

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

VOL. X.—NO. 11.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1881.

WHOLE NO. 475.

THE LITTLE PLEADER.

BY MRS. M. A. KIDDER.

"Dear mother, must we leave our home?"
The little daughter cried;
"The pleasant home where I was born,
And where dear grandma died?
And must we leave my dear papa
Just when I love him so?
And when I am so dear to him?
Dear mother, must we go?"

"Yes, darling; he has wronged me sore;
And though it break my heart
For your dear sake, to have it so,
'Tis better that we part.
But as you are too young to know
The 'wherefore' and the 'why,'
Run, love, and give your farewell kiss,
And bid papa good-bye."

Sweet Janie sobbed upon his breast,
For she could not forget
The loving, tender care of one
Who still had sore regret.
She pleaded her dear, childish cause
With him, her fond papa;
Then took his hand within her own
And led him to mamma.

She brought the twin that were but one
In very truth that day,
Together, and she clasped their hands,
Still prattling sweet and gay:
"Papa, 'll be good; mamma 'll be good,
No matter what the weather;
And Janie, she'll be very good;
We'll all be good together."

"Then we'll forgive as God forgives,
And never go away.
But live within our pretty home
For many and many a day!"
The parents shed repentant tears,
With Janie's speech beguiled;
Made wiser and made better by
The pleading of a child!

LAYING THE CABLE.

BY JAMES PARTON.

Thirty-five years ago the point of competition with the New York papers was to be the first to publish the English steamer's news. To accomplish this, exertions were made that have probably never been surpassed in the history of the daily press. The moment the steamer was sighted at Halifax, a horse was saddled, and the express rider prepared to mount. A parcel was thrown from the steamer's deck, and away the rider sped with it across Nova Scotia to the Bay of Fundy. Thence the precious packet and its bearer were carried in a swift steamboat to Portland. Between Portland and New York the messenger traveled by horse, by buggy, by steamboat, and by such bits of railroad as were then completed, and so the news sometimes reached New York fifteen hours before the steamer reached Boston. The express frequently cost as much as three thousand dollars, which was shared usually among half a dozen newspapers of Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

And the worst of it was that a few newspapers would sometimes incur this great expense, and be beaten after all. There was one memorable occasion, when the *Tribune* and the *Herald* ran rival expresses from Halifax to New York in the middle of a severe winter, when Nova Scotia was heaped with snow-drifts, and the Bay of Fundy was covered with floating ice eighteen inches thick. The *Tribune* express made the distance from Halifax to Boston in thirty-one hours. From Boston to New Haven it was mostly conveyed by railroad.

"From New Haven," said the *Tribune* of the next morning, "it was brought hither in four hours and a half by our ever-trusty rider, Enoch Ward, who never lets the grass grow to the heels of his horses. He came in a little after eleven o'clock (a.m.); but the rival express had got in two hours earlier, having made the shortest time from Boston on record."

There were many such mishaps in those days. Sometimes a horse would fall lame in the middle of the night, and the rider would be obliged to wake up a farmer and buy another. Occasionally the rider himself would give out, lose an hour or two in getting warm or rest, and reach New York just in time to hear the boys crying the news in an extra of a rival sheet. These expresses made a great stir at the time; for the editors did not fail to blow the boastful trumpet, and the public were gradually worked up to a high degree of excitement. Bets were made, as in the case of other races, and anecdotes were told of the tricks and adventures of the express riders.

At this time, Cyrus W. Field was a prosperous merchant of the city of New York, and young enough to take a lively interest in such proceedings as these. He came to the city about 1834 from his Yankee home, a boy of fifteen, and went into a store as clerk. Ten years after he was a rising merchant. Twenty years after he had withdrawn from active business, al-

though still under thirty-five years of age. The telegraph had then been so far developed as to save a good deal of this fierce express riding between Halifax and New York, and he was invited to take shares in a scheme which would make the riders unnecessary. It was proposed to run a line of very swift steamers between Ireland and Newfoundland, where the distance across the ocean is shortest; also to construct a line of telegraph across Newfoundland, and connect it with the wires of the United States. This would bring Europe and America within seven days of one another. The part of the scheme to which his co-operation was invited was the connection of the telegraphic system of the United States with the point where the steamers were to touch.

At Mr. Field's house in New York, at the corner of Gramercy park and Lexington avenue, there is a small, dingy, old-fashioned globe, which has been part of the furniture of the house almost ever since it was built. He was accustomed to use this globe while considering the telegraphic scheme, and being thus engaged one day, he said to himself: "Why not carry the line across the ocean?"

Thus the idea of the Atlantic cable was born, and it was born to perhaps the only man in the world who could have brought it to a successful issue. The early history of the Atlantic cable is a long series of the most discouraging failures, and there was only one man who never despaired, and he was the originator of the enterprise. The building of the land line across Newfoundland and Cape Breton occupied two years, and while this was in progress the cable intended to connect these islands with the mainland was lost in a storm at sea, and a second cable had to be made, brought from England and submerged, before even this preliminary part of the scheme was carried out. He formed the American company at his own house; went to England and enlisted English capital, subscribing himself one-fourth of the whole. By personal application he induced the two governments to lend steamships in laying the cable.

When he had got so far as to organize a powerful company on both sides of the Atlantic, and to induce the English and American governments to lend huge ships in aid of the work, we should naturally have supposed that the chief difficulties were overcome. It proved otherwise. The first attempt was made in 1857, with two large naval steamers, the *Niagara*, of the United States Navy, and the *Agamemnon*, of the British, each having on board twelve hundred and fifty miles of cable. They sailed from Ireland, August 7, the *Niagara* paying out the cable as they slowly steamed westward. On the fourth day, when three hundred and thirty-five miles of the cable had been laid on the bottom of the sea, it snapped where the water was two thousand fathoms deep. At the moment of parting the cable was running out too fast, and in the attempt to check the speed it was subjected to too great a strain. The vessels returned to Ireland, and Cyrus W. Field instantly set about renewing the attempt. It was too late that year. Early in the next summer the same vessels were employed, and first of all made an experimental trip to learn the best modes of managing the coils of wire, how to lower, pay out, heave in, and splice. June 10 the two great vessels sailed from Plymouth, to meet in the middle of the Atlantic; there to splice the cable, and then to separate, the *Niagara* proceeding to Newfoundland, and the *Agamemnon* to Ireland.

A tremendous gale of several days' duration drove them apart, but they met at the appointed place on the twenty-first day. The splice was made, and each vessel slowly moved towards its destination. They had gone two miles and a half when the cable was broken by an accident. The ships met again; the cable was again spliced, and once more they sailed apart. When forty miles had been paid out, communication between the ships ceased, and again they were obliged to come together. The defect having been discovered and remedied, the ships started again, and paid out with the greatest success three hundred miles, when again the electric current ceased to flow. This time the whole fleet, including the two men of war and two tenders, returned to Ireland.

With fresh supplies they sailed again a few days after, met in the middle of the ocean, made the splice, and once more steamed away from one another. Everything worked admirably, and neither of the vessels stopped one moment until it cast anchor in its destined port. Many readers remember Mr. Field's "electric" announcement that the cable was laid and working successfully.

It continued to answer its purpose in some degree for twenty-three days, during which about four hundred messages were sent through it. But something was the matter with it from the first. There was an escape somewhere, and finally it ceased to work altogether. The reason was afterwards found to be that the cable, with its gutta percha and tar covering, had been carelessly exposed to the sun in London, and the wire thus in several places was exposed to the action of the sea.

The perseverance of the projector was now put to the severest test. It is of little use explaining to the public why an enterprise fails. The public is a busy creature, and has no relish for explanations of failure. For sometime after this costly expedition, Cyrus W. Field was perhaps the only human being in the world who retained his faith undiminished in the final success of the Atlantic cable. Fifty times he crossed the ocean on behalf of the enterprise. The civil war intervened. Seven years passed before the attempt was renewed, and it was then renewed through his exertions. In 1865, the *Great Eastern*, with a cable on board, started on its way across the ocean, and paid out twelve hundred miles, when a sudden lurch of the huge vessel snapped it, and it was lost. The ship returned to England. The next year, 1866, the same vessel renewed the attempt; when it not only laid a cable from shore to shore, but fished up the lost one from a depth of two miles, and splicing it to one on board, brought it safely in.

A few months since, at the house of the projector, the silver wedding of the two continents was celebrated by a superb festival, attended by more than a thousand persons. Mr. Field related the origin of the scheme in the very room where the company was formed. That company consisted at first of five persons: Cyrus W. Field, Peter Cooper, Moses Taylor, Marshall O. Roberts, and Chandler White; all but two of whom are now living, and all but one were present on this interesting occasion.

An Atlantic cable is not a bad thing to have in a family. Fifteen words a minute can be sent through it, which is more than twenty thousand words in twenty-four hours. At a dollar a word, which was the price for a long time, the revenue arising from a cable could be something over six millions of dollars per annum. Nay: while Mr. Field was receiving his friends that evening, there was delivered to him the following cable message:

"This anniversary witnesses duplex working across the Atlantic as an accomplished fact."

Never Again.

After losing sight of an old friend for years, and saying to ourselves: "Some day she will come again; some day I shall see her; we shall meet and talk over the past; I will explain that little misunderstanding, and say why this or that was done;" after waiting, not impatiently but with a certainty of meeting some day, how often it happens that some one says to us quite suddenly:

"Ah! I did you not know? So and so is dead. It is a year ago since I heard it."

It is not often that tears come at the news. We scarcely realize it at first. But a little after, in the silence of the night, perhaps, we begin to think:

Dead! Then there can be no meeting, no reconciliation, no explanation. Everything must remain as it is forever. And now we ask ourselves why we did not write? Why we did not make an effort to bring about that meeting which did not happen? We remember how the years have flown; how much older we are than we were when we parted; and the face of our friend rises before us as it has not done for years—some little trick of lip or brow we had forgotten, some habit of speech; and now it seems as though rolling seas or wide spread deserts could not keep us from clasping that friendly hand again. But, alas, the barriers death rears are impassable!

We find the old photograph, the lock of hair, the faded rose, the few letters, about nothing, perhaps, but very precious now. We realize the fact that all is over—that we shall never meet again. We realize also that there is no certainty save in the present. All that it is possible to do is to keep the bonds of friendship unbroken while we may. Once parted, the brevity of life, the fleetness of time, and the cruelty of circumstance are all against their re-uniting.

M. K. D.

Prof. Aspinall has made some remarkable discoveries during the past summer, in his investigation of ancient barrows in Lapland. A vast number of bronze implements have recently been brought to light.

How to Enliven Your Days—Work with a Will.

The greater part of life, in a state of civilization, is spent in work. Men and women, the poor and the rich, all have something to do—daily duties which occupy most of their waking hours. It follows that persons who are not happy in their work have comparatively but little enjoyment.

Now, whether we are happy in our work or not depends upon the way in which we do it. The man who goes to his work reluctantly, like a scorned slave, has no enjoyment in his labor. It is, to him, like a perpetual punishment. How slowly, to his eyes, the sun rises to its zenith; how slowly it sinks to the western horizon! With leaden feet the weary hours go by. And he dreads the morrow which is to be but a repetition of the dreary to-day. His sluggish pulse does hardly beat. He seems but half alive.

How different it is with the man who works with a will! Whatever he touches becomes at once interesting to him. He is absorbed in what he is about, and he exclaims at night: "How short the day has seemed! Not an hour has hung heavily on his hands."

And this distinction holds good in every occupation. It applies to literary labor as well as to any other. It was the gifted Henry Kirke White who said that he found the most difficult of all studies, the driest of all books, to become attractive as soon as he once resolutely concentrated his thoughts upon them.

This is a great lesson for young men to learn early. It is useless to think of idleness as pleasure, especially in this busy country, where all your companions have something to do. Most of your life will be spent in work of some kind; and whatever kind it be it lies in your own power to render it agreeable and to relieve it of the nature of a heavy burden by always working with a will.

Selection of Visitors.

One of the greatest means toward the promotion of friendly parties of a homely character lies in the selection of new friends—particularly to newly-married people who are just starting on their household existence, and with the advantage of making a new circle of visitors. Of course it is not always easy to get visitors entirely to our minds, and if we are too particular and exacting we run the risk of having no visitors at all.

A little observation of people, and a little caution in making new friends, will generally enable us to add one by one to our list, until we have as many as we care for—for a few true friends are infinitely better than a large number who are little better than acquaintances.

One of the great reasons for care in the selection of our visitors is, that every one with whom we associate exercises some influence over us, no matter how strong our character may be. There is no one so invulnerable that nothing will touch him; even Achilles' heel was found out by an arrow at last. We are influenced often by people who are apparently below us in intellectual attainments or force of character, so that if we select good, amiable, religious friends we shall avoid at least one danger, that of learning from bad examples. There are some persons one meets that it is impossible to come in contact with their noble natures without feeling one's self in some measure ennobled and lifted up.

The friends we select should, if possible, be those who are distinguished for those virtues and qualities which we most ardently wish to acquire, and if we cast our eyes around in a liberal spirit we shall soon discover that there are plenty of agreeable people still left in the world—people who are intelligent, true-hearted, and well-disposed, and whose friendship will prove an everlasting source of pleasure and benefit to us.

The poet of the period writes:

In olden times, when people heard
Some swindler huge had come to grief,
They used a good old saxon word,
And called that man a "thief."
But language such as that to-day
Upon too many's feelings grates,
So people smile and simply say,
"He—re-hypothecates!"

"See here," said a fault-finding husband to his angelic wife, "we must have things arranged in this house so that we shall know where everything is kept." "With all my heart," she sweetly answered, "and let us begin with your late hours, my love; I should dearly like to know where they are kept." He jets things run on as usual.

Young Folks' Department.

MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would write the answer to Martin Tower's puzzle. It is as follows: Just "Tiger."

FRANK H. KENNEDY.

LAWRENCE, KANS., Feb. 27, 1881.

MR. EDITOR:—I have not written for the "Young Folks' Department" for a long time, so I thought I would write. It is Sunday night and it is very cold. I go to school. We have had no school for two weeks, the snow is so deep. My teacher's name is Miss Dikeman; I like her very much. I will close by answering Nattie Langston's riddle. It is a heart.

Yours truly, DILLA WRIGHT.

WASHINGTON, Kans., Feb. 20, 1881.

[By carelessness of those connected with the mails Dilla's letter was misent. It went clear to Lawrence, Mass., although it was plainly written on the envelope, "Lawrence, Kans." The letter had been opened when it reached us, and for this Dilla is probably to blame. In directing it she was so thoughtless as to omit the editor's name or name of paper to which she wished it to come, but just wrote "Mr. Editor." Be a little more careful next time, Dilla.—Ed.]

MR. EDITOR:—As I have never written to the "Young Folks' Department," I thought I would write and help to fill the column. I have been going to school. I study spelling, reading, arithmetic and geography. Our school was out a week ago yesterday. I am eleven years old. I was washing dishes the other day and burned my hand so that I can hardly write. I have four brothers and four sisters. Papa takes your paper, and I like to read the letters. I think I can answer Mary E. Davis's riddle. "Of kites, cats, sacks and wives, none were going to St. Ives." I will close by sending a charade:

I am composed of eight letters:
My first is in ice, but not in fish.
My second is in glass, but not in dish.
My third is in ink, but not in ox.
My fourth is in panther, but not in box.
My fifth is in hand, but not in foot.
My sixth is in branch, but not in root.
My seventh is in nose, but not in eye.
My eighth is in gnats, but not in flies.
My whole is an animal that travels with shows;
And is much admired wherever he goes.

Yours truly, LIZZIE CHARLES.

HESPER, Kans., Feb. 28, 1881.

MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would try for our column again, and tell the folks about Grandpa Walton's birthday party; for he was seventy-five years old to-day, and we had him and grandma come over and stay all day, and Uncle Ame was up from down South. We had a jolly time. Grandpa told us how he went down the Ohio in 1828 with a flat-boat of flour and sold at Cincinnati, and how he went down next year with coal and got sick at Louisville, and his boat got aground and he lost money; then he told us how he got to go to school when he was five years old, and then they kept him away so long he forgot what he learned; then he told us how he could remember that Jackson was inaugurated in 1829, but he did not vote for him then. He told us about the jolly times they used to have when they had to get up before day, and work hard all day, but go to a dance at night and dance all night. And we thought from all he told us that the boys and girls have a better time now, and don't have to work so hard, and better chances to go to school. Grandpa was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania; and can still work and see to read the papers. Mr. and Mrs. Fritz were with us, and we celebrated little Ame's birthday too. She was two years old.

WILLIAM B. WALTON.

VINLAND, Kans., March 4, 1881.

MR. EDITOR:—As I have written once for the "Young Folks' Department," I thought I would write again. Papa has 3 head of cattle and 7 head of horses and 7 head of hogs and 438 head of sheep. It has been very cold this winter. I have one sister and two brothers. We have one mile to go to school. Cow creek has been very high. I study reading, spelling, geography, arithmetic and writing.

GEORGE ARTHUR MILLER.

STERLING, Kans., Feb. 27, 1881.

"I hope, pa," said a pouting damsel, "that you won't urge me to marry Mr. Wilts. You know he's poor. You wouldn't want me to marry a poor man would you?" "No, my dear; but remember that the poorest man in the world for a woman to marry is one that has nothing but money."

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 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. Allen, of South Carolina.
S. H. Ellis, of Ohio.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

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

Farmers Must Have Brains and Education as well as Muscle.

Farmers are beginning to understand that muscular force cannot solve all the intricate problems which present themselves in this complex art. In times past it has been thought that to give the son of the farmer an education was to give him a distaste for the labor of the farm. This undoubtedly to a large extent has been true. Instead of strengthening his attachments to rural pursuits, he has been educated away from them, and has sought admission to the so-called "learned professions," because they were more likely to conduct him to honor and distinction. Agriculture has thus been drained of its most promising young men. The only way to remedy this evil is to elevate our profession and make it a learned profession; and no other profession presents a broader field for liberal culture and scientific research than this. In order that the farmers may occupy that position in society and influence to which they, their numbers and the importance of their calling would seem to entitle them, they should be thoroughly educated for the business of farming, and also acquire some of those useful accomplishments which lend to professional life its influence in so great a degree. They should be suited by education and experience for the proper discharge of duty, whether in the field or in the hall of legislation. The farmer should be a politician, in the broader sense of the term, which should enable him to investigate the science of government and estimate justly the effect that will be likely to ensue from various legislative measures upon his interests and the prosperity of the country. He should be fitted by education for every species of intercourse with his fellow men, and be fully prepared to fill any and all positions that the interest of society may demand. He should not leave to others the prerogative of doing his thinking, for "he who thinks will always govern him who toils." He should realize that his profession is one that requires intellect and skill, as well as brawn.

The opportunities for the farmer of to-day are far in advance of those of any former period. The press with its million of tongues is ardently laboring for his improvement and welfare. Farmers' clubs and the grange are affording him the opportunity to break away from the former isolated condition of those of his calling, and by personal contact and discussion, and comparing views and methods on the many questions relating to their business, draw strength and inspiration for the future. Farmers' institutes afford the opportunity for practical farmers to meet with those well grounded in the sciences and in theoretical as well as practical agriculture, affording one of the best agencies for educating the farmer, by free discussion, lectures and essays, which will stimulate thought and lead to better methods of practice.

Finally our agricultural colleges, where the sons of farmers may obtain a thorough knowledge of those sciences so closely interwoven with the practical affairs of agriculture, and made familiar with everything which can contribute to success in their profession or give them character and influence in society, must exert a strong influence in giving our farmers a higher and broader view of the honor and dignity of labor. One great reason that a broad line of distinction has been drawn between farming and the professions, is that many who are engaged in this, the noblest and most important of all callings, have not placed a just estimate upon their vocation. The farmer has not thought enough of himself; has not realized that "it is solitude and freedom of the family home in the country, which constantly preserves the purity and invigorates the intellectual powers of the nation." "An intelligent, cultivated and virtuous yeomanry is a nation's defense, a republic's safety and permanency. In this impressive age, when the fortunes of men and empires shift almost as rapidly as the scenery of a dream, every citizen should be prepared not only to guard himself from wrong and to uphold the right, but to fill his place with honor in the ranks of living men.

Education will dissipate in a great degree the wearisome monotony of farm life, will crown industrial effort with greater triumphs, make the earth more beautiful, life more inviting and every aim more exalted. The signs of the times are propitious. More educated men are engaged in farming than ever before, and the prejudices which have kept farmers from accepting the teachings of science are melting away. Progress in the future will be more rapid.

The farmer, then, should lose no opportunity or means to become well informed and strengthened by education to promote his own interests and the best interests of the science of agriculture.—J. Q. A. Burrington, in Grange Visitor.

GRAY hair may be made to take on its youthful color and beauty by the use of Hall's Vegetable Sulfur Hair Renewer, the best preparation for the hair known to the science of medicine and chemistry.

Then and Now.

The position occupied by the American farmer to-day is far in advance of what it was fifty years ago. In olden time the requisites for farming were few indeed. With a new country and a rich soil, yielding bountiful crops under almost any kind of cultivation, all that was needed were a few rude implements and plenty of bone and muscle; the largest day's work, the hardest day's work, and the most of them bringing success—but

"New occasions teach new duties; time makes ancient goods uncouth.
They must upward still and onward who would keep abreast of truth."

It was found that to keep up the fertility of the soil, to make it repay the labor of the farmer to the fullest extent, that more system was required, more thorough work, better stock. So agricultural societies were founded; exhibitions of improved stock and machinery became one of the annual events of nearly every county. State societies were formed, and grand, good work performed. Then came the agricultural paper, treating of all that pertained to the farm, telling of the best modes of cultivation, of underdraining, of horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, fruit, etc. These farmers' papers grew but slowly, for too often they met only opposition from the very class who should have hailed their coming, and to be called a "book farmer" in those days was the height of ridicule; still, the "right will prevail," until to-day we find agricultural papers by the hundreds, and not only agricultural papers in general, but those devoted to the various specialties of the farmer's life—as fruit growing, live stock, poultry, bees, etc. After the agricultural societies and agricultural papers came the farmers' clubs, etc., and who can estimate the good work they have done in thousands of neighborhoods all over the land. The result is, that with these three great and important steps of progress, under these three great educators, the farmer of to-day is a very different person from his ancestor of fifty years ago. Among the good results are a better knowledge of how things grow; how to farm well; how to care for stock; how to keep up and increase the fertility of the soil; and there is more intelligence among farmers at the present time than has been enjoyed by those of our class at any period of the world's history. Great, indeed, has been our progress; but can we go no farther, advance to no higher place? The answer for thirteen years past has been yes! We have learned the actual work of the farm; but still something more is needed—a step farther than the agricultural society, farther than the paper, to tell us how to farm. Farther than the farmers' club; what was it? The grange. That united them all, and went farther and higher than them all. These other means of progress prepared the way for the grange—they made it necessary and caused the farmer to feel the want of it. They performed their mission and did it well, and will continue to be helps, but the grange in thirteen years has done more than all combined in fifty years. The grange teaches the farmer and has within its possibilities all that the agricultural society, the agricultural press, and the farmers' club have done for him, and more, for it teaches him not only how to grow the crop, but how to sell it; not only what machinery, stock, fertilizers, etc., are best for his particular locality, but how to buy them to the best advantage; not only how to be a good farmer, but how to be a good citizen; not only to cultivate his fields, but his brain; not that work and toil "are our destined end and way, but to act so that each to-morrow finds us farther than to-day;" not only the different methods of labor, but "enlivens, explains and dignifies labor." This, then, is the grange; its principles so proclaim it, and its acts in thousands of neighborhoods are living monuments of its work. The teachings of the grange and its principles are undying. If never again in all these thousands of neighborhoods the farmers met in the grange room they would still be grangers; they would still advocate all that the order has ever advocated. Progress is still the watchword of the American farmer.—Grange Bulletin.

Worthy Master J. J. Woodman on the Wool Industry.

Hon. Jonathan J. Woodman, of Michigan, worthy master of the National Grange, P. of H., has written a letter in reply to a Canadian gentleman, who had criticised the Patrons of Michigan for petitioning Congress in behalf of the wool industry of this country. In the course of this letter, Mr. Woodman says:

"Wool is one of our staple farm products, and sheep husbandry absolutely necessary, in some localities, to enable the farmers to keep up the fertility of the soil and make farming remunerative. The price of wool in this country has ever been governed by the tariff, and must be, for the reason that we cannot produce it as cheaply as it can be in the warmer countries of South America, Africa and Australia, where large ranges furnishing perennial pastures abound, and there is a supply of cheap labor. The tariff of 1872 was enacted to increase the revenue, so as to make up for the loss caused by the repeal of the income tax. The effect was to encourage the importation of foreign wool, rags and woolen goods to such an extent as to reduce the price of our domestic wools below the cost of production, and nearly crushed out this industry in this state. Flocks were sold to the butchers, and in some instances slaughtered and their carcasses fed to the hogs. Manufacturers of honest woolen goods were also obliged to stop their machinery and closed their factories. Laborers were thrown out of employment and became tramps, and farmers could not pay their debts. During the two years that the tariff was off, this country sent abroad \$150,000,000 in gold to buy wool, rags and woolen goods. If this vast sum could have been saved to the farmers, laborers and business interests of this country, it would have done much towards bridging over that terrible financial crisis which swept all interests

into one general vortex of ruin. Under these circumstances, the Patrons of Michigan, Ohio, and other wool-growing states, united in petitioning Congress for a restoration of the wool tariff, and it was done. As a result, the price of our wool has been advanced from ten to fifteen cents per pound. And yet, the price which our Michigan wool now brings, is about fifteen cents per pound less than the average price which the different grades of our domestic wool brought in this country for a period of thirty-five years previous to 1861, and the present price would scarcely cover the cost of production were it not that the stimulant which has been given to this industry, has created such a demand for sheep to re-stock the farms of this and other Western states, as to make sheep husbandry again remunerative in Michigan. Our farmers are more prosperous than heretofore, and as most of the wealth of our state comes from the soil, when farmers prosper, every other interest prospers, and the verdict which the people of this state has passed upon our acts in causing a restoration of the wool tariff in 1874, differs as widely from that of our Canadian friend as light differs from darkness, or crime from beneficence. The price of an article to the laborer is not of so much consequence to him as it is to have the means to purchase it with, and it is far better for him to pay a dollar more for a suit of clothes, or a barrel of flour, if by that means he is able to obtain two days' work where he did one before, and at better wages.—Patriot Farmer.

Open Grange Meetings.

For the want of laborers in the grange field as public lecturers, we would urge the use of open grange meetings. Such a meeting should be well arranged, abundantly advertised and its programme well prepared.

Its programme should have good singing and a plenty of it distributed through the exercises. A well written essay or two by sisters and brothers upon some topic would be in keeping, also two, three or more well committed and practical declamations by the younger brothers and recitations by sisters.

For the main part of the entertainment, have Judge Black's letter on railroads, or Thurber's railroad article, or that of Mr. Niles read by some good reader who shall have studied the piece and practiced it until he can read it well. Such a meeting systematically arranged and well carried out would be productive of good. Try it and if successful, repeat once in six months at least.

The address of the worthy master to the National and State Granges, reports of the committees of the National Grange upon transportation, good of the order, state of American agriculture and education, also the report of the State Grange committee on patent rights, agricultural college, etc., would all be good to read at such meetings. Whatever you do, well, and success will attend such well directed efforts.

Why do Granges Become Dormant.

We ask the above question hoping thereby to draw out a communication from some Patron in the state on that subject. We have often invited the Patrons of Kansas to send us for publication articles that in their judgment would be of interest, and beneficial to the order, but for reasons which, perhaps, are satisfactory to the members of the order, both as officials and as private members, month after month goes by and no one has interest enough in the cause even to write a few words, even in regard to the condition of the order in their locality. We are not surprised that granges become dormant.

Shall the grange be applied to its legitimate work of improving the social and intellectual condition of the farming class? Enough has been done to demonstrate the fact that great good can be accomplished if all work together for the one grand object. Do not let the interest lag or little petty jealousies creep into subordinate granges. Strive to compete with each other in the legitimate object of ennobling manhood and womanhood among ourselves, and let charity be a prominent feature among you. All Patrons must, by this time, have learned that there is no excellence without effort, nothing accomplished without labor. Every family and every grange is what its members make it.—Grange Bulletin.

Why is it?

At a recent meeting of farmers it was announced that an article would be read on the subject of education, whereat a large number of farmers arose to leave. The chairman of the meeting caustically remarked that it was usually the case that when education was talked of the farmers were ready to leave, not being interested in that subject. Do farmers not need to learn? Do they not need organization? Do they not need to read? Who, more than they?—Grange Visitor.

The grange has made the farmer a thinker; it has made him a man, demanding his rights; it has enlarged his views; it has developed his talents; aroused his social nature; made him better morally; brightened his life; beautified his home; increased his income; kept his boys and girls on the farm; given him an honored place among men, and is fast securing him just rights. Yes, the grange has a grand influence.

Facts that we know.

If you are suffering with a severe cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, loss of voice, tickling in the throat, or any affection of the throat or lungs, we know that Dr. King's New Discovery will give you immediate relief. We know of hundreds of cases it has completely cured, and that where all other medicines had failed. No other remedy can show one-half as many permanent cures. Now to give you satisfactory proof that Dr. King's New Discovery will cure you of asthma, bronchitis, hay fever, consumption, severe coughs and colds, hoarseness, or any throat or lung disease, if you will call at Barber Bros.

NOTICE.

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

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Hats, Bonnets and Elegant Stock of Notions.

N. B.—Ladies, when you visit the city call at Mrs. Gardner's first and leave your orders, so that your goods may be ready when you wish to return.

MRS. GARDNER & CO.

1,000 SEWING MACHINES A DAY!

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ALWAYS WINS
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Beware of Counterfeits.

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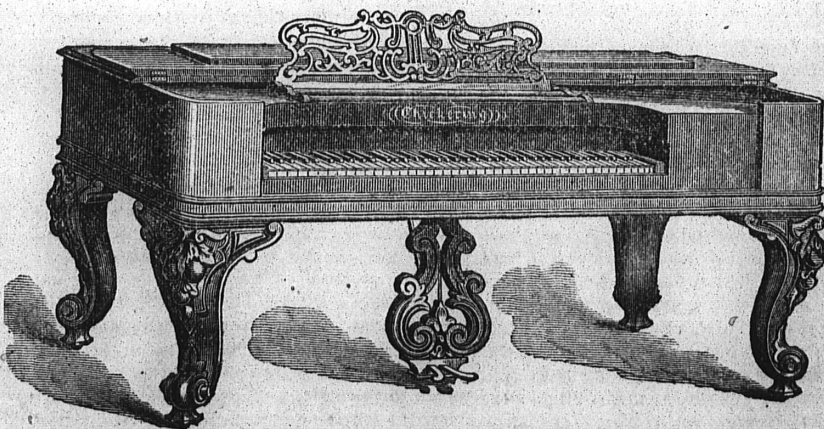
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We use the best quality Steel wire; the barbs well secured to the wire, twisted into a complete cable, and covered with the best quality rust-proof Japan Varnish, and we feel sure that we are offering the best article on the market at the lowest price.

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Orders by mail attended to promptly.

No. 127 Massachusetts Street.

Sarah Bernhardt's Managers Have a Row.

[Leavenworth Times.]

It seems that Mr. Mayer, the business manager of the company, had for several days been at outs, as it were, with the treasurer. Mr. Mayer is in charge during the absence of Mr. Abbey, who is in New York.

WARMING UP.

During the play of "Camille" on Wednesday night, at a time near the conclusion of the last act, Mrs. Harvey and Mr. and Mrs. Gable, of our city, appeared at the door and asked admission, it being only about ten minutes before the close of the play; they had been delayed by the late arrival of a train. Mr. Atchison said he sold some tickets belonging to the parties, they not expecting to be here, and as the play was nearly out asked the treasurer to let them in. "Four dollars apiece," he said. "But," explained the manager, "one of these ladies is the wife of the gentleman with whom you made a contract to go over the Hannibal and St. Joseph road." "Four dollars apiece," said the treasurer. Mr. Mayer was spoken to about the case and he promptly said, "certainly, pass right in."

The late visitors came in and stood up until the fall of the curtain. In the meantime Mr. Mayer and the treasurer had some words in the vestibule. The show being ended Bernhardt departed for the depot, leaving the drudges of business to attend to the large surplus of cash coming to her from the night's entertainment, little caring how many wrangles they had over the odd hundred dollars, or so. She builded better than she knew for shortly before her special train started for Quincy she was startled by loud outcries among the servants. She had retired and was dozing thinking of her success in Leavenworth, on an elbow with her head resting in her hand. She was up in an instant; a minute later she was on the scene of what might have been a most serious tragedy had it not been for the timely interference.

THE ROW.

as nearly as could be ascertained, was as follows:

The baggageman at the union depot and Expressman Fernal had occasion to visit the car before it started to collect bills, amounting in the aggregate to \$22. One dollar was due to Fernal, which was paid by the treasurer in silver, and shortly afterward the trouble began.

GEORGE FERNAL,

who carries the mail between the post-office and the union depot, and also carries baggage for passengers, says that after he got his dollar he heard hot words between the agent for the company and a big, red-whiskered fellow who seemed to be treasurer.

The treasurer said he wanted money from Mayer and the latter asked how much he wanted two or three times. The treasurer said, "you have insulted me two or three times to-day," and Mayer shook his fist under the treasurer's nose, and the treasurer said, "don't you do that!" and bang he took him on the left side of his face. Mayer staggered back and, after slightly recovering, got hold of a pistol and pointed it at the red-whiskered fellow. The latter pulled another, and in doing so hit me in the side with his arm, as I was standing behind him. Somebody, I don't know whether it was a detective or not, jumped in and pushed his hand up and another fellow caught Mayer. I got out pretty quick. Several women, among whom I think was Sarah Bernhardt, rushed forward, half dressed, calling on the men not to shoot.

MR. T. D. MACE,

baggageman at the union depot, said, "the two men had been reported to have been wrangling all day, and that Mayer had been pretty cross, during the day. The red-whiskered man seemed to be the manager. I had a bill against the party, and George Fernal had one; we handed our bills to Mayer and he handed them to the other fellow. He said to Mayer, 'here are some bills to be paid.' Mayer said, 'why don't you pay them?' 'Why don't you give me some money to pay them with?' said the treasurer. Mayer said, 'How much do you want? I've got a couple of hundred dollars.' 'Why in hell don't you give it to me then?' asked the treasurer, excited. 'Well,' said Mayer, 'it is my individual money, but I can let you have what you want to pay these bills.' 'Give it to me' (rough like). Mayer then shook his fist at him and the treasurer said: 'You have been insulting me all day, and I will not stand it any longer.' 'I have not insulted you,' said Mayer. 'Yes, you have insulted me' and at the same time the treasurer drew back and struck Mayer a powerful blow on the left side of the face, just under the eye, inflicting a wound from which the blood spouted out all over our bills. I have one now that is stained with blood. In striking the blow the treasurer hit his elbow against the car door, which broke the force of the blow. Mayer staggered back against the door of the state room and was caught by a young man who is an attendant in charge of the bedding of the car. The attendant got in between them and endeavored to prevent further trouble. (Mayer had given the man some money beforehand.) Mayer said: 'Sir, you are done with this company!' The treasurer said: 'I don't care a God damn for you or this company, either!' Mayer then threw his hands around the attendant and found

A PISTOL.

in his pocket, which he leveled at the treasurer. The attendant, seeing his pistol in dangerous hands, said, 'For God's sake don't shoot!'

The treasurer threw his hands behind him and suddenly drew

HIS PISTOL

and started toward Mayer. Some old man rushed in and got hold of him before he could do anything and threw his hand up. Both pistols seemed to be dangerous. When the treasurer pointed his pistol I was right in front of

it and you bet I got out of that. When the sleeper came up on the plug I found a tall man with a moustache going toward the car, and warned him that the two men had pistols drawn. (The man was Detective Cleary). He went into the car, and shortly afterward George got our money. When he came out he was as white as a ghost."

MILE, BERNHARDT,

who appeared on the scene, was more attractive than she has been in public since her visit to America. She was naturally excited, and was unmindful of her wardrobe and was attired in what is known in vulgar and common parlance as a night gown, her beautiful hair hanging loosely down her back, and she looked as charming as she did on the stage. Her expressive eyes spoke volumes, as she urged the gentlemen to desist, and during the lull caused by her appearance, our informant noticed that the neck was trimmed with ruffles, very narrow edged, with Valenciennes lace, and seemed to be box plaited. She wore no night cap and with the exception of a little embroidery which adorned her garment, she was attired as plainly as any American maiden who retires to rest unconscious of the fact that in a short time she would unexpectedly be called upon to participate in the role of a divine peace-maker in a drama not on the bills—Sarah's presence had the desired effect. Her lustrous eyes and beseeching face brought both gentlemen to a sense of their humiliating position, and she who had by reciting the lines of Dumas, moved thousands to tears and pity in elegant theaters had as powerful effect upon two enraged men in a Pullman car, on a railroad in a territory which her friends in *La Belle France* would call the desert of the West. Farewell Sarah! Farewell charming artist! Farewell divine sculptress! and a long, sad adieu to the lovely, fascinating peace-maker. *Adieu!*

A Jail-Breaker Caught.

[Fort Scott Monitor.]

A little over a year ago a man named Moses McCoy stole two horses and a buggy from Mr. Oulds, the proprietor of one of our livery stables. A short time afterward McCoy was captured and confined in the jail here. It was only a short time, however, until in company with three others, he managed to break jail and escape. From that time until this he had not been heard from until recently. Yesterday Mr. Oulds received a telegram from Van Buren, Ark., stating that McCoy had been identified and arrested there. He is now in jail awaiting the arrival of a Bourbon county officer with the requisite papers. "The way of the transgressor is hard."

An Important Arrest.

[Neodesha Press.]

Merrill Oakes, of Coffeyville, this county, was arrested on Monday morning by Sheriff Baughman. Oakes belonged to the notorious band of counterfeiters known as the Crabtree gang, of Knoxville, Tenn., and had pleaded guilty to the charge in 1879. Before being sentenced he managed to escape and he came to Kansas. Wm. Shlegel, a private detective, has been watching him for the past four months and caused his arrest on Monday. He will be taken to Topeka, when he will probably be taken to Tennessee on a bench warrant. He has a wife and four children. Much credit is due Mr. Shlegel for the part he has taken in the matter.

Wheat Prospects.

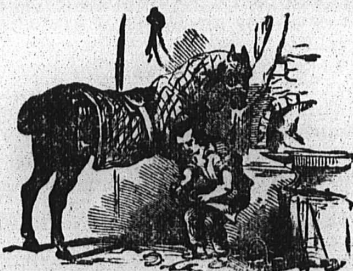
[Anthony Republican.]

We have made diligent inquiry during the past week concerning the wheat sown last fall. Farmers all concur in the statement that the roots are in good condition and that the prospects for an abundant yield were never better anywhere. The recent snows and rains have saturated the ground with moisture so that a few days of sunshine will start vegetation at a rapid rate. The landscape will soon be dressed in living green. The warm days of the present week took away the snow and started the grass to growing, and the farmers are now ready for active work, which will become general next week, with fair weather.

Highway Robbery.

[Bldorado Press.]

Fred. Genzel, who was connected with the Walnut Valley elevator for some time before its destruction, was robbed by highwaymen in the timber along the White-water near Augusta last Sunday morning. Unexpectedly three unknown men appeared before him, one seized his horse's bridle and the other two presented revolvers and compelled him to surrender. They took from him about \$150. The whole affair is a strange occurrence.



Dr. W. S. Riley's Alternative Renovating Powders.

These powders prove an invaluable remedy in all cases of inflammatory actions, such as coughs, colds, influenza, bronchitis, nasal catarrh, nasal gleet, indigestion and all derangements of the stomach and urinary organs, and for expelling worms. These powders are the only blood and liver renovator now in use and only prepared by Dr. Riley, who has spent much time and money searching out roots and herbs for the benefit of our domestic animals. Every farmer, stock raiser and drover should use them. It produces a fine, glossy coat and frees the skin from all dandruff, and leaves your animals in fine spirits after you stop feeding them. All powders warranted to give satisfaction.

DR. W. S. RILEY, V. S., Lawrence, Douglas county, Kans.

VINLAND Nurs'ry & Fruit Farm

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR.

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VERY EASILY MANAGED, ECONOMICAL IN FUEL, AND GUARANTEED TO

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INDORSED BY

PHYSICIANS, CLERGYMEN, AND THE AFFLICTED EVERYWHERE.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL TRIUMPH OF THE AGE.

SYMPTOMS OF A

TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Nausea, bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering of the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25 cents. 35 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR or WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1. Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

Dr. TUTT'S MANUAL of Valuable Information and (Useful Receipts will be mailed FREE on application.)

SICK HEADACHE

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LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

We Mean Cured, Not Merely Relieved

And Can Prove What We Claim.

There are no failures and no disappointments. If you are troubled with SICK HEADACHE you can be easily and quickly cured, as hundreds have been already. We shall be pleased to mail a sheet of testimonials to any interested.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Also cure all forms of Biliousness, prevent Constipation and Dyspepsia, promote Digestion, relieve distress from too hearty eating, correct Disorders of the Stomach, stimulate the Liver, and Regulate the Bowels. They do all this by taking just one little pill at a dose. They are purely vegetable, do not gripe or purge, and are as nearly perfect as it is possible for a pill to be. Price 25 cents, 5 for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere or sent by mail.

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CORN SHELLERS

—AND—

FANNING MILLS.

We have bought for cash and will sell at a small profit. We also have a good stock of

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32 years' experience, without change of name, management, or location, to "back up" the broad warranty given on all our goods.

Two sizes of "Mounted" Horse-Powers.

7,500,000 Feet of Selected Lumber constantly on hand, from three to six years air-dried.

Four sizes of Separators, from 6 to 12 horse capacity, for steam or horse power.

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STEAM-POWER SEPARATORS and Complete Steam outfits of matched qualities. Finest Traction Engines and Plain Engines ever seen in the American market.

A multitude of special features and improvements for 1881, together with superior qualities in construction and materials not dreamed of by other makers.

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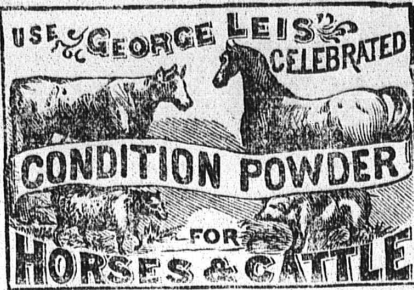
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USE GEORGE LEIS' CELEBRATED

CONDITION POWDER

FOR HORSES & CATTLE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF

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

Every Farmer & Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict animals, such as Founder, Distemper, Pustula, Poll-Evil, Hile-found, inward Strains, Scratches, Mange, Yellow Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Fatigue from Hard Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Complaint), proving fatal to so many valuable Horses. The blood is the fountain of life itself, and if you wish to restore health, you must first purify the blood; and to insure health, must keep it pure. In doing this you infuse into the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spirit, also promoting digestion, &c. The farmer can see the marvelous effect of LEIS' CONDITION POWDER, by the lustrousing of the skin and smoothness of the hair.

Certificates from leading veterinary surgeons, stage companies, livery men and stock raisers, and also the LEIS' POWDER stands prominently at the head of the list of Horse and Cattle Medicines.

LEIS' POWDER being both Tonic and Laxative, purifies the blood, removes bad humors, and will be found most excellent in promoting the condition of Sheep. Sheep require only one-eighth the dose given to cattle.

In all new countries we hear of fatal diseases among Poultry, styled Chickens Cholera, Gapes, &c. LEIS' POWDER will eradicate these diseases. In severe attacks, mix a small quantity with corn meal, moistened, and feed twice a day. When these diseases prevail, use a little in the feed once or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all disease. In severe attacks sometimes they do not eat; it will then be necessary to administer the Powder by means of a quill, blowing the powder down their throat, or mixing Powder with dough to form Pills.

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

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

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

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THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1881.

WILL CORN GO UP OR DOWN?

It is now admitted by all who have taken pains to post themselves, that the corn crop of 1880 falls far below that of the year 1879. The *Iowa Homestead* says on this subject:

Iowa, Texas and Nebraska had large corn crops, while Illinois, Indiana, Missouri and Kansas, together with most of the Eastern and Southern states had light crops. It is now stated that there were in the aggregate 100,000 acres less in corn during the past year than was at first estimated.

The demands on our corn crop have never been so heavy before as in the year just closed. The winter has been one of unusual length and severity from Maine to California. In all of the Western states fully twenty-five per cent. more corn has been fed to cattle than in ordinary winters. The hay crop was short, and the deficiency has been made good from the corn. Hogs have been bringing a good price, and that fact has stimulated the production of heavy and well fattened hogs. The starch and glucose factories and distilleries have consumed an immense amount, while hundreds of thousands of bushels have been used for fuel in the states of Iowa, Nebraska and Dakota territory. In addition to the fact that there has been an unusual consumption of corn during the last months of 1880 and the winter of 1881, we must take into consideration another fact, viz: that thousands of acres of corn are now standing out in the fields ungathered, not only in Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa and Minnesota—but in many of the Southern states.

The loss on the ungathered corn from the snow, ice, cattle and prairie chickens will be a large item, reducing the quality as well as the quantity of the yield.

We may safely conclude that corn must advance in price. Whoever has a good crib of dry, sound corn, may reasonably expect to get a better price for it than the present quotations, before another crop is raised.

CO-OPERATIVE LIFE INSURANCE.

By reference to our columns our readers will see the advertisement of the Home Life Association of Burlington, Iowa. This company was organized last year under the laws of Iowa, and has for its officers and directors some of the best business men of that great and progressive state.

Under the laws of that state life insurance companies are obliged to deposit with the auditor of state one hundred thousand dollars as a perpetual guarantee to every policy holder that the terms of their policy will be faithfully complied with on the part of the company. The business of this company is conducted on the co-operative plan, and hence is absolutely sure and safe. A large number of our citizens have already secured policies in this company, and we unhesitatingly commend this company to our readers as cheap, safe and sure. Take out a policy in the co-operative Home Life Insurance Company of Burlington, Iowa.

AGRICULTURE is slowly gaining recognition from politicians, who seem to be awakening to the fact that an industry which furnishes seven-eighths of all our exports, and which one-half of the people on this continent are engaged in, of some importance in comparison with other interests. The bill before Congress to make the commissioner of agriculture a cabinet officer, came within two votes of passing by a two-thirds majority. The total amount appropriated by Congress for the agricultural department is \$330,000. Among the special items is an addition of \$500 to the salary of the commissioner, \$5,000 for examination and report on wool, \$25,000 for investigation of animal diseases, \$10,000 for insect investigation, \$17,000 for continuance of experiments on sorghum sugar, and \$10,000 for a building on the department grounds for the display of agricultural implements. It is reasonably certain to expect the commissioner of agriculture to be a cabinet officer before the expiration of Mr. Garfield's term.

DR. GLEN, of California, has won the title of king of wheat growers. He had last year 40,000 acres, from which he has shipped 849,000 bushels. This leaves Mr. Dalrymple, the great Dakota wheat grower, far behind. Dr. Glen still has a large amount on hand.

Progress—The Development of Our Day.

One of the most interesting reflections to a person who has passed the allotted period of human life, viz., three score years and ten, is to reflect on what he has witnessed in his boyish days and what he beholds around him at the present hour. Especially must this be the case when from the earliest recollection of boyhood a thirst for knowledge was the impulse—a disposition to gather up thoughts and speculations of others, and a love for the arts and sciences; in a word, to accumulate and store away as valuable treasures every item which was of interest and worthy of meditation for future use.

RAILROADS.

Some years before there was a single mile of railroad constructed for the purpose to which they are at this day used, viz., for transportation of freight and passengers. I witnessed the first locomotive steam engine, which was then employed to convey coal from the mines to the river for shipment to other portions of the world. This was an enterprise which a few years after induced the inventor, George Stephenson, to extend this internal improvement to the building and construction of the famous railroad which runs from Manchester to Liverpool. This was in the year 1829. This was the greatest day in the annals of railroading. The building of that road was regarded as "an experiment," but it established the fact that it was a practical experiment. Well do I remember the numerous objections which were honestly entertained against the introduction of this new mode of traveling and the transportation of merchandise. Objections and prejudices were not confined to the farmers who had horses for sale, who predicted that their interests as stock raisers would be injured and ruined, but old people under no circumstances could be induced to venture on one of these death machines, which traveled at the rate of twenty miles an hour. Even the learned faculty which had under its care the instruction of the aristocracy of England at Oxford University petitioned Parliament to prevent the building of a road to Oxford, alleging in their petition that they desired to protect the morals of the pupils under their charge. And this was nine years after the construction of the Liverpool and Manchester road had been built. This shows the difficulties which surrounded the introduction of the first railroads.

In the year 1831 I journeyed from Baltimore to Ellicott's Mills, a distance of twelve miles. This was one of the first constructed roads in the United States. Kansas, which has been settled only twenty-five years, has now over 3,000 miles of railroad, and within sight of the location I am writing a railroad has been built—St. Louis, Kansas and Arizona railroad—and is in good running order, which in all human probability in a few years will make a connection with the Pacific coast.

Is this not alone a wonderful march of progress and enterprise within the life-time of an individual?

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION.

When a boy attending a boarding-school, I have a very distinct recollection of reading an article written by the famous popular writer, Dionoyses Lardner, wherein he told the people and the scientific world that it was a wild and visionary scheme to spend time and money to experiment on ocean steam navigation. Steamboats were well adapted to ply on lakes and rivers, but on the turbid waters of the ocean they could never succeed.

A few years after, on the south coast of England, at the sea-port of Dover, in sight of the castle where Julius Cæsar landed his Roman legions for the conquest of Britain, I witnessed a small steam vessel which was run daily across the English channel from Dover to Calais, France, a distance of twenty-one miles. There were gathered thousands of people on the pier and landing to witness this trial or experiment, as it was considered at that day. Dr. Lardner, who had so positively predicted it was an impossibility, died before this experiment took place. Only a few years after and every sea-port could boast of a steamboat constructed for sea service. Some time between the years 1834 and 1836, if my memory does not mislead me, steam vessels were crossing the Atlantic ocean from Liver-

pool to New York and other sea-ports. In place of forty days to cross the Atlantic, it takes only eight days, thus shortening the time of passage more than one-half.

In our next article we shall undertake to show that the revolution of public opinion on other subjects is equally as wonderful as in the two cases we have referred to.

JAMES HANWAY.

LANE, KANS.

The Inaugural Ceremonies.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—It rained and snowed at intervals all last night and at 9 a. m. it was snowing rapidly, but at this hour, 10 o'clock, the clouds are working away and the sun is shining. All Washington was out at an early hour, notwithstanding the storm, and men, women and children stemming the snow and slush from every direction, all intent on reaching Pennsylvania avenue, to witness the inaugural procession, or at the capitol to be present during the ceremonies to take place there. During the entire night trains laden with military and civilians arrived and continued throughout the morning to pour their living freight into the streets of the city. Stands erected at various points are capable of seating 25,000 people and every seat has been sold. It is estimated that 50,000 strangers are in Washington.

At 10:30 a. m. the sun commenced to shine quite brightly, with a chilly March wind blowing from the northwest. At this hour the greater portion of the population of Washington and Georgetown were out along the line of march, and with the strangers here, over one hundred thousand persons assembled to witness the procession. The sidewalks on Pennsylvania avenue, along the route, were literally packed and the windows of the buildings, as well as stands, are crowded with spectators. Various divisions marched along the avenue, according to the programme, and at 11:30 the head of the procession, passing around the south wing, reached the eastern front of the capitol. The presidential carriage was driven to the lower entrance of the Senate wing, and the president-elect, accompanied by the vice-president-elect and Senators Pendleton and Thurman entered the building and proceeded to the vice-president's room, where they remained till 12 o'clock.

As early as 10 o'clock crowds began to assemble in front of the platform erected near the steps leading to the main entrance. At 12 o'clock it is estimated that 50,000 were massed in front of the building. Holders of cards of admission to the capitol thronged the approaches to the Senate chamber long before the doors opened, and within a few minutes after 11 o'clock the Senate galleries were filled to their utmost capacity, and presenting a very gay appearance, a much larger proportion of their occupants being ladies, who graced the occasion with holiday attire. Mrs. Garfield, the wife of the president-elect, and her venerable mother occupied front seats in the private gallery, and Mrs. Hayes sat between them. Miss Mollie Garfield and Miss Fannie Hayes and a few personal friends were also with the party.

The floor of the Senate began to fill up quite early with distinguished invited guests, including a number of army officers of high rank. The routine business of the Senate proceeded till about 11:30, when the diplomatic corps appeared at the main entrance, and at once attracted universal notice as they filed down the center aisle in their costumes resplendent with gold, silver and embroidery and glittering with decorations. Sir Edward Thornton headed the corps, as its dean. The French, Italian and German ministers followed; then came the Turkish minister, wearing his red fez and still more conspicuously attired. The full Chinese legislation next appeared and afforded a fresh topic for a buzz of comment in the galleries, alike by their grave demeanor and their red button mandarin hats and peacock feathers.

Soon after the supreme court of the United States was announced, and the justices, headed by Chief Justice Waite, and clad in their robes of office, entered the chamber, marching slowly down the center aisle, took the seats prepared for them in front and facing the rostrum. Ex-justices Swayne and Strong also entered with their former colleagues. Shortly after 12 o'clock Gen. Garfield and President Hayes entered the chamber arm in arm, escorted by Senators Pendleton, Anthony and Bayard, the committee of arrangements, and followed by all the members of the cabinet. As they proceeded down the aisle to the seats reserved for them, Senators and all other occupants of the floor arose and remained standing until they had taken their seats. The galleries applauded by the clapping of hands and waving of handkerchiefs. The vice-president-elect was next announced. He was escorted by the sergeant-at-arms, to a seat on the right of Vice-President Wheeler, amidst renewed and hearty applause, at the conclusion of which he delivered a brief address, and was thereupon seated. At this stage of the proceedings the members of the House of Representatives, headed by Speaker Randall, entered and took seats in a body behind the diplomatic corps, filling

up all the space now remaining in any part of the chamber. The hour of 12 m. having now arrived, Vice-President Wheeler delivered his valedictory, and the Forty-sixth Congress was declared at an end, and the newly introduced vice-president administered the oath of office to senators-elect. This work of organization being completed it was announced that the Senate, supreme court and invited guests would proceed to the east portion of the capitol to participate in the ceremonies of inauguration of the president-elect. A procession was accordingly formed and all the late occupants on the floor of the Senate proceeded through the corridors and rotunda, and proceeded in the following order:

The marshal of the United States supreme court and the marshal of the District of Columbia supreme court, the committee of arrangements, the sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, the president and president-elect, Gen. Arthur and Mr. Wheeler, and members of the Senate, diplomatic corps, heads of the departments, members of the House of Representatives and members-elect, governors and ex-governors of states, officers of the Senate and officers of the House. As the procession filed out through the main corridor to the rotunda, the crowds pouring down from the galleries soon caused a blockade, and finally breaking in upon the procession, merged with it and passed on to the rotunda, and the dense and confused mass of Senators, Representatives, diplomats and citizens, without much regard to precedence. On reaching the main entrance leading from the rotunda to the platform, the pressure was relieved and the presidential party was enabled to reach the front. Mrs. Garfield, Mrs. Hayes, Gen. Garfield's mother and other ladies of the party, were caught in the crowd and experienced considerable difficulty in reaching the platform.

At 12:30 the president reached his place at the front of the platform and took a seat with Chief Justice Waite upon his right and ex-President Hayes upon his left, with Senators Pendleton, Anthony and Bayard, while immediately behind sat his mother, Mrs. Garfield, Mrs. Hayes and vice-President Arthur. At 12:35 Senator Pendleton arose and introduced Gen. Garfield, who began his inaugural address.

At the conclusion of the inaugural address Chief Justice Waite administered the usual oath, to which Garfield responded with reverential fervor. Ex-President Hayes immediately pressed forward and congratulated his successor, and after him the president's mother and wife, both of whom he saluted with a kiss. A scene of general congratulations and hand-shaking ensued, after which the presidential party descended from the platform by a private stairs and proceeded to the president's room in the rear of the Senate chamber, where the formal reception took place.

At 1:30 the party entering their carriages were driven to their places in the procession, which at 1:40 started.

General News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—At last the long agony is over, and the country knows what President Garfield has kept from it so long. The new cabinet has been sent to the Senate and confirmed. Its composition is as follows:

Secretary of State—James G. Blaine, of Maine.
Secretary of the Treasury—William Windom, of Minnesota.
Attorney-General—Wayne MacVeagh, of Pennsylvania.
Postmaster-General—Thos. L. James, of New York.
Secretary of the Interior—Samuel J. Kirkwood, of Iowa.
Secretary of War—Robert T. Lincoln, of Illinois.
Secretary of the Navy—Wm. H. Hunt, of Louisiana.

There is comparatively little surprise at the result, though a few pretend to have that feeling. The matter has been an open secret for several days.

TOPSKA, Kas., March 5.—The last hour of the Legislature is at hand. There is no interest manifested. Many of the members have gone home, and those who remain barely constitute a quorum, and only receive messages from the governor announcing the approval of bills.

In the Senate, Eugene Ware, of Fort Scott, was confirmed as major-general of the militia, vice Willis Brown. S. S. Benedict, of Wilson county, was confirmed as regent of the State University.

In the House, the conference committees reported, and nearly all the reports were agreed to.

The Legislature will adjourn sine die at 10 o'clock to-night.

The governor has not yet appointed the judges of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth judicial districts.

Shrewdness and Ability.

Hop Bitters, so freely advertised in all the papers, secular and religious, are having a large sale, and are supplanting all other medicines. There is no denying the virtues of the hop plant, and the proprietors of these bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability in compounding a bitter whose virtues are so palpable to everyone's observation.—Ez.

From Pole to Pole.

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



My Annual Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed for 1881, rich in engraving, from photographs of the originals, will be sent FREE, to all who apply. My old customers need not write for it. I offer one of the largest collections of vegetable seed ever sent out by any seed grower in America, a large portion of which were grown on my five seed farms. Full directions for cultivation on each package. All seed warranted to be both fresh and true to name; so far, that should it prove otherwise, I will refund the order gratis. The original producer of the Hubbard Squash, Phinney's Melon, Marblehead, Cabbage, Mexican Corn, and scores of other vegetables, I invite the patronage of all who are anxious to have their seed directly from the grower, fresh, true and of the very best strain. New Vegetables a specialty.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

Service by Publication.

TO NEWTON GRAVES AND ESTHER Graves, of Howard county, Indiana: You have been sued in the district court sitting in Kansas, in an action wherein Andrew F. Scott as surviving partner of James Forbaker, deceased, Andrew F. Scott and Charles N. Kimer, late style of Forbaker, Scott & Kimer, is plaintiff, and you and George T. Fitz and Laura E. Fitz are defendants, and that you must answer the petition filed in said action on or before the thirtieth day of March, 1881, or said petition will be taken as true, and judgment will be rendered accordingly.

Against you and each of you upon the promissory note in said petition set out, for the sum of \$400.00, with interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum from November 2, 1876, and costs of this action.

Against you and each of you and all the defendants to said action that you and all the defendants to said action, and that the premises described in the mortgage in said petition set out, to wit: the southwest quarter of section seven-eleven, in township fourteen north, range twenty, situated in said county of Douglas.

Against you and each of you and all the defendants to said action that said lands and tenements be sold in the manner prescribed by law without appraisement, and that the proceeds arising from such sale be applied first to the payment to the said plaintiff of the sum of \$84.33, with 12 per cent interest on \$75.38 from June 30, 1879, and on \$22.15 from December 30, 1880, for taxes paid on said lands and tenements which the said plaintiff claims in his petition to be a first lien on said premises, and second to the payment of the costs of this action, and third to the payment to the said plaintiff of the amount which shall be found due to him on the promissory note as aforesaid.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court this fourteenth day of February, A. D. 1881.

(SEAL) M. SUMMERFIELD, D., Clerk of the Douglas County District Court. OWEN A. BASSETT, Attorney for Plaintiff. First publication made February 16, 1881.

Service by Publication.

TO MARGARET MORICAL AND E. K. Morical her husband, Emeline Rose and George P. Rose her husband, Clementine Rose and Theodore Rose her husband, Alonzo Kinsey and Catherine Kinsey, residents of the state of Missouri, you and each of you are hereby notified that you have been sued in the district court sitting in and for the county of Douglas, in the state of Kansas, in an action wherein William W. Kinsey is plaintiff and you and Nancy Ann Kinsey, Warren Kinsey and Sarah Kinsey his wife, Sarah Ann Kinsey and John Her husband, and John W. Bullock are defendants, and that you must answer the amended petition of the said plaintiff filed in said action on or before the 30th day of March, A. D. 1881, or said petition will be taken as true, and judgment will be rendered against you.

For partition of the southeast quarter of section eleven, in township thirteen north, range eleven, situated in Douglas county, in the state of Kansas, and that said estate be distributed as follows, to wit:

1. To the said Nancy Ann Kinsey, one-half of the whole of said estate.
2. To the said William W. Kinsey, so much of the remaining one-half of said estate as shall equal in value three hundred dollars.
3. To the said Warren Kinsey, so much of the remaining one-half of said estate as shall equal in value one hundred dollars.
That the remainder of said estate be distributed as follows:
4. To the said William W. Kinsey, Warren Kinsey and Sarah Ann Kinsey, each one-fourth of such remainder.
5. To the said Margaret Morical, one-eighth of such remainder.
6. To the said Emeline Rose, Clementine Rose, Alonzo Kinsey, William Kinsey and Catherine Kinsey, each one-fortieth of such remainder; and that to each share in such distribution shall be taxed its proportion of taxes, costs and charges, including such reasonable attorney fees as shall be allowed.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court this 14th day of February, 1881.

(SEAL) M. SUMMERFIELD, D., Clerk of the Douglas District Court. OWEN A. BASSETT, Attorney for Plaintiff. First publication February 16, 1881.

Publication Notice.

District Court, Douglas County, State of Kansas.

E. R. Robbins, Plaintiff.

vs.

W. S. Watson and Urinah Watson. Defendants.

W. S. WATSON AND URINAH WATSON will take notice that E. R. Robbins has filed his petition in the district court of Douglas county, Kansas, against them, to wit: W. S. Watson and Urinah Watson, defendants, setting forth therein that said defendants are indebted to said E. R. Robbins, plaintiff, in the sum of \$500, with interest thereon at ten per cent. per annum, from October 4, 1879, on account of a certain promissory note issued by said defendants to one C. W. McGoignil for said sum of \$500, and a certain mortgage executed by said defendants to said McGoignil on the southeast quarter of section twelve, in township thirteen, of range seven, in Douglas county, Kansas, October 4, 1879, to secure said promissory note, which said note and mortgage were duly indorsed and sold to this plaintiff; and praying in said petition for judgment against you, the said W. S. Watson and Urinah Watson, for said sum of \$500, plus interest thereon at ten per cent. from October 4, 1879, and cost of suit, and that said mortgage be foreclosed and said real estate be decreed to be sold in satisfaction of said judgment.

And you are notified that you are required to appear and answer said petition, on or before the 5th day of April, 1881, or judgment will be taken in said action as above set forth.

D. S. ALFORD, Attorney for Plaintiff.

WOOL GROWERS

Ship your Wool to

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

They do an exclusive Commission business, and RECEIVE MORE WOOL THAN ANY COMMISSION HOUSE IN ST. LOUIS. Write to them before disposing of your wool. Commissions reasonable. Liberal advances made on consignments. WOOL SOCKS free to shippers.

AGENTS WANTED for the best and fastest-selling pictorial books and Bibles. Price reduced 33 per cent. National Publishing Co., Phila., Pa.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 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 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.

We have just received from the Mendelssohn Piano Co., New York, their new catalogues for 1881, giving a very full description of their pianos and organs, and also their manufacture, which is one of the largest and most complete in the world, a description of which, and the process of manufacture of musical instruments of the highest order, will be found very interesting.

Their pianos and organs, besides being unanimously recommended for the highest honor of the great centennial exhibition, are indorsed in the strongest possible terms by the greatest musical artists and high musical authorities now living, as well as the leading newspaper press of the country.

This company is destined to occupy a high place as manufacturers of musical instruments, and from the character of its productions, and their honorable and fair manner of dealing, should secure the patronage of persons who desire reliable goods at factory prices. For further information, send stamp for catalogue of pianos or organs, as you may desire.

A CELEBRATED preacher makes the recommendation of Ayer's pills a matter of religious duty. When people are bilious and dyspeptic, what they need is the Gospel of Health. In such cases, the best creed to swallow consists of the thirty sugar-coated articles in a pill box.

ONE of the best publications that comes to our table is *Potter's American Monthly*, an illustrated magazine of history, science, literature and art. This magazine is filled with the choicest matter under these various heads, and is especially adapted to the wants of the home-circle. The subject of the opening article in the March number is "Through the Heart of Virginia." Illustrations appear in this sketch that make an interesting article more so, and probably help convey a plainer idea of things as one proceeds. Further along we find an illustrated article on "Embroidery for Home Decoration." This the ladies will study with intent. We will not speak further of this number, but will say that a better or more valuable magazine for the family, one that covers a broader field, than *Potter's American Monthly* has not yet come to our notice, and we doubt if there is one. It is published by John E. Potter & Co., Philadelphia. Subscription price \$3 a year.

THE simplest and best regulator of the disordered liver in the world are Carter's Little Liver Pills. They give prompt relief in sick headache, dizziness, nausea, etc.; prevent and cure constipation and piles; remove sallowness and pimples from the complexion, and are mild and gentle in their operation on the bowels. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and as easy to take as sugar. One pill a dose. Price 25 cents. For sale by Barber Bros.

Delicate Women.

Cases of female weakness, delicate and enfeebled constitutions, and those suffering with stomach, liver and kidney complaints, will find Electric Bitters a speedy and certain cure. The sick and prostrated should rejoice that such a reliable remedy is placed within their reach. Health and happiness will surely follow where Electric Bitters are used. For sale by Barber Bros., price only fifty cents.

How to Get Rich.

The great secret of obtaining riches, is first to practice economy, and as good old "Deacon Snyder" says, "It used to worry the life out of me to pay enormous doctor's bills, but now I have 'struck it rich.' Health and happiness reign supreme in our little household, and all simply because we use no other medicine but Electric Bitters and only costs fifty cents a bottle." Sold by Barber Bros.

Interesting to Farmers.

Ask your hardware dealer for the Joliet Scott, Patent Cable Laid, 4-pointed Steel Barbed Wire. Warranted the strongest barbed wire made on account of its being cable laid instead of twisted, as all the other barbed wire is. If they do not handle it, order direct from me at Lawrence, Kansas. Samples sent free. Correspondence solicited.

S. J. CHURCHILL,
General Wholesale Agent.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of A. H. and A. C. Griess of the Kansas Home Nurseries, is dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be carried on at the well-known grounds on the California road, by A. C. Griess, sole proprietor, and will hereafter be known as the Mount Hope Nurseries, where by fair dealing and reliable stock always on hand, I hope to fully sustain the reputation which a business of thirteen years has awarded us.
A. C. GRIESS, Lawrence, Kansas.

Rheumatism.

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

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.

INVOICE NO. 2 OF OVERSHOES!

THE GREAT SALE THIS SEASON ON RUBBER GOODS HAS OBLIGED US TO PURCHASE A

SECOND LOT TO FILL THE DEMAND

AT THE

FAMILY SHOE STORE!

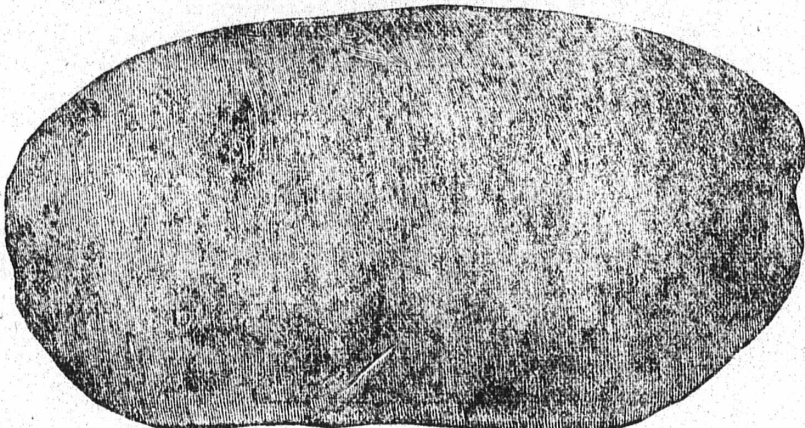
THEY ARE NOW READY.

Farmers and those requiring a prime Rubber Boot will remember we carry the Pure Gum Boots, the best thing made, as well as the other grades. In stock also, the long Rubber Hip Boot for sportsmen and fishermen. Our stock is large, our prices at bed-rock.
Remember: THE FAMILY SHOE STORE.

R. D. MASON, Agent.

THE MAMMOTH PEARL.

This potato has received the highest commendation from leading agricultural journals of the country, and the testimonials from individuals are almost without number.



One of our subscribers planted a peck of Mammoth Pearl Potatoes last year, and says it is destined to take the place of the Peach Blow.

The Illustrated Scientific News.

One of the handsomest of publications is the *Illustrated Scientific News*, published by Munn & Co., New York. Every number contains thirty-two pages, full of engravings of novelties in science and the useful arts. Ornamental wood work, pottery vases and objects of modern and ancient art are finely shown.

The March number contains among various other subjects illustrated, a full description of the manufacture of paper hangings, with engravings; how the deceptive curve is produced in casting the ball by the base ball pitcher, his attitude, how he holds and handles the ball, all fully illustrated. The number before us also contains engravings of Captain Eads's proposed ship railway across the Isthmus, and a novel hydraulic railway locomotive.

In addition to all this it contains many valuable recipes for artisans and housekeepers. This publication will be found instructive and entertaining to all classes, but will be best appreciated by the most intelligent. Published by Munn & Co., 37 Park Row, New York; at \$1.50 a year, and sold by all news-dealers.

For Sale.

One span of choice farm brood mares. Well matched, good roadsters and perfectly gentle. Apply to lock box 273 or call at the office of the Western Farm Mortgage Co., National bank building, Lawrence, Kansas.

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.

Millions of Dollars

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

Alive and Well.

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

CHOICE groceries received every day at the Grange store.

More Improvements—Enlargement of the Beatty Factory.

Increasing business has made necessary an enlargement of the Beatty organ factory at Washington, N. J., and the erection of a new foundry and machine shop in order to meet the demand promptly. The main building is to be extended 100 feet with one additional wing 80 feet long. A new engine of 150 horse power will also be purchased. He has also bought 11 acres of land adjoining his factory for piling away lumber, residences for his workmen, etc. Mr. Beatty offers Parlor Organs at extremely low prices, and to any purchaser who will visit his factory and select the instrument in person, he will deduct \$5.00 from his advertised prices to pay their traveling expenses. He is only too glad to have intended purchasers visit his establishment. It is said that Mr. Beatty is very successful in his business, and that he is selling more instruments than are sold direct to the public than any other house. Mr. Beatty earnestly requests that intended purchasers visit him and see that the instruments he advertises so largely are just as he represents them. Read his new advertisement.

BARBED wire always on hand at the Grange store.



Disseminator of the Mammoth Pearl and Magnum Bonum Potatoes (27 1/2 bu. grown from 1 lb. of seed), Berkshire Beauty Cabbage, Amber Cream Sweet Corn, La Plume Chestnut Celery, etc., etc. Elegant Catalogue free to all; send for it.

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The Paragon of Beds.

FORTY-EIGHT HONEST STEEL SPRINGS.

Manufactured and for sale at 157 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans. H. H. LANHAM

E. P. ROE Makes such remarkably liberal offers of plain illustrated book, "Success with Small Fruits," that all having country homes should accept them. Descriptive catalogue free. Address E. P. Roe, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Publication Notice.

TO JOHN SKINNER: YOU WILL TAKE notice that Emily Skinner did, on the first day of March, A. D. 1881, file her petition in the district court of Douglas county, State of Kansas, against you, the said John Skinner, asking and praying that she may be divorced from the bonds of matrimony existing between you and herself, upon the grounds of abandonment for more than one year on your part. And you, the said John Skinner, are further notified that you are required to appear and answer said petition on or before the 18th day of April, A. D. 1881, or on failure thereof judgment and decree for divorce will be taken as provided by law.

Legal Notice.

CROSBY MILLER, A NON-RESIDENT OF the state of Kansas, will take notice that he has been sued, together with Rosetta M. Akers, administratrix of the estate of Benjamin F. Akers, deceased, Rosetta M. Akers, widow, Benjamin F. Akers and Amasa Sprague Akers, minors, heirs of Benjamin F. Akers, deceased, in the district court, Douglas county, Kansas, by William T. Sinclair, and that he must answer the petition filed against him on or before April 12, 1881, or such petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered against Rosetta M. Akers, administratrix as aforesaid, for \$3,000 and interest at 12 per cent. from May 1, 1878, and interest upon \$500 of said sum at said rate, from the first day of November and May of each and every subsequent year, for \$300 attorneys fee and costs, and for sale of west half of section No. thirteen (13), township thirteen (13), range nineteen (19), in Douglas county, Kansas, and an order of foreclosure against all of said defendants.

March 1, 1881.

JOSEPH E. RIGGS, Attorney for Plaintiff.

HOME LIFE ASSOCIATION.

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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It will pay you to examine stock and get prices before purchasing.

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THIS COMPANY MAKES

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THEY MAKE THE

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IF YOU ARE IN WANT OF

Any Kind of Farm Implement,

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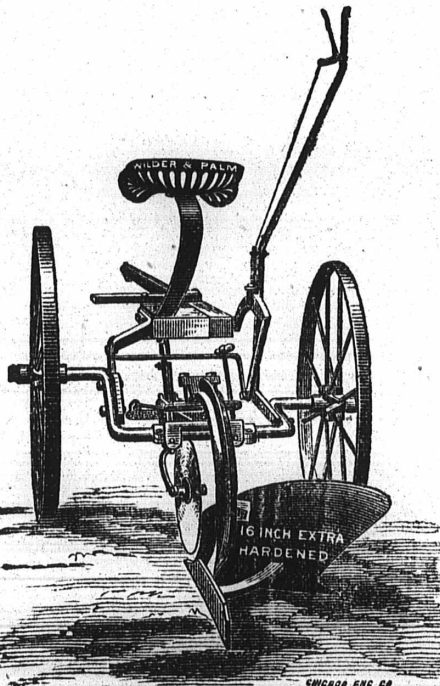
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Where a Large and Full Assortment can always be found.

A FULL LINE OF HARDWARE

Always on hand at the store of

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\$5,000,000.

The American Shoe Tip Co.

WARRANT THEIR

A. S. T.

BLACK TIP

That is now so extensively worn on

CHILDREN'S SHOES

TO WEAR AS LONG AS THE METAL,

which was introduced by them, and by which the above amount has been saved to parents annually. This Black Tip will save still more, as besides being worn on the coarser grades it is worn on fine and costly shoes where the Metal Tip on account of its looks would not be used.

They all have our Trade Mark A. S. T. Co. stamped on front of Tip.

Parents should ASK FOR SHOES with this

BEAUTIFUL BLACK TIP

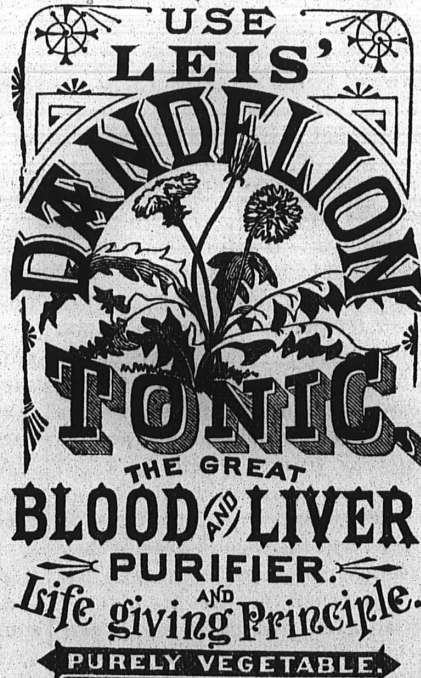
on them when purchasing for their children.

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A NEW AND VALUABLE TREATISE ON SUGAR CANES (including the Minnesota Early Amber) and their manufacture into Syrup and Sugar. Although comprised in small compass and furnished free to applicants, it is the BEST PRACTICAL MANUAL ON SUGAR CANES that has yet been published.

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LAWRENCE, KAS.

HELP Yourself by making money when a golden chance is offered, thereby always keeping poverty from your door. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. We furnish an expensive outfit and all that you need free. No one who engages fails to make money very rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address: STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

Horticultural Department.

Raspberry Culture.

What a change in this fruit from twenty years ago. Then the Black Cap was not to be found on the market stands, with perhaps a few exceptions of the little insignificant, seedy, wild sort. Well does this writer remember of rambling over fields in search of the raspberry, and, perhaps, gathering four to eight quarts after a hard day's work, with many a scratch and fall. How changed now. The market stands of our cities and villages seem to be loaded with the finest sorts, and yet the price the past season in most markets was higher than five years ago, the fact being that the increase of population, and the taste and demand for this fruit, with the facilities for drying, has increased so wonderfully that it has forced prices up to paying rates; and, too, how different with many families who generally intend to keep their gardens supplied with the choicest fruit. Now, by using discrimination in planting the proper kinds to keep up a rotation, their tables can be supplied for at least six weeks.

We propose to give our method of culture, and how any family, at a little cost and trouble, may supply their table with the choice fruit, and any party grow the same for marketing and make them very profitable. First, we will give the method for field culture that we have found to succeed best and prove most profitable, and that, too, without the use of stakes.

We have found any soil that will grow a good crop of potatoes well adapted to raspberry culture, and have seen them growing on all kinds of soil with the best and most satisfactory results. In fact it is not so strictly necessary that the soil should be of that light character and easily worked as for strawberries, for the reason that the work can be mostly done with a horse and cultivator, while strawberries require a large amount of hand work. The land should be in good tillable condition—that is, having been occupied by some crop the year previous, so that the sod will be entirely rotted and subdued. *Never plant any small fruit on sod land if it can be helped.* If it must be done, do the planting in the fall, so that the sod will get well rotted before dry weather comes on the next season, for if an unrotted sod lies next to the root of any plant, in time of a drouth, be assured the largest share will die out. One important thing must be observed. If the soil is of a sour, wetish nature, see to it that it is properly tilled and drained, for they will not yield good crops on such ground, neither will the plants that are layered to increase roots "take" well when water lies close to the surface.

We have practiced both the "hill" and "row" or "hedge" system, and, taking everything into consideration, prefer the latter. First, because we can plant from a half to two-thirds more plants on the same piece of ground, and as they yield but one-fourth to one-third of a crop the first year after setting, we get twice to three times the amount of fruit the first year, thus making our ground pay us better the first bearing year. This is shown from the fact that in "hill" culture the plants are set 6 feet by 6 feet, or 1,210 plants to the acre, while if set by the row system, they should be set 6 feet one way, and 2 to 3 feet the other; if 3 feet then we have 2,400 plants. Now, as a one-year-old raspberry plant may be allowed to bear at least a pint of fruit that season, if trimmed and cut back as we shall direct, we shall get the first bearing year from the hill sets 605 quarts per acre, or 19 bushels; and from the last or row system, 1,200 quarts, or 36 bushels; and the second year, if they have received such attention as we shall describe, and such varieties are planted as we shall name, we name but a fair crop when we put the yield at two quarts to the bush, or for an acre of "hills," 2,420 quarts, or 75 bushels; while from the latter at least one-half larger crop can be obtained (not as many again, for the bushes have now become so large that they meet together and do not have the chance to fruit on all sides as when in hills); still 100 to 125 bushels can be relied upon.

Another reason why the "row" system is profitable, is that the plants sustain each other, and are not liable to get twisted off by hard winds; and still another reason is that double the amount of plants can be obtained from the

plants the first season, and at least half as many again the second season.

We usually lay off our lands so that the rows will be from 16 to 20 rods long. We mark out with a plow, being guided by a stake in the center and at each opposite end from where we start.

The plants are kept trenched in and taken from the trenches as they are needed to plant. A boy drops them along the furrow, and a careful person follows and sets them out, being careful to spread the roots and draw in a little fine earth to come in contact with the roots. If it is the "sucker" or red variety, we usually leave on about six inches of wood to show where the plant is, so that it can be worked, if necessary, before the germ makes its appearance. If the "layer" kind, such as Doolittle, we spread out the roots carefully, with just a trifle of the cane left on the plant above and the germ below the surface. Our object in leaving a little wood above is as above stated, to indicate where the plant is; if there should be none of the cane on the root to show above ground, take pains and spat the top of the ground right over the plant with the back of the hoe, to show where it is planted, and then if dry weather follows and the germ does not show itself, the crust can be broken and worked a little with the fork-hoe, an instrument that is admirable for working around them the first time, as it pulverizes the soil so nicely.

We usually plant potatoes or beans half way between them the first year, being careful, however, if it is the Black Cap family, or the "layer" sort, and we are desirous to get an increase of plants, to plant early kinds of potatoes, so that they will be ready to dig before it is time to layer the new growth; but if the "sucker" kinds, then later potatoes can be planted. As soon as the new growth gets about one foot high, we pass over the rows and nip off just enough to check its growth. If it is the sucker sort, we would allow it to get three feet high before nipping. They will usually throw up one or two sprouts. We cannot give the exact season for doing it, as they are so variable in different parts of the country; but lay it down as a rule to let the bush get not to exceed sixteen inches in height, and then nip it off just enough to check its growth. Soon these shoots will throw off laterals.

Now, if very large, stocky plants are wanted early in the fall, we would not advise further nipping, but as soon as any or all of the above tip ends show a purpleish, leafless, snakish-looking appearance, bury them with a trowel at an angle of forty-five degrees, and you will have in four to six weeks, as fine roots as you would desire, and when these are taken up, six or eight inches of cane can be left on them, and the bush cut back for fruiting the next season—say not over 18 inches high and 18 inches across. If you desire to give your bushes a better shape for fruiting the next season, and want to increase plants from them to the largest possible number, then nip all the laterals off—say just as they are forming the tip described, and in two or three weeks time you will have a bush having, instead of eight to twelve tips to layer, as in the first case, forty to sixty. In fact we have layered as high as one hundred very fine plants from one bush, by nipping back the second time. The plants being layered late, and not having so much room to form fully developed roots, do not get as large or fine, but still we have had just about as good success with them. In both cases, after taking up the roots, we cut the limbs back fully one-half.

As soon as they are through fruiting the first year, cut out the fruit-bearing canes, having in the meantime, however, nipped back the new growth when it gets about two or three feet high. If a large early plant is desired this season, and numbers are not so much desired, don't nip the second time, but layer as soon as they have formed tips as described above. If, however, large quantities of plants are wanted, nip off these side branches when they get about two feet long, and they will give you as many tips as you can find space to put them in.

We prefer not to allow them to bear a large crop the first bearing, as it is apt to damage them for future planting. The less they are allowed to bear the first bearing year, the longer the plantation will last.

Remember, if it is desired to do away with stakes, this nipping must be close-

ly and systematically attended to, and judgment used in so doing. If the plant proves to be a spindling weak one, nip it back more, and if a strong, stocky plant, it will not need such close pruning. It must be remembered, however, that when a bush has been layered to increase plants from it, it will not stand up as erect as those that have been closely pruned and not bent over to layer.

We usually cut out the old wood with a pruning knife, wearing at the same time a pair of leather harvest mittens. This is thrown in piles together from two rows each side, and boys carry it out to the end of the rows with forks, whence it is carried off to burn.

The raspberry crop is largely increased by a heavy mulching close around the crown, and a thorough and constant pulverizing of the soil with the cultivator, up to fruiting season. In the winter this mulching can be applied and it not only acts as a mulch and protection against drouths, but enriches and supplies the plant with desired and necessary nourishment.—*Purdy's Fruit Recorder.*

Forest Planting.

Parker Earle, in his address to the Illinois Horticultural Society, said:

I cannot let this hour pass without calling your attention again to the subject so often and so well considered in our society, and yet a subject whose claims upon us will never grow weak, even if they grow old—the subject of forest planting.

As I understand it, no question ever comes before us of greater, if of equal, importance. As the years go by the supreme importance of this topic becomes more and more emphasized in the mind of every clear thinking and forecasting man. The process of deforestation goes on with accelerated rapidity, while the work of restoration moves with halting pace. Our membership embraces some of the ablest workers in this field, and they have been unremitting in their presentation of this great question to the people, and yet I doubt if even in the state of Illinois, we are holding the balance even. It is much easier to destroy than to build up. This matter must be brought to the earnest attention of every farmer and land proprietor; and a love for trees, and the value and importance of trees should be taught in every home, in every school, in every newspaper.

Let every farmer understand that there is certain financial profit in timber growing, and, better than that, that it is an absolute duty, a religious duty to do it. Only by free planting can he take security for the future and permanent value of his estate. We must all become conservatives. We must conserve both our soil and our climate, and we can not do it in any other way neglecting this one. Many a farmer thinks this duty is not laid on him; he supposes that he has an abundance or a surplus of forest; but even if he has native timber enough for his uses he has not for the future, and he has not kinds as good and valuable as he can grow.

Not only is forest planting a necessity for the immediate future needs of our prairie states, but it is almost equally so for our best timbered states. The best timber is exhausted in all the old states. While several of our timber-growing states may have as yet wood land enough for climatic and fuel purposes, I think that not one of them now has an abundance for its own future timber supply. All of the states import timber for some special uses. While this is so there is a profitable opportunity, and a duty as well, to plant timber even in our best wooded districts.

I profoundly believe that there is no subject that can come before our society, that can come before every horticultural, agricultural or commercial body, or that can command the thought of our national and state Legislatures, which equals this one of forest planting in important bearing upon our national future. It is time we had state and national laws not only to encourage, but if need be, to compel the planting of forests.

As the ten divine commands were laid on all men alike, so should this command be laid on all farmers and all land owners alike, whether in the West or in the East, in the North or in the South, on hill or plain; to every owner of the soil this supreme command of horticulture and of national economy

to plant trees should go forth. Plant for the good that will come to your own lives; but more than this, plant for the generations to come after us. It is the dictate of reason; it is the dictate of experience in other countries and in our own; it is the dictate of wise political economy.

There is absolutely no security for the future agricultural prosperity of this country, except in the planting, and planting largely, of forest trees. And so we may say that all of the industries, the arts, and the civilization of a great people are dependent upon this condition.

If you will travel through certain countries of the old world you cannot fail to witness the ravages which nature has had on man for his wasteful destruction of forests ages ago. The once fruitful fields have become a desert; the limpid pools and dancing brooks are gone; the green slopes and cool groves have become dry and naked wastes, seamed and gullied by occasional torrents; the cities are formless ruins; the powerful and refined civilizations are no more. The smiles of God are withdrawn from the land. It is a sad picture, but it is not overdrawn. It is a heavy penalty, but it is the punishment with which Providence pursues the sinners who rob a land of its forests and who fail to plant forests again.—*Colman's Rural World.*

The Household.

Home Topics.

BREAD-MAKING IN WINTER.

House-keepers sometimes object to the use of the dry yeast-cakes purchased at groceries, because bread made with them is slow to rise, especially in winter. I like to use these cakes in hot weather on that very account. The bread sponge never sours on the hottest nights. But in winter it is advisable to set a small sponge in the afternoon—about four o'clock—in this way: A scant pint of flour is mixed with a pint and a half of warm water. To this add a cake of yeast previously soaked in a little warm water (taking care not to scald the yeast), and beat all well together. By 7 o'clock this, if kept covered in a warm place near the stove, will be very light. Now set your bread sponge as usual, using this smaller sponge for your yeast. Cover warm, and in the morning you will be almost sure to find it very light and entirely sweet. Now, if you have a good deal to attend to, you can defer kneading the dough until after breakfast, provided you stir in considerable flour and mix it thoroughly with the spoon.

HOUSE-KEEPING SCHOOLS.

I hear that the cooking schools already established in some of our principal cities, are being enlarged in their scope, so as to teach all of the branches of house-keeping. These schools are especially designed to fit young girls for domestic service. The University of Iowa deserves much praise for its efforts to make accomplished house-keepers of its graduates. This is all well, and gives hope that the noble arts of the housewife, the cook, the laundress, the chamber-maid, may all rise in dignity and respect as they improve in thoroughness and adaptation to human needs. I should like to put my daughters through a course of lessons in domestic art under the best of teachers. I suppose they would then know how to cook everything properly. But I do not suppose, as some of the editors who write pretty paragraphs on this subject, should those same daughters of ours come to have two or three small children clinging to their gowns, and no hired help here in the West, for love or money, that each dish, and a variety of dishes too, will come to every meal, each one just "done to a turn." Neither do I believe that all the instruction given in cleaning and scrubbing will make it easy—I may say possible—for a farmer's wife to keep her floors clean when, as is sometimes the case, there is no grass about the house, and no good clean walks of boards, or gravel, or cement. Especially is this so if a plenty of soft water is not easily obtained.

NOT AN UNUSUAL CASE.

Take an average American girl, who has learned how to keep house from her mother. Put her and her little family into a small house with neither closets nor bureaus. Let the plowed ground come up all around the doors and remain without seeding or sodding

with grass for years. Let there be no water within many rods of the house, and perhaps make it necessary to have all that she uses brought by a small boy in two or three quart pails, and often hard water at that. Let there be always a babe less than three years old in the family. Make it necessary for her to aid in the financial support of the family, by sewing, teaching, or other labor, trying to do all of her house work at the same time, and if her health fails—will you say that it is all because she was not properly instructed how to do the work of three women with only one pair of hands!

I wanted to say this because I think that one thing, one of the things that breaks down some overworked women (I have seen a good many of them), is because they feel that their husbands think that they ought to cook everything as nice as it can be found at first-class restaurants and hotels, for instance, make juicy porter-house broiled steak, when only tough round-steak is provided, and their stoves have no suitable broiling-place; make delicious soup with no sweet herbs for seasoning and with no suitable soup kettle.

It is a good thing to speak out plainly. There certainly is something wrong somewhere, and if we will all be frank and charitable, we may find a cure, or at least some way to mend these important matters.—*By Faith Rochester, in American Agriculturist.*

Maine News.

Hop Bitters, which are advertised in our columns, are a sure cure for ague, biliousness and kidney complaints. Those who use them say they cannot be too highly recommended. Those afflicted should give them a fair trial, and will become thereby enthusiastic in the praise of their curative qualities.—*Portland Ad.*

WESTERN

Farm Mortgage Co.,

Lawrence, Kansas.

MONEY LOANED

On Improved Farms at

LOW RATES OF INTEREST!

Money Always On Hand—No Long Delays!

We will fill promptly all choice applications for loans upon improved farming lands on the easiest terms to the borrower.

Farmers wishing to make LONG TIME LOANS will save money by calling upon our agent in their county.

Central office NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, Lawrence, Kansas.

L. H. PERKINS, Sec'y.

THE BEST

Washing Machine!

MR. E. T. VERNON.

of Lawrence,

is manufacturing and selling the best Washing Machine ever offered to the public.

IT IS CHEAPER

Than any other washing machine in the market. It is called the

HONEY CREEK MACHINE.

Mr. Vernon has agents in almost every county in the state. Those in need of a first-class washing machine should be sure to try the Honey Creek Machine before purchasing. County and state rights for sale on reasonable terms; also machines always on hand. Parties who desire to engage in a profitable business should call on or address E. T. VERNON, Lawrence, Kans.

NEW GROCERY!

R. A. LYON & CO.

Have opened a

New Grocery Store

AT THE

GREEN FRONT,

137 Massachusetts street.

All kinds of farm produce bought and sold. A large and well-selected stock of Groceries always on hand. Goods delivered promptly to all parts of the city. Call and examine our goods and prices.

Illinois Agricultural Institute.
The sixth lecture of the institute was on "Wagon Roads and Their Improvement," by Prof. I. O. Baker, which we will be able to give nearly or quite in full.

The first lecture of the third day of the institute was on the "Apple Orchard," by Prof. T. J. Burrill. He called attention to the rapid growth of apple-growing in this state—gave the preference to the Ben Davis as by far the most profitable variety, notwithstanding its poor quality. Planting too many varieties and too large a proportion of summer and autumn varieties, are common faults. The following varieties were recommended for a family orchard: Summer—Early Harvest, Carolina Red June, Red Astrachan, Duchess of Oldenburg; autumn—Maiden's Blush, Rambo, Benoni, Fameuse; winter—Ben Davis, Jonathan, Willow Twig, Rawle's Genet, Wine Sap, Domine.

Prof. H. A. Weber gave an account of the nature of and difference between grape and cane sugar. He held that glucose was a legitimate product, and that the prejudice against its use—as sugar or syrup—is mainly without good foundation. The business is profitable and will soon be so developed as to make it unprofitable to cultivate sorghum for the manufacture of syrup alone. He also gave directions as to the manufacture of sorghum sugar. Prof. M. A. Scovell gave a *resume* of the experiments tried on the university farm and in the laboratory in the manufacture of syrup and sugar from early amber and osage sorghum. The general results were very encouraging. Sugar of good quality was manufactured, and, even with the simple machinery used, at the rate of over \$75 per acre for the sugar and syrup. In these experiments the early amber proved the more desirable variety. It was found to be in its best condition when the seeds were in the “hardening dough” stage. With proper machinery there is every reason to believe mar-

Dr. Cyrus Thomas, state entomologist, gave a valuable address on "Climatic Influences Affecting Insect Development." He believes further investigation will enable us to determine with some reasonable certainty the years in which we may feel secure from several classes of injurious insects, and perhaps, the years in which they may appear in such numbers as to cause serious injury to crops.

The closing lecture was by Prof. Burrill on "Apple and Pear Tree Blight." By an extended series of observations and experiments, he feels confident he has proved the cause of these diseases, and probably of the "yellow" in the peach, to be minute organisms known as *bacteria*. Inoculation of healthful trees produced the disease in a large number of cases. The disease has been at work for some time when the leaves show the blight, its progress really being slow instead of almost instantaneous as has been supposed. Removal of the affected part at an early stage is an effective preventive of further injury.

—*Farmers' Review.*

It is only a few years ago that an enterprising farmer in Pike county, Ill., had eighty very nice fat swine, and a noted feeder and stock dealer (Nat. Kellogg) who had sold several hundred swine that season to a packing house in Barry, wanted them as a "premium lot," and he therefore offered the owner *ten cents per hundred* above the market price, which sum was, however, declined.

The writer, a few days thereafter, saw these fat swine, and remarked to the owner that he was evidently running considerable risk in keeping such heavy hogs so late in the season.

"No danger sir. Have always had good luck with mine, and have invariably found the business lucrative."

"Don't you lose any by disease?"

"None. You see I never put more than twenty fat hogs in a pen; always feed them upon those floors which are cleaned daily; keep them supplied with pure water and feed them regularly, and give them no more food than they will be able to consume, as gorging an animal will sooner or later cause it to be diseased."

"Do you feed corn exclusively?"

"The principal food of my fattening hogs is corn, and about once a week they are fed either slop or oats; during the summer months my stock hogs run on grass, and receive very little corn."

Another farmer in the above-named county was asked what he thought were the most prolific causes of typhoid fever, which sometimes prevails among herds of swine.

"This disease is to be ascribed to the same causes which produce it in the human family. Whenever the latter have this disease, the medical fraternity generally impute it to some local cause, a filthy cellar, and impure well or spring of water, or some outhouse emitting an effluvia impregnated with poisonous odors; and when swine are permitted to lie around 'old straw piles' which are in a state of decomposition, they are compelled in damp weather (if in no other) to inhale gasses which are pernicious to health, and if kept in barnyards or pens in which the manure is ten or twelve inches deep, they are not only susceptible of contracting that, but other fatal diseases. Some people appear to think that because 'the sow returned to her wallowing in the mire' in ancient times, that in this progressive age they must continue that practice, but that class is each year growing smaller and beautifully less."

“Do you not believe that a large percentage of the swine are afflicted with parasites?”

"Yes, indeed; they suffer much from intestinal worms, and thousands die annually from that cause alone. But it is almost impossible to convince some men of that fact. Only last week I was over to my neighbor's place, and I directed his attention to a shoat that was not thriving, and which had just evacuated worms eight and even twelve inches in length, and prescribed a simple remedy, and he laughed at me. There is occasionally a farmer who evidently believes that as long as a hog can grunt that it can take care of itself."

"They are generally not bothered much with them, because they have access to salt and wood ashes. This admixture I am compelled to use more liberally among those I purchase of others. In McDonough county there is an intelligent and venerable, Kentuckian (George Guy), who has been a resident of Illinois for 44 years, and he informs me that in his native state the swine, when they were permitted to run at large, were not subject to any epidemics whatever, but would occasionally be attacked with quinsy which he asserted, was caused by their eating acorns which grew upon the black oak. When the hogs had the quinsy they generally cured them in those days by rubbing their legs around the 'eyelot holes' with corn cobs."

Mr. G. deems it very necessary to change the bedding or litter of swine often, and stated that if it is suffered to remain too long the animals are liable to become lousy, and whenever these parasites get around their ears they cannot thrive.

The stockmen throughout the great Mississippi valley, have to-day a prurient desire to acquire knowledge in regard to the best methods of rearing and fattening swine, and also how to fortify themselves against the diseases which have reduced their herds.

The writer has traveled extensively in the great swine belt, and is aware that the ideas he has advanced concerning the swine plague will not be fully indorsed by the thousands of extensive stockmen in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and other states, but he can say with candor and sincerity that he has *no ax to grind*, and will wind up this prolific theme by advertising a few of the most important items to be considered and observed by stockmen:

1. Do not feed too long in one place.
2. Separate your shoats from your fat hogs, to prevent "overlaying."
3. Bear in mind that too many hogs, or men, huddled together, will engender disease.
4. Keep your animals, as much as possible, away from manure heaps and rotten straw piles.
5. Provide as wholesome water as possible.
6. Remember salt and ashes are considered valuable as preventives.
7. Have but a small amount of bedding, and that dry, and changed frequently.
8. Change their feed occasionally.
9. Feed as regularly as you eat your own meals.
10. Isolate the sick animals, invariably, from the rest of the herd.

"There's been a chiel among you taking notes, and faith he's printed them."—*Henry C. Mosely, in Farmers' Review.*

Illinois marketed \$22,137,461 worth of hogs in 1880, against \$16,640,061 in 1879, and \$17,026,130 worth of cattle in 1880, against \$16,751,450 in 1879.

The English colonists in Plymouth county, Iowa, own 12,000 sheep, and have recently imported from England 200, mostly Cotswolds and Southdowns.

The Nebraska State Board of Agriculture has remitted the charge for stall rent for horses and cattle at the state fair. Heretofore two dollars was charged for each horse, and one dollar per head for cattle.

The best deodorizer in stables is ground plaster. It may be sprinkled about the stalls and over the manure heap daily. It will absorb the ammoniacal odors and retain them, thus increasing the value of the dressing.

Andrew Sprague, of Easton, Me., raised 200 bushels of very large sugar beets, from forty square rods of ground. The Maine Beet Sugar Company, conferred a blessing in their efforts to establish this industry there. It taught farmers the value of beets for cattle.

Pulverized limestone has lately been used to some extent as a fertilizer, and some very favorable results are reported. One writer claims that a barrel of it is worth more than a barrel of the average commercial fertilizers. There seems to be no reason why the ground limestone should have a better effect than quicklime. But limestones differ greatly in their composition, and the effect of the ground stone as a fertilizer, might depend partly on some constituent part other than the lime.

They have what they call winter oats, in Oregon, that are sown at any time during the year—say from the last of September up to the middle of March, provided the ground is in favorable condition. These oats are used chiefly for milling; they yield larger grain, heavier and more uniform in size, than summer or spring oats, and at the rate of from forty to eighty bushels per acre.

George Geddes, of Fairmount, near Syracuse, N. Y., who feeds some 2,000 bushels of grain yearly, says, after thirty years' experience, that "he is satisfied it is worse than lost labor to grind cobs for cattle, and that corn should be ground as fine for stock as for bread, the object being so to reduce the grain that it can be most readily acted upon by the gastric juice of the stomach." The last remark of Mr. G. removes his objection to grinding cobs, to-wit, that they should be ground fine.

The storms in the Mississippi valley have proved so disastrous to the cotton crop, that both independent and tenant farmers find themselves in debt, with nothing to show for last year's work. The negroes, however, as the Vicksburg *Herald* testifies, are manfully shouldering their debts, as a general thing, and are making new contracts with the understanding that this year's crop is to pay two seasons' expenses. The *Herald* adds: "They deserve credit for this. The number of whites in the South who would do it is exceedingly small.

Foot-Rot.

Will you kindly inform me through your much-esteemed paper, in the "Veterinary Department," if contagious foot-rot of sheep can be transmitted to the horse? A definite answer will greatly oblige.

ANSWER.—That form of the malady affecting the feet alone cannot, but there are different forms of apthous fever, which do not resemble one another very closely; in fact, their characters are remarkably dissimilar, so much so, that one unacquainted with the nature, character and symptoms of the malady, would fail to detect any similarity whatever; but we think it may safely be laid down as a rule that when it is inclined to and effects the mouth principally, with very slight, if any, vesicular eruptions at the coronet, that it is readily transmissible to the horse. Therefore, our answer is, that contagious foot-rot can be transmitted to the equine race.

Indigestion.

What will prevent a horse from gnawing the wood-work about his stall? What is the cause; and what can the stall be covered with to prevent him biting the same? He is not a cribber. Also give a cure for scratches.

ANSWER.—The horse is a victim to indigestion, and the desire to gnaw or bite at whatever comes in his way is the result of a depraved appetite in consequence of that malady. *Treatment:* Prepare him by feeding upon soft feed for two days, then in the morning, before feeding, give a ball composed of one ounce of pulverized Barbadoes aloes, if he is sixteen hands high, and one drachm less for each hand below that figure. Give exercise six hours afterward to encourage it to act, and after it has ceased to act, give one of the following powders night and morning in his feed: Take sub-nitrate of bismuth, two; bi-carbonate of soda, pulverized gentian root, and nitrate of potash, of each four ounces; mix, and make into sixteen powders. If the bowels prove to be costive after the powders have been given for three or four days, give daily four ounces of sulphate of soda in his feed until a relaxation takes place. Give a cathartic. Take Goulard's extract and olive oil, of each two; fluid extract of belladonna one ounce; mix. Apply twice daily, with friction.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

THE objections to the metal tip upon children's shoes do not hold good against the A. S. T. Co. beautiful Black Tip, and it is time parents were inquiring for them, for fine shoes as well as common, as they reduce shoe bills one-half.

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