

# SPIRIT OF KANSAS

## A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

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WHOLE NO. 485.

### HOW HAPPY I'LL BE.

A little one played among the flowers,  
In the blush and bloom of summer hours;  
She twined the buds in a garland fair,  
And bound them up in her shining hair.  
"Ah me," said she, "How happy I'll be  
When ten years more have gone over me  
And I am a maiden, with youth's bright glow  
Flushing my cheeks and lighting my brow!"

A maiden mused in a pleasant room,  
Where the air was filled with soft perfume;  
Vases were near, of antique mould,  
Beautiful pictures rare and old,  
And she, of all the loveliness there,  
Was by far the loveliest and most fair.  
"Ah me!" sighed she, "how happy I'll be  
When my heart's true love comes home to me;  
Light of my life, my spirit's pride,  
I count the days till thou reach my side."

A mother bent over a cradle nest,  
Where she soothed her babe to his smiling rest.  
"Sleep well," she murmured soft and low,  
And she pressed her kisses on his brow;  
"Oh child, sweet child! how happy I'll be  
If the good God let thee stay with me  
Till later on, in life's glowing hour  
Thy strength shall be my strength and tower."

An aged one sat by the glowing hearth,  
Almost ready to leave the earth;  
Feeble and frail, the race she has run  
Had bore her along to the setting sun.  
"Ah me!" sighed she, in an undertone,  
"How happy I'll be when life is done!  
When the world fades out with its weary strife,  
And I soar away to a better life."

'Tis thus we journey from youth to age,  
Looking to turn to another page,  
Striving to hasten the years away,  
Lighting our hearts with the future ray;  
Hoping in earth till its visions fade,  
Wishing and waiting, through sun and shade;  
Turning, when earth's last tie is riven,  
To the beautiful rest that remains in Heaven.

### STORY OF A POOR SCHOLAR.

BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

It was in 1869 that Andrew Hammond made his magnificent gift to Jackson University, providing for the bestowment of a certain number of scholarships upon indigent orphans, born and reared within a given section of the state, and in addition to tuition, for a stated number the entire expense of living was provided. He wished to see his wealth produce good fruits while he lived; and, in turning over the fond hopes, he stipulated that, while he had life and sense, he should have a part in the examination of candidates for the scholarship he had provided for. He wished to enjoy it thoroughly.

In a small hamlet, not more than a dozen miles from Jackson, lived a poor farmer named Trueman, who, in addition to his own large family of children, had given a home to an orphan nephew—George Trueman—a lad of fifteen, whose only opportunities of education had been such as he had been enabled to grasp at one of the humblest homes in the country. He had inherited from his mother a love of knowledge, and in her death he had lost the only intellectually gifted friend he could call his own. And now he turned his thoughts to the "poor scholarships," so called, of the Jackson University, but his uncle cried:

"Bless my soul! there'll be forty thousand applicants for every one o' them scholarships, now you mark my words."

"Oh, no, uncle, not so many as that," said George. "I know there are likely to be a great many; but I have been told that the examination is fair and honorable, and that there is no petty favoritism shown."

"Ah, my boy, you don't know the world so well as I do. It'll be the influence of friends, and a hundred and one things that I couldn't tell you of now, but which you'll find out for yourself if you ever make the trial."

But the boy was not to be put off. So, when the appointed day had arrived, Uncle Benjamin harnessed up old Dobbin, and set forth, bright and early, for Jackson, with his nephew by his side. They had secured the necessary affidavits vouching for the applicant's birthplace and orphanage, so that they were ready for appearance before the examining board.

Uncle Benjamin was as anxious for success as was the boy, but he could not believe success possible. "Don't build your hopes too high, George," was his final caution, and they made ready to set forth. "I can't help believing that you'll have to be satisfied to be a farmer, as your father was afore you."

"Dear uncle," the bright-faced hero cried, with impetuous ardor, "I trust you do not think I have a pride above farming. No, no!

But a farmer may be a better farmer for being educated. Education is a blessing that brightens and ennobles all stations! Remember, if I am to be a farmer, I wish to be one of the very best."

Uncle Benjamin had something to think of as he drove onward.

Arrived at Jackson, it was found that the examination was set to commence at 2 o'clock precisely, in the afternoon. The keeper of the principal hotel of the place—a Mr. Jacques—was an old friend, and a former play-fellow of Uncle Ben, and the good host took pleasure in making the old farmer feel at home in the strange place; and, of course, the uncle and nephew were both invited to dinner.

"Sakes alive! exclaimed old Trueman, as he entered the grand dining-room, where two hundred people were already seated. "George, can you manage it, d'you think, in such a crowd?"

The boy smiled, and replied that he would try.

But they were put at their ease by the host himself, who had followed them into the room, and who led them to a far corner, where was a small table, with only four plates set upon it. Uncle and nephew were seated upon one side of the table, the other two plates being reserved for guests yet to arrive. Being seated, Mr. Jacques waited upon them to such dishes as they chose, and then said to George:

"Look, my boy; you see that side-board, with meats and pies, and so on, upon it," pointing to a broad side-table loaded with edibles of all kinds. "If you or your uncle want anything more, just go and help yourself, and him also. Don't be backward. I shall be here, but my waiters are likely to be overtaxed."

It was a great feast for the good old farmer. George did not let him want. For himself the boy might not have visited the side-board at all, but he was determined that his good uncle should not miss a single possible good thing under the present opportunity.

They had about finished their dinner—or George had finished his—when an old gentleman and lady came, and took the two seats upon the opposite side of their table. They were white-haired and bent; both evidently beyond the bound of three-score-and-ten, and their garbs would seem to indicate a station in life on a level with Uncle Ben's. The old man had taken his seat, and made his wife comfortable, and then he looked around for a waiter. He appeared to be uneasy—probably angry. To his aged companion he whispered, but loud enough for George to hear:

"They'll come by'm by. You see they're busy. There's lots of folks here, ain't there?"

The good wife nodded; and again the old man looked around after a waiter.

Our hero could not bear to see the aged couple suffer; so, with a polite bow and a pleasant smile, he said to the man:

"My good sir, I have been waiting upon my uncle, and if you will permit me to wait upon you it will afford me great pleasure."

The aged face shone instantly; and he accepted the proffered service most gratefully. George had watched the waiters at their work of carving, and he knew the various kinds of meat—flesh and fowl—so he furnished the hungry pair as well as as handily as the best waiter of them all could have done.

Once, while the boy was gone in quest of a plate of roast turkey for the old lady, the husband addressed Uncle Benjamin:

"The boy is your nephew, sir?"

"Yes, sir." And then as the old man's look seemed to ask further, Trueman added:

"His father was my brother, sir; and was one o' them unfortunate men who went under when the big railroad was put through his farm. He took stock—I can't just exactly tell you how 'twas done—but I can tell you this: They got him to take lots o' their stock—almost give it to him, they said—and then, by'm by, they come down on him for assessments. They assessed him till they'd taken his farm, and his oxen; and I don't know what would have come next, if poor Tom hadn't 'ave died. Yes, the calamity was more'n he could bear."

In the distance, the landlord saw that Trueman's boy was making himself useful, so he left the aged couple to his ministrations; and thus our hero was permitted to wait upon the old gentleman and his wife until they had finished their meal.

The old man listened with interest to the story of George's father, and at its conclusion he said that he knew all about it. The projectors of the railroad had come to him, and had sought to entice him with the same offers; but he had been too wide awake for them. However, he said a bit of the stock had fallen into his hands since the road had been completed, and he hoped, in time, it might be a paying concern.

Both the old man and his wife seemed greatly pleased by the kindness of the boy's attention to their wants, as well as by his politeness and intelligence; and it was natural that, after he had heard the story of the father, the old gentleman should inquire about the son. Uncle Ben told him what was the object of their present visit.

"But," he added, "I don't believe 'twill amount to anything. Poor George! He is hopeful; and means to try; but I tell him not to hope too much."

"Don't you think the boy qualified?" the old man asked.

"Bless you, sir! I'll venture to say 'at their' aint a better qualified boy in the world—I don't care whether you take him in his studies or in his right up an' down manhood! But—what can that signify to a poor boy without the influence of friends? Ah! I know how these things are done."

George had resumed his seat, and not only heard his uncle's last words, but he understood their import; and he quickly said, cheerfully and hopefully:

"No, no, uncle, I wouldn't say that. A man who has been so good, and so generous, and so kind as Mr. Hammond has been, would not be content to leave his grand benefaction to the sport and chance of favoritism."

"You are right, my boy," the old man said, with considerable energy. "I know Mr. Hammond very well, and I do not believe he would allow any undue influence to be used anywhere."

"Ah! you know him?" cried Uncle Ben, eagerly.

"Yes. He is one of my best friends."

"O, sir! If you could speak a good word for the boy—you know what—"

George put out his hand and stopped further speech in that direction.

"No, no, Uncle Benjamin! That would be the very kind of influence you are afraid of. If the examination is fair and honorable, I am content to stand upon my own merits."

"Sartin, my boy—and so you may," responded the uncle. "Yet, George, if a friend should just speak a good word for you—"

"The boy is right," said the old man opposite. "I don't believe he needs to fear. Keep up a good heart my lad. And I may say this: If ever my word could do you any good, I shouldn't hesitate to speak it in your behalf."

With this he arose from the table, and having said to Uncle Ben that he hoped he might see him again before he left town, he gave his arm to his wife and left.

Half an hour later, directed by a little son of the landlord, Ben Trueman and his nephew made their way to the office of the academy, where they found the board of examination already in session, only waiting the arrival of Mr. Hammond, who had sent word that he would be there in time.

Applicants for scholarships were plenty. Poor George Trueman's heart quivered when he counted them; certainly ten times as many as could be accepted! At length one of the professors rapped upon the table, and said:

"Arise, gentlemen! MR. ANDREW HAMMOND!"

George looked, and beheld the old gentleman upon whom he had waited at the dinner-table! The effect upon his nerves was electric. His heart throbbed and his lip quivered; and he was glad when he was permitted to sit down. What was to be the result? He knew that the man who had rapped upon the table was speaking; and then he knew that the old gentleman of the dining-room took a paper from the professor's hand, and ran his eyes over it. And then he heard his own name pronounced. He was called to come forward, while all the other applicants were bidden to retire.

And then, at a sign from Mr. Hammond, the professor proceeded to question George in relation to his understanding of what constituted true education; and we may say that there ended his examination regarding his intellectual qualification. His answers were a surprise to all present, betraying, as they did, a comprehension that might have done credit to mature age.

Mr. Hammond then arose, and to the professors he said:

"Gentlemen, this boy I will have recorded as my own beneficiary; and you will look to me for all that may be required. I will avouch for his moral qualifications."

Then he turned to our hero and took his hand.

"Well, George, fortune has favored you, we must admit; but, after all, no amount of fortune could have helped you to the position you have now gained if you had not possessed the head and heart which have attracted my warm and lasting regard. I don't think you will ever regret the hour when you voluntarily assumed the character of water upon a hungry old man and woman at a hotel table. However, you are to be enrolled in the first class of the department which you will enter, and while you remain in the institute you are to be my special charge. There! don't try to speak, now. I know. Go with your uncle. I will see you at the hotel."

And so George Trueman had been admitted into the university, and he meant to make the most of it. And he did. Andrew Hammond had made no mistake in his reading of the boy's character. Very likely the charity scholar might have made a lawyer, or a doctor, or a leading politician; but those who were first to gain a knowledge of his superior qualifications of head and heart were the first to enlist his services; so that he is now a leading professor and teacher in the university where he gained his education; and Andrew Hammond, promising to see his hundredth year of life, claims him as a son of his own; and he loves to tell the story of the orphan boy who waited upon him at the hotel table to all boys who are seeking their way upward in life.

### SLOW AND SURE.

ALICE CARY.

Upon the orchard rain must fall,  
And oaks from branch to root;  
And blossoms bloom and fall withal,  
Before the fruit is fruit.

The farmer needs must sow and till,  
And wait the wheaten bread,  
Then cradle, thresh, and go to mill,  
Before the bread is bread.

Swift heels may get the early shout,  
But, spite of all the din,  
It is the patient holding out,  
That makes the winner win.

### How a German Saloon Keeper Fortified Against the Small-Pox.

From the Detroit Free Press.

Bright and early yesterday morning a middle-aged man of anxious look and much corpulence called at the city hall, and went for the chief of police with

"Haf we some shmall-box in Dedroit?"

"I believe we have a sporadic case or two,"

was the reply.

"Und doze somebody haf to get vaccinated to keep him away?"

"Every citizen should protect himself."

"How many dimes was I get vaccinated to keep dat shmall-box out of mein house and saloon?"

"Oh, I guess once will do."

"Vonce! Great shhminny! no more ash dot! Shust wait a minit!"

He jerked off his coat and pushed up his sleeves and pointed to four spots on his left arm and five on his right and said:

"Four and five makes nine dot I vvas vaccinated in four days."

"How is that?"

"How ish dot? Dat's what I likes myself to know! I vvas shust reading about dat shmall-box de odder day in de Sherman bapers when two men yahks in mine saloon and says:

"Sharley, dot shmall-box is all ofer down, und you must be vaccinated, or der gommon goun-cill vill close you oop!" So I vvas vaccinated for two shillings und zweil class beer."

"Yes?"

"It vvas shust two hours more as a man comes in und say he vvas sent to vaccinate me on der odder arm, und I pays him two shillings und glass of beer."

"Yes?"

"Before night a man with spectacles comes in und says he vvas sent by the healthy board to see oof I vvas vaccinated. I show him two places, but he shakes his head und says:

"Dot vaccinate am too high oop, und you will git der shmall-box in der hands." Den he makes dot place here, und I give him 25 cents und glass beer."

"Yes?"

"Vhell, in der course of four days six more men comes around to vaccinate me by order of der mayor, der gofornor, der bresident, der board of bulic works, und I doan' know what else, und every time I bays two shillings und class beer. When I vvas vaccinated nine times I pegin to believe I vvas a greenhorn, und when der tenth man comes around I hit him on der head mit a pottle und yahks-oaffer to see you about it. Vvas it all right?"

"I guess the boys are guying you."

"Vhat is dot?"

"Why, you haven't really been vaccinated at all."

"No."

"No, and you'd better be vaccinated again."

"Vaccinated again! Vaccinated den dimes! Nefer! Before I vvas vaccinated den dimes I catches der shmall-box und goes to ped mit him all summer? Dot's some close-plins like I am."

### Young Folks' Department.

DEAR EDITOR:—I am a constant reader of THE SPIRIT, and of the "Young Folks Department" especially. I think the young folks should try to keep it full to overflowing all the time, and not let it be filled with other things. I have not written to the column before for fear of spoiling it; but I now have mustered up courage enough to run the risk of seeing this in print. Six Indians went by our house to-day and one of them was a chief; he had ornaments wherever they would stay, such as gold and silver rings, silver ear-rings, silver bracelets three inches wide, then red paint daubed here and there to complete it. But for fear this may find its way to that dreaded waste-basket, I will close by sending a numerical enigma:

There is a proper noun composed of twelve letters of which  
The 1, 2, and 3 is a pronoun.  
The 2 and 3 is a pronoun.  
The 3, 4, 5 and 6 is the destination of many.  
The 3, 4, 5 and 6 is a girl's name.  
The 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 is a large boat for pleasure, etc.

The 11 and 12 is an affix meaning one who.

Your friend, H. M. FISK.

ROCK, Kans., May 6, 1881.

MR. EDITOR:—What is the matter with the young folks? Why don't they write more? Is it so hot that they cannot? I think that the "Young Folks' Column" ought to be full and over. Surely any one of the correspondents ought to have interest enough to write at least once a month, if not oftener. I have not written for quite awhile and I am thoroughly ashamed of myself, and I shall endeavor to do better in the future. My school let out about two weeks ago. I passed in the examinations. I will graduate in two years, if I study hard enough. I am thirteen years old.

Yours truly,  
GERTY HOLMES.

LAWRENCE, Kans., May 16, 1881.

### A Thoughtful Philosopher.

A good story is told of King George III., of England, who, in eating apple dumplings in a peasant's house, was puzzled to know how the apples could have got inside. A Virginia philosopher had a similar difficulty in understanding a tanner's sign, on which a calf's tail hung through an auger hole.

After a while, the tanner noticed a grave-looking personage standing near the door, with his spectacles, gazing intently on the sign. And there he continued to stand, dumbly absorbed, gazing and gazing, until the curiosity of the hide dealer was greatly excited in turn.

He stepped out and addressed the individual: "Good morning," said he.

"Morning," said the other, without moving his eyes from the sign.

"You want to buy leather?" said the store-keeper.

"No."

"Do you want to sell hides?"

"No."

"Perhaps you are a farmer?"

"No."

"A merchant, maybe?"

"No."

"Are you a doctor?"

"No."

"What are you then?"

"I'm a philosopher. I have been standing here for an hour, trying to see if I could ascertain how that calf got through that auger hole."

### Trees Over a Thousand Years Old.

From the Salt Lake City Tribune.

The lumbermen of California every day cut pines twice as tall and two and a half times as large as the wonderful tree at Waterloo, N. Y. We have seen 16,000 feet of lumber cut from a single California pine, and the contract with the haulers being to cut no logs above the lowest limbs, the top left in the woods was more than four feet through where the last log was cut off. And when it comes to a venerable age for trees, the big trees of Calaveras were larger than this Crystal Spring tree ever grew to be 800 years before Magna Charta was signed by King John, which was 660 years ago.



## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1881.

## Patrons' Department.

## NATIONAL GRANGE.

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

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

## KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master—Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.  
Secretary—George Black, Olathe, Johnson Co.  
Treasurer—W. F. Popenoe, Topeka.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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

## The Grange Defined.

A. T. S., in Illinois Grange News.  
There exists now, and did at the time the grange was organized, immense combinations, which, by a system of co-operation, are enabled to control the price paid for and sold for, and manipulate every minutia of trade, transportation and distribution of the world's products with perfect ease and harmony.

These are great examples of co-operation to which no one would object if they did not digress from their own legitimate spheres of action. But all experience proves that where the power of co-operation is applied by one great class, all other classes in any way connected with them must apply the same power, or else the natural laws are subverted into personal uses.

The farmer, as a class, is connected with all other classes, while all classes but the farmers are applying this great power of co-operation, which as a natural sequence operates to their gain and the detriment of the farmer.

These combinations are communes, dividing the profits on the farmer's labor among themselves as may suit their interests or fancy. This is co-operation used for oppression, but nevertheless proves that it possesses a power when applied to any enterprise. The founders of the grange were fully aware that the great natural law of "demand and supply" was crippled by the co-operation of boards of trade and corporate associations, and wisely determined to make the grange the means of placing the producer on an equal footing with those who were controlling both consumption and production, by offering them an organization through which as perfect and complete a system of co-operation may be operated as has been by corporations and stock companies, boards of trade and exchanges, for many years. The grange, therefore, is a co-operative as well as a social institution. It could not be less and accomplish anything of importance. No social, educational or business enterprise can be successfully prosecuted without co-operation. And aside from the grange, to-day the farmers of America have absolutely no organization or means of applying the power of co-operation.

The benefits which have been and are being obtained in this way is in no proportion of the zeal and fidelity to the principles as actually shown by our members. But enough has been accomplished that if the grange was to be instantly exterminated, the farmers of the country would be amply repaid for all time and labor in the work.

The grange has another important feature—the educational—about which I will say something in my next.

## Grange Membership.

Correspondence Western Exchange.  
There are a great many men in the United States that have an idea that the whole farming community should be united to the order known as the Patrons of Husbandry. There are a great many objects sought for in the grange. It is a thing impossible to make all men see alike in any one thing. In the first place, this thing of trying to unite the whole farming community into an order, is an impossibility, and I have often thought it is for the benefit of mankind that they see and understand differently. There have been about three out of five of the farming community that have been admitted into the different granges that never ought to have seen the inside of a grange. They have been the cause of crippling the order in a great portion of the United States, and why? Because they did not understand the objects of the grange; and furthermore, they were not competent to learn the workings of the order. Poor men have rushed to the grange with the expectation of suddenly becoming rich from the working of the order, without even paying their small pittance of ten cents per month to help maintain the order, and because they did not suddenly become rich they were ready to destroy the institution.

The grange is a business as well as social institution. Men have first to seek and maintain the financial principles of the order, then it will naturally become a social order, and when the first principle is made a success, then the second principle will naturally exist of itself. But the first principle is the one to be taken into consideration.

First, then, it becomes necessary for us to take into consideration whether we are willing to associate ourselves with every one that claims to be a granger who raps loudly at the door for admittance. Every man who claims to be a farmer is not adapted to the order of the Patrons of Husbandry, and when any portion of a community seeks to organize that community as a whole, they are trying to work up something that will sooner or later be detrimental to their interests, socially and financially. I am a believer in the grange, and I further believe that it is one of the best insti-

tutions that ever was organized for the protection of the working classes if its principles are understood and strictly adhered to. There is no order that promises as big an income for the benefit of the farmers and at as small an outlay as the grange. Men have rushed into it madly without thinking what they were doing, the same as they have into all enterprises. Some of them have gone into the order understandingly—men of ability, men of knowledge—and they have made it a success, and to-day the grange, in portions of the United States, is a living and lasting monument.

The Grange Bulletin gives the following excellent words of advice from Bro. Eschbaugh, worthy lecturer of the National Grange, and if Patrons would follow out the suggestions they would soon discover a wonderful change for the better in their condition:

"Above everything else, in seasons long or short, whether work is crowding or not, do not neglect your grange meetings and your grange reading. Devote sufficient time to reading your grange literature, so that you may know what is going on elsewhere. Be in regular attendance at your grange meetings. Keep the grange prosperous, and it will be more useful as an educator, and a great help to you in short or long seasons. At the end of the year you will notice a larger amount of your credit on the balance sheet than you would have had by neglecting your grange readings and meetings, though you and yours work and toil day and night. For what will it profit you if you raise thousands of dollars worth of produce, and are compelled to pay 40 per cent. for marketing it, and 20 per cent. additional in taxes direct and indirect? You have simply four hundred dollars left out of the thousand, for interest on your investment in the farm, wear and tear of teams and tools, repairs of fencing, etc., to say nothing about the labor of yourselves and families.

"Rest assured, corporations, schemers and office seekers will not allow themselves to become so much engaged in anything as to deprive themselves of the opportunity of attending their associations and keeping well read up on their side, and yours too. And if we neglect our present advantages, if we become downcast and stand idle, they will advance continually, and gain as rapidly as we lose; and this we cannot afford. We have accomplished so much, and our work has been so well established, that our rights are being considered and getting to be recognized. It would be folly—yes, worse than folly, to permit the good work on our part to lag, and we become inactive for even a short period, because the work on the farm is pressing. It is right and necessary to attend closely to every affair on the farm, but to attend to your grange duty is of equal necessity; for it is only through successful efforts in the grange that we will ever be relieved from our burdens of injustice, and save to ourselves a portion of the 40 and 20 per cent. now taxed upon our products.

"Make the grange, then, one of the prime objects of life, and it will accomplish all it has promised to do. The farm will then become more than self-sustaining."

## More Granges Wanted.

From the Patron of Husbandry.  
A live grange ought to be organized in every school district. It would do great good. The social, intellectual and material benefit would be very great. Has the grange ever done harm? What harm? Has it done any good? Look at the vast difference between the farmers now and the farmers a dozen years ago. There has been very great, very general advancement, and there can be just as much more made in the next few years if the farmers will only try. Nothing is done without effort. Work, work is the necessity of our lives if we would accomplish anything. In the church, in the grange, in politics they that do the most work are the most successful. Two or three men in any neighborhood can accomplish wonders if they try. They can build up a good grange, erect a good grange hall, put a library of good papers and books in it, have good meetings of the grange, and open meetings where the public are invited, have lectures, discussions, social gatherings, and thus lift up and benefit the community in which they live. Such results are worth striving for. Who are the bold spirits that will accomplish them? They should be many. Every neighborhood should have them.

## Isaac W. Nicholson.

Master New Jersey State Grange.  
"Labor is the wealth of this country, it develops everything; let it be actuated by intelligence, as well as directed by it; let nothing be done or taught in our schools that will have any tendency to impress upon the minds of the children that it is more reputable to belong to one of the professions or some other class than a farmer.

"The tendency of the times is the centralization of money, and with it the 'boasted independence of the farmer,' becomes a myth. Examine the different reports of the census bureau and you will find the decrease in percentage of those who control the money or moneyed interest of the country has been with fearful rapidity.

"What does this portend? We have but to examine history, the results have been the same; an aristocracy, owning their thousands of acres, and the farmers tenants, subject to the will of the landlord; then where will be the independence of the American farmer? It can be answered by a child, and will be a thing of the past."

## The True Functions of Government.

C. M. Dunbar, in Popular Science Monthly.  
It is a beautiful theory that man was made for society; but it is an eminently better one that society was made for man. Man was necessarily in existence before society. He contains within himself all the virtues that are an ornament to society, all the elements that

strengthen government. And government, and even society itself, however consequential they may appear to the view of the haughty and superficial observer, are, notwithstanding, only means to an end. That end is the betterment of the material, moral and intellectual conditions of the individuals composing that society and state; to confer upon them, as far as possible, the greatest amount of happiness. For this society was formed, and for this it is maintained. To protect the individual in his pursuit of happiness governments were instituted, and when they no longer subserve that chief end they become obsolete.

## "I Don't Want That Stuff."

Is what a lady of Boston said to her husband when he brought home some medicine to cure her of sick headache and neuralgia which had made her miserable for fourteen years. At first attack thereafter it was administered to her with such good results that she continued its use until cured, and made so enthusiastic in its praise that she induced twenty-two of the best families in her circle to adopt it as their regular family medicine. That "stuff" is Hop Bitters.

There were 171 Farmers' Alliances organized in Kansas up to April 1st, including fifty-five counties. A strong appeal is being made for these organizations to be kept up, so that in time, by united action, they may become powerful in their efforts to promote the interests of the farmer.

HEALTH, the poor man's riches, and the rich man's bliss is maintained by the judicious use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla which strengthens and invigorates the system by purifying the blood. It is so highly concentrated that it is the most economical medicine for this purpose that can be used.

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Have a large assortment of all kinds of Furniture, Mattresses, etc., at lowest prices.

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Metallic and Wood Caskets and Coffins in great variety. Burial Robes, etc., always on hand. We have a fine new Hearse. All orders promptly attended to day or night.

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**USE LEIS' TONIC**  
THE GREAT BLOOD AND LIVER PURIFIER.  
Life giving Principle.  
PURELY VEGETABLE.  
A Preventative for Chills, Fever and Ague.  
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For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.  
Sole Proprietors,  
Leis Chemical Manufacturing Co.  
LAWRENCE, KAS.

## GUIDE TO SUCCESS WITH BUSINESS FORMS AND SOCIETY.

Is by far the best Business and Social Guide and Hand-Book ever published. Much the latest. It tells everybody completely HOW TO DO EVERYTHING in the best way. How to be your own Lawyer, how to do business Correctly and Successfully, how to Act in Society and in every part of life, and contains a gold mine of varied information indispensable to all classes for constant reference. AGENTS WANTED for all spare time. To know why this book of REAL value and attractions sells better than any other, apply for terms to  
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STANDARD PUB. HOUSE, St. Louis, Mo.

Outfit sent free to those who wish to engage \$5 in the most pleasant and profitable business known. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. \$10 a day and upward is easily made without staying away from home over night. No risk whatever. Many new workers wanted at once. Many are making fortunes at the business. Ladies make as much as men, and young boys and girls make great pay. No one who is willing to work fails to make more money every day than can be made in a week at any ordinary employment. Those who engage at once will find a short road to fortune. Address  
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## IMPROVED STEEL BARBED WIRE,

Under Letters Patent No. 204,312, Dated May 28, 1878.

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We use the best quality Steel wire; the bars well secured to the wire, twisted into a complete cable, and covered with the best quality rust-proof Japan Varnish, and we feel sure that we are offering the best article on the market at the lowest price.

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PRINCIPAL OFFICE BURLINGTON, IOWA.

An institution fostered, guarded and protected by the laws of Iowa.

\$100,000

Perpetually held under the personal supervision of the Auditor of State, to make good any and all obligations of the Home Life Association.

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ON KNAPP'S SPRINGS OR COMMON FIXTURES.

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

A FEW BOOKS AND STATIONERY ALSO ON HAND.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

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For the sale of Live Stock.

KANSAS STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Consignments solicited. Personal attention paid to the care and sale of all stock. We make all sales in person. Special attention paid to the feeding and watering of stock. Business for 1876 over three million (\$3,000,000) dollars.







## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1881.

## VALEDICTORY.

With the last issue, we closed our connection with THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

In bidding adieu to our many friends and patrons who have stood by us through all the years that we have been publishing THE SPIRIT, it seems almost like surrendering family ties, and in this farewell we extend our hearty thanks to our many warm friends all over the state who have extended to us many acts of courtesy and hospitality as we have traveled from place to place through the state. But we are happy to say to our friends everywhere that we leave THE SPIRIT in good hands. Our successors, Messrs. Moody & Davis, are energetic, wide-awake young men, both of whom are practical newspaper men.

Although we did our best to make a first-class farm and family paper, they doubtless will make it much better, and we bespeak for them a hearty and cordial support from our friends throughout the state.

The business of THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS to this date will be settled by me. I will send a statement to each one in arrears, showing how much they owe on back subscription, which we trust they will promptly forward to the undersigned.

And now, friends, although we have passed through some dark days; although the grasshoppers have, in the past, devastated our fields, and the heavens seemed as brass over our heads, still for a number of years a kind Providence has smiled upon our efforts, and the on-coming crops give the promise of a bountiful harvest.

We now bid you a kind farewell, hoping that peace, plenty and prosperity may attend you all.

J. T. STEVENS.

## SALUTATORY.

With this issue we take possession of THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS, and according to the general custom of incoming editors, it is perhaps necessary to briefly outline the course we intend to pursue. It is natural that our readers should wish to know in some degree what to expect from us. In the first place, THE SPIRIT comes to us with the understanding that we fill out all paid-up subscriptions, which we will do, leaving those unpaid to be collected by Mr. J. T. Stevens, as he has indicated in his valedictory. THE SPIRIT will be conducted under the same general plan as heretofore, with the addition of whatever may occur to us as improvements. Our determination is to make it a paper, which will be well worthy of the support of every intelligent farmer in Kansas, and furthermore, we firmly believe that before many years have passed, THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS will be in the hands of every farmer in the state who seeks his own and neighbors' interests. Our sentiments are for the right and justice in everything. We bow to no clique, we are under obligations to no party, but our work shall be wholly and earnestly in the interest of the great farming community, and everyone who desires for himself a good, live home journal, devoted to the uplifting of those who are downtrodden and opposing the monopolies and all the combinations designed to hold in subjection all those who can offer but feeble defense. However, all that we desire and intend to make THE SPIRIT can not be achieved in a day, and nothing but disappointment awaits those who are unwise enough to expect it, so we would ask your indulgence for a short time, till we have every thing in such shape as we desire. Lastly, we would earnestly ask of every patron of THE SPIRIT his undivided support, in order that we may be able to bring the paper up to the fulfillment of our expectations.

MOODY &amp; DAVIS.

At the unveiling of the Jackson monument at New Orleans, last week, Jefferson Davis eulogized the old general in unmeasured terms and reiterated his belief that the cause of the confederacy was founded on truth and justice.

A DISPATCH from Wellington denies the statement of the *Commonwealth* that the railroad track from that place to Hunnewell has been torn up. There is no anticipation of such a course being taken.

THERE have been six deaths resulting from sunstroke in New York City.

THREE thousand one hundred and twenty-three emigrants, landed in New York the 11th.

STANLEY MATTHEWS has been confirmed, by a majority of one, for associate justice of the supreme court.

HULL's large planing mill at Indianapolis was burned on the 13th inst., resulting in a loss of from \$8,000 to \$10,000. No one was hurt.

THE Pullman Palace Car Company are erecting a large repair shop in St. Louis, which will be completed and in operation in sixty days.

It is ascertained that the total capital stock subscribed to the Kansas State Fair Association is \$15,000. Active preparations for holding the fair are in progress.

A TERRIFIC explosion took place near Leadville through communication of the flames of a burning building to a powder magazine. Three men were badly injured.

A LONDON dispatch says there are six hundred railway workmen who are homeless and starving, owing to the incompetency and disorganization of the railway authorities.

SECRETARY WINDOM'S refunding measure seems to be successful. Applications are pouring into the treasury from holders of 5 per cent. bonds, who desire to change to 3 1-2. Government bonds have also taken a rise.

A WIND-STORM is reported from Worthington, Ia., which blew down a barn containing six horses, and carried it a distance of half a mile, without injury to the horses. Two other barns were blown a distance of two miles.

A SUIT was begun in New York, the 13th inst., against the consolidated telegraph companies, to restrain the issue of \$15,000,000 capital stock of the Western Union Telegraph Company. The trial will probably occupy two weeks.

On May 11th the Senate was in executive session about four hours and a half, and a number of nominations were confirmed. But little else was done besides a tedious discussion on a resolution to permit the publication of Hoar's speech against the Chinese treaty. The motion was tabled.

GEN. POPE reports from Colorado, giving an interview of the commanding officer at Fort Lewis with Ignacio, who says no outrages have been committed by the Utes. Some Pinites had quarreled in a trade with some whites near Ute Peak, Utah, in which two or three whites had been killed, but this was all.

## A LIBERAL OFFER.

To the few delinquent subscribers who know themselves to be in arrears with their subscription to THE SPIRIT, we wish to make the following liberal offer: If you will, within the next thirty days, send us one dollar and a quarter (\$1.25) we will give you credit for the same, and send you the paper for one year. If this proposition is not accepted within the time specified, the full rate, \$1.50, will be charged, and on no occasion will we depart from this rule.

THE Leavenworth *Daily Standard* comes to us this week improved and enlarged to a nine-column folio. We have always managed to find a good deal of news in the *Standard*, and now, after its second enlargement inside of six months, we will take the liberty to expect still more. We congratulate Mr. Ross on the enterprise and ability he has shown in the conduct of his paper, and the support which the *Standard* is receiving from the people of Leavenworth. It is now the largest daily newspaper published in the state.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL JAMES has issued an order requiring a permit from the department before sample copies of new publications can be mailed in quantities as second-class matter. It has been discovered that parties not engaged in the legitimate publication of newspapers, are in the habit of striking off a large number of the first issue of the paper in order to prove to the advertisers the greatness of their circulation. This order will make further abuse of the mails in this particular difficult, if not impossible.

## TAX LAW MAKERS.

Under the above heading the *Prairie Farmer* has the following:

"The railroads seem to have the inside track in two states in whose Legislatures bills against pooling and for other regulative purposes are pending. In New York a very stringent but reasonable railroad law passed the general assembly by a vote of 73 to 33, but nothing has been heard of it since it was sent to the Senate. If the act is strangled in committee of the Senate it will be only a repetition of what happened at the last session of the wonderful body that meets at Albany. The railroad men for security and economy sometime ago abandoned the task of corrupting the lower house of the New York Legislature, and of late have confined their attentions to the so-called upper house. The silence of the Senate on this bill is ominous. If this body has the cool effrontery to disregard the will of the people of the Empire state, as expressed by their most numerous and direct representatives, it will be time to consider the propriety of doing away with so venal, obstructive and generally useless a body. These state Senates are instituted in imitation of the Senate of the United States, but they have no original resemblance to that body, for the Federal Senate represents the state, while the House contains the representatives of the people at large. This is not the case in the state Senates, which merely represent the people of the state in a different manner, or in a different ratio from that which prevails in the lower house. Hence the state Senate is an artificial body, a superfluous institution, a fifth wheel to the coach.

But what is the use of finding fault with the Senate of New York when we have the same charge to bring against the lower house of the general assembly of Illinois? In this state the bill against the making of pooling arrangements by parallel lines has failed to pass even the lower House. A disgraceful wrangle took place on Thursday of last week when the vote was called on the question, 'Shall the bill now pass?' It is said that the bill failed to receive the requisite number of votes, although there were those present who insisted that the vote was improperly announced, and who warmly objected to the arbitrary conduct of the speaker in adjourning the house before the vote could be taken or verified. However, it is evident that nothing can be expected of the present Legislature, in the way of putting a curb on the extortions of railway monopoly. Indeed, if the railroad and warehouse commissioners had done their duty, such a law as is contemplated in the bill would be unnecessary. The constitution, the organic law of the state, prohibits pooling and discrimination, and makes it the duty of the aforesaid commissioners to prosecute violations of the law. The commissioners have neglected this duty, and after months of investigation they have been exculpated for this as well as all their other sins of omission and commission. According to the practical ethics of modern politicians and their official pets, there are three kinds of sin: Sins of omission, sins of commission, and sins of admission. It is not often that the unfaithful officer-holder is guilty of the sin of admission; it is not often that he has the wickedness, or weakness, or imprudence to squeal."

We might, with justice, make a similar charge against our own Senate for their failure, at the last session, to take decisive action on the bill to regulate the tariff on the railroads in Kansas.

CONSIDERABLE excitement has been occasioned by a dispatch saying that Conkling and Platt, senators from New York, have sent their resignations to the governor, with a lengthy joint letter to the Legislature, stating their reasons for the act, declaring that the action of the president was unprecedented; that they (Conkling and Platt) had acted in perfect good faith, and had only followed out what they believed to be the wish of the people of New York; that while they had made no assault upon anybody, articles and dispatches, written by those in constant association with the president and an influential member of his cabinet, had teemed with violent denunciations of the senators from New York for dictating to the administration. The letter goes on to say that President Garfield, in making his appointment of Robertson, did so without taking into consideration the three cabinet officers, Mr. James, Mr. Kirkwood and Mr. Windom, all of whom had been influential in securing the position for Mr. Merritt, the present incumbent, and that the removal of Mr. Merritt was looked upon with disapproval by the whole state of New York. The letter continues in much the same strain throughout, but we have not the space to give more of it. The general understanding is that this step is taken with the expectation of being re-elected by the Legislature of New York, and thus have their course justified.

A SPECIAL to the *St. Louis Republic* from Charleston, Mo., gives an account of the attempted murder of a man by the name of Coleman and a child, by four men, Frank Brown, Jesse Myers, Jas. Hamilton and Pat Rhodes. Their intention seems to have been to proceed to the house of Mr. Knox five miles north of New-maden, and kill him and his half-sister on account of an old grudge. It happened that Coleman at the time was carrying a child and walking the floor, and they mistaking him for Knox fired on him and wounded both him and the child. The assassins fled to the woods pursued by the sheriff and a posse. In attempting to capture the band one of the sheriff's party, Robert Laparge, was killed, and afterwards robbed of some valuables found on his person. Pat Rhodes who had been wounded by the sheriff's party, subsequently gave himself up, and on the morning of the 12th the vigilants took him out and hanged him. The others will probably share the same fate if captured.

ENGLAND as well as America is feeling the relentless grasp of the railroad monopolies. The cause assigned for the almost entire disappearance of English cheese from the market, is that it costs thirty shillings a ton more to bring cheese from Cheshire, than it does to bring it from America.

A DISPATCH from Talladega, Ala., gives an account of a brutal murder, by a negro, of a child of Mr. and Mrs. Toole, at a picnic. He robbed her of her jewelry, choked her to death, and was discovered, and, after a desperate struggle, captured and hanged immediately to a tree.

SEVERAL persons have been arrested in Ireland, under the coercion act, charged with intimidation. The prisoners are said to be active Fenians.

## General News.

ATCHISON, May 14.—A brutal and horrible murder and suicide occurred in this city about 8 o'clock this evening. Charles Given, cook at the Atlantic House, met his wife Louise, who is a waiter in Walker's restaurant, on Fifth street, and after a few moments' conversation drew a pistol and began firing at her. The woman attempted to run but fell at the second shot. The man emptied four barrels of his pistol into her body and then placing the weapon against his head sent the remaining ball crashing through his head. They were dead in a few moments. The woman was shot through the head. Given and his wife came to this city from Iowa last December. He was a drunken brute and abused his wife, who in March last left him finding employment in the restaurant. He came into the restaurant this evening, asking to see her and together they walked out the back door. A moment later the tragedy occurred. Mrs. Given, it is said, has relatives in Quincy, Ill. Those who knew her here say she was a woman of excellent character and has been grossly abused by her husband.

FORT SCOTT, Kans., May 14.—It appears that a publication has been made in the *Illinois State Zeitung* and leading papers of New York with reference to the prohibitory amendment to the state constitution of Kansas. It is stated in said publication that the law is driving out large numbers of the inhabitants of our state, depopulating it of German citizens and keeping a large proportion of emigrants, especially German emigration, from locating here. This is distributed by interested parties among the emigrants at Castle Garden, and at various railroad depots in Chicago and perhaps other cities. Since the intelligence was received here great indignation has been expressed by all classes of citizens and especially the Germans. We desire to announce to the world that this publication was conceived in iniquity and born in wickedness. The tide of emigration to Southern Kansas is larger than ever before, and positively no one is leaving the state. The people generally accept the law as a fact and are marching on to a still greater prosperity, assisted as they are by a splendid prospect for the ensuing harvest.

NEW YORK, May 14.—A largely attended meeting of the National Anti-Monopoly League was held at Cooper institute this evening to protest against the confirmation of Stanley Matthews as justice of the United States supreme court. E. L. Crittenden occupied the chair. Resolutions were adopted declaring Stanley Matthews to be a Pacific railroad candidate and denounced his confirmation as proof of a purpose to pack the supreme court with judges who will reverse its decision in granger cases. The resolutions also viewed the nomination of Elliott Shepard, son-in-law of Vanderbilt, and Hon. Wm. N. Robertson, as alarming proofs of the purpose and power of corporate monopolies. Reports were made by Mayor Haggerty, ex-Senator Creamer and Mr. Crittenden.

NEW ORLEANS, May 14.—The *Democrat's* Little Rock special says: Governor Overton, of the Chickasaw nation, has gathered together an army of 300 men, and has issued an order to the effect that Texas cattle raisers and white men generally must leave the country before the 1st of June, or force will be used. A similar situation prevails in the Choctaw nation. Governor McCurtin has instructed sheriffs to immediately organize and arm militia companies to assist in driving out the whites. The trouble in the Chickasaw nation is said to have grown out of a refusal of Texas raisers to pay more than 12 1-2 cents per head for grazing cattle therein, Governor Overton demanding 25 cents per head. In the Choctaw nation the trouble is chiefly in regard to the law allowing white men to live in that country, the Indians holding that nearly all the white population are there without proper authority.

OMAHA, NEB., May 13.—A strange cattle disease, which has made its appearance in the vicinity of Omaha and Council Bluffs, has carried off nearly two hundred cattle, distributed as follows: About seventy-five milk cows at Council Bluffs, sixty-two cattle in Cass county, Neb., and forty-three in the western part of Douglas county, Neb., and some scattering cattle along the Missouri river bottoms in Iowa and Nebraska. These deaths have all occurred in sections that have been inundated by overflowing streams. It is now thought to be dying out, although it is pronounced contagious. Cattle that have been kept in high and dry regions have not been affected in any way by the disease, and but little fears are now entertained.

CHICAGO, May 14.—The *Tribune's* crop reports indicate that the growing crops have made great strides. During the last three weeks, in almost uninterrupted sunshine, winter wheat has improved immensely. The prospects are good for three-fourths of a crop, while a month ago only 40 per cent. was expected. Corn planting is being vigorously pushed, and a large area will be put in and an immense crop is predicted. Fruit, except peaches, promises an abundant yield. As a rule the prospects of the growing season are fully up to the average of fifteen years. The American bottom will be planted to corn, and no great damage will be found to have resulted from the overflow.

CHEYENNE, May 14.—A *Leader* special from Fort Niobrara, Neb., says that Lieut. Samuel Cherry, of the Fifth cavalry, and escort, while out scouting for road agents, near Niobrara, came upon them suddenly, when a fight ensued, in which Lieutenant Cherry was killed. The road agents escaped. Cherry was adjutant of Thornburgh's command on the Ute expedition, and in the action of Milk River distinguished himself for bravery in the action. He was engaged to marry the daughter of Congressman Harry White, of Pennsylvania.

WICHITA, May 14.—James and George Hunter, of Wellington, were arrested yesterday for violating the United States revenue laws, and brought to this city by United States Marshal Mahu. They were arraigned before United States Commissioner Holton who held them in the sum of \$1,000 each for future examination.

A very heavy rain storm throughout the lower Arkansas valley to-day, accompanied by hail in places, and the river is rising rapidly. Wheat and rye has fully headed and promises large yields.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—A special to the *Kansas City Journal* says: It is now expected that the nomination of Wm. E. Chandler will be withdrawn at his own request. The reports from his friends in caucus are to the effect that his confirmation is practically impossible.

The nominations of Judge Robertson, Gen. Merritt and Gen. Bodeau were reported back from the committee on commerce, and placed on the calendar with the committee's recommendation for confirmation. They will be called up for action to-morrow. Senators Cameron, of Wisconsin, McMillan, of Minnesota, and Jones of Nevada, Republican members of the commerce committee, all voted against reporting in favor of the confirmation of Robertson.

## Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

## WOOL GROWERS

Ship your Wool to

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

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

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

WOOL SACKS free to shippers.

## Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO WHOMSOEVER it may concern, that Laura Stanley, my wife, did on or about the 1st day of October A. D. 1880, leave my bed and board without cause or provocation on my part, and I hereby warn all persons from contracting any debt with her, as I shall not hold myself in any wise bound for the payment of same.

May 18, 1880.

H. B. STANLEY.



## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY MOODY &amp; DAVIS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1881.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.  
 Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, \$2.00; one month, \$5; three months, \$10; one year, \$30.  
 The Spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation of any paper in the State. It also has a larger circulation than any two papers in this city.

## NEWSPAPER LAW.

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

## City and Vicinity.

## Eggs for Hatching.

Pure Plymouth Rock eggs for hatching from a fine flock of fowls at \$1 per 13. Inquire at or address THE SPIRIT office.

BOILS, pimples and all blood diseases are cured by "Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher." Sold by all druggists.

THE musical jubilee at Bismark in August promises to be a fine affair. Mr. C. E. Leslie says he has already 1,100 singers engaged to take part in the programme.

No remedy in the world ever came into such universal use, or has so fully won the confidence of mankind, as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for the cure of coughs, colds and consumption.

MR. GEORGE SHEETS, an estimable young farmer of Grant township, has recently returned from an eight months' sojourn in Ohio. He returns to stay.

MR. E. ZIMMERMAN, of Grant township, is erecting one of the finest barns in this county. The plan is the roomy old Pennsylvania style, which is probably the best in the world.

TRY Carter's Little Nerve Pills for any case of nervousness, sleeplessness, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia, etc., relief is sure. The only nerve medicine for the price in market. In vials at 25 cents.

L. B. NEISLEY calls the attention of the farmers to the grocery near the corner of Berkeley and Massachusetts street, west side, in an advertisement in this paper. This grocery is strictly first class, and we guarantee square dealing to all who call there.

THE irrepressible Kaw began to rise some time Saturday night, and has up to this date, reached a height of about two feet, and still rising. There is a probability that the rise will continue some time, as it is thought to be caused by melting snow in the mountains.

MR. F. SMELSER, the well-known farmer who recently sold his bottom-land farm three miles east of this place at \$30 per acre, has purchased an excellent farm six miles north-east of here. He is rushing in his corn crop, and will remain with us.

FROM reports we have received from different parts of Douglas county, the outlook for a good wheat crop is not excellent. While the early-sown wheat looks passably well, that sown later in the fall appears to be making but little progress. A half crop is about all we may expect.

THE past cold winter has worked one advantage to the farmers of this county, who have been so much troubled by the depredations of the gophers in their enormous destruction of fruit and forest trees. The ground was frozen below their winter quarters, and they have perished in large numbers.

THE old Robinson farm northeast of this city, "takes the cake" in the way of corn planting. Mr. A. Parkhurst has already planted over three hundred acres of corn on this farm, and has one hundred more to plant. This is perhaps the largest field of corn in the county, and we hope Mr. Parkhurst may have a bounteous crop.

As a dilapidated old covered wagon, just from the mountains, was wending its way through the city of Los Angeles, Cal., the night-capped head of an old woman was seen to appear from under one corner of the cover, and after gazing intently at the signs for a time, suddenly exclaimed in a voice loud enough to be heard a block, "Drive slow, Benny, there's a power o' good readin' on these here houses."

THE Women's Christian Temperance Union are about to open a temperance reading and lunch room, in Donnelly's saloon room. It is to be a place where any one who wishes to spend a quiet hour reading the papers or conversing with friends will be heartily welcome. We earnestly solicit the good will and assistance of all temperance people, to make the enterprise all that is wanted in our city.

Secretary W. C. T. U.

It is our wish and intention to give our readers all of the local news in this city and county which will be of interest, but in order to do so we must have the co-operation of our patrons. We would take it as a favor, and one which would be remembered, if we could have correspondents in different parts of the county and all over the state who would give us all the items of news, everything which would be of interest to others, and also we would take it as a special favor, if, when any of our patrons are in this city they would call on us at our office and give us all the items of interest which have happened in their different neighborhoods. We could then give a much better local page than before, and we hope our suggestion will be followed out.

## Real Estate Transfers.

The following are the transfers of real estate registered in the Douglas county recorder's office for the week ending May 17, 1881:

C. M. Watson and husband to Carrie M. Watson, lots 213 and 215 on Tennessee street, and lots 9 and 10 in block 3; lots 2 and 3, known as South Lawrence, at a point in a line of ne 1/4 sec. 6, 13, s of range 20, e of 6th principal meridian 12 62; thence 14 chains n of sw cor. of said 1/4 sec., thence running 4.75 chains, s 4.22 chains, thence w 4.75 chains to w line of said 1/4 sec., thence n 4.22 chains to beginning, two acres more or less. Con. \$1,000.

James Hutchinson and wife to Wm. Hutchinson, lots 148 and 150 on Pennsylvania street; also lots 117 and 179 on Kentucky street. Con. \$1,000.

Eliza Conger to Ann C. Thomas, sw 1/4 sec. 27, 13, 21. Con. \$3,250.

M. B. Mason to Nicholas Well, e 1/4 of se 1/4 sec. 18, 14, 21. Con. \$650.

Chas. L. Thompson to Wm. Miller, 9 1/2 acres in sw 1/4 sec. 5, 13, 20. Con. \$350.

S. S. Holloway to H. T. White, w 1/4 of sw 1/4 sec. 2, 14, 17. Con. \$250.

Thos. McDonald to John Black, w 1/4 se 1/4 sec. 27, 14, 21. Con. \$1,200.

A. C. Myton to Samuel Gatch, s 1/4 of nw 1/4 of sec. 21 and n 1/4 of sw 1/4 sec. 21, 12, 20. Con. \$3,800.

U. C. Cavanaugh to Maria Van Pelt, lots 1 to 11 inclusive, on Fifth street, Baldwin City. Con. \$1,500.

O. C. Blaney to B. Armstrong, n 1/4 and sw 1/4 of se 1/4 sec. 7, 12, 19. Con. \$1,000.

W. F. Blaney to B. Armstrong, n 1/4 of ne 1/4 sec. 13, 12, 19, and w 1/4 of se 1/4 of se 1/4 sec. 7, 12, 19. Con. \$600.

A. J. Dicker to Priscilla Hill, w 1/2 of w 2-5 of 2 1/2 acres of sw 1/4 of block 10, North Lawrence. Con. \$325.

Clara G. Slosson and husband to Helen A. Wheeler, lots 86 and 88 Kentucky street. Con. \$2,900.

John H. Wilder to Peter Brecheisen, w 1/4 of se 1/4 sec. 9, 14, 21. Con. \$1,280.

Henry Adolph to Andrew Thompson, lots in Clinton. Con. \$300.

Chas. Champeaux to Theodore Slack, nw 1/4 sec. 3, 15, 21. Con. \$1,700.

Martha Menger to Henry S. Cornell, s 1/4 of lot 106 Massachusetts street. Con. \$300.

Joseph W. Aiken to Sam'l E. Osburn, n 1/4 of sw 1/4 sec. 27, 13, 19. Con. \$500.

Sam'l Boyer to Chas. S. Greisbach, lots 49, 51 and 53, block 10, West Lawrence. Con. \$300.

C. A. Peairs to Michael Zeeb, ne 1/4 of sec. 24, 12, 17. Con. \$600.

John F. Brown to Henry Hoover, undivided 1/4 of ne 1/4 sec. 26, 14, 18; also, undivided 1/4 of 10 acres in sec. 14, 14, 18. Con. \$1,500.

## A Shotgun and Pitchfork Battle.

We have an account of a somewhat sanguinary conflict between a colored man by the name of John Carson and John G. Schaich, the latter living on the farm owned by J. E. McCoy. The particulars, as given by Mr. Schaich, who gave himself up to Sheriff Asher, are principally as follows: Carson having cut and stacked some hay on his (Schaich's) place in the fall, he had left it there ever since; and Schaich, wishing to burn over the ground on which it stood, asked Carson to remove it. Carson failing to comply, Schaich succeeded, by a great deal of trouble, in saving the hay. When Carson came for the hay he was presented by Schaich with a bill for seventy-five cents for the work in saving the hay, which Carson refused to pay. A quarrel ensued, and Carson was ordered off the premises.

Schaich went after his shot-gun to enforce his order, and took up his stand on one of the stacks to keep Carson away from it. Schaich claims that Carson attempted to strike him with a pitchfork, and that he then fired and struck him in the breast, inflicting a severe wound. After a pitched battle between shot-gun and fork, in which Schaich fired again, but missed, the latter retreated, Carson was brought to town and his wounds dressed. He swore out a warrant for the arrest of Schaich, who, after giving himself up, gave bail for his appearance. This is, of course, but one side of the story, and we will have to wait further developments before we can ascertain the exact truth in regard to the matter.

## Horticultural.

The regular monthly meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural Society will take place next Saturday, 21st inst., at the residence of Mr. Joseph Savage. As business of general interest will come before the meeting, all the horticulturists of the county and their friends, are invited. The special subjects for this meeting are, "Marketing and Shipping Fruit," by P. Underwood in the forenoon, and in the afternoon, "Culture of Flowers," by Mrs. Matilda Johnson.

SAMUEL REYNOLDS, Sec'y.

## Attempted Burglary.

Mr. Reinhart lives north of the city near the old Burnett farm, and while he was working in his field last week, he was informed by some one that five men had been seen to enter his house. With Constables Williams and Bowers he gave chase, but succeeded in capturing but three of the fellows. They were up before Judge Chadwick Saturday, and bound over to the October term of the district court.

## Astounding the World.

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

## Original Mameluke Liniment.

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

## Suspensions Confirmed.

Mr. James M. Davis, whom we mentioned in our last issue as having gone to Oskaloosa Iowa, under somewhat suspicious circumstances, returned to this city on Saturday last, and as we surmised, accompanied by the lady of his choice. On Thursday morning at 10 o'clock he was united in marriage to Miss Anna T. Hunt at her father's residence in Oskaloosa.

The father of the bride, Mr. Harvey Hunt, is one of the prominent citizens of Mahaska county, and the bride herself is a most estimable and accomplished young lady, who once met is always remembered for the lovable qualities abounding in her nature.

Mr. Davis has been travelling for about three years in California, representing an eastern manufacturing firm, and is what is known as a "square" man deserving in every respect of the treasure he has gained for a wife.

They will visit friends and relatives in Lawrence and vicinity for a few days, after which they expect to spend the summer travelling in Colorado. We extend our heartiest congratulations.

THE board of regents of the State University have decided on a new departure, and one which will undoubtedly be of benefit to the institution and of great convenience to the public. Examinations are to be held in different parts of the state by the various members of the faculty, and the following places have been designated by the board as the most advisable for holding the same: Wyandotte, La Cygne, Blue Rapids, Beloit, Abilene, Council Grove, Parsons, Iola, Winfield and Newton. Examinations will be held in each place one of the four days, beginning Tuesday, June 14th.

## Women Never Think!

If the crabbed old bachelor who uttered this sentiment could but witness the intense thought deep study and thorough investigation of women in determining the best medicines to keep their families well, and would note their sagacity and wisdom in selecting Hop Bitters as the best, and demonstrating it by keeping their families in perpetual health, at a mere nominal expense, he would be forced to acknowledge that such sentiments are baseless and false.

## Wanted!

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

## Chicago Ahead.

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

## A Painful Death

May be averted, and health regained, by using "Dr. Baker's German Kidney Cure." For sale by Barber Bros.

THE action of Carter's Little Liver Pills is pleasant, mild and natural. They greatly stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels, but do not purge. They are sure to please.

## Agents and Canvassers

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

## Ganguee Stock Powder

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

JUDGE A. H. FOOTE is quite ill from the effects of a sun-stroke.

## GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS.

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

## C. O. D. FARMERS!

DON'T YOU WANT TO KNOW WHERE TO OBTAIN THE FRESHEST AND MOST COMPLETE LINE OF GROCERIES IN LAWRENCE?

OF COURSE YOU DO!

You would also like to know where to get the HIGHEST MARKET PRICE for your GOOD FRESH VEGETABLES, BUTTER and EGGS.

WE CLAIM TO HAVE JUST THAT KIND OF A GROCERY STORE.

Everything New and First Class. No Old Goods in the Stock.

FOR VERIFICATION OF THE ABOVE STATEMENTS CALL AND SEE US WHEN IN TOWN.

L. B. NEISLEY.

## STEINBERG'S CLOTHING HOUSE!

Is now Stocked to its Utmost Capacity with a Most Carefully Selected Stock of Fashionable

## CLOTHING!

FOR

MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN,

ALSO

HATS, CAPS, GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, &amp; C.

The stock has been Purchased at Headquarters for Low Prices

And Will be Sold with Small Advance on Cost, as Our Aim is, still to increase our large clothing trade.

## REMEMBER THIS!

That when we say we sell you goods at extremely Low Prices we do not mean cheap, trashy, poorly made goods, but what we do mean is that we sell you the best goods, as well as the best made, at the lowest possible prices, so do not purchase until you have given us a visit of examination, for we guarantee you satisfaction, regarding low prices and good quality. No misrepresentation.

## STEINBERG'S CLOTHING HOUSE,

NO. 37 MASSACHUSETTS STREET,

LAWRENCE, - - - - - KANSAS.

N. B.—CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER AND PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

## A. G. MENDER, BOOT AND SHOE MERCHANT,

Begs leave to call the attention of Farmers and Mechanics

TO THE

STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which can be found at his place of business,

NO. 82 MASSACHUSETTS STREET, LAWRENCE, KANSAS,

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

## QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS

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

## CURIOSITY SHOP BARGAINS!

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

## PICTURE FRAMES, ALL SIZES.

Glass Sugar Bowl, Butter Dish, Cream and Spoon Holder for 20 cents; better for 40 cents. The best Iron Stone China Cups and Saucers 50 cents per set; Wash Bowl and Pitcher 75 cents; Handled, \$1; Hoes, Rakes, Grubbing Hoes; new Buck Saws, 75 cents; 26 Hand Saws, \$1.

## STOVES AND RANGES.

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

## A FIRST CLASS STOVE AT A SECOND CLASS PRICE,

Every one of which is warranted to be A. 1. Any person buying one and not satisfied with its working, can return it and get their money. I am headquarters for Tinware—4 quart milk cans \$1 per dozen; 6 quarts 10 cents each; 6 quarts retined at 15 cents.

Good Brooms for 10 cents; beat for 15 cents. Household Furniture and ten thousand other things

## CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!

I will pay the highest price for Second-Hand Goods of all sorts and kinds.

Want to buy LIVE GEESE FEATHERS.

J. H. SHIMMONS, LAWRENCE, - - - - - KANSAS.

PATENTED 1874  
**MICA AXLE GREASE**  
 Composed largely of powdered mica or talc, is the BEST and CHEAPEST lubricator in the world. It is the best because it does not gum, but forms a highly polished surface over the axle, reducing friction and lightening the draft. It is the cheapest because it costs no more than inferior brands, and one box will do the work of two of any other Axle Grease made. It answers equally as well for Harvesters, Mowers, Reapers, etc., etc., as for Wagons. It is GUARANTEED to contain no Petroleum. For sale by all first-class dealers. Our Pocket Encyclopedia of Things Worth Knowing mailed free. MICA MANUFACTURING CO., 31 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

**PENSIONS FOR SOLDIERS,** children, widows, fathers, mothers or soldiers entitled to INCREASE and BOUNTY. PATENTS procured for Inventors. Soldiers and sailors procured bounties and soldiers and sailors apply for your rights at once. Send 5 stamps for "The Citizen-Soldier" and Pension and Bounty laws, blanks and instructions. We can refer to thousands of Pensioners and Clients. Address M. W. Fitzgerald & Co., Pension & Patent Att'y's, Lock Box 55, Washington, D. C.

## "THE PATRON OF HUSBANDRY,"

A Straight-Out Grange Journal.

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W. H. WORTHINGTON, EDITOR.

Columbus, Miss.

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The Standard Agricultural Book. New, Accurate, Comprehensive, Complete. Adapted to all sections of the Country. Sure Guide to Success. Tells How to Make the Farm Pay. 800 pages, 150 illustrations. Agents Wanted. Liberal Terms. Rapid Sales. For full descriptive circulars and terms, address J. C. McCURDY & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

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BEATTY'S ORGANS 18 useful stops, 5 sets reeds only \$65. Pianos \$125 up. 13 illus. Catalog. free. Address BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

## MONEY TO LOAN,

In large or small amounts on five years time, at

SEVEN PER CENT.

With reasonable commission.

J. B. WATKINS &amp; CO.,

Lawrence, Kansas.

## Plantation Cough Syrup

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



## Horticultural Department.

### Timber Planting a National Necessity.

A. H. Gaston, in Colman's Rural.

The Chicago Lumberman's Exchange, at its last meeting at Chicago, revealed the startling statement that owing to the enormous growth of the lumber business it will take only twenty years to exhaust the pine forests of the United States of America. If the present rate of depletion continues, in the course of five years all of the black walnut timber large enough for logs will be used up; also, the way our oak timbers are being used up for railroad ties, cooperage and other purposes, in the course of forty years our forests of oak will be consumed. Other varieties of timber are disappearing in proportion to the above named varieties.

It becomes every American philanthropist, male or female, old or young, to commence forest tree planting immediately.

It is said that every tree planted is a living monument to the planter. Let us all have some living forest tree monuments to let future generations know that we are here and have done something in our day and generation for our country's good. The leading question now is what variety of timber to plant, that will make the quickest returns, is the easiest grown and will be worth the most money.

Catalpa speciosa, or Western Catalpa, is decidedly the best. Indigenous to Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa and Wisconsin, there are trees being found in the forests as large as our largest oaks or walnuts. The timber has been known to last from 50 to 100 years, without rotting in the least, set in the ground for stockades, gate posts, bar posts, fence posts, foot logs, etc. Its growth is more rapid than soft maple. One tree forty years old, planted by A. Bryant, Sr., of Princeton, Bureau county, Ill., is three feet in diameter and fifty or more feet in height, standing on his front lawn. It is a beautiful flowering tree, very fragrant when in blossom. The foliage is as large as the sunflower, and like the sunflower has a tendency to draw the impurities from the atmosphere and make the general health of the people better in the community where it is extensively grown. It will succeed well on any of the bottom lands of the great Mississippi, Missouri, Illinois, Ohio, or any of the high prairies of the West. Any lands where soft maple or cottonwood will grow successfully the Catalpa can be grown. The Catalpa timber being imperishable under or lying on the ground, it can be used for the following purposes, to wit: Railroad ties, telegraph poles, fence posts, grape-vine posts, gate posts, hop poles, lumber for canoes, skiffs, boats, ships, shingles, weather-boarding, cooperage, water tanks, framing timber for bridges, piles, the manufacture of railroad cars, lumber for sidewalks, pump stocks, undertakers' stock, etc.

Instructions to planters: plow as you would for corn; harrow well; mark off 3 1-2 feet each way; plant as early in the spring as the ground will work well; use one-year-old seedlings; set with a narrow spade similar to setting hedge plants; cultivate the first year with a common two-horse corn cultivator; the second year use a one-horse double-shovel plow, after that they will take care of themselves. One acre will contain 3,000 trees. In five years after planting they will begin to crowd, every other tree will want cutting out large enough for fence posts, grape-vine posts, hop poles, etc., 1,500 in number that will sell readily for 25 cents each, making \$375. In ten years they will begin to crowd again. Every other tree must be cut out large enough for telegraph poles—750, worth 50 cents each, making \$375. In twenty years they will again begin to crowd and must again have every other tree cut out, 375, large enough for railroad ties, worth \$1 each, making \$375. In thirty years they will again begin to crowd, and 187 trees must be cut out, large enough for piles, bridge timber, etc., worth \$2 each, making \$374. The balance of 188 trees in forty years will be large enough for saw logs for lumber, shingles, cooperage, etc., worth \$4 per tree, making \$752. The five large sales amounting to the large sum of \$2,252, grown on an acre in forty years with an expense of about \$100 in plants and labor. Any ordinary farmer can plant ten acres as easily as one, and in the same ratio it will loom up into the

fabulous sum of \$22,520. Our government gives a timber claim of 160 acres to every American citizen, man or woman of the age of 21, and they are not obliged to live on it, for planting ten acres of timber and the timber belongs to the planter. The 160 acres with this Catalpa grove on it will be worth in forty years at least \$25,000. I hope that a large per cent. of our enterprising American men and women will embrace this great opportunity to become wealthy, and build up the forestry of our beloved country.

### Strawberries for Market.

M. Crawford says, in the Ohio Farmer: After preparing the land, mark it out in straight rows four feet apart, and set the plants two feet apart in the row. This will require between five and six thousand plants to the acre. In taking up plants, use only last year's runners, rejecting those with black roots.

Trim off the dead leaves and runners, shorten the roots to three or four inches, and wash all the dirt off, lest the larvae of the crown borer or other injurious insects be carried to the new bed. Set the plants so that the crown will be level with the surface, but not covered, and press the earth firmly about the roots. It is important that the plants be kept from drying while out of the ground. When taking them to the field to plant, put them in a pail with water sufficient to cover the roots, taking each one out as needed. The soil adheres to the wet roots, and no further watering is necessary. Every one should raise his own plants if possible, so as to have them when wanted.

At the proper time, plant sweet or early corn in the rows with the plants; the hills four feet apart. This will injure the plants little or none, and the shade will be beneficial rather than otherwise, in the summer. The corn will pay all the expenses the first year. All runners and blossoms should be cut off as soon as they appear, so as to let the plants get strong before any draft is made on them. About the last of July, when the plants have gained strength, and are sending out several runners at a time, they may be allowed to grow and cover the ground. Cultivation with a horse must then be discontinued, and if it has been well done up to this time, but few weeds will appear afterward. When the weather becomes cool and moist in the fall, the whole bed may be gone over with a hoe, and all weeds removed, after which the ground should not be disturbed to any depth.

The strawberry sends out new roots near the surface in the fall, and if they are cut or broken, either then or in the spring, the crop will be diminished accordingly. The want of proper covering in the winter, allowing the roots to be wrenched and broken by the frost, has the same effect.

Whether the corn is sold green or allowed to ripen, the stalks should be left uncut, as they not only shelter the plants in winter, but prevent the covering from blowing off. In many parts of the country this is an important item.

Early in the winter cover the whole surface to the depth of an inch or two with litter of some kind. Horse manure with plenty of straw in it, is first rate. Cut straw is excellent, and need not be removed in the spring. Evergreen boughs, corn stalks, swamp hay, rotted sawdust, tanbark or leaves, if they can be kept on—anything that will shade the ground, and prevent it from thawing every bright day, will answer.

When growth commences in the spring, and the freezing nights are past, the bed may be uncovered, if the covering is such that the plants can not push through it. Paths eighteen inches wide should be made between the rows. If plants are needed, they should be taken up in narrow strips, and those on each side shaved off with the hoe, so as not to injure the roots of those left to bear. If the plants are then over the bed, the spaces between them must be covered with a mulch—the paths also—to keep the ground moist and the fruit clean. A good mulching will sometimes double the crop. Let go deep stirring be given in the spring. Small weeds will do but little harm till the fruit is ripe. Large ones may be shaved off with a hoe, or pulled up by hand.

In regard to picking and marketing, get everything ready so far as possible

before the berries ripen. Engage your pickers, women first, then girls, and last boys. In picking leave out the small berries. They add but little to the measure, while they injure the appearance of all the rest.

As soon as the last of the berries are picked, plow up the bed and plant some late crop. In this way three crops can be taken from the soil in two years, and the enemies of the strawberry are destroyed, instead of being left to multiply in an old, neglected bed. It will cost less, in this way, to raise a new bed every year, than to clean out an old one and put it in proper bearing.

### In the Orchard and Garden.

From the Prairie Farmer.

Young trees should have the soil kept free from weeds and mellow among them, and a mulch before dry weather sets in is important.

Those who practice thinning the fruit the most successfully, begin as soon as the crop is set. Let any one who doubts the importance of thinning test the matter with two similar trees side by side. The one that ripens all its fruit does the poorest in every way.

This is a time when insects abound. The tent caterpillars will hatch and the worms begin to feed, and weave their "tents." These are best seen when the dew is on them in early morning, at which time remove them with the hand, using a pole and swab for those out of reach. The borers in apple trees, etc., are easily detected by their sawdust. They should be killed by using a knife and a wire probe; cut only enough to insert the probe. The curculio begins its work as soon as the fruit is set. Jarring the tree and catching the insects on a cloth is the best remedy. If plant lice are abundant on young twigs of cherry or other trees, give them a washing with strong soap-suds or tobacco-water. The currant worm will be destructive if not guarded against. White hellebore is the efficient remedy. It may be sifted upon the bushes, but is best to mix a tablespoonful of the powder with a pail of water and apply with a syringe or sprinkling-pot.

Mulching is of great benefit to many of the small fruits; it prevents evaporation, overheating of the soil, beating of the rains against the mellow soil, etc. Bog hay, straw, chips, tan bark, and even small stones can be used for mulching. In the case of the strawberries the mulch also serves to keep the fruit from being soiled by the earth.

Those who have moved on the 1st of May will be a little late with their vegetable garden, but the loss is mostly in a few of the earlier vegetables. Sowings of all such made now will do excellently well. Do not fail to sow because it is a trifle late. The importance of succession crops need special mention. It is not enough to have one sowing of radishes, peas, beans, corn, etc., but there should be several at intervals of a week or ten days. This gives a continuous supply of all these articles for the table. The tender sorts of vegetables, such as squashes, melons, beans, etc., should not be planted until the soil is warm—"about corn-planting time." The person who cuts the asparagus should be careful to not injure the plants under ground. Let no small shoots mature until later in the season. Do not delay bushing the peas until they fall over. A mixture of unleached lime and plaster, or slacked lime, is not only good as a fertilizer, but will keep away the flea beetle and other small insects from the cabbages, turnips, squashes, etc. The root crops of the garden are generally grown too thick; thin them, using the young plants, as in the case of beets, etc., for greens.

All farmers should have a lawn, small or large, and keep it neat and attractive. Lawn mowers are so perfect in their action and inexpensive, that they should be very generally used. The writer is a great admirer of climbers, both the annual sorts and those that live on from year to year. An ordinary looking dwelling can be made very attractive by a half-dozen well-trained plants of Clematis, Trumpet creeper, Akebia, Dutchman's pipe and honeysuckle. They cost but very little, and are a source of much comfort to both the dweller in the house and the passer-by.

PARENTS should not forget that their shoe bills can be reduced one-half, by purchasing for their children shoes with the A. S. T. Co. Black Tip upon them. They wear as well as the metal, and add to the beauty of the shoe.

## The Household.

### The Family Relation.

NO. XII.

FLOWERS.

I have but little doubt that all the sisters of "The Household" will soon have their flower gardens ready to gladden the eyes of every beholder of nature no matter whether they are members of "The Household" or not.

The kitchen garden, too, I feel well assured, will also have its attractions. Many, too, will be the walks of friends and relatives to admire all these beauties of nature. They will be fine, very fine, all imbedded and supported by the generous soil, sun and showers of Kansas. These flowers, however, are only at most but half perennial and many not even that, no matter whether exotic or not. In nearly every household there are plants of beauty and of kin to our own natures; plants that should unite husband and wife in perpetual love and affection.

Plants to outlive all the foliage and beauties of the vegetable kingdom. These are little plants that bloom in nearly every family. Upon the training and culture of these very plants depend, to a very great extent, our enjoyment, admiration and delight; yet how sad, how very sad, in passing up and down through all the walks and talks of life to see so many of these little plants of ours, so much neglected, so much uncared for, and so much unadmired from our own improper care and training.

If perishing plants that last but a few weeks at most are attractive, how much more so our own children, when well taught and well cultivated by the master hand of a proficient parent. And here, again, we must insist that in the proper culture of these little immortal flowers the mother has more influence than the father in shaping their destiny for time and eternity. It makes but little, very little, difference how well a child may be dressed, if ill-mannered and rude in speech and behavior all, is spoiled.

Parents sometimes unintentionally commit errors in making requests of children. If an errand is to be made and it is intended for one of the girls to perform it, and the mother says one of you go, instead of saying which one, a nice little door is open for a dispute over the going. Sometimes, too, the father says "boys, one of you bring in some coal" or some other errand, without saying which, and then often a dispute among the boys which will, shall or must go.

Parents should never be partial with their children. To always insure prompt obedience name the child intended to move. Divide the pleasures and the burdens in such a way that there can be no chance for disputes among themselves. Children should always have full faith in their parents and parents should always well merit the full confidence of their children.

But in nothing do children exhibit more beauty and are more appreciated by the good and polite of all than in respectful, courteous and polite language. It is really of very little use to have children learn the rules of language unless they are required to practice what they have learned. It is also of little use to reprimand children for ill-mannered talk and behavior to strangers unless they are at all times taught courtesy and good manners in the family relation. I always admire a courteous, kind and mannerly child more than the brightest rose or sweetest pink that ever grew out of old mother earth; and in this I think I am not alone.

I said in a former number that an impure fountain cannot yield pure water. A child ill-mannered and discourteously raised is ruined socially, and that is not all, it may have in the future the power, and will, too, to ruin the happiness of another in many respects much better educated.

A. V.  
WONSEVU, Kans., May 15, 1881.

### Daughterly Obedience.

Frances Power Cobbe, in N. Y. Evening Post.

The great difficulty in the lives of hundreds of daughters of the upper ranks just now lies in this: that they find themselves torn between two opposing impulses, and know not which they ought to follow. On one side are the habits of a child, and the assurance of everybody that the same habits of quiescence and submission ought to be maintained into womanhood. On the other hand there is the same instinct which we see in a baby's limbs, to stir, to change its position, to climb, to run; to use, in short, the muscles and faculties it possesses. Every young bird flutters away from its nest, however soft; every little rabbit quits the comfortable hole in which it was born; and we take it as fit and right that they should do so, even when there are hawks and weasels all around. Only when a young girl wants to do anything of the analogous kind, her instinct is treated as a sort of sin. She is asked, "Cannot she be contented, having so nice a home and luxuries provided in abundance?" Keble's fine but misused lines about "room to deny ourselves" and the "common task" and "daily round" being all we ought to require, are sure to be quoted against her; and, in short, she feels herself a culprit, and probably at least once a week has a fit of penitence for her incorrigible "discontent." I have known this kind of thing to go on for years, and it is repeated in hundreds, in thousands, of families. I have known it where there were seven miserable big young women in one little house! It is supposed to be the most impossible thing in the world for a parent to give his son a stone for bread or a serpent for a fish. But scores of fathers, in the higher ranks, give their daughters diamonds when they crave for education, and twist round their necks the serpents of idle luxury and pleasure when they ask for wholesome employment.

### Rag Carpets.

From the Prairie Farmer.

In the days when it was deemed advisable or expedient that a conglomeration of "rain-bow stripes" and "feather stripes," and startling contrasts, should form the striking features of rag carpeting, I used to think that prettiness was an impossibility. Since this dazzling gaudiness has succumbed to the spirit of the age, I have become a sincere admirer of the various kinds, which are not only tasteful, but substantial, and greatly to be preferred to the cheap and worthless hemp, and cotton ingrain carpeting with which the market abounds.

In this matter, as well as in many others, there is a special theory for almost every interested individual. Some use all woolen rags, others prefer cotton, and the same difference of opinion exists in regard to the chain. Cotton wears the longest, woolen keeps the color best; it is therefore advisable to use wool for all black or bright colors that fade easily, and cotton in white and light colors. The economy of the business consists, however, in utilizing wornout and faded garments, and scraps that are good for nothing else. The question then, is, how to do it to the best advantage.

All garments should be ripped to pieces and washed perfectly clean. All coloring should be done before cutting the rags. It is much better to cut than to tear them. A small piece that is too short for strips can be cut round and round so as to make a good length. Care should be taken, in using a variety of materials, to cut them in proportion to their texture, otherwise the carpet will neither look well or wear evenly.

A filling of all white rags, or light calico, with a chain woven in stripes of different colors, makes a pretty and durable carpet. It is about as cheap, and a great saving of trouble, to let the weaver furnish the warp. Allow a pound and a half of cut rags for each yard of carpeting.

Some housekeepers consider it best to bind each breath of carpeting by itself, and tack them down without sewing, letting the breaths lap an inch. It is then taken up frequently and shaken, and turned, and kept fresh and whole much longer than if swept to pieces. A great deal of thick cloth makes a carpet too heavy for convenient handling, especially if the breaths are to be sewed together. The most desirable plan for a sitting-room or dining-room is, I think, to paint or stain the floor, and make a rug of suitable size, with a border woven in bright colors.

Where all sorts of superannuated clothing is to be used, most people sew the rags together, bit-or-miss, in lengths of from one to four yards. A prettier carpet can be made by cutting the colored rags into short lengths about an eight of a yard, and piecing them together with a white strip of double the length after every one. The result will be a kind of checker-work, unobtrusive, neat, and last, but not least, fashionable.

If this is too much trouble, the next best plan is to piece all the light and dark rags separately, then wind a ball of each kind into one, and re-wind several times in order to twist them together. This makes a chequered pattern, prettier, I think, than when the same plan is carried out with a predominating color. Still you may prefer to color all the white and light colors a good yellow, and twist them with black, or with a variety of dark colors. Of course, to make a nice, fine carpet in this way, the rags must be cut very narrow.

A beautiful carpet can be made by using four threads alternately of green and gold, with a shaded green stripe and filling of all light or white cotton rags. If any of these ideas do not meet your approval, and you want to make a striped carpet, all the light rags must be brightly colored and sewed separately. Crosswise stripes are to be woven of these about once in half a yard. For instance, four threads of red for the center, three of light gray on either side, and two of twisted black and yellow each side of the gray, which makes a feather stripe. Between the stripes the rags are to be bit-and-miss, bright colored, and not too light. The lengthwise center stripe might be four inches wide, of orange and brown, three threads of each alternately. Then one inch of white, three of blue, two of orange, one of white, and the balance of brown, and the same on the other side of the breadth.

Good as this combination may be in the eyes of some, it certainly is not "stylish" so long as the present fashion reigns, which demands that floor coverings should be unobtrusive both in coloring and design.

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## Farm and Stock.

## The Lesson of the Winter.

Prof. A. J. Cook, in Western Rural.

I do not know that Shakespeare was a bee-keeper, though he seems to have been almost everything; or at least to have been intimately conversant with all kinds of men and their various crafts; but I do know that his "Sweet are the uses of adversity" is especially pertinent, after such a winter as we have just experienced, and may well serve as the text of an address to practical bee-keepers.

As many who have suffered sore losses will wonder where we can see aught of sweetness, I propose, on this occasion, to indicate just where we have received value from the unwelcome losses of the past severe winter.

We have previously learned that to winter our bees on the summer stands, with no protection, was neither safe nor wise. Bees thus neglected may pass safely through several winters. But he who trusts his bees, with no protection from the full sweep of the winter's blasts, can never be certain that his pests will live to greet the sunshine and bloom of the coming spring.

Past experience has also taught us that good cellars, thoroughly adapted to the requirements of our bees, were safe, and could be safely trusted with our little insect servants, even though the storms raged in maddest fury, for four or five months. The past exceptionally severe winter has been valuable in showing that this opinion was in no wise vain. Good cellars are again vindicated as the most secure places in which to winter bees.

We have also been taught by our practice in the past, that chaff hives, or packing about the hives with chaff, saw dust or straw, would aid to ward off calamity in severe seasons, but we had not had such a trial as would warrant us in pronouncing them wholly safe. The past winter has furnished a crucial test. The verdict is an important one. This seems to call into question the trustworthiness of the heavy, costly chaff hives, and certainly pronounces against the efficiency of the method of packing. A good packing box will cost at least one dollar, which will be the extra cost of a good chaff hive. These latter are, besides, inconvenient and awkward. Now if the past winter is fruitful in convincing bee-keepers that such packing boxes and hives are insufficient, and thereby saves to each bee-keeper one dollar per colony, it will not be wholly in vain; and we shall be able to see some use in adversity.

Again, the past winter has shown that cellar wintering saves no small amount of honey. Colonies wintered out-doors, even though well packed, have eaten twenty or thirty pounds of honey, and in some cases seem actually to have starved to death, after eating all their stores, while colonies in the same condition have wintered in the cellars on less than one-third the amount of honey. The extra honey consumed is worth two dollars per colony.

More than all this, the bees are also dead, which adds eight dollars to the loss. It will quickly be seen that a few colonies of bees will pay all the expense of a good cellar, or of converting a poor one into one that is suitable. The present winter has more than ever settled the question in favor of good cellars for wintering bees in all the Northern states of our country.

Last autumn all our colonies of bees at the agricultural college were strong, and were provisioned with thirty pounds of good capped honey to the colony. On November 10th one-half were packed in straw—the packing being one foot in thickness—and immediately above the bees there was placed six inches of chaff. One of these colonies was also in a shuck hive. The other half of our bees were, on the same day, placed in the cellar. Just five months later, on March 10th, all were examined and permitted to fly. There was no suitable opportunity previous to this date. Those in the cellar were all in good condition, while each colony had over twenty pounds of honey. Half of those out-doors were already dead, the others were suffering in no small degree from the dysentery, though the colony in the shuck hive was in far the best condition. On the evening of March 10th, I placed all in the cellar, except the colony in the shuck hive. Since then one, which was

reduced to a mere handful of bees, has died in the cellar. The colony in the shuck hive is no more. This hive was warranted, I believe, to be all-sufficient, without any packing. Warrants do not always save bees. Had I removed this colony to the cellar on March 10th, I feel sure it would have remained with us. I do not regret, however, that I gave the hive the trial, though I do regret the result.

The great essential to successful wintering of bees, next to a sufficient amount of good honey, is a uniform temperature, neither too hot nor too cold. Too much heat irritates, induces uneasiness, over-eating, and, if the bees are restrained from flight, death. Cold, likewise, stimulates to activity, that the bodily heat may be kept normal; undue eating follows as a necessity, and, as before, with prolonged confinement comes death.

With such prolonged cold as he have had the past winter, the best chaff hive or style of packing may prove insufficient to maintain this uniform temperature, which should range from 35 to 45 degrees, Far. But a well arranged cellar will secure this desideratum, and so may always be counted on to bridge over calamity with bees that are in good condition in the fall, and that are provided with sufficient good capped honey; and, as we have seen, it requires the minimum amount if we winter in a good cellar.

A uniform temperature in a cellar may be secured in either of two ways: First, by sub-earth ventilation, where the cellar is constantly supplied with fresh air drawn thirty or forty feet through the earth, quite below the freezing point. Or, secondly, by keeping a large body of water in the cellar. This, as in our cellar, may be accomplished by arranging the out-flowing drain pipe so that it shall be higher than the bottom of the cellar.

A better way would be to have the cellar well drained, and have a large cistern in it. As you all know, such a body of water would serve excellently well to modify temperature, keeping it warm in the cold winter days, and not suffering it to rise during the warm days of winter or spring.

I fully believe that in a cellar thus prepared, colonies of bees which were in good condition in the fall, might remain for six months in prime condition. Two small nuclei in our cellar survived till in March, the past winter, and then only died because the water raised till it covered the bottom boards, owing to our heavy floods. The old idea that a cellar must be dry to be safe for bees, is not founded in fact. Ours has worked well for two winters, and has had from four to eight inches of water in it during all the winter through.

## Hard on the Farmers.

From the Virginia Granger.

A city exchange gives the following advice to farmers:

"Hard times must be overcome by farmers by hard work, hard study, hard thinking, and the hardest kind of economy."

The advice is good, but the inquiry naturally arises, why should times be so hard upon farmers? Why should they be compelled to work so hard, study so hard, think so hard, and practice "the hardest kind of economy?" Why is it thus? Is it because they are compelled to bear an undue proportion of the taxes which go to support the government? Is it because they do not get a fair proportion of the values created by their hard labor? Is it because they have no voice in fixing the price of the products of their skill? Is it because every other profession is combined to get as much out of the farmer for as small a consideration as possible? Is it because all other classes have their own peculiar organization and associations, which by combination and co-operation makes it easy to fleece the isolated farmer?

These are pertinent questions, and it would be well for farmers to weigh them well, and then determine if there be any way that they can better their condition save by "hard work, hard study, hard thinking and the hardest kind of economy."

It is very easy for city editors to instruct farmers as to the best way to remedy hard times. But suppose farmers were to undertake to instruct city editors as to their duties. Suppose farmers were to undertake to instruct lawyers, doctors, merchants, and others as to their affairs, what then? Why they would be told to mind their own

business. And yet every "penny-a-liner" in the city, who is ignorant in all matters of farming, who would not know whether to hitch a team to the beam end or handles of a plow, thinks he is capable of giving valuable advice to farmers. And they (the farmers) are silly enough to believe that because the editors have charge of newspapers they are very wise.

Farmers, it is time that you conclude that city editors of newspapers can give cheap advice, and it is very easy to say work hard, study hard, think hard, and practice the hardest economy—but this is not all Organize! Organize!! Organize!!! Combine! Combine!! Read more agricultural journals and fewer political sheets. Mind your own business and tell city editors to mind theirs, and it will be much better for you.

## The Growth of Sweet Corn Profitable.

A writer in an excellent Western exchange thinks it will pay well to plant sweet corn, and we copy from that paper his ideas on the subject. He says:

"This cheap luxury is not half appreciated. In fact I have come to regard it as a necessity. The numerous ways in which it can be put to a good use are not fully understood, otherwise we would not see so many family gardens ornamented with patches of dead stalks, while cows in daily sight are hungering for the rich feed that these stalks furnish as soon as the ears are taken for cooking. There is no crop that I regard as much more profitable in a commercial garden or a small farm than this. I can sell from an acre fifty dollars worth, at five and six cents per dozen, while the stalks are worth for feeding to milch cows as much as raising the crop. Also when the early planting, which pays best, is marketed, the ground can be plowed up again and sown to turnips. And the later planting can be sown while young, or during cultivation, to rye for green winter pasture. The charm that there is in a rye pasture for milch cows, cannot be appreciated until tried.

"We usually have here a dry time about August, when grass fails, then is when our green fodder proves to be the right thing in the right place. This fodder is undoubtedly richer and more valuable, even when cured, than common fodder.

"I have exercised my resources in a dozen different ways to make a living, but have finally settled down to the conclusion that if I make any money for the balance of my days, it will be by the aid of sweet corn, green rye and clover, stimulated with plenty of manure—not but that there are other desirable and profitable crops, but these in my case I regard as necessary, yet will not yield near so much profit, with so little labor. My custom is to plant sweet corn two to three feet apart in the row, three stalks to the hill, and as it suckers profusely, a large amount of fodder is the result. The mistake is often made of planting the crop all at one time. I plant as soon as the ground is warm enough, and continue at intervals until the first of July. For market, table use and drying, the evergreen is the universal favorite, though other kinds are earlier."

## Precautions Against Drouth.

From the Lewiston Journal.

High manuring, thorough cultivation, and the free use of vegetable matter like muck, are the best of precautions for preventing, to a considerable extent, the bad effects of drouths. Messrs. Lawes and Gilbert, of England, in their experiments found that heavily-manured soils retained to the depth of thirty-six inches many tons more water than adjoining lands not so heavily manured. And in experiments with the spade it was found that where the soil was dug up to the depth of eighteen inches, and heavily manured, the crops did not suffer from drouth, although the crops on adjoining plots were all but dried up. Dawes and Gilbert also found that when the manure was heavily applied, and turned under to a good depth, the water did not go through to the drains near so rapidly as on land not so heavily manured or so deeply cultivated. In both cases, where there was a large percentage of vegetable matter in the soil, it acted as a sponge, retaining much of the water which soils differently constituted, allowed to pass through. Drouths we cannot prevent, and it behooves us to guard against their injurious effects to the best of our ability. To this end, the land should be manured highly, cultivated as deeply as the depth of the

soil will allow, and plenty of muck or vegetable matter in the form of green crops added to the soil.

## Hog Cholera.

Correspondence Western Rural.

Here where corn is the staple product and hogs and cattle are depended on for the profits, the care of them is made a study, and salt and ashes are considered as indispensable as corn. It is kept mixed in troughs where the hogs can have free access to it. A few years since a neighbor's hogs were attacked with cholera, as were many others. Fattened hogs ready for the market and stock hogs all shared the same fate and were buried or burned, until it was noised abroad that soft soap or lye thickened with bran would cure.

He hastened to prepare some, and as ashes were scarce, got concentrated lye, and as the case was desperate, he made the remedy strong, thickening with bran. Hogs that had refused to eat and could scarcely stand, after a sniff at the tempting morsel, ate greedily, and not another one died. He has ever since kept the salt and ashes for them as preventive of disease.

## Device to Prevent a Cow from Kicking.

From the American Agriculturist.

A cow that kicks while being milked is a source of great discomfort, and any simple contrivance that will break her of the habit, is worthy of notice. Mr. O. T. Romig, of Montgomery county, Kans., writes that he prevents a cow from kicking in the following manner: "Pass a rope around her just in front of the udder, and back of the hip bones on the back; draw it tight enough to be pretty snug. I make a loop in one end, pass the other through it, and after drawing up as close as wanted, twist the end under, and the work is done. With a rope thus adjusted, it is difficult to induce a cow to kick.

The happiest results invariably attend the taking of "Sellers Celebrated Liver Pills," 25c. per box.

## Veterinary Department.

## Periodic Ophthalmia.

From the Prairie Farmer.

We have a mare that was sick last fall, and according to Dr. Dadd's description in his book, we judge the disease to be what he calls "pink eye and horse ail." She recovered; but is now for the third time afflicted with bad eyes; one eye at a time swells and closes, and she becomes blind. Now, I would ask you to please tell me what really ails her and what to do for her.

ANSWER.—The disease is no doubt what is commonly called moon blindness, on the appearance of which the horse should be freed from work and placed in a darkened stall, and after a meal or two of bran mash have been fed, she should be given a physic ball, composed of five drachms of Barbadoes aloes, one drachm of podophyllin, two drachms of saltpeter, and one drachm of capsicum, all powdered and mixed with a sufficiency of mucilage. Bathe the eyes twice daily with warm water, by means of a soft sponge, and apply between the lips, with the aid of a small camel's hair pencil, a portion of a mixture of half an ounce of Goulard's extract, one ounce of fluid extract of belladonna, and twenty-four ounces of rainwater, or soft water. Besides this, apply to the hollow space over the orbit of the eye, once daily, a small portion of weak mercurial ointment. Give loosening food in limited quantities. This disease is not permanently curable; it is apt to return again and again, and finally ends in cataract, or a complication of pathological changes of a permanent nature. Each attack leaves the eye weaker, and partial or total blindness results sooner or later.

Turf, Field and Farm.

My colt is in the habit of rubbing his tail, thereby injuring his hair, what treatment would you prescribe?

ANSWER.—This disagreeable practice is caused by the presence of a parasite, which will readily respond to the following treatment: Take carbolic crystals, three drachms; glycerine, five ounces; tincture of iodine, one ounce; mix and apply to the irritated parts once a day, with friction, until a slight irritation is produced.

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



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