

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

VOL. XII.—NO. 6.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, FEBRUARY 15, 1882.

WHOLE NO. 523.

The Household.

To the Members of "The Household."
I feel myself sufficiently acquainted with some of the members of our household to address them personally and hope soon to become so well acquainted with all that I shall not fear to speak to them individually with that frankness which a knowledge of their character and a personal friendship warrants me in doing.

The great difficulty in conducting "The Household Department" has arisen from the irregularity of our members in sending in their communications to THE SPIRIT. Often times we have had nothing to fill its columns, and again we have had a superfluity, some of which we have found it necessary to exclude for want of room and for means at our command to settle the type.

To regulate our supply we deemed it necessary to have some kind of an organization that we might depend upon for our weekly report. In this organization some progress has been made. But the members are so scattered, and the plans of our organization are so diverse, that I have found it necessary to defer a complete and full organization till such a time as we can call a meeting, and come together in such numbers as to do business in an orderly way.

Those who are interested in "The Household," will not, I am sure, object to some one taking responsibility in the premises and going ahead in the matter. And as the proprietors and editors of THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS wish me to assume this responsibility, I have done so, and shall act in the capacity of "captain" till such a time as we can meet together and perfect the organization, with its appropriate and chosen officers.

We have now a sufficient number to keep our department full, if we can have from each member a communication once a month. Let it be understood that there is, till we get really organized and our plans of operations matured, full liberty granted to each one to choose his or her own subject and to handle it in any way that may please the individual writer. The editor will exercise no censorship over the articles written, but will claim the same liberty of criticism that every other member is invited to exercise in regard to the ideas and principles advanced by the different writers. To illustrate my meaning; in the present number an extract is made by "Old Bach" from an essay, or part of an essay, by Herbert Spencer on "Moral Training." I can well conceive that there may be principles laid down in this essay which some one will deem objectionable and of bad tendency. If such be the case I hope and expect that any one will feel free to criticize and state in what respect the writer is in error. And so of everything that appears in our department, we expect and invite the greatest freedom of speech, not the calling of hard names, not dealing in personalities or invective, or the attributing of bad motives, but a manly and womanly vindication of the right and the true, and the exposure of the bad and the false. It is not proposed to engage in any theological or political discussion in "The Household"; still it will be in order, and will serve as a pleasant variety to have any one who thinks and feels on religious and moral subjects—as who of us does not—to advocate, in a direct and affirmative way any doctrine of church belief, or to deny and refute such doctrine. This paper will never exclude any well written, earnest and sincere expression of thought, whether it be Orthodox or Heterodox. Nevertheless, the name of "Household" is given to this department, and we hope its aims and purposes will be ever kept in view, whatever collaterals may be introduced.

Our object in this open letter to the members of "The Household," is to let them know the progress we are making and to have them feel a perfect freedom to go right on with their communications with the assurance that every letter, whether printed immediately or deferred for want of space, will be gladly received by the editor, and as gladly read by a large circle of sympathizing friends. Please address JOHN S. BROWN, Lawrence, Kansas.

A Varner's Reply.

EDITOR HOUSEHOLD:—Your remarks on my article in THE SPIRIT of January 28th carefully read.

First you say "It is well when we advocate any measure or when we oppose it to define sharply and distinctly the terms we make use of." You asked the question in your editorial

—"Should religion be taught in our public schools?" I told you that I would answer in the affirmative, and in doing so should not from any sectarian position but from a Bible one, and that I should not attempt to misconstrue the word of God to do so. I thought this was definition enough for all practical purposes. I did not think it was necessary to say that my article would contemplate any of the religions of the Koran or the Mohammedans, the Eddas of the Scandinavians, the Tri Petikas of the Buddhists, the Five Kings of the Chinese, or the Vedas of the Hindoos, or the Zendavesta; and I do not think it necessary to tell you again my affirmation should be sustained by the Bible you and I read. The Bible that has done so much to make you the intelligent person you are to-day. The religion as taught by Christ and his apostles.

You say "religion as I define the word is a right state of feeling and conduct towards God and man." Well take your definition and would you say that this should not be taught in our public schools? Yet I like James' definition a great deal better. But still is there not a possibility of feeling right and being wrong? We sometimes feel a little lazy, careless or indolent when we should really feel for others. Again, don't we just feel that we had the head-ache, or would like to say so when the wants of others are by us not really known.

When even our company would be a gratification whether we were to the destitute widow and her sick children a loaf of bread or not. Don't trust too much to feeling.

Many schools and professed religionists might well bear a little lecture on this very matter to their own good. Many children are now being educated at school and never taught that parental obedience our Bible enjoins. Indeed, I am told that China contemplates sending missionaries to America to teach our children parental obedience, and yet our Bible and the religion it teaches must be kept out of school. For very shame—Let me now call your attention to the seventh paragraph of my article in THE SPIRIT of Jan. 25th. It reads, "the votaries of our religion and vain religion taught through Christ and his apostles was almost wholly discarded and the word of God set aside and the Lord's day desecrated on every hand."

The printer here must have set this up by moonshine.

It should have been: The religion as taught by Christ and his apostles was too often discarded by the votaries of "our religion" and vain religion, and the word of God set aside and the Lord's day desecrated on every hand.

Yours, A. VARNER.

COMMENTS ON ABOVE.

The above letter demands no special answer. I will, however, say that if Mr. Varner takes and sticks to St. James' definition of religion there is no matter of controversy between us. Such kind of religion taught under the more definite and better understood term of *moral training* would be objected to by no one, whether infidel or atheist, Jew or Mohammedan, Catholic or Protestant. When we use the term "Bible religion," it is susceptible of all sorts of misconceptions, false definitions and sectarian applications. In the palm days of Judaism, the conceptions of priest and prophet in regard to religion and its requirements, were as opposite as the poles. The precepts of Jesus were almost entirely of a moral and not of a religious character. The teachings of Paul were more dogmatic and theological in their nature. Mr. Varner knows all this as well as I do. When he speaks of "Bible religion" he uses a term indefinite, loose and misleading, which any dogmatist and sectarian may seize upon and pervert to the support of his own partisan views. I am as well convinced that morality should be taught in our public schools as Mr. Varner is. It is grievously neglected. Respect to superiors and obedience to parental authority, speaking the truth, loving and practicing the right, gentleness of manners, cleanliness of person, purity of language, and doing as we would be done by—the teaching of these duties, and the practice of these virtues should be carefully, conscientiously and prominently taught, not only in our public schools, but in our Sunday-schools and by the fireside at home. The Bible and prayer-book are not indispensable adjuncts, are not text-books absolutely necessary to the efficient and thorough inculcation of these virtues. As it is repugnant to the Catholic to have the Protestant Bible read in the public schools, and as the Protestant protests against the reading of the Catholic Bible; as the Jew will not have his children read or be instructed in the New Testament

scriptures; and as the infidel does not believe in the sacredness of the Bible or the profitability of its use in school, why, against the wish of so many, why, against their protest, and in some cases against the conscience, which is the voice of God speaking within, why should we insist upon having the Bible read in our public schools?

This whole subject of Bible reading, of prayer and religious worship, so called, in our public schools, which are supported alike by Jew and infidel, Orthodox and Liberal, is a question of too deep import to be settled by appeals to prejudice, political or religious, or by the pointing of the finger of scorn. I wish I were able to do ample justice. I may refer to it again. If Mr. Varner has any more light to throw upon the subject we would certainly like to see it. The members of "The Household," I know, would like to hear again from him on this or any other subject he may have in his heart to present. JOHN S. BROWN.

Woman's Plea for the Children.

Dear Household:—I give you a little item written by whose womanly hand I know not. I found it in an old paper, the Christian Register, and as it is better than anything I could write I submit it, and commend it to the readers of "The Household" who have the training of children.

J. S. BROWN.

One of the most important elements in a happy home-life is a practical recognition of the distinct personal rights of each member of the family. In some families, either from inevitable limitations or from lack of thought or feeling, there seems to be no mine and thine recognized in the recognition of soul-life any more than in the property of individuals. Personality, as well as collars and handkerchiefs, is held as common property.

One of the unspoken and dimly comprehended grievances of children is the failure of the part of parents to respect the child's right to himself. To be left alone is a great right to him. A sensitive child shrinks from having his shy thoughts intruded upon, his weaknesses laid bare with merciless hands, his motives rudely probed, his inexplicable moods sharply questioned. It is exasperating to be looked at with the remotest idea that in confronted at every turn by cautious suggestions, and restraints. An impulse to do the forbidden thing springs out recklessly into disobedience. A wild sense of freedom gives zest to lawless behavior, which, under elastic rule, would have found vent in harmless, though possibly foolish freaks and frolics. The exuberance of youth needs safety-valves. Repression endangers moral health, when the repression is from outside force. Open defiance or secret evasion results from undue watchfulness and restraint. The temptation to resist or conceal besets the child even in the most innocent things. Even a child recognizes instinctively, though unconsciously, his right to himself, to an inner sanctuary where none should force entrance. That shy sensitiveness should not be hurt by sharp scrutiny; that shrinking reticence should not be rudely trampled upon. The same kind of courtesy and forbearance should be shown to the child in his moods, peculiarities, or weaknesses that we exercise toward an older person, only that the parent feels responsible to help the child overcome whatever is weak or wrong.

If a courteous recognition of each other's individuality be maintained between the members of the family,—if they exercise a thoughtful tenderness toward each other's known weak points, a genial encouragement of each other's peculiar excellences, a good-natured indulgence of each other's preferences and tastes, a self-restraint upon sharp criticism and idle or impatient curiosity, there will grow naturally a genuine, kindly respect for that something which he calls himself. If such an element could be rooted in the character under the fostering influences of a happy home some of the worst faults of social life would be eradicated. During the child's pupillage of weakness and ignorance, it must be obedient to the will of those whose love shelters and provides for it; but the earlier this filial relation passes from arbitrary submission to a spontaneous yielding to the judgment and seeking the help of those in whom it believes with loving confidence, the closer and stronger will be the bond that unites parent and child. The more the parent helps the child to gain the mastery over himself, and comprehend the risks and limitations and responsibilities of ownership in his own soul, the more does the parent help the child to develop a character full of strength and vitality.

Children, as well as plants, need a chance to grow. Whatever dwarfs or distorts the growth, though it be the enfolded arms of love, wrongs the life. The home training that restrains rather than develops is a mistaken one. For this reason, the children who run wild, with no home discipline to repress them have an advantage over those who are governed too much by conscientious but mistaken parents. The best household discipline is that which secures as much individual freedom as is possible with obedience and restraint in necessary things. The most successful parental government is that which earliest enables the child to govern himself.

From "Old Bach."

Correspondence to "The Household."

DEAR HOUSEHOLD:—Two or three weeks since I copied for the readers of THE SPIRIT some remarks by Herbert Spencer on physical

education. I will quote from the same writer his words of wisdom in regard to moral training:

Equally great are the ignorance and the consequent injury, when we turn from physical training to moral training. Consider the young mother and her nursery legislation. But a few years ago she was at school, where her memory was crammed with words and names and dates, and her reflective faculties scarcely in the slightest degree exercised—where not one idea was given her respecting the methods of dealing with the opening minds of childhood, and where her discipline did not in the least fit her for thinking out methods of her own. The intervening years have been passed in practicing music, in fancy-work, in novel-reading, and in party-going. No thought having yet been given to the grand responsibilities of maternity and scarcely any of that solid intellectual culture obtained which would be some preparation for such responsibilities. And now see her with an unfolding human character committed to her charge—see her profoundly ignorant of the phenomena with which she has to deal, undertaking that which can be done but imperfectly, even with the aid of the profoundest knowledge. She knows nothing about the nature of the emotions, their order of evolution, their functions, or where use ends and abuse begins. She is under the impression that some of the feelings are wholly bad, which is not true of any one of them. And then, ignorant as she is of that which she has to deal, she is equally ignorant of the effects that will be produced on it by this or that treatment. What can be more inevitable than the disastrous results we see hourly arising? Lacking knowledge of mental phenomena with their causes and consequences her interference is frequently more mischievous than absolute passivity would have been. This and that kind of action, which are quite normal and beneficial, she perpetually thwarts and so diminishes the child's happiness and profit, injures its temper and her own, and produces strange morbidities. Deeds which she thinks it desirable to encourage she gets performed by threats and bribes; or by exciting a desire for applause, considering little what the inward motive may be so long as the outward conduct conforms, and thus the child is taught to cultivate hypocrisy, and to cultivate the remotest idea that in the place of godliness, while insisting on truthfulness, she constantly sets them an example of untruth, by threatening penalties she does not inflict. While inculcating self-control, she hourly visits on her little ones angry scoldings for acts that do not call for them. She has not the remotest idea that in the world, that alone is the truly salutary discipline which visits on all conduct, good and bad, the natural consequences, pleasurable or painful, which in the nature of things such conduct tends to bring. Being thus without theoretic guidance and quite incapable of guiding herself by tracing mental processes going on in her children, her rule is impulsive, inconsistent, mischievous, often in the highest degree, and would be generally ruinous, were it not that the overwhelming tendency of the growing mind to assume the moral type of the face usually subordinates all minor influences."

This extract which I have made will scarcely arrest the attention or make any impression on the thoughtless frivolous mind of the giddy school-girl—not that all, or the majority of school-girls are giddy—but we think the careful, earnest, conscientious, thoughtful daughter, wife and mother—that all the members of our household will read it with interest and try to apply its principles in the training of the young.

OLD BACH.

Diet.

Dr. Dio Lewis, who has long been an expert in hygienic and sanitary matters, has an article on diet in the "Golden Rule," which embodies truth and sound sense. Read it:

"Ten persons die prematurely of too much food where one dies of too much drink. Thousands eat themselves into fever, bowel disease, dyspepsia, throat affections, and other maladies. The stomach is the reservoir which supplies the whole body. A fever, inflammation of some other malady appears. There you will find the source of the disease. I am acquainted with the table habits of a large number of persons. They have all eaten too much food. Nearly all too much in quantity, but all have eaten food too highly concentrated. Yesterday I saw a dissipated friend eating pears at a fruit stand. He said with a smile, 'I go a few Bartlett's half a dozen times a day.' Certain dietetic reformers seem to think if they eat coarse bread and ripe fruits, a peck is all right. Fine flour bread, pies and cakes are great evils. A friend who has decayed teeth, dyspepsia and a disagreeable eruption, all produced by eating of improper food, declared in response to my remonstrance: 'But I never eat more than I want.' Every person wants the quantity he has been in the habit of eating. If he could digest well two pounds a day but eat four pounds, he wants the latter quantity. A man may want a glass of spirits on rising. He is in the habit of drinking at that time."

"The body is strengthened by what it can digest and assimilate. Every ounce more than this is mischievous. The large eater is always hungry. The man who eats just enough suffers little from hunger. Pardon a word of my own experience. During many years of practice at my profession I had but little muscular exercise. I ate enormously. An hour's postponement of my dinner was painful. Now I can omit a dinner altogether without inconvenience. I have lost twenty pounds in weight but feel a great deal younger. (More than half

the thin people would gain flesh by eating less.) I have only one dietetic rule from which I never depart. This rule, kind reader, I commend to you. Always take on your plate, before you begin, everything you are to eat. Thus you avoid the desert, and are pretty sure not to eat too much. This simple rule has been worth thousands to me. Yes, I think there are persons who eat too little; but where there is one such, there are hundreds who eat too much. And when in this country of plenty a person is found who eats too little, it is, generally speaking, by eating fine flour bread and other unwholesome trash. Fine flour bread is but a little better than sawdust. If you eat oatmeal, cracked wheat, and beef, you will be surprised to find how little food you require."

Death of Rev. Henry W. Bellows, of New York.

We insert the following obituary notice of Rev. Henry W. Bellows, of New York. It is from the Boston Gazette. Coming from an unsectarian paper it will not fall under the suspicion of giving a too highly wrought picture of his character or of emphasizing too strongly his virtues.

A grand figure in the New York life of the last half century was that of Rev. Dr. Henry W. Bellows, and a portion of the time it ran into national proportions. Dr. Bellows was the leading representative of the Unitarian element of that city during most of its time. He was more, he was one of most distinguished and public-spirited of citizens. His heart was open to all good works. He entered into these with an impulsiveness, and he sustained them with an earnestness that marked a great and generous soul. He will be greatly missed in those spheres of effort in which he had been so useful, and the inspiration of his counsel and his example is a serious loss to his generation. He died after a long life of effort and of achievement, and yet he left it with his buoyancy of spirit so entirely unabated that his death is felt as that of one cut off in his prime. Dr. Bellows was a true preacher. He enjoyed most of his efforts in the pulpit, and he had made the devotion to these peculiarly his life-work. His popularity in it never abated, and his fidelity ended only with his life. His services to the National Sanitary Commission during the war, great as they were, were scarcely said to have interfered with this. Many good objects of a public nature, however, constantly claimed his attention. He had a taste for literature, to which he yielded somewhat in early life. His published works were mostly of sermons and occasional addresses, of which many are in existence. Several years ago, in a tour of a portion of the Eastern continent, he wrote home a series of letters, which were afterwards, collected in two volumes, and which made one of the best books of travel that our literature has furnished. The testimonial to his abilities, his worth and his services has been general and heartfelt on nearly every hand.

Wis and Wisdom of Beaconsfield.

A good offer should never be refused unless we have a better one at the same time.

It is not calling your neighbor names that settles a question.

Nothing depresses a man's spirits more completely than a self-conviction of self-conceit.

To be conscious you are ignorant is a great step to knowledge.

The originality of a subject is in the treatment.

I have learned again what I have learned before—that you should never take any thing for granted.

A profound thinker always suspects he is superficial.

Almost everything great has been done by growth.

A fear of becoming ridiculous is the best guide in life, and will save a man from all sorts of scrapes.

Every one loves power even if they do not know what to do with it.

The Jesuits are wise men—they never lose their temper.

It is a great thing to make a fortune. There is only one thing greater, and that is to keep it when made.

The two greatest stimulants in the world are youth and debt.

He who gains time gains everything.

Biographical.

Life and times of Frederick Douglass, written by himself. A reviewer of this book in the Woman's Journal speaks of it in the following terms:

We hear much of the inspiring character of American biographies. The rise of Franklin from a penniless apprentice to a world-wide fame; that of Lincoln from splitting rails and guiding a flat boat to preserving the union and abolishing slavery; that of Grant from a tanner of hides to general of the army, and president; that of Garfield from driving a canal boat to the highest honors of the scholar and statesman. But all these do not equal the rise of a beaten and trampled slave to social, political and literary eminence. This is a career more romantic than romance, more improbable than fiction, more wonderful even than those we have named. Of Douglass, in a peculiar sense it is true that he is a "self-made man." The book should be read by every boy and girl. It should be put into every school library to inculcate the spirit of caste which still lingers, than to promote its circulation. It is as interesting as a novel, and inspiring as a poem.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

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LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 15, 1882.

Co-operation is Power, Union—Strength.
 Co-operation—the union of minds and hands works wonders. Men that only accumulate power by union, but gain warmth and earnestness; the heart is kindled, the mere sight of a human countenance brightens with strong and generous emotion gives new strength to act. Union not only brings to a point forces which before existed, and which were ineffectual through separation, but by the feeling and interest it arouses, it becomes a creative principle, calls forth new forces, and gives the consciousness of powers, which would otherwise have been unfelt and unknown.

Massachusetts Agricultural College.

From the Massachusetts Ploughman.

The press of the state without exception has received the election of Paul A. Chadbourne to the presidency of the Massachusetts Agricultural college with every expression of satisfaction and pride. No citizen could, without the slightest solicitation on his part, receive a more generous or merited tribute to his public character and ability. From these spontaneous testimonials it appears how deeply the interests of the college are already imbedded in the public feeling, and with what pleasure the people of the whole Commonwealth hail such an act as that of the election of Mr. Chadbourne to its presidency.

What George Black, Secretary State Grange, says about Co-operation.

Extract from Kansas Patron.

But co-operation must not begin and end with a mere equitable distribution of goods. Not until co-operative production has been introduced into all branches of industry, shall we have a just measure of the workman's rightful claims. When that day arrives—when simple equity shall fix the standard of division, giving to capital its just proportion and to the wage-earner his just due, then it is to be hoped we may realize harmony in the relations of capital and labor, and workmen will be devoted to the successful prosecution of the industry in which they find their employment. When that day arrives—when the farmers of this whole country shall consent to emerge from their isolation, and burying prejudice and jealousy, shall co-operate by joining hands in fraternal union, then, and not till then, may we expect a fair representation in our state legislatures, and in our national government; while at present we have in the House of Representatives at Washington about eighteen lawyers to one farmer. Reverse this, as we may and must, and a Tom Scott shall no longer bribe whole legislatures, and even a Vanderbilt and Gould shall gladly do our bidding. If the working classes are ever to raise themselves from a subservient condition, it must be through the possession of capital, and through using that capital on a large scale. In most instances this can only be accomplished by persons of small means co-operating together. In this sense, therefore, co-operation should command the warm sympathy of every political economist. It is true, "We cannot bring Utopia at once. The world advances; and, in time, outgrows the ways."

"But there are glimpses of a better time coming when the selfish interests of mankind may be supplanted by the social interests; and when, instead of each living for himself, each may come gradually and by slow degrees, to live and to work for all, and all for each."

The Commissioner of Agriculture Must be Made a Cabinet Officer.

This is what an influential Western paper says in regard to making the commissioner of agriculture a cabinet officer. It shows that journals other than agricultural and grange, take broad and right views of the importance of agriculture and the place it should hold in our national government. If farmers and the friends of an improved agriculture will unite and work together we shall have a cabinet officer of the same standing and with the same salary as other members of the cabinet.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS has always, with what ability it possessed, advocated this measure which seems now so near its accomplishment. We want our patrons and farmers to rally and unite and show themselves the friends of this measure. Let resolutions be passed in the subordinate and local granges of the state embodying the wishes and feeling of

their respective members on the subject. Forward these resolutions to THE SPIRIT and let its readers know that the grangers are vitally interested on this point and are determined to push it to a successful issue.

But to this article: The state granges, agricultural associations, and individual agriculturists of the wide-awake sort, continue to urge representatives in Congress from districts where the cultivation of this land is the chief method of livelihood, to do something to enlarge the usefulness of the bureau of agriculture so that it may be of more practical value to the farming community. Some of the more prominent congressmen, who represent thrifty rural districts, have given this subject special consideration and several bills intended to attain the object for which the farmers petition have been presented in the House. But all of these are either old schemes revamped or they are crude or defective because they undertake to accomplish the purpose by increasing the importance and the head of the bureau of agriculture and make no practical provision for attaining efficiency in the scope and details of the work of the bureau.

Perhaps the most comprehensive and carefully prepared plan is that of representative Money of Mississippi, which was introduced in the House Monday.

Mr. Money proposes to provide for the appointment of a secretary of agriculture who shall be a member of the cabinet and receive a salary of \$50,000, and who shall be a practical agriculturist; an assistant secretary with a salary of \$3,500, who shall be an agriculturist; and a chief clerk of the "Department of Agriculture" at a salary of \$2,000 per annum.

Mr. Money's bill provides for a bureau of information and labor, which shall collect in the United States and foreign countries, the cost of the living of the working classes, the cognate facts that may conduce to the welfare and advancement of the agricultural classes, and make a part of the duties of this bureau to give special attention to gathering information touching the rural work of woman that may enlarge her sphere of labor, lighten the burdens of the families of the agricultural population and encourage the adornment of rural homes.

It proposes to establish a bureau of geological surveys, to which are to be transferred all the employees, records, work, etc., of the present geological survey.

A BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE.
 Is provided for, whose work it shall be to collate information as to the cost of moving agricultural products, the cost of construction and operation of the different modes of transportation by land and water, etc.

To the bureau of manufactures is assigned a wide field. It is to ascertain the cost of raw material and processes of converting it into manufactured goods; and other information which may be valuable to manufacturers, producers and consumers; all cost and value of agricultural implements and fertilizers.

The secretary of agriculture is required to establish in every state an experimental station for the purpose of thoroughly testing the adaptability of plants, seeds, fertilizers and agricultural implements to the several states, and especially with reference to the character of soils and variety of climate.

In states having agricultural colleges these experimental stations are to be located in the vicinity of such colleges, and when it is deemed expedient more than one station may be established in the same state.

To diffuse the benefits of the vast amount of information that would be gathered by a department of agriculture organized upon this plan and efficiently administered, it is provided that the secretary shall cause all valuable information to be published in reports and bulletins, which shall be circulated as widely as possible among the industrial classes. He is required also to exchange his reports and bulletins with all agricultural journals and to keep on file in the library of the department copies of all such journals.

It is provided that in making appointments of subordinate officers and employees, they shall be selected from every section of the country with a view to representation from the widely differing climate, products and soils of the United States.

PILES! PILES! PILES!

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

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

For sale by all druggists or mailed on receipt of price, \$1.00. HENRY & CO., Prop'rs., 100 Vessey street, New York City.

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

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

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THE SUN.

NEW YORK, 1882.

The Sun for 1882 will make its fifteenth annual revolution under the present management, shining as brightly as ever, and giving as much light and warmth as ever. The Sun's light is for mankind, and its warmth is for the world. The Sun's light is for mankind, and its warmth is for the world. The Sun's light is for mankind, and its warmth is for the world.

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LINES.

BY E. D. CHENEY.

At first I prayed for light;
Could I but see the way,
How gladly would I walk
To everlasting day!
I asked the world's deep law
Before my eyes to open,
And let me see my prayer fulfilled.
And realize my hope,
But God was kinder than my prayer,
And darkness veiled me every where.

And next I asked for strength:
That I might tread the road
With firm, unflinching pace,
To heaven's serene above;
That I might never know
A faltering, failing heart,
But manfully go on,
And reach the highest part.
But God was kinder than my prayer,
And weakness checked me every where.

And then I asked for faith;
Could I but trust my God,
I'd live in heavenly peace,
Though foes were all abroad,
His light thus shining round,
No faltering should I know;
And faith in heaven above,
Would make a heaven below.
But God was kinder than my prayer,
And doubts beset me every where.

And now I pray for love;
Deep love to God and man;
A love that will not fail,
Howe'er dark his plan;
That sees all life in Him,
Rejoicing in His power,
And faithful, though the darkest clouds
Of gloom and doubt may lower.
And God is kinder than my prayer:
Love fills and blesses every where.

Written for THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.
A MINISTER'S STRUGGLE FOR PRINCIPLE AND THE SEQUEL.

BY FORESTER GROVE.

CHAPTER II.

THE SERMON.

The Sabbath dawned beautiful and bright, everybody, almost, were on the alert preparing to go to hear that much talked-of "war sermon," but if you had chanced to have called at the parsonage on that morning, you would have been told that Brother M. was in his study and did not wish to be disturbed. None entered that sacred precinct save his faithful wife. To her as well as him it was a struggle for principle. She went in to call him to breakfast, and found him lying face downwards on the sofa in silent prayer. Thus he had lain all night wrestling with his Master. Again and again she had gone to his room, and had invariably found him in that position. When she insisted on his retiring he simply said: "I want to be left alone with my God."

"We can do nothing but aid him by our prayers," she had said to me as we retired to rest.

He came out to breakfast and silently drank a cup of coffee. Scarcely a word was spoken, for none of us felt in a mood for conversation.

After breakfast I helped my friend do up the morning work, and then we dressed for church, services being at 11 o'clock. We preceded her husband and walked down the aisle to a seat near the pulpit. "I feel like I should be near him," she said, "I don't know why."

I sat next to her. Presently the choir struck up some old familiar hymn. When about half through Brother M. entered with a quick but resolute step. His calm face was very pale, but told no tales. He looked neither to the right or left, nor paused, until he reached the pulpit. There he knelt with bowed head for a few minutes, and then he arose and in clear, sonorous tones, gave out the opening hymn—that grand old national one—"My country 'tis of thee." It seemed to me that the very echoes took up the strains and chanted them over and over again, as the choir excelled even themselves in singing it. And at the close the congregation was requested to kneel or stand—and such a congregation as it was. The church was filled to its utmost capacity. The windows, even, were thrown open and crowded full of people; wagons, full of people, drove up to the sides of the church to listen to the preacher, if they could not see him.

But I have digressed. Then he knelt down and prayed for the church, for his country, for the soldiers who were in the field fighting the battles of the same, for friends and for his enemies, until he seemed like one inspired. I could feel his wife tremble, as she knelt beside me. As for the boasted seceders, they sat as if chained to the spot, under the drip-pings of the sanctuary, and listened to one of the grandest war sermons we ever heard.

At the close as it was near conference a collection was taken up for the minister. One old bachelor, a Universalist, planked down a fifty dollar bill for his country, he said, and had another for the same cause, if needed. Suffice it to say the minister was more than paid (\$50), but he said, as the tears trembled down his cheeks: "Friends and brethren, I cannot thank you enough for your kindness; but not one cent will I use save what is my own. The rest shall be dedicated to the cause for which I have preached to-day." And he kept his word.

Soon conference convened, and Brother M. found another field of labor though we, or the great majority, were loth to loose him. Then came a call from an organizing regiment and he accepted, or was elected to the chaplaincy, of the same. And then for a time, we lost sight of our friend and patriot. In the latter capacity we heard from him often always in the line of duty, sharing the long marches of the private soldier, nor would he accept a horse, for he was no better than they, nursing the sick and wounded. On one occasion, his regiment was sent out on a reconnaissance; word came back that they were fighting and fifteen or twenty miles away. It

was raining and they wanted reinforcements. They were sent, and through the rain trudged Brother M. to his regiment, lest some of them should be wounded and need him. The boys loved him so dearly they called him "Mother M."

Long since the war has closed and the "Angel of peace" has spread her wings o'er our land. For aught we know Brother M. is living yet, honored in peace as much as in war. The last we heard of him he was presiding elder, in the M. E. church. But he, who so far forgot himself as to call one of God's ministers a hypocrite, has long since passed the troubled water of death. He lived to realize how deeply he had wronged Brother M. and his last request was that he should preach his funeral sermon. Notwithstanding this one mistake, he too, was one of God's chosen few. "Peace to his ashes."

THE END.

From Glass of Fashion.

SHAKING HANDS.

Let the reader remember that there is a right and wrong way of hand-shaking. It is horrible when your unoffending digits are seized in the sharp compress of a kind of vice, and wrung and squeezed until you feel as if they were reduced to jelly. It is not less horrible when you find them lying in a limp, nerveless clasp, which makes no response to your hearty greetings, but chills you like a lump of ice. Shake hands as if you meant it, swiftly, strenuously and courteously, neither using and undue pressure nor falling wholly supine. You may judge of the character of a man from the way in which he shakes hands; there is the shake lymphatic, the shake aggressive, the shake supercilious, the shake imperative, the shake suspicious, the shake sympathetic, and the shake emotional. Charles Lamb describes also the pump-handle shake, which is executed by taking a friend's hand and working it up and down, through an arc of fifty degrees, for about a minute and a half. "To show its nature, force and character, this shake should be performed with a firm and steady motion. No attempt should be made to give it grace, and still less variety, as the few instances in which the latter has been tried have uniformly resulted in dislocating the shoulder of the person on whom it has been attempted. On the contrary, persons who are partial to the pump-handle shake should be at some pains to give an agreeable, tranquil movement to the operator, which should on no account be continued after perspiration on the part of your friend has commenced." Then there is the pendulum shake, which somewhat resembles the former; but as its name implies, the movement is in a horizontal instead of a perpendicular direction. "It is executed by sweeping your hand horizontally towards your friends, and after the junction is effected moving with it from one side to the other according to the pleasure of the parties." Nor must the tourniquet shake be forgotten, which derives its name from the instrument employed by surgeons to stop the circulation of the blood in a limb about to be amputated. You grasp the hand of your friend as far as you can in your own, and then contract the muscles of your thumb, fingers and palm till you have induced any degree of compression you may propose in the hand of your friend. Particular care ought to be taken, if your hand be hard and big and that of your friend small and soft as a maiden's not to make use of the tourniquet shake to such a degree that it will crush the small bones of the wrist out of their places. It is seldom safe to apply it to gouty or hot-tempered persons.

You will see some persons thrust forth their hand with a sudden jerk like that of a steam-engine suddenly set in motion; and, lo, they have taken possession of your own and are doing with it as they will, before you have recovered breath. Others put forward their fingers with an apparent timidity or reluctance, and compel you to pounce upon them and draw them towards you, in order to perform an effective shake. Others, again, extend their hand timidly, partly withdraw it, and again extend it, until you are uncertain whether or not the act of hand-shaking will be performed after all. As for the cold-blooded creatures who austere offer you one of their fingers, I recommend you to ignore them; look loftily over them, as if unconscious of their existence and their fingers. But when a lady (and more particularly a fair one) does you the honor to offer her hand, take it with an air of deference which will show how you appreciate the honor; do not drop it instantly as if the touch had scared you, nor hold it so long as to cause her a feeling of uneasiness.

A General Stamped.

Probably nothing has caused such a general stamped in the direction of any one of our business houses as that produced by the announcement that all sufferers could obtain a trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery free of cost, by calling at Barber Bro's drug store. This is the great remedy that is producing such astonishing cures everywhere, curing where everything else has failed. No person suffering with a severe cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, hay fever, loss of voice, tickling in throat, hoarseness, croup, or any other affection of the throat and lungs but what Dr. King's New Discovery will give instant relief. A single trial bottle will convince the most skeptical and show you what a regular dollar size bottle will do.

SKIN DISEASES CURED

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

SKIN DISEASE.
F. Drake, Esq., Cleveland, O., suffered beyond all description from a skin disease which appeared on his hands, head and face, and nearly destroyed his eyes. The most careful

doctoring failed to help him, and all had failed he used Dr. Frazier's Magic Ointment and was cured by a few applications.

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

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For blind, bleeding, itching or ulcerated piles DR. WILLIAM'S INDIAN PILE OINTMENT is a sure cure. Price \$1 by mail. For sale by Woodward, Faxon & Co., Kansas City, wholesale agents.



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Farmers wishing to make LONG TIME LOANS will save money by calling upon our agent in their country. Central office NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, Lawrence, Kansas.

L. H. PERKINS, Sec'y.

HOP BITTERS.

(A Medicine, not a Drink.)

CONTAINS HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION, AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.

\$1000 IN GOLD.

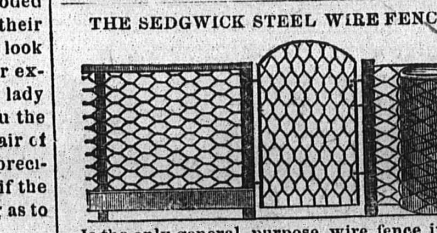
Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR. All above sold by druggists. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Ont.

THE SEDGWICK STEEL WIRE FENCE.



Is the only general purpose wire fence in use. Being a strong net work without barbs. It will turn dogs, pigs, poultry, as well as the most vicious stock, without damage to either fence or stock. It is just the fence for farmers, gardeners, stock raisers and railroads; very desirable for lawns, parks or cemeteries. As it is covered with rust proof paint, it will last a life-time. It is superior to barbed wire in every respect and far better than barbed wire. We ask for it a fair trial knowing it will wear itself into favor. The Sedgwick Gates made of wrought iron pipe and steel wire, defy all competition in neatness, lightness, strength and durability. We also make the best and cheapest all iron Automatic self-opening gate. Ask hardware dealers or for price list and particulars address SEDGWICK BROS., Richmond, Ind.

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5 SLENDID VARIETIES! 12 for \$2. 19 for \$3. 26 for \$4. 35 for \$5. 75 for \$10. 100 for \$13. Strong-Pot Plants for immediate bloom. Delivered safely by mail. Free post-paid to all points.

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UNDERTAKING GOODS IS LARGE!

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

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OUR WALL PAPER STOCK IS VERY COMPLETE.

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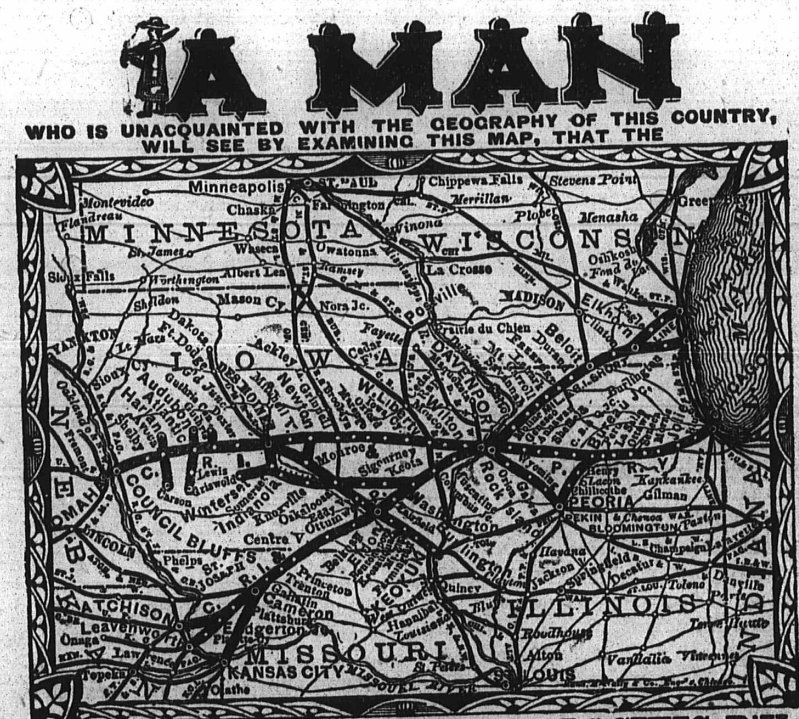
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WINDOW SHADES MADE TO ORDER

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

A FEW BOOKS AND STATIONERY ALSO ON HAND



CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R.R.

Is The Great Connecting Link between the East and the West!

The main line runs from Chicago to Council Bluffs, passing through Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Liberty, Iowa City, Marengo, Brooklyn, Grinnell, Des Moines (the capital of Iowa), Stuart, Atlantic, and Avoca; with branches from Bureau Junction to Peoria, Wilton Junction to Muscatine, Washington, Fairfield, Eldon, Beltnap, Centerville, Princeton, Trenton, Gallatin, Campton, Leavenworth, Bonaparte, Bennington, Independence, Eldon, Ottumwa, Eddyville, Oskafoosa, Pella, Monroe, and Des Moines; from Zion to Keosauqua, Newton to Monroe; Des Moines to Indianola and Winterset; Atlantic to Grinstead and Audubon; and Avoca to Earlville, Grinstead and Audubon. This is positively the only Railroad, which owns and operates a through line from Chicago into the State of Kansas.

Through Express Passenger Trains, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, are run each way daily between Chicago and PEORIA, KANSAS CITY, COUNCIL BLUFFS, LEAVENWORTH and ATCHISON. Through cars are also run between Milwaukee and Kansas City, via the "Milwaukee and Rock Island Short Line."

The "Great Rock Island" is magnificently equipped. Its road bed is simply perfect, and its track is laid with steel rails. What will please you most will be the pleasure of enjoying the meals, while passing over the beautiful prairies of Illinois and Iowa, in one of our magnificent Dining Cars that accompany all Through Express Trains. You get an entire meal, as good as is served in any first-class hotel, for seventy-five cents.

Appreciating the fact that a majority of the people prefer separate apartments for different purposes (and the immense passenger business of this line warranting it), we are pleased to announce that this Company runs Pullman Palace COUNCIL BLUFFS, KANSAS CITY, ATCHISON, and LEAVENWORTH. Tickets via this line, known as the "Great Rock Island Route," are sold by all Ticket Agents in the United States and Canada.

For information not obtainable at your home office, address, R. R. CABLE, Vice President and General Manager.

E. ST. JOHN, General Ticket and Passenger Agent, CHICAGO, ILL.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

H. C. C. MOODY.

L. L. DAVIS.

MOODY & DAVIS,

Publishers and Proprietors.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One Year (in advance)	\$1.25
Six Months	0.75
Three Months	0.50
One Year (if not paid in advance)	1.75

TO ADVERTISERS:

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

ADVERTISING RATES made known on application.

TO CORRESPONDENTS:

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

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 payment. 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.

TO SUBSCRIBERS:

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

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

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

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 15, 1882.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

Every day this office receives a dozen or more letters which require answers, and in most cases the answering takes time and postage for which we get no remuneration, and our readers can see that in the course of a week, or month, the amount paid for postage alone is not small. We have decided, therefore, to answer no more letters unless a three-cent stamp is enclosed for that purpose. In many cases a postal will answer as where a receipt for a remittance is wished, but the sender must be the judge in the matter.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS stands pledged to the cause of education, to the support of the public schools, to the support of the higher schools, and of the university. It stands pledged, too, to all agricultural colleges, to all industrial schools, and to every institution which is established to develop a broader, better and purer manhood. A man educated, developed integrally, harmoniously and entirely, developed physically, mentally, morally, socially, becomes master of himself and his surroundings; he sees into causes and understands principles; he is a philosopher, a wise man, a practical man—knows how to drive a nail, guide a plow, as well as to preside over Senates.

While our paper is devoted to the improvement of our methods of farming in general, to the growing of more and better fruit, to the raising of better stock, to a more careful selection and breeding of cows for dairy purposes, and to the better cultivation of our fields; yet we press upon our readers with a good deal of iteration the importance of self-culture, the culture of the young, of the children who are so soon to take the place of the fathers and the mothers of the present generation. We insist that the best way to improve agriculture is to improve the men and women and children who are devoted to agriculture. When they are brought up to the full stature of perfect men and women, then will agriculture have been brought to its highest degree of perfection.

But there is action and reaction in all the honorable pursuits of life. If agriculture depends for its successful results on the right and thorough education of the farmer, so does its pursuit inspire the mind with the spirit of improvement and a desire for more abundant measures of knowledge. It is impossible for the farmer to pursue his vocation with ardor and enthusiasm without at the same time enlarging his mind, improving his character, and making progress in self-education. A man cannot cultivate his garden, his farm, his orchard on the best principles of science, and according to the highest rules of art without at the same time bringing his own powers of mind and heart into the direct line of self-culture. When he weeds his garden he is weeding out the bad plants which spring up and grow in his own heart. When he is trimming his orchard he is

pruning off some of his own superfluous growths which bear leaves only but no fruit.

Hence it is that in advocating the cause of agriculture and horticulture, and good breeds of cattle and sheep, we feel strengthened and inspired by the thought that we are working for humanity, for the good of our country and our race; that we are awakening the very spirit by which society moves forward towards higher ends and better results. Such being our aims we have not felt that in our editorial work we have been called upon to give special rules, and mark out definite plans for farm work, to tell them when and how to plow and reap, what products to raise, what breeds of stock to keep, but we have felt rather that our special work was to wake up the Patrons and farmers to think and act for themselves, to inspire them, so far as our words could do it, so far as figures and facts and high examples could do it, with greater enthusiasm for their calling, and present motives for the exercise of greater care and diligence, for stricter economy, a better system of rotation of crops, and to the making of their occupation more honorable, and themselves more honored, to the end that life, the whole of life might be truly dignified and full of blessedness.

BE SURE TO PLANT ONLY GOOD SEED.

Farmers are not aware of the loss they sustain yearly by planting poor seed. We have not now in mind old seed which has lost its vitality, but seed of inferior quality gathered at random from whatever kind of grain or grass or vegetable, or fruit that happens to be raised on the farm without much care or judgment in the selection.

Large, plump, well formed and well ripened seed will be selected by the careful and thrifty farmer, for his spring planting and sowing, much painstaking and the exercise of as sound a discretion, as the breeder of cattle manifest, in the choice of animals for the development and perfection of his dairy stock. It is not a sufficient test of seed to find out that it will germinate and come up out of the ground. It may do this and yet on account of its poor quality, its small and unproductive kind, or its lack of acclimation, be unfit for the use of the farmer who is intent on a large and remunerative crop.

The gardener selects his peas for planting; he wishes to raise for market "Carter's First Crop" a very early and productive pea. If he wishes to get the very best seed, he does not go to the nearest seedman's store and order a peck of peas bearing the name of the kind he is seeking.

He knows that the Carter's premium gem tends to deteriorate and meagre crop, or to a fuller and more fruitful yield according to the selection he makes, whether from a short, stubby pod with two, three or four peas, or from a long, full and well formed pod containing seven, eight or nine peas; and if he is wise he will reject one or two of the smaller peas even in the largest and fullest pod.

The gardener thus careful and particular in the selection of seed, sees the necessity of raising his own seed, and then he knows what he is gathering and saving to plant again.

There has been so much lost in sowing poor and inferior kinds of seed that farmers themselves as well as the gardeners are becoming very shy and very suspicious of the seed store and is coming to the wise conclusion that he must raise his own seed in order to get the best which in the long run is the cheapest.

PRIZE FIGHTS.

The New York Tribune puts the late prize-fight between two brutal and ruffianly men in its true light. We wish that all our newspapers, instead of parading the disgusting details of the fight before their readers, would speak of it in such tones of disgust and loathing as would make it impossible for such scenes to be enacted in future on American soil.

Two ruffians engaged in a prize fight yesterday on the shore of the Gulf of Mexico. It is a gratifying evidence of the efficiency with which the laws against such exhibitions of brutality are executed that, although one of these ruffians lives in Troy and the other in Boston, they were obliged to go all the way to the state of Mississippi to find a place where they could fight with a fair chance of escaping arrest. The affair will doubtless cause the legisla-

ture of that state to supply the deficiency in its statutes by passing a stringent law against such encounters. The fight lasted about half an hour and demonstrated that Sullivan, the Boston ruffian, could strike harder and endure more pounding than Ryan, the Troy brute of the two. No peculiar human quality is displayed in prize-fighting. A man must have physical courage and endurance to be a pugilist, but any bulldog possesses these attributes to a higher degree than the best fist-fighter that ever lived.

FARMER'S INSTITUTE.

A correspondent to the Topeka Capital from Great Bend, Barton county, has the following account of the farmer's institute which opened there last Thursday evening:

The session Friday was well attended by the leading farmers of the county. Farming in all its different aspects was discussed, including fruit-growing, the culture of forest trees—the growing of sorghum, etc. The discussions were participated in by a large number and were not only very interesting but very profitable. Prof. Fairchild, Shelton and Phala of the Agricultural College, and Secretary Coburn participated in the discussions. At the evening session a permanent organization was effected and the following officers elected: President, Joseph Gault; vice-president, Levi Gunn; secretary, Oliver Verity; treasurer, J. G. Dawson. These officers to be the executive committee. Prof. Shelton spoke at the evening session about the college farm, and also gave some practical talk to the farmers. The sessions were made doubly pleasant by being interspersed by some good music from a choir under Prof. Hoyt. Taken altogether the institute was very pleasant and profitable.

WESTERN HOMESTEADS.

The Senate committee on public lands discussed at length yesterday a resolution to instruct the attorney general to defend the titles to Western homesteads which are claimed by railroad companies to have been included in land grants to them. This resolution involves directly the lands included in the recent decision of Judge Miller at Omaha, but indirectly it touches the titles of many other homesteads. The question is whether entries made upon land included in railroad grants before that land was formally and finally withdrawn from the government are good or not. Senator Plumb stated that he knew at least five hundred cases where this question entered into the title and that there were hundreds of other cases. The committee did not come to any conclusion.

NOT A BAD SUGGESTION.

"The Hour," of New York city a newspaper after the style of "The Nation," but said to be more ably edited, proposes that the railroad managers will insist on "chalking legislative hats," that is giving members of the legislature free passes, suggests that "perhaps the wisest policy would be to enact a law requiring them to carry members free of charge during a legislative session and abolishing mileage. This would render the members independent of the corporations, remove the scruples of anti-monopolists and save money to the state." Why would this not be a good plan in any state?

OUR EXCHANGES.

Some of our Kansas exchange papers say very little about agriculture. We wonder if such papers circulate much among our farmers? Though its none of our business what our exchange papers publish or don't publish, we will give a gentle hint that unless more agricultural matter finds a place in them, we shall very shortly come into their respective localities and "hook" some of those farmers on to our SPIRIT. They'll bite sharp when we drop them a line.

CONGRESS has two subjects under discussion which are much in need of correction, and promise to get it. Polygamy and the tariff. In this connection we notice that the iron and steel association, of Philadelphia, are making every inducement to influence congressmen against a change. Will they be bought?

The readers of "patent" papers are still being imposed on with the representations of the Prentiss Preserving Co., who have a well written article on the merits (?) of their so-called Ozone, headed "Farmer's Column" in these "patents." Again we warn our readers that this Ozone is nearly worthless.

THE Chautauqua mineral springs in the southeastern part of Chautauqua county, have induced quite a settlement

since their discovery a few weeks since. The town will be known as Chautauqua Springs. May it rival Eureka Springs in growth as well as qualities.

THE Grand Royal Arch chapter of Masons of Kansas were in session yesterday. There was a large attendance. The grand lodge will meet to-day with a larger attendance than any that has been held for years.

THE proceedings against the star-route thieves have come to a stand-still. One of the robbers, Clary, refuses to testify on the grounds that it would incriminate himself.

A meeting was held at West moreland Pottawatomie county, this week, to organize a new political party to be styled the "Reserve" party. All they need is an organ.

AN exchange says the farmer who lets spring catch him "behind with his work," this time, must have lots of work or be a good-bye agriculturist.

A MARRIED man in Wichita is threatened with tar and feathers unless he provides for his wife and two babies and let other married women alone.

A PETITION five thousand feet long is at Washington asking that the tax on bank deposits and two cent stamps on checks and drafts be abolished.

LAST month over 11,000 immigrants landed on the shores, by far the largest number of any first month of any previous year.

THE city of Boston has made contract for one hundred electric lights to illuminate its crooked street by night.

ANOTHER disastrous prairie fire has done great damage in its recent trip over the Barton county, Kansas, range.

KEARNEY and Hamilton counties are said by old stock men to be the finest grazing ground in the world.

E. D. PARKER, of Saline county has secured a patent on an electric coupling of his invention.

A POPULAR young lady of Whitesboro, Mass., committed suicide by taking morphine.

WILSON COUNTY farmers will, very sensibly, plant most of their corn next month.

MR. VENNOR predicts heavy snow-falls at the end of this week.

From Miami County.

Correspondence to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

There was a fire at the Louisburg in the east part of the county on last Friday night—burning several houses which were occupied as business houses. The loss was some two or three thousand dollars. Nothing said.

I noticed in last week's SPIRIT a few lines copied from the Atchison Patriot stating that a Miami county man had sold a bird's eye walnut tree for \$15 and was afterwards sold for \$1,015. The statement was correct. It first appeared in the Republican of this place which was among some news items which I wrote.

DR. J. H. OYSTER.

PAOLA, Kans., Feb. 13, 1882.

A General Stampede.

Probably nothing has caused such a general stampede in the direction of any one of our business houses as that produced by the announcement that all sufferers could obtain a trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery free of cost, by calling at Barber Bro's drug store. This is the great remedy that is producing such astonishing cures everywhere, curing everything else has failed. No person suffering with a severe cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, hay fever, loss of voice, tickling in throat, hoarseness, croup, or any other affection of the throat and lungs but what Dr. King's New Discovery will give instant relief. A single trial bottle will convince the most skeptical and show you what a regular dollar size bottle will do.

A Good Chance for Some One.

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

Seed Corn For Sale.

Mr. Justus Howell is now getting in a supply of the Early Dent Corn for seed, referred to in our columns last week. This is an early variety of large corn. Those wishing to purchase should send in their orders early.

Dr. Frazier's Root Bitters.

Frazier's Root Bitters are not a draw-shop whisky beverage, but are strictly medicinal in every sense. They act strongly upon the liver and kidneys, keep the bowels open and regular, make the weak strong, heal the lungs, build up the nerves and cleanse the blood and system of every impurity.

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

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

Mrs. M. MARTIN, Cleveland, O.
Sold by all druggists everywhere at \$1 per bottle.
HENRY & Co., Sole Prop'rs.,
63 Vesey street, New York City.
Woodward, Faxon & Co., Kansas City, wholesale agents.

To Hanway Corley.

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT ON the 11th day of February, 1882, a garnishee summons was issued by Charles Chadwick a Justice of the Peace in and for Lawrence, Douglas county, Kansas, against T. B. Petesh, in an action before said Chadwick, in which you are defendant and John Anderson is plaintiff, to recover the sum of eighteen and sixty-one hundredths dollars, with interest at seven per cent. from January 1, 1880, and that said action will be tried before said Chadwick on the 7th day of March, 1882, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

W. J. NEILL, Jr.,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Legal Notice.

To Peter Printzlow.
YOU WILL TAKE NOTICE THAT MIN-IE Fritzlow did, on the 24th day of October, A. D. 1881, file her petition in the district court of Douglas county, state of Kansas, against you, asking and praying that she may be divorced from the bonds of matrimony existing between you, upon the grounds of habitual drunkenness, gross neglect of duty and extreme cruelty on your part. And that you are required to appear and answer said petition on or before the 21st day of March, A. D. 1882, or on failure thereof judgment and decree for divorce will be taken as prayed in said petition.

R. J. BORGHOLTHAUS,
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 SACKS free to shippers.

TWO DOLLARS.

A NEW DEPARTURE
FOR

DEMOREST'S

Illustrated Monthly
MAGAZINE.

The Largest in Form, The Largest in Circulation.

and the best in everything that makes a magazine desirable. Demorest's Monthly Magazine presents a grand combination of the entertaining, the useful and beautiful, with stories, essays, poems, fashions, family matters, art critiques, lovely oil pictures, steel engravings and other art features.

Send Twenty Cents for a Specimen copy, or subscribe six months on trial for ONE DOLLAR.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

There is no publication so cheap or so good in the world. For circular of full particulars, address

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST,
47 East 14th street, New York.
Volume XVIII began with November, 1881.



Thirty-Six Varieties of Cabbage; 26 of Corn; 22 of Cucumbers; 24 of Melon, 33 of Peas; 28 of Beans; 17 of Squash; 23 of Beet and 40 of Tomato, with other varieties in proportion, a large portion of which were grown on my five seed farms, will be found in my Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue for 1882. Sent free to all who apply. Customers of last season need not write for it. All both fresh and true to name, so far, that should it prove otherwise I will recall the order gratis. The original introducer of Early Ohio and Hubbard Squash, Marblehead Cabbage, Phinney's Melon, and a score of other new Vegetables, I invite the patronage of the public. New Vegetables a specialty.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY,
Marblehead, Mass.

GOLD.

Great chance to make money. 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. Any one can do the work properly from the first start, he need not pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages whole time to the work or only your spare moments. Full information a d all that is needed sent free. Address S. S. S. & Co., Portland, Maine.

BEST

business now before the public. You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else capital not needed. We will furnish you, \$12 a day and upwards made at home by the everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can live at home and do the work. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily and honorably. Address T. & Co., Augusta, Maine.

\$66

A week in your own town. \$5 outfit free. No risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader if you want a business at which you can make great pay all the time you work, write for particulars to H. HILL, E. & Co., Portland, Maine.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY MOODY & DAVIS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 13, 1883.

City and Vicinity.

HOPE, PAWNBROKER.

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

Take your butter, eggs, etc., to the Star Grocery.

HORSE feed taken in exchange for subscription at this office.

We offer a fine farm for sale in another column, at a bargain. Read it.

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

THE Star Grocery offers flour at \$1.65 per one-half sack that can't be equalled in Lawrence.

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

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

READERS OF THE SPIRIT will not fail to note the advertisement of Justus Howell on the eighth page of this paper.

For loss of appetite, nausea of stomach and indigestion, "Lindsey's Blood Searcher" has no equal. Sold by druggists.

Never let a cold run. Take it in time. All that is necessary is to procure a bottle of "Sellers' Cough Syrup," and be cured.

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

HIRAM SIBLEY & CO., the seedsmen of Rochester, N. Y., are offering \$500 cash in prizes for the best essays on gardening in the Southern states. This amount certainly ought to elicit some able essays on the subject.

From Sheboygan Falls News.

We never saw any one joyous when suffering from pain; neuralgia for instance. In relation to this malady Mr. George Guyett, Proprietor Guyett House, thus informed our representative: I have used St. Jacob's Oil for neuralgia, and can confidently recommend it to any one similarly affected.

FARMERS and everybody else will find it will pay to go to the Star Grocery for everything in their line. They buy and sell for cash and are able to give you better prices than houses that do a credit business. They defy competition. Give them a call.

F. P. THOMAS, of this county, was among our callers yesterday who renewed his subscription and assured us of his high valuation of THE SPIRIT, assuring a representative that each issue was an improvement on the one preceding it. Such words are full of encouragement.

SINCE J. L. Reynolds & Co. established the "Star Grocery" here and showed the people of this vicinity how to keep a neat and attractive store in that line, some of their opponents for the grocery trade have displayed a neatness heretofore unknown in their establishments; but it will take a year to make an old stand look as nice as does the "Star Grocery."

REV. DR. JONES, of the First M. E. church, this city, delivered a sermon on temperance as regards prohibition, last Sunday evening in his pulpit, that consisted of most able and convincing argument in favor of prohibition. The able expounder assured his audience that so long as he had breath he should use his influence against the liquor traffic, and he has heretofore demonstrated that his influence is power.

MRS. E. L. FARNUM who has so successfully conducted the well-known millinery emporium at No. 113, Massachusetts street, and so liberally patronized the columns of this paper has recently sold her establishment to the Misses A. & C. Mugler, who will continue the business and endeavor to merit the patronage of all. The Misses Mugler have been employed in the store as assistants for years and understand fully the needs of the house.

Death of the Wife of Rev. Lovejoy. County Correspondence to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS. Died on the evening of the 6th of February at the residence of M. Hale on Captain's Creek, Douglas county, in the seventieth year of her age, Mrs. Julia L. Lovejoy, wife of Rev. C. H. Lovejoy.

Horticultural.

The regular monthly meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural society will be held at the University next Saturday, the 18th.

In addition to the regular order of exercises, C. W. Sexton will present the subject of "Vegetable Gardening;" and Prof. Jas. H. Canfield will favor the meeting with one of his interesting lectures.

SAMUEL REYNOLDS, Sec'y.

E. A. Colman's Turner Raspberry.

Among our advertisements the reader will observe that of our eminent horticulturist, E. A. Colman, of the Turner raspberry. Those desirous of purchasing this excellent plant will not infer from the very low price at which it is offered that it is of an inferior quality, for those who have cultivated and tried it pronounce it the very best of the red varieties, or in fact any variety.

How Watches Are Made.

It will be apparent to any one who will examine a SOLID GOLD WATCH, that aside from the necessary thickness for engraving and polishing, a large proportion of the precious metal used is needed only to stiffen and hold the engraved portions in place, and supply the necessary solidity and strength. The surplus gold is actually needless so far as UTILITY and beauty are concerned. In JAS. BOSS' PATENT GOLD WATCH CASES, this waste of precious metal is overcome, and the SAME SOLIDITY AND STRENGTH produced at from one-third to one-half of the usual cost of solid cases. This process is of the most simple nature, as follows: a plate of nickel composition metal especially adapted to the purpose, has two plates of SOLID GOLD soldered one on each side. The three are then passed between polished steel rollers, and the result is a strip of heavy plated composition, from which the cases, backs, centres, bezels, etc., are cut and shaped by suitable dies and formers. The gold in these cases is sufficiently thick to admit of all kinds of chasing, engraving and enameling; the engraved cases have been carried until worn perfectly smooth by time and use without removing the gold.

THIS IS THE ONLY CASE MADE WITH TWO PLATES OF SOLID GOLD AND WARRANTED BY SPECIAL CERTIFICATE.

For sale by all jewelers. Ask for Illustrated Catalogue, and to see warrant.

READ, PONDER AND REFLECT.

Two Popular Papers for Price of One.

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

Beatty's Organ Factory.

The large organ factory of Mayor Daniel F. Beatty at Washington, Warren Co., New Jersey which was entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday, Sept. 18, 1881, has been entirely rebuilt, and resumed business on Jan. 18, 1882, just four months from the time it was destroyed. It is now in full operation, and, by the use of Edison electric light, work on building cabinet organs is kept up till 9 p. m. Over one hundred wood-working machines, have been set in operation, and are driven by a 200-horse power engine. Mayor Beatty has now immense facilities for building organs, and he can afford to do better organs for less money than ever before. The report of the burning of his factory on Jan. 28, as published in the New York Times is false, and the work of a malicious person. Mayor Beatty says that he will leave no stone unturned to ferret out the guilty parties who started this report.

A Bargain.

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

Live Agents Wanted

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

A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Inman, Station D., New York City.

Truth and Honor.

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

Seed Corn For Sale.

Mr. Justus Howell is now getting in a supply of the Early Dent Corn for seed, referred to in our columns last week. This is an early variety of large corn. Those wishing to purchase should send in their orders early.

Wanted!

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

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

THE Star Grocery, which is gaining such notoriety for the best groceries at the cheapest prices, is located in Mrs. McCullough's new block. Give them a call.

For Sale.

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

Plantation Cough Syrup

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

A Painful Death

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

Gamgee Stock Powder

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

Original Marmaluke Liniment,

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

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

REPORTS from Eudora township this noon say that the prohibition party were badly defeated at the township election yesterday.

State News.

From Republic County.

Correspondence to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

GENTLEMEN:—I have received your valuable paper and I like it well. I am a lover of bees but have not owned a swarm for over twenty years, you will accept my heartfelt thanks for the swarm you sent to me with your last issue. I shall aim to preserve them or take the best care of them that I can. I do not expect them to make much honey the present year. But as soon as they have a proper surplus on hand you will please call and help me taste their sweets.

General health in man and beast good, except pink-eye and that in mild form. Weather and roads the best ever seen at this season.

Hogs all sold at good prices, and all farmers in good cheer. D. DORAN.

FENWICK, Kansas, Feb. 9, 1883.

Wilson county has 25,000 acres of land not entered.

The Cain City (Ellsworth county) News says white straw hats and barefoot boys are to be seen at that place.

Three cases of small-pox are reported from Johnson county among some railroad hands a few miles north of Olathe.

Sumner county claims to have 25,000 sheep and the Cowley County Court says its county can cover that number four times.

The Capital says the cooking of Wyandotte ladies is highly commended by those who are fortunate enough to be invited to partake of it.

The Patrons of Johnson county are gaining control of all the business in the county. One by one the opposition succumb. The latest failure was at Gardner last Friday of Gans & Hamilton merchants.

The Cain City News is the name of a new six-column folio weekly published at Green Valley, Ellsworth county, by Henry Trump, with Dr. B. Grant Jefferis as editor. The news is not a patent will but succeed well if advertising patronage continues as it now appears.

Woolen Mill.

From the Burlington Patriot.

Coffey county leads any county in the state in the sheep interest, having more and a better grade than any county in the state, and we ought to have a first-class woolen mill. The power to propel it can be secured of the Excelsior Water Mills at a mere nominal figure, and no better field can be found for such an enterprise. Half the usual clip here ought to be worked up at home, and would be if some enterprising capitalist could be induced to construct a good factory here, and it would be a profitable investment. This county is peculiarly adapted for sheep husbandry, and all the wools, cloth and yarns consumed by our people ought to be manufactured at home. Let it be understood this county has a population of 15,000, wealthy farmers, and the city three thousand inhabitants. Such an establishment would pay from the start. Who will take hold of it?

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS

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

The Turner Raspberry.

THE TURNER RASPBERRY plants for sale by E. A. Colman, Lawrence, Kansas, at \$1 per hundred or twenty cents per dozen delivered at Lawrence packed for shipping. The Turner is a red raspberry.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

LADIES FINE KID, CLOTH TOP, ONLY THREE

DOLLARS PER PAIR.

VERY NICE KID OPERA SLIPPERS \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 PER PAIR

OPERA SLIPPERS, BEADED VAMP, VERY STYLISH ONLY \$2.25 PER PAIR.

A FULL LINE OF

YOUTH'S MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES

OF THE

P. COX & BRO'S MAKE. BEST GOODS MADE IN THE COUNTRY.

We Shall Continue

CLOSING OUT ALL WINTER GOODS AT BARGAINS.

To Make Room for Spring Goods.

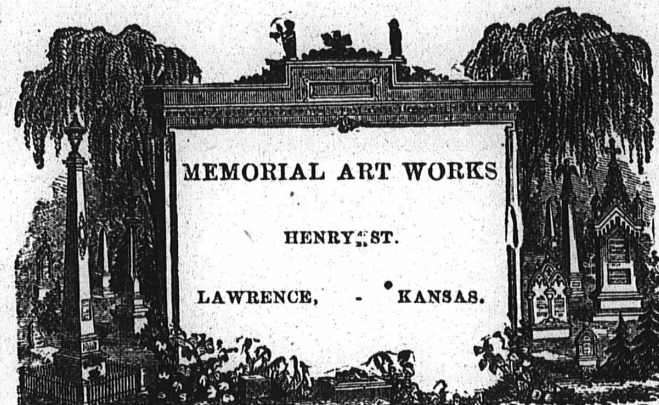
Remember the Place to Buy,

MASON'S.

W. S. REED, PROPRIETOR.

S. W. GOODHUE, ARTIST.

MARBLE & GRANITE



GEMETERY WORK.

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



THE HENLEY BARB FENCE WIRE.

A. HENLEY, MANAGER AND PROPRIETOR. LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

This wire is now the most popular one in Kansas. See that the name "Henley Wire" is on each spool. Sold by all dealers.

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A. MARKS,

DEALER IN

Diamonds, Watches, Clocks and Jewelry

SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

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With reasonable commission.

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ENGRAVER,

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James R. Johnson, Proprietor.

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F. BARTELDSE & CO.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Field, Grass, Garden, Flower and Trees Seeds.

Osage Orange Seed a Specialty.

CATALOGUES MAILED FREE ON REQUEST.

BRASS ORGANS 37 stops, 10 sets reeds only \$11.00. Pianos \$125 up. Rare holiday inducements ready. Write or call on BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

Horticultural Department.

Apple Trees.

Mr. Irving D. Cook, who twenty years ago planted ten acres to apple trees, thirty feet apart, remarks now in the Rural Home, the growing recognition of the fact that admission of abundant sunshine and free circulation of air are important essentials to fruit perfect in size and color, and so thirty-five, or even forty feet, is decidedly a preferable distance for trees in a fully matured orchard.

Fruit Statistics.

According to recent official statements, the land in the United States appropriated to the fruit industry is 4,500,000 acres. On this grow and flourish 112,000,000 apple trees, 28,000,000 pear trees, 112,270,000 peach trees and 141,260,000 grape vines. The total value of the fruit crop throughout the United States is set down at an amount equal to half the value of the average wheat crop of the country.

Select Your Fruit Trees.

February is a good month for making out the list of trees intended to be planted in the spring. We should never advise the purchase of trees of peripatetic and irresponsible agents. We would on no account purchase stock of any man who is personally unknown to us. The far better way is to go or write to the grower himself who has character and business at stake, and purchase those varieties which have a well established reputation in your own immediate locality, and, if possible, see for yourself the character of the trees and make your own selection although we would not be afraid to leave it to the judgment of any dealer of our acquaintance in the state.

An Old Apple Tree.

Correspondence to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I have a napkin ring which I much value, made out of an apple tree set out by my grand father some time between 1780 and 1790. It has borne apples more or less, every year since 1800. This is at least a family tradition. I can myself remember it from the year 1810 and think it has seldom failed at its annual yield. The last time I was East I saw off a limb from which my napkin ring is made. The tree then had lost its vigorous appearance and showed signs of old age. With proper care it might be revived and made to bear fruit half a century longer. As there was no one on the old farm sufficiently interested to look after it, I presume it will soon bear its last apple and then cease to live. This tree is in New-Ipswich, N. H., and almost the last of a once flourishing orchard, many of whose trees were grafted in good fruit.

Garden Vegetables Continued.

ONION.

This is one of the most important crops of all the vegetables, excepting the potato, and is very largely grown and used throughout the entire world. A strong, deep, loamy soil, is most suitable for this crop; and where large bulbs are desired, soil of this character is indispensable; and, unlike most other vegetables, will succeed well if cultivated on the same ground for a number of years successively. The ground should be heavily dressed with well-rotted manure, and very deeply plowed or spaded early in autumn; and should again be plowed or spaded deeply early in spring, as soon as the ground can be worked well, and a good coating of compost evenly spread on the soil after plowing or spading, then rake and well pulverize the surface, making it as fine as possible. It is important that the seed should be sown as early in the spring as the soil can be worked in good condition; and whether this occurs in February or March, a favorable opportunity for putting in the seed should not be allowed to pass. Draw drills fifteen inches apart, with a marking rake, and sow seed at the rate of four pounds to the acre. The sowing is mostly done with machines, which can be graduated to sow any desired quantity to the acre. If convenient, it is better to go over the ground with a light roller immediately after sowing; a top-dressing of wood ashes, applied after the second weeding, is very beneficial to this crop, as will soon be observed, by the dark and healthy change of color given to the plants. For sowing onion

seed, we should recommend the Matthews' Seed Drill. The Extra Early Red, Red Globe, Large Red Weathersfield, Danver's Yellow Globe and White Portugal are, perhaps the best varieties. The best seed, and none but the best should be sown, will cost about five dollars per pound, or thirty-five to forty cents an ounce. Test the germinating power of the seed before sowing, unless you can rely implicitly on the integrity and knowledge of your seedsmen.

CARROT.

Carrots, like other root crops, should have a deep, rich sandy loam soil, deeply tilled, and as free from stones and lumps as possible. It is a waste of time and labor to try to grow roots of any kind on a poor or unprepared soil; and as farm yard manure applied in a fresh state often induces forked and ill-shaped roots and an abundance of weeds, select a piece of ground which has been heavily manured and kept clean of weeds the previous season. For early crops, sow in spring as soon as ground is in fair working condition, in rows about fifteen inches apart, and thin to three inches apart. The Short-Horn may be allowed to grow very thickly. For main or field crop, sow seed from the middle of March to the middle of April, in rows of sufficient distance to admit of running the cultivator between them. The carrot is one of the best and most economical roots for feeding cattle, and almost indispensable in feeding horses; all farmers should grow a good supply for winter feeding.

Best varieties, Early French Scarlet Forcing, Early Scarlet Short-Horn, Long Orange, Large White Belgian, the latter is enormously productive, and fine for stock.

From Wabunsee County.

Correspondence to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—After enjoying so many good things in your very excellent paper, I am reminded of my promise to furnish something for its columns, but am in doubt as to what to offer of sufficient merit to interest your readers, and escape the waste basket, but as much of my time is spent in the orchard, vineyard or small fruit grounds, I instinctively turn to these for inspiration, and yet I am aware that talking fruit to Douglas county people is like carrying coal to New Castle, yet local differences may occasion variations; soil and cultivation may also have an influence.

The most profitable winter apples for Wabunsee county are the Missouri Pippin, Ben Davis, Geniton, Winesap, Willowtwig and Little Romanite in the order named.

Let me illustrate thus: I went to market with the following apples: Ben Davis, Winesap, Geniton, Willowtwig and Little Romanites. I asked two dollars for the first and \$1.50 per bushel for the other varieties. The Ben Davis was the largest and attracted the attention of the buyers; I was asked if I could recommend them, I said no, not for quality as in that respect either of the others are their superiors. Still the first customer took the Ben Davis, paying fifty cents per bushel more than was asked for the others. Again a neighbor took a bushel each of Geniton, Grimes Golden and Ben Davis, offering them at a uniform price. The first sold was the Ben Davis and the next the Geniton lastly the Grimes Golden. For my own use the one bushel of Grimes Golden was worth the other two bushels. For varieties we find nothing better than the Early Harvest, Red June and summer Pearmain. For fall, Maidens Blush, Pippin and Jonathan, the two last for fall and early winter.

I am often asked if orchards are profitable as an investment. I have more than two thousand apple trees, in orchard, yet I have kept an accurate account of but one tree a Geniton which has been planted out fourteen years and has produced in that time twenty-eight bushels of apples which I could have sold for something over \$30 cash, and the tree is now worth at least fourteen dollars more, an increase of one dollar a year, besides the fruit; here is the data for estimating the per cent. of profit; the yield of fruit is not large; there has been several years when no fruit was obtained on account of drouth, grasshoppers or some other cause. No doubt others can make a much better showing, let them report,

in THE SPIRIT. My tree bore no fruit last year but will most likely bear a good crop this year. I have no record of any of my other trees but a member of our society in whom I can rely for truthfulness, assured me that two years ago he had sold forty dollars worth of apples from one tree besides what the family used at home.

The flat-headed borers have been very destructive to apple trees the past two years, young trees have suffered most so of those set within the last two years not one-half are alive to-day. The round head is but little known here as yet. The codling moth is rapidly increasing and unless a united effort is made to destroy them they will destroy or render much of our fruit hardly worth the gathering. Mr. Brackett warned us years ago what we might expect in the near future. Then I regarded it as a theory now it is a solemn reality, but we shall not basely surrender without a fight and we are not disheartened at the prospect; we have counted the cost; victory is the only safe way out; we cannot afford to be defeated and when the smoke of battle lifts, look to see us pouring over the enemies works and hear our shouts of victory swelling up from the very centre of the enemies camp.

I have to record another failure in the peach crop; nearly all the buds are now dead and the worst part of the season to hear from; and this is not owing to the cold weather as much as to the warm weather, as the temperature here has only marked seven degrees below zero this winter. The trees suffered from drouth last summer and have a low vitality.

Cherries are all right.

Gooseberries, and currants suffered badly, many plantations are ruined.

Grape canes are more or less injured.

Blackberries and raspberries are not in good condition from the effect of the dry weather, and the rabbits have girdled many of the canes.

Some fields of wheat are eaten close to the ground by rabbits.

Apples and pears apparently all right.

H. A. STILES.

PAVILION, Kans., Feb. 6, 1882.

Plant Walnut Trees.

From the Chanute Times.

There is but little doubt but what every Kansas farmer who has a few acres of waste land upon his farm, will find it a profitable investment to plant black walnut trees thereon. This timber is rapidly becoming scarce, while the demand seems to increase, and the price paid is two or three times as high as for any other timber. In twenty years the trees will attain a growth fit for many uses, and the market demand will at that time be still greater. A five or ten acre forest of black walnut trees would be a fine legacy to leave one's children.

Mulching the Soil.

The Germantown Telegraph says that many old pear and other fruit trees in Germantown are kept in a fine growing and bearing condition by earth ashed over the roots. That journal recommends drawing earth and spreading or scattering it over the surface of the ground and about the trees, requiring but little labor and costing nothing else. The benefit appears to be twofold; the earth serves as a mulch and it covers the roots when they are too near the surface. If, in addition to the earth, ashes, slaps, etc., were added, they would do no harm. The autumn application of manure should depend on the fertility of the ground as shown by the annual growth. If this growth is short and feeble the tree needs a fertilizer spread over the whole surface.

Quality of Grapes.

From the New York Tribune.

In Germany and France the experience of many ages has accumulated proof that the quality of grapes is affected by conditions in the soil and situation which are not detectable by any observations or inspections, but only by experience. Generally, however, high dry locations and stony or rocky soils yield grapes of greatest sweetness and finest aroma, such as make the most famous wines. Our native grapes are similarly constituted in this respect. A California paper the Petaluma Courier, says wine-makers find that there is 50 per cent. more sugar in the grapes from the Sonoma mountain than in those grown in the valley. The increase of sweetness, however much it may be, is no doubt, due in great part to the longer season for maturity, as the mountain vineyards are above the frost belt, and it is said to be no unfrequent thing there for tobacco and tomato plants to remain alive through the winter.

Renewal of an Old Orchard.

From the New York Tribune.

In the winter of 1862 I rented a farm near Lockport, New York—that had been leased for twenty-five years con-

tinuously, with an "old orchard" on it of from two to three acres. The real plight it was in would take pages to describe. It looked as though fruit would be scarce "off" or "on" years. A number of the trees were so near dead the owner said I never could save them. I began to trim trees every day I could bear the cold in winter, and worked every hour of spare time trimming until July. I scraped the limbs and bunks of the trees with the help of a hired man and two small boys every time a rain would come, so the old bark and filth could readily be removed. In the course of the season I ploughed the ground five times in that orchard before the fruit began to fall, and dragged it as thoroughly in proportion. I manured nearly all of it once, with from two to three extra doses at different times around the sickly trees till they were waked into line. The result was: That fall, the "bearing" year, I sold 208 barrels for 63 cents per bushel for the fruit. Many came to see and admire the beautiful crop. Even the purchaser pronounced all beautiful, but added: "I have bought fruit here for twenty-five years, but never such Roxbury Russets as these." Twenty-two covered a barrel head, by actual count. Now for the "off year." Friends and parishioners would say: "Elder, you have a beautiful large crop of apples this year, but don't expect any next year, it is the off year." The next year I picked and sold over 360 barrels of apples from the same orchard and received \$1.91 for the fruit per barrel. Over one-third of the cash receipts for 1863 from that 100-acre farm were from that "poor old orchard." For more than three years after, another tenant could not use it so mean and cruel, but it still showed the good effects of good treatment for two years. There are varieties that are inclined to overbear one year and rest the next, the Baldwin and Greening especially so. But keep the dirt whirling; feed your trees high, and give them plenty of soft soap; and you will be almost secure from knotty, wormy apples, and your trees can no more help bearing every year, if the elements permits, than a high-fed colt can help playing. My word for it! Try it. If you fail, charge results to bad advice from J. F. Wade, Clay county, Iowa.

Tomato Culture.

The chief requisites, says Joseph Harris, in growing good tomatoes are: First, good seed of a good variety; second, good stocky plants, and third, good warm, dry soil and good cultivation. The best crop of tomatoes I ever raised was treated in the following manner: Seed sown in hotbed in March, in rows three inches apart and four or five seeds to the inch. When two inches high the plants were removed to another hotbed and set out in rows five inches apart and the plants three inches apart in the rows. As soon as the plants began to crowd each other they were transplanted into pots and placed in the hotbed, the pots being plunged into the soil level with the surface. This last point should not be overlooked. It gives the roots of the plants the needed "bottom heat," and the heat is much more uniform than if the pots are simply placed on the top of the soil in the hotbed. The plants were allowed plenty of air and soon were hardened off. The last week in May the plants were set out in the open ground, in rows three and a half feet apart each way. The land was mellow and moderately rich. We made good sized holes with a spade where the plants were to be set out, and then with a rake or hoe filled these holes with fine, warm surface soil and put a tablespoonful of superphosphate in each hole, and worked it thoroughly into the soil with a hoe. Give the plants a thorough watering before removing them from the pots. Set the plants deep, or say till the first leaves are on a level with the surface. Press the loose, mellow soil firmly around the ball of earth and roots. Keep the ground very loose and mellow on the surface by the constant use of the cultivator and hoe. If you have no hotbed start the plants in a box of light soil in the kitchen window. When the plants begin to crowd each other in the box transplant into other boxes, and when they are well grown harden them off by leaving the boxes out of doors during the day in fine weather. Good plants may be raised by sowing the seed out of doors early in the spring. Select a sheltered spot with a southern exposure; work into the soil some dry, sifted coal ashes. Sow the seed in drills, fifteen inches apart. For raising young tomato plants in this way the soil cannot be too rich. But the land where the crop is to be grown need only be in good average condition, except that it should be made very fine and mellow.

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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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Do not neglect this opportunity. You do not have to invest a large sum of money, and run a great risk of losing it. You will readily see that it will be an easy matter to make from \$10 to \$100 a week, and establish a lucrative, and independent business, honorable, straightforward, and there is MONEY IN IT for all who engage with us. We will respond to you and will wonder why you never wrote to us before. We send FULL PARTICULARS FREE. Address: BUCKEYE MFG CO.,

(Name this paper.)

MARION, OHIO.

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The work embraces the Botanical Names, Derivations, Linnaean, and Natural Orders of Botany of all the Leading Genera of Ornamental and Useful Plants, up to the present time, with concise instructions given to obtaining all known local or common names; and a comprehensive glossary of botanical and general Horticultural terms and practices is also given, which will be found of great value, even to the experienced Horticulturist.

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85 Cortlandt Street, New York.

Farm and Stock.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to send for publication in this department any facts not generally known, but of interest to stock raisers and farmers. "Farmers, write for your paper."

Seed Corn.

It is the opinion of many farmers that seed corn should not be brought from any great distance. If you get the best seed from your own vicinity you will succeed better than with that from another state.

Great Sale of Hogs.

John Reushaw, of Madison, sold in Chicago 102 hogs, eighteen months old, which averaged 401 pounds, at \$7.00 per cwt., realizing to him about \$2,700 net. These were animals of his own raising, and the sale was doubtless one of the best ever made in this county in one season.

Profit and Loss.

Very many good dairymen have cows that they keep at a loss, but from want of exact figures they do not know it. An account ought to be kept with every cow, and her yield tested separately, often enough to know how she stands in point of profit. So with every crop grown on the farm.

Good Feed.

E. F. Bowditch said:—"Good feed is the basis of good butter; included in the former are good early-cut hay, rowen, carrots and corn meal. He grinds his Indian corn cobs with the corn, and considers it as good as Western corn meal, pound for pound. Cows should be kept scrupulously neat and clean."

New Invention.

An English mechanic has invented a horse-shoe composed of three thicknesses of cowhide, compressed into a steel mould and subjected to a chemical preparation. It is said that it will last longer than the common shoe, weighs only one-fourth as much, does not split the hoof, requires no calks, and is very elastic.

Patent Drive-Well.

From the Michigan Farmer.

So far as the drive-wells patent is concerned, Mr. Nelson Green can make up his mind that he will never collect another dollar on it in this state from any one who knows enough to take a newspaper. A patent on a hole in the ground is a poor reliance to base a suit upon, and citizens hereafter can either punch or dig their well-holes without fear of having to pay a royalty for the privilege.

Sheep Husbandry.

From the Drover's Journal.

The man who makes the business pay is the man who carefully selects his ewes, annually cull out the old and inferior stock to fatten for market, and constantly keeps at the head of the flock a thoroughbred male, if he cannot afford to start with purely bred ewes. No other kind of stock raising pays so liberally at present as sheep growing if properly attended to. To be a successful flock-master you must keep your flock young, feed well, and breed with judgment.

Silo.

Samuel Johnson, professor of agriculture in the Michigan Agricultural college gives the following description of the silo:

The college silo was filled Sept. 13-17 with the product of one and three-fourths acres of corn, cut in pieces three-eighths of an inch in length. This was thoroughly packed, covered and weighted with stone. The silo was opened Dec. 16, and the ensilage was found to be well preserved. We have been feeding three lots of cattle, wholly or in part with the ensilage, since that date. All of our animals eat it with avidity, and repeated weighing shows that they are thriving and doing well on ensilage rations.

Feeding Cows.

The Buffalo Express gives its views on the subject of feeding cows "sugar meal," or the refuse from the glucose factories. It asserts that milk produced by cows fed on this is absolutely poisonous to children and quotes a case in a neighboring city, where the use of this milk had produced an alarming mortality among the children.

There is only one way to produce healthy milk. Feed your cows on good grass, hay or sound feed and their milk will be good. Give them sour brewer's grain, stinking sugar meal or kindred foods and milk will be bad. There is no escape from this conclusion, and the public are fast finding out the necessity of buying milk of those who feed their cows in a rational manner.

Earth Worms the Most Industrious of Farmers.

The ingenious methods used by recent research to determine the measure of senses and sense possessed by earth worms, and the observations of their doings, are calculated to interest old

and young. Geologists have told us that grass-eating animals appeared on the earth just before man; we are now taken a further step back in the great chain of preparation for human tenancy and shown that worms, whose traces appear earliest among terrene fossils, have been working through all ages, and are working yet, with a force counting over 50,000 to the acre in all moderately humid soils, even on uninhabited islands, the world over, literally "mold"-ing and fitting the soil to bring the grass that feeds the kine that now feeds the lordly masters of the whole.

Jersey Cows.

The test of the value of any breed of cows is their annual dairy product. The fine points, the herd book pedigree, the gloss and color of the hair, will not amount to very much without the trial and test of the actual milking qualities.

E. B. W., writing to the Massachusetts Ploughman, says of his ten Jersey cows, one eight years old, three seven, two six, two five, and four three years old, that commencing Jan. 1, 1881 and ending Jan. 1, 1882 the amount of butter sold was twenty-eight hundred pounds or an average of two hundred and eighty pounds to the cow. These cows were stall fed the year round. In the month of June these cows made four hundred and twenty pounds of butter. One heifer, Walpole Queen, three years old, in the month of June, milked forty-two pounds per day of milk. The cows have not been forced in feed to make this yield. If any doubt the truth of the above statement, we can show bills of sale for the butter.

Improvement of Horses.

Cor. to the National Live Stock Journal.

Instead of the farmers throughout our country breeding annually so many inferior horses, which they are obliged to sell at a price that scarcely pays for their rearing, if they would take a little more pains in selecting the parents, they might be able to produce them of so superior a kind as to bring double the amount they now generally sell for, at three years of age and older. In breeding for the general-purpose horse, after securing the proper size and figure, the endeavor should be to get those which have a free-and-easy, natural walk of four and a half to five miles per hour, and a trot of seven to eight. Such animals would be much more useful than those which can be driven at a three or four-minute gait for a single mile, but whose ordinary paces are less than spoken of above; and the former would out-work and out-travel the latter considerably in a succession of days. Horses of this kind may be bred powerful enough to do all but the heaviest ploughing on the farm in stiff soils, and wading in muddy roads, and sufficiently elegant for the gentleman's carriage. Thus they would be highly useful to the farmer as long as he wished to keep them, and could then be sold at a round sum to the wealthy residents of towns and cities.

Experimental Stations.

From the Rural New Yorker.

"Now that the Empire State, after much consideration and a great deal of unseemly delay, has at last fairly started an agricultural experiment station, we trust that other states, East, South and West, will follow her example and that of the few sister States that have forestalled her in the establishment of such aids to accurate agricultural information. The prime objects of such stations must, of course, vary somewhat in the different sections of our broad country, in accordance with the agricultural conditions and practices of each state. While the testing and analyzing of commercial fertilizers must occupy a place among the foremost duties of Eastern and Southern experiment stations, in the West, where a comparatively small quantity of such fertilizers is at present used, instead of these duties, others equally important for Western agriculture readily suggest themselves. There is not a State in the union in which a well-equipped agricultural experiment station under a trustworthy and capable director, would not confer on agriculture benefits out of all proportion to the cost of such an institution. Strongly as we have advocated the establishment of such a station in New York state, we are quite as deeply interested in the establishment of efficient stations of the kind in every state in the union."

Select Your Heifers from the Best Milkers.

From the National Live-Stock Journal.

We think all the best dairymen are agreed in regard to the profit of raising their own cows to supply additions to their herds. Very few have ever selected a valuable heifer wholly by purchase. It has been said that, if total depravity can ever be alleged against a farmer, it will be found in his representations on the sale of cows. We have often enumerated the important points in favor of selecting the heifer

calves from the best milkers, both for quantity and quality. If the dairyman give no heed to this point, he will perpetuate his worthless cows with his good ones, and thus never improve his dairy herd. A large majority of the dairymen have cows in their herds that do not pay their keeping; and as they do not apply a test to the individual cows, they continue not only to keep them, but to breed from them. This is the most suicidal policy. Although we strongly recommend dairymen to raise their own cows, we are as from advising them to perpetuate their poor cows. It would be even better policy to give them away to a favorite brother-in-law. The heifer calves from only the best cows should be raised, and the weeding out should go on still further. When these heifers come into milk, those that do not come up to the proper standard should be discarded. A careful test should always be made of each heifer during her first period of milking. If the heifer has the appearance of a well formed milker and of having had a good dam, it may be judicious to pass upon her during the first milking season, if her quality is below the standard, the next season may develop her satisfactorily.

Sheep.

From the Breeders' Gazette.

The cry of American agriculture today is a more general incorporation of the sheep into the farming economy. More prolific than horses or cattle, as well as more tractable, subsisting on scantier herbage and requiring less supervision, it claims the additional advantage of "paying for its raising" in annual installments of marketable fleece pending its growth to maturity. It is more readily transferred from one inclosure to another, and is easily restrained by fences which would prove no barrier against the encroachment of other farm stock. Its light tread and love of repose warrant its access to fields and pastures where the tramping of cattle and tearing of hogs would not be tolerated. It wastes less food in proportion to the quantity consumed, and will hunt and utilize much that would otherwise be lost to the farmer. Yielding a return in both fleece and flesh it furnishes its owner with the double advantage of catching a good market for his product, requiring less water and disposed to work for its food. It is without a peer when summer's drouth taxes the farmer's resources for enabling his live stock to maintain an average of thirst and flesh. All that can be said in behalf of feeding on the farm, as distinguished from the soil impoverishing policy of placing the raw grain and grass upon the market, will be found to apply with double emphasis to the farm that carries as a part of its outfit one or more sheep per acre. No, the animal returns more fertility to soil in proportion to the amount exacted for its support, while none equals it in the evenness with which the droppings are distributed. Notwithstanding the evident advantages an increase in sheep culture brings the agriculture of a country generally, and especially inuring to the benefit of such farmers as incorporate it into their system, the fact is apparent that sheep are not so numerous or so evenly distributed as they should be.

American Dairymen's Association.

The annual meeting of the American Dairymen's association for 1882 was held in Syracuse, N. Y., on the 10th and 12th of January. An able paper on "The Science of Developing and Perpetuating Milk Qualities" was prepared by Prof. I. P. Roberts, of Cornell university.

The gist of the paper summarized seems to amount to this:

Select the best animals attainable, consistent with the surroundings, means, and knowledge possessed. Test their qualities by actual performance, and use the information gained to make a second and more careful selection. Decide to raise milk cows and not to purchase them. Rear only those calves that are from mature, vigorous, healthy parents, properly nourished, comfortably housed, and kindly treated, that the potency and qualities of the parents may descend to the offspring. Augment valuable qualities by careful milking at regular periods, and by using all the factors necessary to mould the young animal to the required uses, and cause it to increase in value from the day of its birth to the day of its death.

Other papers were read by different individuals on the various aspects of cattle breeding and the methods which are necessary to adopt in order to insure success.

The National Live Stock Journal in which will be found a pretty full report of the meeting, remarks "there appeared to be a very forcible impression crowding itself on the minds of dairymen, that the present milking stock in common use is much inferior to what it might be, and that the cost of producing milk would be reduced, and profits enhanced if cows equal in number and size to those now kept,

could be made to give more milk."

This is a very sensible and very logical conclusion. If a herd of ten cows could be brought up to the capacity in milking and butter making to that of twenty cows as usually kept and managed the profits would be greatly increased. Great progress has been made within the last ten years in all that pertains to the dairy business, but we have little doubt that the ten coming years will witness much greater progress.

Timber.

Do our Kansas farmers pay as much attention to the growth of timber as they ought? Would it not be the very best investment a man could make to plant a few acres in such kind of quick-growing trees as would in five or six years furnish enough wood to supply his fires with fuel? When wood is worth four or five dollars a cord, and when it costs that much if the farmer has to buy it, or has to go miles, perhaps, to get it, it would well pay the owner of an eighty, or one hundred and sixty-acre farm to plant, just as soon as he can get the seed and prepare the land, five or ten acres in trees of quick growth and suitable for fuel. We are of the opinion that five acres well planted and well cared for during five years would from that time onward for an indefinite period, furnish fuel for an ordinary family. But beyond the purposes of fuel, timber land furnishes protection for stock in winter from the cold winds, and shade in summer from the fierce rays of the sun; it retains also moisture in the soil and tempers the dry, hot winds which, in the summer times sweep over the prairies.

From the facts that scientists have gathered up in regard to the uses of timber land and forests, we have no doubt if ten acres on every quarter section in Kansas were covered with trees, we should hear no more of failing springs, scorching winds, fields parched with drought, and scanty harvests. Under the influence of sufficient timber land we should have a more equable climate, cooler and moister summers, warmer winters, less windy weather, and landscapes of greater beauty. We are pretty sure that every farmer in the state is well convinced of the utility of the measure we propose, namely, to promptly make up his mind and set about the work of planting and cultivating the best varieties of forest trees, maple, ash, elm, walnut, oak, locust, coffee bean, or whatever else his judgment shall dictate—to set himself about it the coming spring and delay the work no longer. If the work is undertaken at once, though on the small scale of a half, a fourth or even an eighth of an acre, we are very confident it will be pursued to its full accomplishment.

From Marion County.

Correspondence to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

Your correspondent from Chase is over here at the "Keystone sheep ranch" of Messrs. Wells & Akin, eight miles southeast of this place, near the head of Turkey creek. They own 1,080 acres in township twenty-two, range fifty-two east. They brought here 637 grade Merinoes a little over one year ago. During the winter of 1880 and 1881 lost 1 per cent; during the spring and summer of 1881 lost 5 per cent, caused mainly by too sudden change from dry feed to green. Had sheds first winter for only about two-thirds of the flock; raised only 80 per cent. of lambs; heaviest loss in lambs was in May from heavy rains.

The first winter fed 2,500 shocks of light corn, and twenty tons of hay. In addition to the fodder and hay fed 500 bushels of corn in the ear. Sheared in June at an average of seven pounds; sold at commission house in St. Louis last August, at twenty cents unwashed; have now 1,200 sheep, and in fine condition for the number, and the heretofore imperfect shedding. They but recently put up a building two hundred feet long, thirty-two feet wide and eight feet walls, beside the gables, all of stone except the roof which is pine lumber with an air chamber the whole length of the building. They now say they have shedding for 15,000 sheep. They have three acres adjoining the main building enclosed by a good stone wall seven feet high, three feet at base, and fourteen inches at top; have up a 4-horse power to run an "Enterprise corn mill" that changes corn to meal at the rate of six bushels per hour. They expect to feed this winter one hundred and fifty tons of prairie hay, twenty-five

tons of millet and five hundred bushels of corn. The hay costs \$1.50 per ton, millet \$2.50, and corn fifty-five cents per bushel. The bucks are all good grade Merinoes, except two thoroughbreds. The lambs were worth at weaning time \$3.50; health of the sheep good and free from all disease.

These gentlemen aim to raise sheep exclusively. They certainly have a fine situation—water and pasture in abundance. The herd is now every day herded on the prairies and come in at night as "full as ticks."

Mr. Akin and his wife well know how to manifest true christian courtesy.

A. VARNER.

FLORENCE, Kans., Feb. 8, 1882.

Modes that Pay Best.

From the National Live Stock Journal.

The products arising from the several products of the farm are not usually estimated with such care as to enable the farmer to say which particular source of income has been the best, on the score of net profit. Each day's duties, whether on or off the farm, if paid for on the score of time, of course leave their own estimate when the day is ended. If the farmer and breeder rested on any such base for getting ahead in the world, the balance sheet would make a ruinous showing at the end of the year. If his plans are not wisely laid, with a view to an indirect hourly gain to his purse, through the growth of crops, that while he is asleep reach down into the chemical laboratory beneath the surface—which is his mine—bringing up the elements of growth, and through the steady growth of the young stock on the farm—also a mine—then he lacks the tact using his acres to advantage. The value of the mine is not in the surface it covers, but in the richness within a given space. The practical value of a given field is not that it contains a specified number of acres, but that the yield is large for the surface covered.

The profits in farming and stock-growing are not usually counted up with precision, so that it may be known whether there is or is not any profit in a given undertaking. It is partially, but not entirely true that it is more difficult to keep accounts on the farm from which the same accurate conclusions may be arrived at as is possible in ordinary lines of trade. If a certain enclosure in pasture grass causes a given number of steers to gain a specified number of hundred pounds during the season, as shown by the scales, then it is not difficult to show by the figures what the income will be from the gross gain. If farmers would adopt the plan of doing this, many of them would see the magnitude of the mistake made in keeping cattle that bring only three or four cents per pound, in place of such as bring six cents. The footings would stagger a man who had never tested the difference by figuring up the outgo and the income on the two classes, side by side.

What is true of the steers has an equally apt illustration in dairying, as nothing can be easier than to charge up the grass on a given surface, giving credit on the opposite page for the amount of butter and cheese produced during the season.

The same is true of all branches of stock-growing and farming, and we repeat what we have urged before, that a strict system of accounts is necessary on the farm.

Sorghum as a Substitute for Corn.

In writing to the secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture on the above subject, Mr. N. C. Merrill, of Clarinda, Ness county, says:

I have for four years been experimenting with sorghum as a substitute for corn for stock-feeding purposes, and have had, especially this last season, extremely satisfactory results. The Early Amber and Kansas Orange varieties are the best; and the more thoroughly it is cultivated the better the crop. For raising on the sod, I break in April, and plant about the 15th of May. A good span of 1,200 pound mules, with a square-cut 16-inch rod breaking plow, can break from 2 to 2 1/2 acres per day of Buffalo grass sod; all things considered, 2 1/2 inches is about the right depth. I would replot it crosswise by all means, to cut all the back furrows, "misses," etc., about 4 inches deep, and use a wooden-beam 14-inch plow that had a mould-board with a good turn, to throw the furrow well over. The cross-plowing of second breaking should be done in the fall, or winter at latest, as early as possible, to allow the newly thrown-up ground to be exposed to the action of the atmosphere, and the slacking-down or decomposition to take place, in order that it may be easily pulverized for working. Then I would, if plowed in early winter, harrow in midwinter and again in spring, and also "plank" it just before planting, when it is a little moist, to break all the small lumps; lumps are as bad as stone, and as useless, and a good smooth, mellow field is enough more pleasing to the eye to pay all expenses in planking. Probably the most satisfactory way to plant is to take a common grain drill and stop up two holes, and leave one in every third hole to drill with, and then go over the field twice with a smoothing harrow before the ordinary cultivation begins. I also

and the drill used in planting is equally as good to cultivate with by taking out the shoes used in drilling, and I go over it three or four times—more for the sake of moisture than for killing the weeds, as the sorghum will very soon choke out the weeds. Begin to feed as soon as it is two feet high, and by the time it begins to head out, hogs and cattle will begin to take on fat and flesh very fast. Just as the lower part of the head is ripe, cut with a mowing machine with a rake attachment, and then put in shocks. It cost \$1.25 to \$2 per acre to put it into shocks. From 500 to 800 pounds of beef (live weight) can be realized from an acre, in September, October and November, using no other feed whatever. I realized at the rate of 1,100 pounds of pork from an acre in September, and 700 pounds in November. Hogs will fatten very fast from July to September, and from December until spring, with a little range, will keep in a good growing condition. The larger and coarser the stalks, the better for hogs. Sorghum is really our best corn in this part of the state.

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

Fishes and Mosquitoes.
A 15c. box of "Rough on Rats" will keep a house free from flies, mosquitoes, rats and mice the entire season. Druggists Geo. Leis & Bro.

Don't Die in the House.
Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, bedbugs, roaches, vermin, flies, ants, insects. 15c. per box.

See Here.
You are sick; well there is just one remedy that will cure you beyond possibility of doubt. It's liver or kidney trouble, consumption, dyspepsia, debility, Wells' health renewer is your hope. \$1. Druggists. Depot Geo. Leis & Bro.

Young Folks' Department.

Correspondence "Young Folks' Department."
DEAR EDITOR:—I like to read the children's letters, so I thought I would write one. As this is my first attempt at writing, I don't expect I will have a very good letter. I go to school and read in the fourth reader. I have two brothers and one sister. My younger brother, the baby, is three years old. I am ten years old. If I see this in print I will write again. Please correct all mistakes. Good bye.

LULA HEISLER.
LOUISBURG, Kans., Feb. 12, 1882.

Correspondence "Young Folks' Department."
MR. EDITOR:—I have not written a letter to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS for a long time. Our school was out to-day. We have had fine weather this winter. We all like THE SPIRIT real well. The stock looks well this winter. Most farmers are running out of hay this winter. The river has not frozen over very solid this winter; I went skating on the river once. We have got a pair of twin calves. We are feeding them by hand; they are red and they grow well. We ought to send more riddles and puzzles. They are so nice to work out of these nights. Let all the young folks write to this valuable paper. I will close by sending a riddle. Carries blood, presses blood, and yet contains no blood in it.

All try to write soon.

Yours truly, W. C. WHITE.

BURLINGTON, Kans., Feb. 10, 1882.

Correspondence "Young Folks' Department."
MR. EDITOR:—I am a little girl seven years old; I have been going to school this winter, but our school closed to-day; our teacher's name is Miss Nora Supple. I read in the third reader. I have two sisters and two brothers; their names are Emma, Alice, John and Eddie. We are having beautiful weather. We all had the diptheria this summer. My little brother and I have been vaccinated and the doctor had a great time to get him to hold still. I will tell you where I live. I live four miles south of Carbondale. My pa has been taking THE SPIRIT every since it has been published. If I see this in print I will write again. Please excuse all mistakes.

Yours truly,
NELLIE BULOW.
CARBONDALE, Kans., Feb. 10, 1882.

Hold on Boys.
Hold on to your tongue when you are just ready to swear, lie or speak harshly.

Hold on to your hand when you are on the point of punching, scratching, stealing, or doing any improper act.

Hold on to your foot when you are on the point of kicking, running off from study, or pursuing the path of error, shame or crime.

Hold on to your temper when you are angry, excited or imposed upon, or others are angry with you.

Hold on to your heart when evil associates seek your company, and invite you to join in their mirth, games and revelry.

Hold on to your good name at all times, for it is of more value than gold, high places or fashionable attire.
Hold on to truth, for it will serve you well, and do you good throughout eternity.

Hold on to virtue—it is above all price to you at all times and places.

Hold on to your good character, for it is, and ever will be, your best wealth.

What a Boy Can Do.

Martin Parvis writes to the Ohio Farmer of a farmer who gave his boy the use of a quarter of an acre.

The boy was wide awake and set it to strawberries; in two years he owned two acres, and now, three years from the beginning, he owns five acres of land, and last season he cleared \$500 above all expenses on strawberries alone. It is a pity that more farmers do not give their boys a chance to follow their bent in farm management. If he likes stock raising give him a few sheep or cattle; if gardening or grain raising suits him, let him have a piece of land for his own use, and don't for pity's sake, after he has got his produce ready for market, sell it for him and pocket the money, for if you do, ten to one your boy will be filled with ambition to figure behind a counter or study law or medicine, or go into some other business where a dozen are waiting for an opening, while millions of acres are being slowly but surely robbed of their fertility for want of just such men as these bright boys will make if handle them skillfully.

Did Him Good.

From the New York Union.
Mr. Charles H. Bauer, editor of the above paper and notary public, in a late issue mentions the following: Patrick Kenny, esq., some time ago, suffered much from rheumatism and tried almost every means to rid himself of this painful evil, but in vain. He was advised to use St. Jacobs Oil, which he did so successfully that all pain has left him and he is healthy and strong as ever before. Mr. Kenny is an enthusiastic advocate of St. Jacobs Oil, and it has done him good.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.

As spring approaches and wheat continues in such fine condition with an unprecedented prospect for an immense yield the coming season, prices continue to fall at the rate of about two cents per bushel each week, and we predict will continue to do so unless some calamity should befall the growing crop.

Corn and oats also continue to fall in nearly the same proportion. Those of our farmers who have held for the top prices, we fear, will regret not closing out two weeks since.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 14, 1882.

Flour—lowest to highest prices.	3.25 @ 7.30
Wheat—No. 2, fall, spot.	1.15 @ 1.16
" " " March.	1.14 @ 1.15
No. 3, spot.	.96 @ .96 1/2
" " " March.	.97 @ .98
No. 4.	.80 @ .87 1/2
" " " March.	.84 @ .85
Corn—No. 2, mixed, spot.	.58 1/2 @ .59
" " " March.	.56 @ .57
Oats—No. 2, spot.	.44 @ .46
" " " March.	.45 @ .46
Rye—No. 2.	.85 @ .86
Butter—range of prices, per lb.	.13 @ .32
Cheese—per lb.	.10 @ .14
Eggs—per doz.	.14 @ .18
Poultry—chickens live, per doz.	1.50 @ 2.25
" " " dressed, per lb.	.07 @ .08
turkeys live each.	.70 @ .80
" " " dressed, per lb.	.9 @ .10
Vegetables—potatoes per bu.	1.20 @ 1.35
turnips per bush.	.65 @ .70
Dried Fruit—apples per lb.	.6 @ .7
peaches.	.8 @ .7
Hay per ton—	.60 @ 9.00

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.
The following statement shows the prices at the close of "change yesterday, in comparison with the previous day and previous year:

	Yester.	Previous day.	1881.	1880.
No. 1 r w w	1.15	.95	1.15	
No. 2 r w w	1.10	.94	1.04	
No. 3 r w w	.96	.98	.84	1.03 1/2
No. 2 m corn	.68 1/2	.68 1/2	.60 1/2	
No. 2 oats	.44	.40	.20	.30 1/2
No. 2 rye	.88	.80	.62	

Flour—lowest to highest prices	\$5.55 @ 7.10
Wheat—No. 2 fall, spot.	1.34 @ 1.34 1/2
" " " March.	1.26 @ 1.26 1/2
No. 3 fall, spot.	1.20 @ 1.21
" " " March.	1.11 @ 1.11 1/2
Corn—No. 2, spot.	.52 @ .52 1/2
" " " March.	.51 @ .51 1/2
Oats—	.43 @ .44
Rye—	.80 @ .87
Pork—	18.00 @ 18.45
Lard—	11.00 @ 11.05
Eggs—	.17 @ .19

Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls; wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 83,000 bu; oats, 31,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.
Shipments—Flour, 8,000 bbls; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 110,000 bu; oats, 27,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

Flour—lowest to highest prices.	4.50 @ 8.50
Wheat—No. 2 spring, spot.	1.23 1/2 @ 1.33 1/2
" " " March.	1.23 1/2 @ 1.23 1/2
No. 3 " spot.	1.07 @ 1.08 1/2
Rejected.	.75 @ .80
Corn—Spot.	.58 @ .59 1/2
March.	.56 1/2 @ .57
Oats—Spot.	.39 @ .39 1/2
March.	.40 @ .40 1/2
Rye—	.84 @ .85
Pork—	18.00 @ 18.05
Lard—	11.00 @ 11.05
Butter—range of prices.	.12 @ .34
Eggs—per doz.	.18 @ .19

Receipts—Flour, 14,551 bbls; wheat, 18,267 bu; corn, 104,079 bu; oats, 40,469 bu; rye, 7,813 bu; barley, 43,021 bu.
Shipments—Flour, 22,339 bbls; wheat, 9,002 bu; corn, 157,795 bu; oats, 53,536 bu; rye, 5,740 bu; barley, 12,081 bu.

Live Stock Markets.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 14, 1882.
CATTLE—Receipts (for the week), 1,182; shipments (for the week), 1,493. Market strong

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A NEW AND EFFECTIVE ACTION IN A VERY POPULAR CASE.

—5 Octaves, 22 Stops, 6 Sets Reeds.

As follows: 2 Sets of 24 Octaves each, regulars. 1 Set powerful 16 ft. tone Sub-Bass. 1 Set of French Horn. 1 Set of Voix Celeste. 1 Set Piccolo. These are all of the celebrated GOLDEN TONGUE REEDS, whose pure melodious tone is producing such a revolution among Cabinet Organs.

STOP SPECIFICATIONS.

(1) Diapason Forte, (2) Sub-Bass, (3) Principal Forte, (4) Dulcet, (5) Diapason, (6) Orchestral Forte, (7) Vox Humana, (8) Piccolo, (9) Violina, (10) Vox Jubilante, (11) Vox Argentina, (12) Eolian, (13) Echo, (14) Dulciana, (15) Clarinet, (16) Vox Celeste, (17) Coupler Harmonique, (18) Flute Forte, (19) Grand Organ Knees Stop, (20) French Horn Solo, (21) Right Knee Stop, (22) Grand Organ Knees Swell.

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It has one manual, two kneestops, carved, turned and polished hunkies, two (4) lamp shades of unique design, carved and veneered music peddles, carved fret-work music rack, ornamental front slip, paneled sliding fall with lock, solid black walnut cases, carved in most ornate style; beautiful large top as shown in cut; upright rubber cloth below; steel springs, metal foot plate, rollers for movement, etc. Height, 52 in; Depth, 24 in; Length, 46 in; Weight, based 400 lbs. New Style No. 43,000.

THIS ORGAN IS ENTIRELY NEW AND NOVEL, and produces charming orchestral effects with great beauty of tone and variety. The Vox Jubilante, Vox Argentina, Eolian, French Horn and other Solo effects are grand and effective and cannot be duplicated at any where near the money asked by any other manufacturer.

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