better, man being can find it out.

Make THE SPIRIT a farmers "National" paper and I will send you five years' subscription in advance. "Great inducement!" I hope you will excuse me for occupying so much of your time and I will close by again telling you I will remit in a few days. Very respetfally, E. H.

MONMOUTH, Kans., Jan. 21, 1882.

From Osage County. Correspondence to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

DEAR SPIRIT :- I don't like to brag (Kansans never do), but really the last number of our paper was the best number we have had (and not a line from Pencil in it either) and I feel like taking you by the hand and congratulating HARPER'S BAZAR......\$4 00 Sam's postal arm. Speaking of postals have not the ability, or the inclination to write a letter, who could and would write a few lines on a postal card, telling us how the crops, or the health, or weather, or business was in their particular location, and thereby we could greater interest to all parts of our own, and adjoining states. Think of it, Mr. Editor, and if the idea strikes you favorable dress it up a little with your and if you like it send in such a cloud of the little pasteboards that THE CATTLE-Receipts, 800; shipments, 600. Spirit will have to rent another postoffice box to contain them; don't wait tion will not do it, but do it yourself. Hogs-Receipts, 2,300; shipments, 1,400. "Thou art the man," I mean you who are this moment reading this. I would state from Jewell to Montgomery, and from Miami to Greeley every week; how the wheat looks, how the weather is. Any little item that interests us to

parts to hear from us. There I have got my paper about full and not one word of what I intended to write in it; I intended to say a little about how we poor farmers are overworked and under-paid, but it is too late to begin that now, so I will have to leave it for another time. Will on-The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 22 ly add that we are having splendid a good crop next year it shall not be eur fault. No one is discouraged, for we believe that Kansas is the garden spot of the world, and Osage county the center of it. We don't brag (Kansans never do, you know), but we do think we have just a little the best county, in the best state, in the best country on

> And now, friends of THE SPIRIT, don't forget these postals and if you cannot find a pen, or the ink is froze and bursted, why just write with a

PENCIL. CARBONDALE, Kans., Jan. 17, 1882.

From every part of the state comes the demand for more dwelling houses. tropolis, Franklin county? He used Kansas is evidently "chuck full" of people this winter.

Decline of Man.

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

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"It is full of interesting and valuable matter," says J. J. Thomas, editor of Country Gentleman, "It is doing good work, I predict success," says President Marshall P. Wilder. the Lord only knows what it is, no hu-"It will fill a gap, I wish it success," says Charles Downing.

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you on it, but as my arm is not quite HARPER'S MAGAZINE..... 4 00 thirty miles long will have to use Uncle HARPER'S WEEKLY 4 00 Any TWO above named...... 7 00 why can't we have a postal column in HARPER'S YOUNG PROPLE...... 1 50 our paper? Surely amongst your HARPER'S MAGAZINE HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE 5 00 Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

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