

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

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LAWRENCE, KANSAS, MARCH 1, 1882.

WHOLE NO. 525.

The Household.

HEAVEN.

How far from here to Heaven?
Not very far, my friend:
A single hearty step
Will all thy journey end.

Hold there! Where runnest thou?
Know Heaven is in thee!
Seekest thou for God elsewhere?
His face thou'lt never see.

Purpose and Effort.

There is in Boston a Woman's Educational and Industrial Union, which meets regularly each week to hear lectures and discuss questions on the various topics appropriate to such unions. Mrs. Diaz, of Massachusetts, who is an excellent talker and earnest worker in the reform matters, uttered at one of the late meetings some thoughts and gave some practical hints which the members of our "Household" will like to see in THE SPIRIT. She says:

We also realize the need of elevation in the mansion as well as in the hovel. The ignoble aim, the selfish, narrow view of life in which so many men and women walk for lack of earnestness or light, is telling just as much for harm in the community. The dangerous class is to be found high up as well as low down. The impure or dishonest man accepted in society because high up is more dangerous than the impure or dishonest man shunned because low down. That woman moulds the home, and through it the world, is generally recognized. Then from the home atmosphere the children, the coming citizens, must breathe in, as it were, love for the right, strictest honesty, self-discipline of the body and mind, that is the purity that comes from well-directed knowledge and the wisdom that comes from well-directed effort. Woman must give less time to preserves and ruffles, more time to mental awakening and high moral aims. The emphasis must be put in the right place, and the children must see by our acts and talk which are the essentials and the non-essentials of life. If she be a queen, then woman must have a queenly preparation for her work, thus bringing to her home that which shall go out into the world as a vital power for purity, honesty and truth. How shall woman be brought to see her condition and the remedy? The various clubs for women seek to do this. This union, whose underlying principles are ignoring of east boundaries and equal opportunities for all, is doing this and giving woman a purpose and an outlook. When women think, they will bring their thoughts to fruition by earnest, conscientious, well-directed effort.

Statistics in Determining Moral Questions.

In these modern times statistics enter largely into the settlement of vexed questions whether moral, social or political. To determine the question whether morning prayers shall be left off or kept up in Harvard University, President Elliott has mailed circulars to the parents and guardians of all the undergraduates inquiring whether they had daily morning prayers in their own households. The response comes from five hundred and twenty-eight. No; from two hundred and thirteen. Yes. So she *does* have it, and we presume this will settle the question and no more morning prayers will be said in Harvard University.

The teacher, Jesus, never gave much encouragement to public praying.

And when ye pray, ye shall not be as the hypocrites for they love to stand and pray in the synagogues and in the corners of the streets, that they may be seen of men. But thou, when thou prayest enter into thine inner chamber, and having shut thy door, pray to thy Father which is in secret, and thy Father which seeth in secret shall recompense thee. And in praying use not vain repetitions, as the Gentiles do; for they think they shall be heard for their much speaking. Be not ye, therefore, like unto them; for your father knoweth what things ye have need of before ye ask him.

The Kindergarten.

The following very short extract from a very able article on "Crime in Society" in the February Atlantic is good philosophy and good common sense:

Those who comprehend the more obscure processes of moral growth, now it begins with the education of the senses, through acts which by repetition and variation, organize in the mind definite and permanent abstract conceptions of right and wrong, are prepared to admit that the kindergarten system for infants and youth furnishes the best model for practical training. Its claim above all other methods, is that it concurrently trains the hands, so as to establish the impulse to industry, and enlists the mind to accomplish a predetermined task, while the result is always in accordance with the moral requirements of society. There are here combined three essential elements for success in life: the impulse to

industry, the dexterity of the senses and their organs, and the power apply this dexterity in such various directions as the exigencies of gaining a livelihood may require. The kindergarten is not only a miniature work-shop; it is also a little society, where each child is induced to act towards his playfellow after the manner in which he will be called upon to act as an upright man when he reaches maturity. It is not simply that the kindergarten will make skilled mechanics, and train children to the practice of the social virtues, which recommends its use; it is also the best means of keeping in check the most dangerous vices.

A Jew's Idea of Religious Instruction in Public Schools.

The Jewish Watchman, commenting on a book of morals for public schools, which is in course of preparation under a committee in Massachusetts, a committee composed of representative men of many religious faiths, speaks its mind very clearly and plainly in regard to religious instruction and exercises in the public schools. It says:

We are for free and unsectarian education. The reading of Scriptural passages, with or without comment, the reciting of sectarian prayers, and the singing of religious hymns, do not belong to the public school. The church and the Sunday-school are the proper places for that part of instruction. There should be no priest, no pastor, no sacrament, no Bible in our schools. Our public educational institutions, stripped of all sectarianism, should be our national pride, our diadem of glory. Some book, however, should be used which may suggest, and by distinct and well-known examples illustrate the lessons of morality, justice, virtue, goodness, love, charity, human dignity, truth and liberty. Each lesson and each duty should be explained and illustrated by standard, and effective examples from ancient and modern history and biography, but only from a natural standpoint. The school board has not only the right, but the duty to provide for the moral training of the rising generation.

About Advertising.

The Indianapolis Journal has an excellent article on this much discussed subject, in the course of which it says:

Advertising has been, like every other adjunct of modern life, a matter of evolution. Now it is a fine, as well as useful art. It is inseparable from business. It is business. It continues to develop. Now it is well understood that the journal which sustains itself for its characteristics as a newspaper, has no rival as an advertising medium. The day of placards, mere advertising sheets, huge and preposterous sign and bill-boards, has passed. He who would command the eye of the public must seek that medium which, for other reasons, commands public respect. A good newspaper, which is eagerly seized in the morning because it is a map of the busy world of the day before, can have no rival as an advertising medium. It meets a thousand eyes to which the little fraud living along on the credit of its advertising patrons never comes. It imparts to their advertisements somewhat of the dignity and good faith of its columns. The result is, that the best newspapers in the country are the best advertising mediums, and become so only when they have earned and maintained a character for enterprise and reliability.

Courtesy at Home.

G. E., in the Woman's Journal.
"Be courteous" is a scriptural injunction that is too little heeded in the home circle. Many people seem to think that under the home roof no attention to the sweet courtesies of life is to be paid. It is a sad mistake to keep all our good manners for company and outsiders, and give vent to ill nature and peevishness among our nearest relatives. Deference to father and mother, and true politeness among brothers and sisters make a blessed household. I have known families so trained that one unkind or ungente word would hurt like a stab, so rare was the infliction; and I have heard the children of one mother speak to each other such bitter things that I wondered if it would be possible ever to live together as brethren again. This courteousness seems to me one of the most precious fruits of the spirit. When we look upon it as the positive command of God, perhaps we shall be more careful to cultivate it in our households. Let the little children learn the phrase as one of their first lessons. And we, who ought to be as little children if we would inherit the kingdom of heaven, let us begin here to learn the manners of our father's house, so that we may be recognized as belonging to the great King.

Women in Agriculture.

At a farmers club in Massachusetts the question discussed was, "How can women best promote the cause of agriculture?" One of the members rises and makes answer to the question thus: "By making farmers' sons and farmers' daughters more willing to be farmers. The mothers can do a good deal towards influencing the children by making the home more attractive. They should be taught that it is not the most important thing to be rich. Make them feel that farm life is particularly honorable, let them be taught to aspire to the possession of a farm sometime of their own, and to respect father because he is a farmer. Let the mother study to make home agreeable for the children."

Build up and not try to Pull Down.

The Secretary of the Kansas Unitarian Conference writing to the "Kansas Liberal," says:

It is easier to growl than to advise, vastly easier to pull down a rickety old edifice than to build a stately, substantial and useful mansion. It is easier to stay at home with our charts before us and tell what the generals should have done, than to lead the army to victory.

But the time has gone by when men can get together for the purpose of ranting against their church neighbors. They talk against the wind. Orthodoxy is taking care of itself very well, and progressing slowly but surely, and if we spend our time denouncing it and its doctrines, some day we may suddenly come to find that the churches have gone ahead faster than we have.

Industrial Training in our Public Schools.

"With the danger always of an increase of idle hands as well as of higher education," says Gov. Long, of Massachusetts, "there is a growing interest felt in industrial schools. It would certainly be fortunate if the influence of such institutions as the Institute of Technology and the Free Industrial Institute could be extended to the common schools, and the educated faculties of the child be directed towards those industrial arts to which he must look for a livelihood."

State News.

From Saline County.

Correspondence to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

Our winter has been fine. Cattle and stock of all kinds look well, although corn and oats are high priced and scarce. Hay is plenty and sells at from \$3 to \$5 per ton; corn 65 to 75 cents per bushel, and oats 60 to 70 cents; for seed potatoes from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per bushel. Wheat looks well, but no better than last year at this time. It is thought that one-fourth or one-third of last year's wheat is still in the hands of the farmers in this county. Park pretty well cleared off.
Salina, Kansas, Feb. 24, 1882.

From Jefferson County.

Correspondence to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

Roads very bad.
The late snow was good on the winter wheat. The weather at present is warm and cloudy threatening rain.
The snow has all gone off, but it has left us plenty of mud.
Wolves are plenty, and we have some "center shots" here which occasionally take one in.
Some of our farmers have considerable plowing done already.

This has been rather an unfavorable season for the ice crop.

The school taught by Mr. Campbell at Sunny Side has stopped for the present. Cause—measles.

The lyceum at Valley Grove is still alive but it is very weak now. The measles and mud have about killed it.

On account of some of the scholars being exposed to the measles, the Chester school stopped, but after a week's time, no measles appearing, it was continued.

The Valley Grove school stopped two weeks on account of measles, the teacher as well as all the pupils taking them.

Mr. Witt's term of school at Buck creek closed on the 24th.

Mr. Witt is going to Lawrence to attend school this summer, so we understand.

Mr. James Davis, who has been teaching the past winter at String Town, will teach a spring term there.

It will soon be time to move now. Mr. Donovan will move away soon, and Mr. Frendie will occupy the house vacated by him. Mr. Brooks also is going to leave us. Mr. Robert Deahazer will move to the place he has lately purchased on Buck Creek.

CHESTER, Kans., Feb. 23, 1882.

Land-buyers are rushing into Cowley county.

A farm in Lyon county recently sold for \$61,000.

Wolves are numerous and troublesome in Doniphan county.

Farmers' alliances have become numerous and popular in Dickinson county.

The horticulturists of Cowley county say the peach crop is all right there as yet.

Peter Hisher, of Lyon county, recently sold twenty-nine hogs which averaged 360 pounds.

Small-pox at Tecumseh, Shawnee county; a colored woman died with it Wednesday, 15th ult.

Montgomery county wants a sorghum fac-

tory. She also wants a foundry, and all located at Independence.

A miner boring for coal near Wathena, Doniphan county, recently struck a light vein of silver ore at fifty feet.

Many farmers in the southern half of the state planted potatoes before the cold rains of last week. A little too early.

Judge Osborne, of Saline county, last week, had his stable, horses and 500 bushels of corn burned. Ignited by a careless smoker.

Breeds of sheep should take every precaution against damp, wet weather, as nothing, is so death-dealing to new born lambs at this season.

A farmer's wife in the Solomon Valley last year sold \$75.94 worth of butter, \$44.90 of eggs, \$14.20 of cheese, and \$24.40 of poultry in all \$100.54. Who has beat that.

Mr. Metcalf, of Americus, Lyon county, was obliged to kill twenty-four fine fat hogs out of forty bitten by a mad dog recently. Mad dogs are reported as numerous in that vicinity.

Prominent farmers of Anderson county inform the Plaindealer that the fruit buds were not harmed there by the late storm. Some trees, however, were badly broken by the weight of ice.

A Kansas City paper—always dabbling in Kansas affairs—predicts that Ex-Governor Charles Robinson, of Douglas county, will be the next Democratic nominee for governor. We rather think not.

A prairie fire near Americus, Lyon county, last week, did considerable damage to property, and a Mr. Cook and his daughter were quite seriously burned while fighting the flames.

The Cowley County Democrat observes that when the cow-boys come to Arkansas City of late, they leave their revolvers in camp, and when they leave town they carry no smell of bad whisky with them.

Sol. Miller says there should be a law against people stretching their clothes lines so low down that they will catch a fellow under the chin when he is out of nights buying cows. Sol. has the mark under his chin, but no cows.

Our state exchanges as a rule will give a full report of everything to a bar association meeting—and only a half dozen lawyers in the county—before they would report a horticultural meeting or farmers' meeting of any kind. Is this journalism? Neighbors, who read your papers?

A Mr. John Elliott, of Olathe, Johnson county, lost a valuable team of horses by fire on Monday, 13th inst. The team was harnessed preparatory to a trip to Kansas City, and while the owner was down town taking orders, some boys playing with matches, set fire to the hay and in a few moments the building and contents were consumed.

From the Cosmos.

A covered wagon passed town on Tuesday with the following legend inscribed upon it: "In Kansas we trusted, in Iowa we busted." They must have stepped on the way out for a little game of "draw," and allowed the Hawk-eyes to hold over them.

"Rough on Rats."

The thing desired found at last. Ask druggists for Rough on Rats. It clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, bedbugs, 15c. boxes.

"Buchupatiba."

New, quick, complete cure 4 days, urinary affections, smarting, frequent or difficult urination, kidney diseases. \$1. Druggists. Depot Leila

Skinny Men.

Wells' Health Renewer. Absolute cure for nervous debility and weakness of the generative functions, \$1 at druggists. Depot Leila's store.

Suicide and Dyspepsia.

A most remarkable cure for dyspepsia Wells' Health Renewer. The greatest tonic, beat bilious and liver remedy known. \$1. Druggists. Depot Geo. Leila & Bro's, Lawrence, Kans.

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, A. MOODY & DAVIS, Lawrence, Kans.

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, tetters 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 did. I consider your medicine one of the greatest of blessings."

Mrs. M. MARTIN, Cleveland, O.

Sold by all druggists everywhere at \$1 per bottle. HENRY & CO., Sole Prop'rs., 62 Vessey street, New York City. Woodward, Faxon & Co., Kansas City, wholesale agents.

Skin Diseases Cured.

By Dr. Frazier's Magic Ointment. Cures as if 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, tetters, 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.

Sent by mail on receipt of price, fifty cents.

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

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

Woodward, Faxon & Co., Kansas City, wholesale agents.

PILES! PILES! PILES!

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

A sure cure for blind, bleeding, itching and ulcerated piles has been discovered by Dr. William (an Indian remedy), called Dr. William's Indian Ointment. A single box has cured the worst chronic cases of 25 or 30 years standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. Lotions, instruments and electrics do more harm than good. William's 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. William's Indian Pile Ointment: "I have used scores of pile cures, and it affords me pleasure to say that I have never found anything which gave such immediate and permanent relief as Dr. William's Indian Ointment."

For sale by all druggists or mailed on receipt of price, \$1. HENRY & CO., Prop'rs., 62 Vessey street, New York City. Woodward, Faxon & Co., Kansas City, wholesale agents.

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 enamelling; 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 jewellers. Ask for Illustrated Catalogue, and to see warrant.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

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Master—J. J. Woodman, of Michigan.
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Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.
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D. W. Aiken, of South Carolina.
S. H. Ellis, of Ohio.

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

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, M^{CH}. 1, 1882.

TO PATRONS.

Patrons desiring bound copies of "The Patrons Code and Manual of Practice" by J. A. Cramer, first lecturer of the Kansas State Grange, can obtain the same by mail postpaid for fifteen cents each or twelve copies for one dollar. The work is what all Patrons want and complete in one volume of sixty-four pages.

To any person securing us a new subscriber with the cash we will send copy of the "Code" free, also a copy to the subscriber.

Grange Work.

If Connecticut once had some pernicious and ridiculous Blue laws, it has now some good customs which we of Kansas would do well to copy after. There are in that state over fifty village societies for rural improvement, and the beneficent work has spread to several other states, even so far as California. Mr. B. G. Northrop refers in "Our Continent" to some fruits of this co-operation:

The man who asks for practical tests can be pointed to many towns where these associations have manifestly done great good in cultivating public spirit, quickening social and intellectual life, fraternizing the people, improving the sanitary conditions, enhancing the value of real estate, and increasing the charm and attractions of domestic life.

If our granges would take up some such co-operative work as hinted at above, they would seldom collapse and die of inertia. Work is the basis and support of any life that is worth living.

Work Organized and Co-operative.

CHAPTER I.

The character and amount of work accomplished is the true index of the power, culture, resources and civilization of the individual or of a community. Work is an effect whose cause is always in the mind. The spring of all work is the mind. The mind has the universal initiative. It originates, contrives and maintains work. The idiot having no mind, does not, cannot work. The horse, the elephant cannot work except by the help of the mind of man. The hand or the eye of a man, disjoined from his mind, is no more than the hoof or eye of a horse. You cannot turn up a spadeful of earth without mental action. The growth of the mind is followed necessarily by growth of work. If the wants of the mind are few and simple and gross, the work done will be small and gross; and this grossness and meagreness will be expressed in the material environments of men. The capacity and desires of the mind determine finally the quality and quantity of work accomplished.

The multiplication and enlargement of work congregate men more and more closely together. For diversity and refinement, as well as for massiveness of work, men need the help of one another. Nothing large and thorough, nothing subtle and delicate, can be brought about except through co-operative work, through association. Look at the populous cities of Europe, or of our own country. Men here swarm together by hundreds of thousands in order that in close proximity they may better compass their aims of multifarious work. A large city is a large association. Within the bosom of this one general association are many specific minor associations for various purposes; but all founded for the same end, of facilitating, of perfecting work. By co-operation the grand and costly enterprises characteristic of advanced societies are accomplished. Churches, schools, universities, railroads are built. Commerce is nourished and accelerated through banks, insurance and manufacturing companies. There are associations for the founding of libraries, for the sup-

port of charitable institutions, and for mutual assistance; besides countless business partnerships of two, three or more persons. By means of all these is affected a partial, but still a very partial organization of work.

Organization implies a whole made up of separate parts or organs, all subordinate to a law or principle governing the whole—a whole constituted in conformity with innate vital forces.

Organization is thus a first condition of successful action, of healthy life. It involves co-operation among the parts forming the whole—a willing, free active co-operation, or working together. Within the man, the co-working of the various wants and organs and functions; out of him, the co-working with his fellow-men and with nature's elements and forces. Now in our most productive communities, large and various as are the results obtained, they are immeasurably below the capacity of the men who produce them; because the conditions of a thorough organization are none of them fully complied with. Nowhere is there a willing and free working together of the parts forming the whole, neither within nor without. Men do not work according to aptitudes; but few of their capacities for work get scope to work; they do not work harmoniously one with the other and one with all; they do not work under the canopy of a presiding all-embracing justice. Among them co-operation is, in comparison to what it might be, loose and feeble; and thence, the ends of work are but partially fulfilled, and the object of life but imperfectly attained.

Look beneath the busy surface, and you perceive, that these two or three hundred thousand, congregated in a city, for the convenience of working together, work nevertheless not freely, not willingly, often hostilely: each one, moreover, working forever in one monotonous track, the same from day to day, and month to month, and year to year; the clerk ever behind his desk, the builder ever with one set of tools, the shoemaker ever at his last, the smith over his furnace; and so through the long roll of occupations that unite to swell the huge current of civilized industry.

Let us now see whether by a further projection on the path whereon we have advanced thus far, whether by a further growth on our present sturdy stem, we cannot so order our work, that the intellectual activity be increased a hundred fold, the immense product already obtained be quadrupled, and the moral and social condition purged and infinitely brightened.

Co-operation.

From the Grange Bulletin.

The day has passed when the farmers of this country may expect to prosper in an unorganized, isolated condition.

HOW TO CO-OPERATE SUCCESSFULLY.

Unit in every effort in advancing the principles of our order and the interest of our class. Work together in the missionary field for recruits. Think, read and talk about the grange, its principles and objects, with your families and neighbors. Let each member go to the grange meetings, fully determined to learn and to teach; participate in the educational exercises and discussion of grange questions. In this way you co-operate to educate, and educate to co-operate. This method of co-operation will assure the success of the social and educational features, and then the financial benefits are only a question of time. By these co-operative efforts you build up the prosperity of your grange and fully establish its permanency; and when it is so established and co-operation continued, it will prove of ten-fold more value to the members and their families than a like amount of time, effort and money invested in any other enterprise.

HOW CAN WE MAKE FARM OPERATIONS MOST SUCCESSFUL?

Systematize all farm work; then have family and all help co-operate in carrying system into execution. Consider the kind of crops best adapted to your soil and climate, and the most salable in your markets. Consider at home and discuss in the grange meetings how to accomplish most and to the best advantages, with the least expense and labor; how much hard work and muscle force can be saved by the proper exercise of brain power in arranging farm, fence and fields, and in cultivation and harvesting; how to care for stock and crops while growing, to obtain the best results; and when, where and in what condition to market your product. This subject well considered, so as to be properly understood, would save much hard labor, produce better crops, return larger profits, and leave results much more satisfactory.

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

POLITICAL NEWS embracing complete and comprehensive dispatches from Washington, including full reports of the speeches of eminent politicians as the questions of the day.

THE FARM DEPARTMENT of the Weekly Herald gives the latest as well as the most practical suggestions and discoveries relating to the duties of the farmer, hints for raising Cattle, Poultry, Grain, Trees, Vegetables, &c., &c., with suggestions for keeping buildings and farming utensils in repair. This is supplemented by a well-edited department, widely copied, under the head of

THE HOME, giving recipes for practical dishes, hints for making clothing and for keeping up with the latest fashions in dress. Every item of cooking or economy suggested in this department is practically tested by experts before publication. Letters from our Paris and London correspondents on the very latest fashions, the Home Department of the Weekly Herald will save the housewife more than one hundred times the price of the paper.

THE INTERESTS OF LABOR are looked after, and everything relating to mechanics and laboring is carefully recorded. There is a page devoted to all the latest phases of the business market, Crops, Merchandise, &c., &c. A valuable feature is found in the specially reported prices and conditions of

THE PRODUCE MARKET. Sporting news at home and abroad, together with a story every week, a sermon by some eminent divine, Literary, Musical, Dramatic, Personal and Sea Notes. There is no paper in the world that contains so much news matter every week as the Weekly Herald, which is sent, postage free, for One Dollar. You can subscribe at any time.

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NEW YORK, 1882.

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PROSPECTUS

1882 The Globe-Democrat 1882

In its prospectus for 1881 the Globe-Democrat announced with pride and satisfaction the election of Gen. Garfield and the belief that his administration would be so wisely counseled and so well conducted that it would give a new lease of power to the party under which the nation had grown free, strong and prosperous. The vile hand of an assassin has since stricken down the good and gifted man who, while we wrote a year ago, stood on the threshold of the Presidential office, in the prime and vigor of manhood, with a future full of honorable promise to himself and his country. The high trust which the people had reposed in him was dropped by the palsied hand of death which but small part of the great work upon which he had entered had been accomplished. But to quote his own memorable words when the saddest of all American tragedies was enacted, nearly seventeen years ago. "Our reign, and the Government at Washington still lives."

The mantle which was voted to James A. Garfield by the people falls upon Chester A. Arthur under the Constitution of the United States, and there is every reason to believe that he will worthily wear it. He was almost the unanimous choice of the Chicago Convention for Vice President, and his name and efforts count for more than anything else to the success of the Republican ticket in the state of New York. He is a man of broad views, well informed on all public questions, and he enters upon the duties of his office determined to discharge them honestly and conscientiously. The Globe-Democrat pledges him its cordial support in every good word and work for the country and for the Republic.

We hope and believe that under his prudent and skillful leadership the evil spirit of faction will disappear from the life of the party, and that unity and harmony will prevail in all its councils.

This end once secured there can be no doubt of future success. A large majority of the country are Republicans in sentiment and sympathy, and nothing but internal discord can imperil our triumph at the polls while the choice is between Republicanism and Democracy.

The Globe-Democrat has no new declaration of principles to announce. It can fairly ask judgment as to the future from the record of the past. It stands firmly by the platform of 1880, and all national questions; believes in the equal rights of all men in law and politics; a sound currency with an honest silver dollar; a free trade, a well-regulated tariff, giving protection without encouraging monopoly and a system of popular education so liberal that ignorance and illiteracy shall be inexorable. These are the main questions upon which the two great parties are now divided.

The Democrats oppose and the Republican affirm as to each of the proportions we have named.

While fully appreciating the importance of national issues, the Globe-Democrat will not be unmindful of the importance of questions which affect the West, and especially the State of Missouri. Among these is immigration.

do all we possibly can to encourage Europeans seeking a home on this side of the Atlantic to investigate the claims of the great State—its climate, its fertile soil, and its great mineral resources. Everything is good here except political domination. Bourbon Democracy is the foe of immigration in Missouri, as it always has been in Kentucky and in other States. A Republican victory in the State would do more to encourage the best class of immigrants to come within our borders than can be accomplished by any other way, or through any other agency. The lawless, working, and we have faith in its success within a few years. In the meantime we shall not forget that while Republicanism is a help to immigration, immigration is also a help to Republicanism.

The thrifty farmers of the Eastern States who move West in pursuit of more land to meet the necessities of a growing family are not Bourbon Democrats; and the industrious foreigners who come here for homes and fields will soon learn to choose rightly between the two parties.

As a newspaper the Globe-Democrat will hold the pre-eminence which it has already gained. It will present in all its editions a full and faithful record of current events. Its facilities are unrivaled. No other newspaper East or West has a larger corps of active and intelligent correspondents in all sections of the country and world. We spare neither energy nor expense in the collection of news, as our columns from day to day abundantly show.

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TEACHING SCHOOL, AND BOARDING AROUND.

My thoughts go back to the rosy prime, And memory paints anew the scenes Afar in the bleak New England clime, Though half a century intervenes. On a highway corner the school-house stands, Under an elm tree broad and tall, And rickety children, in laughing bands, Come at the master's warning call. They pile together their sleds and skates, Hang hats and hoods in the entryway, And, gathering pencils, books and slates, Diligent study succeeds to play. A mountain stream turns a gray stone mill, That runs with a slow and slumberous sound; And there in fancy I wander still, Teaching school, and boarding around.

Near by is a farm house, large and square, With doors and casements of faded red; A stoop that shades from the summer glare, And wood well piled in the sheltering shed. There's an ancient barn, with swallow holes High in the gable, three in a line; The little hay coit in the deep snow rolls; From racks of hay feed the docile kine; Closely are huddled the timorous sheep, As the flails resound from the threshing floor; The pliftery poultry stealthily creep, And silently watch, at the open door, For each stray kernel of shelling grain. Full of content was the lot I found Among the farm folk, honest and plain, Teaching school, and boarding around.

The farmer's table has lavish supplies; Chicken, and sausage of flavor rare; Crullers and cookies, and puddings and pies, Are items rich in the bill of fare. The teacher sleeps in a wide, soft bed, Kept clean for guests, in the great spare room. With gay chintz curtains over his head, And blankets woven in the hand-loom, The thrifty wife, e'er the break of day, Springs from her rest, though the morn is cool. And breakfast ended, we haste away, O'er the shining crust, to the district school, Here morals are pure, and manners sincere, And men in the church and state renowned, Have made the first step in a grand career, Teaching school, and boarding around.

In the moonlight evening, long and still, The youth assemble from many a farm; Though the air without is crisp and chill, There's a bright wood fire and a welcome warm.

Nuts and apples are passed around, The hands of the clock get a backward turn; Innocent frolic and mirth abound, Till low in their sockets the candles burn. Young men and maidens of artless ways, Are drawn together in groups like this; Their hands are joined in the rural plays, And sweet lips meet in the guileless kiss; Twin hearts are linked with a golden chain, And love with marriage is early crowned. How oft I dream I am there again, Teaching school, and boarding around.

A MODERN LOVE STORY.

NOTES FROM THE DIARY OF A LADY TUTOR.

JUNE 6.—Mr. Lindsay is now a regular attendant at our family table in the evening. At first he made excuses—as that he wanted dinner in a hurry, and the like; but now he obeys the bell as punctually as any one of us, and no longer thinks it necessary to offer explanation or excuse for his appearance. I am bound to say that neither explanation nor excuse is looked for. I take a curious interest in noting his manner in addressing us. He talks to me as he talks to Mrs. Williams, quite without hesitation or circumlocution, and generally commences with a question. Mary and he, when they talk, are almost invariably engaged in a brisk wordy duel. They spar continually and only stop short of downright hostilities. But I observe that he defers to her, and generally manages to come off worst in their rhetorical encounter. Also I notice that Mary does not seem to be more excited in talking with him than when she argues with any of us. To Lola Mr. Lindsay speaks with more than confidence. His manner to her is buoyant, gay and almost presumptuous. He addresses her as I could fancy him addressing a bosom companion of his own sex. All his jokes are directed at her, and he spares no pains in trying to draw her out, that he may see her at her gayest. When he speaks to Ethel it is in a softer and gentler tone, and his whole manner seems changed. She also watches his conversation closely, and brightens sensibly when it is addressed to her. But her responses, though cordial, have always in them something of reserve.

JUNE 8.—Lola is really too foolish. In the study this afternoon I picked up a piece of paper that had fallen from her blotting pad, on which she had been making a variety of calculations relative to the cost of furnishing houses; and in one corner were some pencil memoranda, among them being one to the effect that "deal top tables, with mahogany legs, would do very well for the first year." I am told that she has secreted in her bed-room a copy of the House Register, and has set a pencil mark against an advertisement of a "small unfurnished house, in a suburban district, suitable for a young married couple." She says she brought away the paper from her aunt Sarah, with whom she took tea a few nights ago. For myself I do not at all approve of a young girl's visiting a relative who was separated from her husband in three weeks.

JUNE 14.—I do really begin to fear that matters in this house are assuming a somewhat serious complexion. Mr. Lindsay now makes it a point of attending every meal, and Lola says she should be ill if he were to miss dinner. I have had to get Mrs. Williams to speak again to Lola; but I cannot ask her to speak to any one else, although a word of counsel and advice is, I fear, needed elsewhere. Less work is got through in the study than was being done a fortnight ago, although we are a fortnight nearer to the examinations. Why is it that, within the last few days, Mary seems to have avoided me, while she and Lola have more than once been on the verge of an open quarrel? Ethel does not look at all well, and her usually sweet disposition has undergone a visible change. Mr. Lindsay has taken to frequenting the study and has met Ethel and Lola more than once in their afternoon walk. If he really has a preference for any one of them,

why does he not avow it? But he is attentive to each, and, so far as one may judge, to none more than to another. Yesterday, just as I entered, he left the study in which I found Mary alone. Mrs. Williams and I have spoken together, and both agree that it is well his leave will expire within two weeks. Still there has been, so far as I and Mrs. Williams have seen, nothing that could be called love-making; but though we have discovered no cause the effects are unmistakable. Mrs. Williams will not speak to Mr. Lindsay without positive reason of complaint; but ought not I to speak to Miss Grindle?

JUNE 18.—To-day Mr. Lindsay has taken Ethel and Lola on a visit of inspection to his ship Wellington. It had been arranged that we should all go, but an unexpected engagement with my class detained me; and Mrs. Williams (who, however, very unwisely, as I thought, was unwilling to let the visit be postponed) was confined to her room by a severe attack of neuralgia—a complaint from which, I am sorry to say, she is a constant sufferer. At the last moment Mary excused herself on the ground that she was late with her English essay. When Lola heard of Mary's refusal she made use of a slang expression which my brother Charlie is in the habit of employing when sceptically inclined toward anything that is told him. She ejaculated "Walker!"

JUNE 19.—Lola, after coming home, told me that she managed to get separated from the others on board the ship, and that while she was lost among "forecasts and binnacles and things," Ethel and Mr. Lindsay were alone together for an hour.

JUNE 21.—I will tell Miss Grindle to-morrow. A scene occurred here this evening which spoke for itself that the present state of things ought not to continue. Ethel had said at breakfast that she was going with a friend of her mother's to a concert at St. James' Hall in the evening; and accordingly at dinner Mr. Lindsay appeared with a handful of hot-house flowers, which he begged to be allowed to make into a bouquet for her. Ethel had hardly said, with a smile and a blush, that she would be very pleased to accept them, when Lola; without a word of warning, got up quickly from the table and ran out of the room. Ethel took the flowers and went to the concert—Mr. Lindsay complimenting her on her appearance as he handed her into a hansom. Going to search for Lola I found her in her room sitting on a low chair, with her heels on the dressing table, sobbing violently. I ought to have scolded her, and did make the attempt; but she cried so passionately that I was first obliged to comfort her and dry her tears. By way of rousing her I told her of an engagement she had made with her aunt Sarah for that evening; but she entirely refused to go out, and was disrespectful enough to speak of her aunt Sarah as an "old fool." It was late before I had brought her to a reasonable frame of mind. Yes, I will certainly tell Miss Grindle to-morrow.

JUNE 22.—I had no sooner left Lola last evening and returned to the study than Mr. Lindsay came to give me back the "History of Greece" I had sent him. He stayed for half an hour, and we talked the whole time about the battle of Thermopylae. He seemed to me more animated, earnest and interested than I had seen him before, and gave a most intelligent opinion of Leonidas in that memorable engagement. On going away we shook hands, and he said that it was a genuine pleasure to him to talk on any subject with one whose mind was well informed and impressionable. I thought of this after he had gone, for he seemed in what he said to have let a new light in upon his own character. He has always shown himself pleased to talk with me, and seemed at his best last night, when we talked uninterruptedly alone. May it be that, while he enjoys a laugh with Lola, he finds a higher enjoyment in rational and intellectual converse? There is a point in the character of Leonidas I think I could make more clear to him. I should like to pursue the subject. I will lend him the "History of Greece" again. It would be a pity that he should go yet. I will not speak to Miss Grindle—at least not till I have explained to him that point in the character of Leonidas.

JUNE 26.—It is nine hours since the ceremony was finished, but my hand still trembles while I write that Mr. Lindsay was married this morning in the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Williams, to—Mary Meryon! Lola was right. Mary is deep. For—surprise on the top of surprise—this turns out to be not a six weeks' love match, but the completion of an affair of seven years' standing. They were engaged before he ever went to sea, and he came here never knowing whom he was to find, and they knew each other the moment they met, when he entered the room that night he first dined with us! Nay, she knew him before, when his name was told us by Mrs. Williams. And yet not a word to any of us from either of them. Joking with Lola, tender with Ethel, earnest with me about Thermopylae; and Mary silent all the while, eager only to finish her English essay. And not even to ask us to the wedding! But perhaps this was kind. Mrs. Williams, too, only to be told last night, when wanted, with Mr. Williams, to be present as witnesses at the ceremony! Mary, who kept her own counsel, and when she did speak only jested with Ethel and Lola, balancing their chances of success, giving herself the humble role of looker-on—Mary at this moment Mrs. Arthur Lindsay!

I believe I was the first to offer my congratulations, and that I offered them with becoming, heartiness. Little Ethel followed me, and if the task was anything of a hard one to her her manner did not show it. Mrs. Williams has succumbed to excitement and neuralgia. Mr. Williams sits in the lower regions, chuckling frequently; and, under the

stimulating influence of tobacco, becomes communicative to Jane on the subject of his own engagement to Mrs. W.

Jane, prophetic after the event, takes credit to herself for having long ago assured every one that "this was what it was a-coming to." Lola—foolish little Lola—has locked herself into her bed-room and is making strange noises with the furniture upon the floor. I have tried to reason with her from the other side of the door; but she only answers through the key-hole, between her sobs, that "she knew Mary was deep."

I am afraid my sleep will be broken again to-night, and (as happened, I think, on the evening I made my first entry on this matter) I have to prepare for my Grecian history class to-morrow; and I have mislaid my smelling salts again.

Saving the Pecans.

Texas Siftings. "You picked the pecans on Onion Creek, you say," said an Austin reporter yesterday to a young man on a wagon filled with pecans. "Yes, sir," he replied, "that's where they came from."

"Many up there?" "Plenty of them." "Believe I'll try a few," quizzed the reporter, taking a big handful of the pecans. "I'll sell you a whole peck for fifty cents," said the man, with a swelling eye.

"Only want a few. Say, do you know any news?" "Not a bit, sir; everything is very dull up our way."

"Don't you know anything?" "Well, I believe I did hear some news yesterday."

"What was it?" asked the reporter, cracking a pecan.

"There was a man got eighteen buckshot in him near where I live."

"Who shot him?" "What did you shoot him for?"

"For stealing some of my pecans out of my wagon," said the countryman, reaching under the seat for his shot-gun. The reporter hastily replaced the pecans in the wagon, and, after calling the countryman Colonel, disappeared around the corner.

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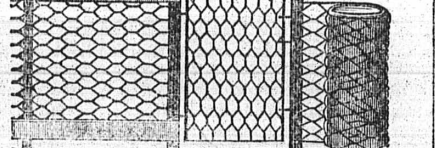
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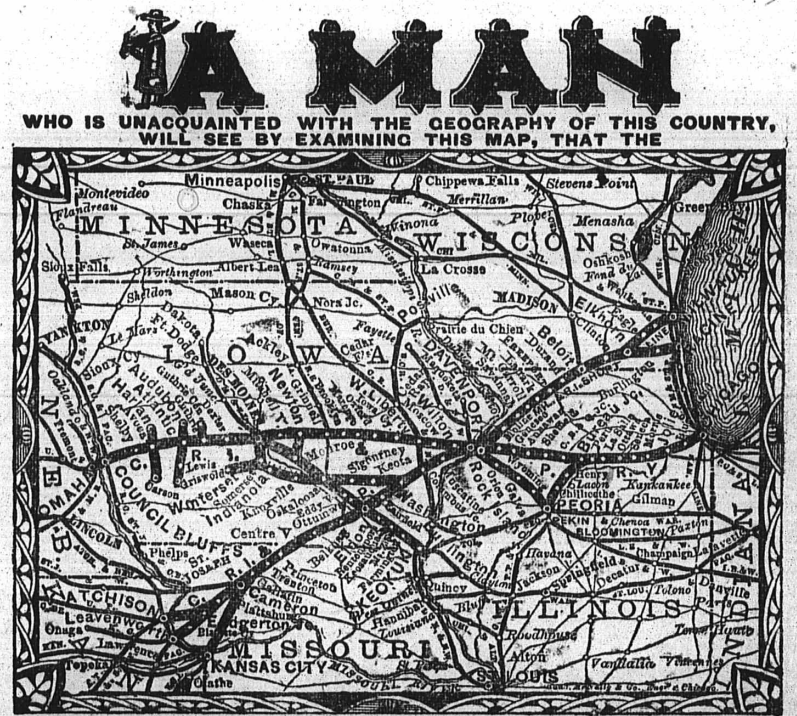
TO THE BEST DECORATIONS.

WINDOW SHADES MADE TO ORDER

ON KNAPP'S SPRINGS OR COMMON FIXTURES.

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

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CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R.R.

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

Its main line runs from Chicago to Council Bluffs, passing through Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Geneseo, Moline, Rock Island, Davenport, West Liberty, Iowa City, Marengo, Brooklyn, Grinnell, Des Moines (the capital of Iowa), Stuart, Atlantic, and Ayco. With branches from Bureau Junction to Peoria; Wilton Junction to Muscatine, Washington, Fairfield, Eldon, Belknap, Centerville, Potosi, Trenton, Gallatin, Cameron, Leavenworth, Atchison, and Kansas City; Washington to Sigourney, Oklaheola, and Knoxville; Keokuk to Farmington, Bonaparte, Kentonport, Independent, Eldon, Ottumwa, Eddyville, Oklaheola, Pella, Monroe, and Des Moines; Mt. Zion to Keosauqua; Newton to Monroe; Des Moines to Indianola and Winterset; Atlantic to Ottumwa and Audubon; and Ayco to Harlan and Carson. 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 ARCHISON. 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 your 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 transcending it), we are pleased to announce that this Company runs Pullman Palace PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run through to PEORIA, DES MOINES, 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.

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
Four "	0.50
Three "	0.40
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.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, M^{CH}. 1, 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.

Should any one not a subscriber to our paper happen to receive a copy, he will, we are very sure, be glad to read it and be thankful that we have introduced so good a friend to him. A good paper is one of the best of friends. It comes as a news-teller, a historian, a politician, a philosopher, a preacher, a poet, a humorist, a companion, a friend to chat with you an hour, or a day, just as your mood or your leisure may prompt.

A good many to whom our paper pays its weekly visit live on a farm, it may be on a somewhat isolated farm, where there is not much opportunity furnished for companionship with neighbors and friends, and we like to think, and we do think, that THE SPIRIT is made a welcome visitor, that it is looked upon as a long tried and cheery friend. Now we desire to say in a frank and confidential way, (don't tell it outside of our family) that we would like to enter into still closer relations and become every successive week a little more known, a little more appreciated—that is to say, we want this better knowledge and this better appreciation to be mutual and reciprocal. We do not know our readers, the men and women and children to whom we pay our weekly visit, as well as we would like to. We want to know more definitely and exactly what kind of people they are, what they are thinking about and what they are doing. We want to know what they are longing for, what they are praying for, what they are working for. We tell our thoughts weekly, we give advice, make suggestions, tell you how to plant trees, make gardens, raise sorghum, handle sheep and cattle, feed hens, educate children, adorn homes, and so we go on year after year, and yet from nine-tenths of our readers we get no response; they do not tell us whether our advice is good or bad; they do not tell us whether our paper suits them, makes them a good fit, as tailors say, whether it is too big, or too little, too long or too short, too coarse or too fine, whether it has too much of this or too little of that—in short we hear nothing about its adaptation to the wants and conditions of our readers. In such relations between publishers and patrons there is not the reciprocity needful for close alliances, mutual sympathy, good understanding and cordial friendship.

Now it will cost only a one cent postal card and a few minutes use of a pencil or pen to communicate with us and give us some good advice, some word of criticism in regard to our articles published—whether we put in too much grange, too much state news, too much household, too much poetry, too much religion, too much political—or whether we strike the golden mean and mix things in right proportions. We have no means of knowing our constituency, their feeling towards us only as we hear from them.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Vast numbers of petitions are daily received by both houses praying for

legislation to regulate inter-state commerce and prevent extortion and discrimination by the common carriers—the railroads.

Senator Edmunds' anti-polygamy bill has passed the Senate. It is comprehensive in its scope, reasonable in its provisions and penalties, and framed with ability. The act is designed to take the political control of affairs in the territory of Utah entirely out of the hands of the Mormons. If this bill which seems to be both temperate and wise, shall pass, and can be enforced—and we see no reason why it cannot be—we shall very soon see the end of this relic of barbarism. With polygamy eliminated from the doctrines and discipline of the church of the Latter Day Saints, we can see no reason why the name of Mormon may not become as respectable as that of any other Christian sect.

The House committee on naval affairs introduced a bill recently appropriating \$50,000 to be sunk in war vessels. Harris, chairman of the committee, recommends the construction of eight war vessels to cost only \$10,000,000.

Commissioner Baum has written a letter to the ways and means committee urging a heavy taxation on articles to adulterate food and drink.

Snsan B. Anthony has written a letter to the committee on territories appealing for a proviso that there shall be no discrimination in the new state of Dakota on account of sex.

A combination has been formed by Eastern members to curtail river improvement appropriations in order that more can be appropriated for public buildings. The West will have to rise in her might to get justice.

The Pacific coast members of both Houses are using every means in their power to prevent the further immigration of the Chinese to the slope.

CAN THE WHISKY BUSINESS BE ENTIRELY SUPPRESSED WITHOUT THE BALLOT OF WOMEN?

Frances E. Willard writes to the Woman's Journal from Arkansas:

Of all proofs that home protection by woman suffrage, is the way out, Arkansas is the most shining and unanswerable. Last winter the legislature gave women the right to vote by signature against dramshops. To-day the state of pistols and bowie-knives, as Arkansas is called, has three quarters of its towns under prohibitory law. Haste to the rescue, dear women, and tarry not in all the plain.

We fully believe that the ballot of woman is needed to effect the radical and final cure of intemperance. Her moral influence we now have. Her direct political influence in the choice of officers in all municipal and town elections we ought to have, and must have before prohibition and the laws made under it can be successfully and fully enforced.

POLITICAL.

The appointment of ex-Senator Conklin as associate Judge of the Supreme court takes the politicians by surprise. They do not know what to make of it. If he accepts the nomination, as many think he is likely to do, he will, in our opinion, be confirmed by the Senate. This appointment by President Arthur of an intimate and trusted advisor belonging to the stalwart wing of the Republican party, means more than is seen on the surface, and will lead to complications in the party which will not end in smoke. Mr. Conklin will make, undoubtedly, an upright and eminently just judge, but it is not for that reason that he receives the appointment, neither will his fitness for the position be the motive of his acceptance, if he accepts.

The officials of Germany are not only dishonest regarding the importation of canned meats from this country, but they are hastening the emigration of their best citizens to America by classing our canned meat as iron and making double duty. The duty on iron ware is about twice as much as that on preserved meats, and, finding that the meats were packed in tin cans, a German custom officer decided to class them with iron goods and put on a double duty. This decision has been twice reaffirmed by high authorities. We can stand this sort of thing if they can.

BLAINE'S eulogy on the late President Garfield at the Capital on Monday, was a very able oration, which did justice to the speaker and to the character and nobility of our lamented President. We wish we could give the speech entire. It is worthy the

perusal of every reader of the SPIRIT. We presume it will be for sale in pamphlet form at our book stores.

MRS. SCOVILLE, Guiteau's sister, has inflicted on the public another letter. It was sent to Washington yesterday. Among other things she files a formal protest against the confirmation of Conkling to the supreme bench. The entire letter is a sort of wailing shriek resembling her brother's style.

THE Philadelphia Bulletin brands two political sins: "For a man to cast his vote for a bad candidate is absolutely a crime against society; and to withhold his vote entirely is hardly less a heinous offense against the community in which he lives."

ROLLING mill hands in Chicago are on a strike, and yesterday attacked the men who attempted to fill their places. The police were summoned, but the strikers overpowered and pelted them with stones.

THE storms of the past few days have been quite disastrous to telegraph lines. In Missouri over seventy miles of wires were torn down between Kansas City and St. Louis.

A MUCH disappointed people is the result of Theodore Tilton's cancelling his engagements in this state on account of sickness.

"Traveler" from Kentucky to Alabama Correspondence to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—If your readers are in the mood for a hasty trip through Kentucky and Tennessee, they can start with me on a little tour from Louisville, the first stop being made at Hopkinsville, Ky., a place of some five or six thousand inhabitants and the county seat of Christian county, one of the few counties in Kentucky that occasionally elects a Republican to office. It is in the center, or very near it, of the great tobacco-growing region, Clarksville, Tenn., some twenty miles distant, being the central and principal market, through Hopkinsville is constantly increasing in its importance as a tobacco market. The buying of tobacco is conducted in an exchange, and to one who has never seen a "sale" it is quite a novelty. The buyers at Hopkinsville, some thirty or forty in number, are seated around a long table at the end of which sits the auctioneer. The samples of leaf tobacco are neatly tied in bundles, labeled and sealed with the seal of a regularly appointed inspector; each bundle of samples is rapidly passed around the table, the buyers looking at it critically before bidding. The auctioneer, who has to be an expert, is required to complete a sale in thirty seconds, each sale representing a hoghead. This is kept up for four to six hours daily. As a buyer makes a purchase he tosses the sample to his ebony-colored clerk, who carefully wraps it in a blanket and deposits in a box ready to be taken to the warehouse and compared with the hoghead from which it was taken. Hopkinsville is also quite an important wheat market, and shipments of that article are very large. There are two large and thoroughly equipped flouring mills here.

NASHVILLE.

From Hopkinsville we journey to Nashville, the capital of Tennessee, and a wide awake, thriving city. The city proper is on a high hill, or number of hills rather, but the valleys between were flooded and communication cut off for a week or more. Quite a dispute has arisen as to whether the flood of 1847 or that of 1881 reached the highest point; old residents contend for that of 1847, but "Young America" is prepared to prove that 1881 takes the lead. Nashville is becoming quite a manufacturing point, having a large cotton factory in successful operation, and another under construction. It has several furniture and woodenware factories. Its wholesale trade is considerable and its credit in the mercantile world is unsurpassed.

MURFREESBORO.

From Nashville by the Nashville and Chattanooga road, we arrive at Murfreesboro', about fifty miles distant, a place made famous by the battle of Stone's river, which took place within a mile or so of the town. The center of the battle-field and the scene of the hottest fighting is occupied by a national cemetery containing some eight thousand or more bodies of Union soldiers. The cemetery is neatly laid out and like all national cemeteries is kept

in the most careful manner. A neat stone lodge serves as an office and residence for the keeper. Not far from the national cemetery is a small enclosure, in the center of which is a stone monument erected by Hazen's Brigade to the members who lie buried at this spot. Many of the earthworks still remain, but there is little in the aspect of the battle-field to recall the stirring times of the war. Murfreesboro', being in the center of some of the finest farming lands in the state, has a fine retail business; it also has a large and rapidly increasing trade in cedar and black walnut lumber, besides having a cedar bucket factory and a furniture factory.

CHATTANOOGA.

A five hours' ride brings us to this famous little city, around which, to soldiers of the Western army, cluster so many stirring memories. The change in this place since the war is a remarkable one, and many predict that in a few years it will lead Atlanta in population and business importance. It is bound to be a large manufacturing city.

KNOXVILLE.

Another ride of five hours finds us in Knoxville, the metropolis of East Tennessee, without doubt one of the pleasantest cities in the South to live in. It has the advantage of being one of the oldest cities in the state, and is the seat of the East Tennessee University, an institution that, under the presidency of Rev. Thos. W. Humes, has won for itself an enviable reputation among the educational institutions of the South. Its manufacturing interests are by no means unimportant. It has an extensive rolling mill, a car-wheel foundry, car works, axe-handle factory, a large foundry and machine shop, several large flour mills and the largest manufactory of harness and saddles in the South. Its wholesale business is immense, and I was much surprised at its extent, an idea of which I gained from looking over the books of the freight department of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad Company. The citizens of Knoxville are refined and intelligent, and the elegant character of the dwellings bear evidence of their taste and culture. When connection is made by rail with the Louisville & Nashville railroad system at the Kentucky state line, as it will be by July of this year, and with the completion of the Western & North Carolina road from Asheville to the Tennessee state line, and the completion of the Knoxville & Augusta railroad, Knoxville will be one of the most important railroad centers, and there can be no doubt about its being one of the most important of Southern cities.

From Knoxville back to Chattanooga and taking the Alabama & Great Southern railroad, owned by the famous Erlanger Syndicate, we arrive at the remarkable little city of Birmingham, about which place and its wonderful facilities for the manufacture of iron I shall have something to say in my next.

TRAVELER.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 25, 1882.

"True as Preaching."

From the Daily (Neb.) Press.

Next to short crops, drouth and the Missouri floods perhaps the rheumatism is most to be dreaded. A man may be able to attend to business with the chills and fever, and other such minor troubles, but we defy any one to think of anything but securing relief while suffering acute pain. To secure a relief therefor, which reduces the suffering to the minimum and the quickest to relieve pain is a great blessing. This remedy appeared in the shape of the Great German Remedy, St. Jacob's Oil, several years since and has been steadily growing in popularity. Mr. Charles Young, editor of the Staats Zeitung, says of it:

"Many folks may think that the merits claimed for St. Jacob's Oil are not to be found in this wonderful liniment. One hot summer night I was compelled to get out of bed and go to the open window. The cool breeze seemed to do me a great deal of good, so I concluded to cool off entirely before going back to bed. I fell asleep on the chair, and upon awaking in the morning found that I had a rheumatic pain in my left shoulder. Having heard of the wonderful cures that had been made by St. Jacob's Oil, I concluded to try a bottle. After the first application I felt greatly relieved, and after using the liniment the second time I was freed from all pain, and have not had any signs of rheumatism since. Many of my friends have also availed themselves of the great curative properties of the great remedy, and I know of no single instance in which it has failed to do what was expected of it." Mr. E. S. Seymour, who has recently purchased and refitted Nebraska City's best hotel, the Grand Central,

says the St. Jacob's Oil seems to be in great demand among the traveling public. Both here and at his former place in Chicago his guests resort to the Great Remedy for the alleviation of rheumatic pain, and he long since came to regard it as a specific not to be omitted when pain was mentioned. The Oil is a favorite for the cure of burns, bruises and sprains, and he has known good results to flow from its application in this regard.

Mrs. Cottrell, who is a guest at the Grand Central Hotel, sprained her hand not long since, and was cured by the application of St. Jacob's Oil. She thinks it a peerless remedy for the relief of pain.

Mr. L. Wessel, Jr., editor of our sprightly little monthly, the Phunny Phellow, says he has seen the St. Jacob's Oil act most happily in the family of which he is a member, when applied for burns, headache, etc. From what he has seen of it he considers it a splendid relief.

Mr. Joseph Davis, night policeman in Nebraska City, was cured of rheumatism by the free application of St. Jacob's Oil.

Mr. Robert Hawke, the leading merchant of Nebraska City, was seen by the reporter in connection with the achievements of the St. Jacob's Oil. Mr. Hawke said that the remedy is very popular in his family as a general household remedy. It is a specific for the various pains incident to burns, sprains, bruises, etc., and a bottle of it is generally kept open ready for use in his house.

It is very remarkable, to say the least of it, that a remedy should win such ready and general endorsements as the above indicates. What will cure one will not always cure all. But the St. Jacob's Oil strikes heavy blows for good all around, and its virtues are lauded upon every hand. Try it, all ye who suffer.

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.

Notice of Garnishment.

Thomas Rayson, Plaintiff, vs. William Vincent, Defendant. Before Alvin Schellcock, a Justice of the Peace in and for Eudora township, Douglas county, Kansas. SAID DEFENDANT WILL TAKE NOTICE that on the 11th day of February, 1882, a garnishment summons was issued by the above named Justice of the Peace, in the above entitled action and that said cause will be heard on the 25th day of March, 1882, at the hour of nine o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of said Justice in the city of Eudora. O. G. RICHARDS, Attorney for Plaintiff.

To Harvey Cosley.

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT ON the 11th day of February, 1882, a garnishment summons was issued by Charles Chadwick a Justice of the Peace in and for Lawrence, Douglas county, Kansas, against T. B. Pettit, Jr., 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 17th day of March, 1882, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

W. J. NEHL, JR., Attorney for Plaintiff.

Attention, Deaf People

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY, endorsed by the most eminent physicians. Deafness relieved and cured in 3 to 6 days. Send box 488 for particulars. EDWIN FERRIS & CO., Cincinnati, O.

HONEY BEES.

The New System of Bee-Keeping. Everyone who has a farm or garden can keep bees on my plan with good profit. Have invented a new and new system of bee management, which completely changes the whole process of bee-keeping, and renders the business pleasant and profitable. I have received one hundred dollars profit from sale of box honey from one hive of bees in one year. Illustrated circular of full particulars free. Address MRS. LIZZIE E. CUTTON, West Gorham, Maine.

"O. K." BARBER SHOP.

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

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.



Thirty-Six Varieties of Cabbage; 28 of Corn; 28 of Cucumbers; 41 of Melon; 38 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 Seed sold from my establishment warranted to be both fresh and true to name, so far, that should it prove otherwise, I will refund the order gratis. The original introducer of Early Ohio and Hubbard Squash, Marblehead Early Corn, the 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.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY MOODY & DAVIS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, M'CH. 1, 1882.

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 equaled in Lawrence.

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

"Lindsey's Blood Searcher" enriches the blood, drives out all disease, and will give you excellent health.

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

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

Thus, exclaimed an old gentleman recovering from a severe attack of the bronchial tubes, "Sellers' Cough Syrup cured me." Price 25c.

THE way the goods have been coming in at the Family Shoe Store is a surprise to the oldest inhabitant. R. D. Mason evidently intends to outdo any previous display this spring.

ELSEWHERE in these columns Mr. A. G. Menger enumerates the many brands of boots and shoes which he carries to supply the trade. From the list we should think he could suit anyone.

MR. A. C. GRISEA, the popular nurseryman near this city, presents his advertisement for the perusal of all wanting first class nursery stock. Mr. Grisa thoroughly understands his business and will sell you just what you order without fail.

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.

A SCRIBE on this paper last week got two good horses and their owners slightly mixed. The horse intended to be mentioned, and whose painting appears in Bullene & Co.'s window, is named Almont Pilot, and is owned by Mr. E. A. Smith, of the Norwood Stock Farm. Almont Pilot is still on exhibition and commands the admiration of all passers-by, and proudly does the original sustain it.

MRS. E. L. FARNUM, the milliner who recently sold her establishment here to the Misses A. and C. Mugler, leaves this afternoon for Waukesha, Wis., where she will probably engage in the same business, for which she is so well fitted. Mrs. Farnum, while here, not only built up a good business, but made hosts of friends, all of whom would be pleased to hear of her continued prosperity.

F. A. McCURDY, for a number of years has been well known to the farmers trading at Lawrence as just the man from whom to buy agricultural implements. As can be seen by a notice elsewhere, Mr. McCurdy has associated with him in business Mr. F. M. Alexander, who, we predict, will become equally popular with the patrons of the house. As will be seen by their advertisement elsewhere, McCurdy & Alexander handle the popular implements.

F. E. MARSH, of the Golden Belt Poultry Yards, Manhattan, Kansas, will be remembered as the correspondent who has furnished such excellent articles on the care of poultry at different intervals to the readers of THE SPIRIT. Now this Mr. Marsh presents his card to our readers and those who have read his articles will not be afraid of disease of any kind among his poultry, and those wanting to improve their breeds will not fail to address him for what they want. We feel sure of that.

A. G. MENDER's specialties in boots and shoes are Philadelphia, Rochester, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Utica, and E. C. Burt's ladies fine shoes. Burt & Packard's, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Hartford's, and Weymouth's gentleman's and boys' fine boots and shoes. St. Louis, Webster's, Brockton's, Lynn, Albany, Brookfield, Haverhill, and other brands of boots and shoes for farmers, masons, carpenters, and in fact for anyone and everyone in need of something to cover the feet. For the rich as well as for the poor, there is a supply, and our aim is to merit a part of your trade. Thanking you most heartily for past favors, I would ask a continuance of the same. Continue to bear in mind that custom work is also a specialty, and that all work is warranted, and that A. G. Menger is always willing, if need be, to sit down on the bench and mend or make your boot or shoe. Come and see us. A. G. MENDER.

From Vinland.

County Correspondence to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

MR. EDITOR:—As the people of the Coal Creek valley are strictly speaking a farming community, I would say something of the farmers and the farming interest.

It is said that the old red sand stone underlies everything else, and that it is the foundation of the world, so we might say of the farmer that he is under all, that he feeds all, that the world could not go on a single day without the farmer, or at least the products of the farmer.

Brother Williams estimates that seven-tenths of the voters of the United States are farmers. Now, in a free and enlightened country under a republican form of government, where everyone has a voice in the selection of their rulers and law-makers, it would naturally be expected that the farmers, having the great majority, would be well protected, well represented; and yet I might say we have no adequate protection and are scarcely represented at all. Every other class has its representatives, its paid lobbyists; even the poorly paid laborers, when the great corporations attempt to crush them, resist, strike, and sometimes with such unanimity and force as to compel unwilling capitalists to grant them their rights.

Suppose that the farmers should believe, or at least fancy, that they were wronged, and conclude to strike, who can estimate the awful calamity that would be visited on the world? It would be as if the Great Ruler of the universe had paused on the evening of the fifth day and considered whether it would pay to make man, whether he would have any sense, whether he would abuse the privileges given him.

But let us look a little farther as to the importance of the farmer to the community. A few years since we had a panic. I will not now discuss the question as to what brought it on for no doubt we would disagree, but there was a black Friday in 1873; hard times followed. Our merchants went into bankruptcy by thousands, our manufactories stopped, the smoke of their furnaces went out; their wage-laborers became tramps, scouring the country, making property and even life unsafe among the farmers. Every kind of business languished, except the bondholders, the bankers, the money-lenders and the venous pettifoggers who fattened off of the miseries of the people; gold, as it always does in time of trouble, fled from us; the balance of trade was against us. A few years later and to a certain extent, at least, prosperity came back to us. The balance of trade turned in our favor; gold again made its home among us in our prosperity. What caused this revival of business in every part of the country?

"Who killed cock robin?" I, said the sparrow with my little bow and arrow." I, said John Sherman, with my splendid financial ability; I, said the American Congress, with my resumption act; I, said the National bankers, it is the result of the selfish schemes we concocted in the parlors at Saratoga. I, said the merchant, and I, said the manufacturer; but still to our mind the question is unsolved. The Great Creator of the universe for a few years gave us copious rains, good seasons, and the farmers bending their backs, working from early till late, wrung from the soil bountiful crops, and then without any protection, they went into the European markets with their beef and their pork, their corn and their wheat; actually annihilating all competition. And now, fellow citizens, if selling more than you buy gives prosperity to an individual—if selling more than you buy gives prosperity to a nation—who will deny that the exports from this country are mainly the farmers' products, and if the exports exceeding the imports has brought prosperity to the country, the credit belongs to the farmer and the farmer alone.

And now having shown, to a certain extent at least, the importance, I might say the necessity of the farmer and the farmer's products to the human race, if he is abused by the great corporations, if laws are enacted that are against the interests of the farmers and the laboring masses whose fault is it. When we consider that those engaged in agriculture compose seven-tenths of the voting population, and that the majority rules in this country, or should rule, and that in every two years a change can be made in Congress and the legislature, that representatives failing to carry out the will of the people can be hurled from power; we must answer that this vicious legislation lies at our own doors. We can change it if we will.

Now for the remedy. Let us throw aside all partisanship and come together having a common interest, and for a common good, set forth our rights, elect men to the legislature and to Congress instructed to carry out our views on all vital questions. But says one, every man has his price. The great corporations will buy our members. While there may be exceptions, I would not accept this as a general rule. Looking back at the past we find bright examples of men that suffered death rather than forsake their God, their country, or betray the trusts confided to them by their fellow-men, and I shall be slow to believe that all the virtue and honesty has been interred with the dead.

We have men among us who have been faithful in the past, and will not betray us in the future if we only trust them. Let us put a little more character and common sense into the work. Character is the essential element in all business. It is not so much splendid capacity that we need. Rather give us unpurchasable character, with ability to do the required thing. We look at this in all business relations, why not in the choice of public servants. A cashier in a bank is prized not only for his clerical ability, the stockholders pay a premium for his integrity. It is not enough that a man be a good engineer. Before he is put in charge of an engine he must be known to be sober, prudent, conscientious, considerate of

the interests and welfare of others. Capacity without honor is a fraud. It means literally defalcation and betrayal of trusts. "A man is smart, therefore vote for him," say the majority, then prepare to bear the burdens of short accounts and pay the expenses of investigating committees.

Now, fellow-citizens, in conclusion let me say that we want men for office whose business relations at home will justify the belief that they will sacrifice anything else rather than public credit. It will perhaps be said if we nominate such men that they are honest but lack capacity. Let us try honesty a while and if it fails us as sadly as capacity has our condition will indeed be deplorable. Let us put character to the front and see if it will stand the test. We think honesty of character may be safely trusted. JOHN WALTON.

Hesper Items.

County Correspondence to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

The Hesper school closed Saturday with satisfaction to teacher and pupils, who feel that they have done good work the past winter.

Sam. Cooper, the blacksmith, has sold his residence and shoe shop to Mr. Horn from Indiana, but more lately from Southern Kansas. Mr. Cooper has gone to Prairie Center, where he purchased another shop. Mr. Horn comes well recommended as a workman of ability.

Mr. J. Cloud, our worthy postmaster, has not found a clue to the thief who stole about \$125 worth of goods from his store some time since, and which THE SPIRIT erroneously stated as \$125 in money. The thief must have been an expert at the business. Mr. Cloud is a much respected citizen, and he has the sympathy of the community in general.

A rumor has floated up to Hesper that a cow-boy closed the saloon at Eudora on short notice recently, while on a visit to the town. Will a correspondent from Eudora confirm or refute the report through the columns of THE SPIRIT?

The temperance society continues to meet each alternate week, and its members are not at all discouraged at the recent defeat at the township election.

Hesper, Kans., Feb. 28, 1882.

Seed Corn.

Much has been said this spring, perhaps more than ever before, about seedling good seed corn, and it is a matter of vital importance to all our readers that only good seed corn be planted. Justus Howell has a quantity of Early Dent seed corn which certainly looks as if it would be a sure growth if anything would, and he offers it for sale. At the same time and place you can also buy almost anything in the agricultural line, nearly everything of which he keeps in stock, but too numerous to mention here, besides a large stock of boots and shoes which he proposes to sell at cost. Justus Howell's place of business is well known, it still remains No. 138 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas.

A Rolling Calamity.

Josiah Quincy, in the New York Independent, relates that, in 1842, the inhabitants of the town of Dorchester, near Boston, in regular town meeting, passed the following resolution: Resolved, That our representatives be instructed to use their utmost endeavors to prevent, if possible, so great a calamity to our town as must be the location of any road through it.

Now Dorchester has nine railroad stations within its limits, at which about fifty trains stop daily. How we Lawrence people do pity poor Dorchester! Why couldn't its citizens have been spared so great a calamity? Give us an onion.

Temperance.

The temperance people of Douglas county convened at the Methodist church, in this city yesterday, to counsel together in regard to the enforcement of the prohibiting law. They were united and earnest in the expression of their feelings that the law must be enforced.

The following resolution has point and will prick some body if there be moral sensibility left in man:

Resolved, That we regard those who seek to screen the guilty, and by obstructing the action of the law to defeat the ends of justice, as criminals, and as unworthy the confidence and patronage of all right-minded citizens.

"Them's our sentiments."

Formation of Partnership.

The undersigned desire to announce to the public that they have formed a partnership for the transaction of a general agricultural business, the firm to be styled McCurdy & Alexander, and invite the patronage of the public wishing anything in our line. At the old stand of F. A. McCurdy, No. 126 Massachusetts street. Give us a call.

F. A. McCURDY.

F. M. ALEXANDER.

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.

Money Bees.

We call the special attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mrs. Cotton, in another column, under this head. "Mrs. Cotton's new system of bee-keeping is a great success."

C. H. Smith's great double Uncle Tom's Cabin company at Liberty Hall to-morrow, (Thursday) night. They will have a good house.

\$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.

Don't forget that Justus Howell has plenty of that Early Dent seed corn.

McCURDY & ALEXANDER,

[SUCCESSORS TO F. A. McCURDY.]

Dealers in Agricultural Implements!

Casaday Sulky Plows,

Marsh Sulky Plows,

Walking Plows,

Farmers' Friend Corn Planter,

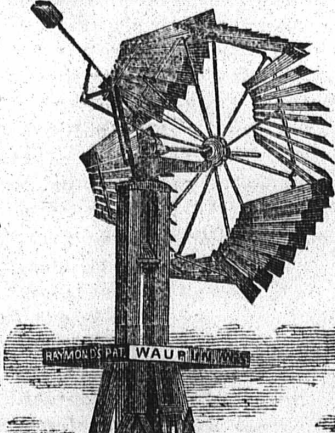
Hayworth Check Row-er,

Walking and Riding Cultivators,

B. D. Buford's Plows and Cultivators,

Grain Drills,

And other goods too numerous to mention. LAWRENCE, KANSAS.



Mowing Machines,

Reapers,

Marsh Twine Binders and Harvesters,

Sulky Hay Rake,

Althouse and Enterprise Wind Mills,

Steel Goods,

Newton Farm Wagons,

"Minnesota Chief" Threshers,

Fanning Mills,

THE OLDEST JEWELRY HOUSE IN THE CITY!

A. MARKS,

DEALER IN

Diamonds, Watches, Clocks and Jewelry

SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

NO. 83 MASSACHUSETTS STREET, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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

SEED {SWEET} POTATOES

A large stock of Early Ohio and thirty other varieties of Irish Potatoes.

The largest stock of Seed Sweet Potatoes West of St. Louis.

Any amount of

COTTONWOOD SEEDLINGS

CHEAP

Write for Catalogue, naming this paper.

J. T. WILLIAMSON, Kansas City, Mo. 1300 St. Louis avenue.

G. H. MURDOCK.

WATCHMAKER

-AND-

ENGRAVER.

A Large Line of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.

No. 59 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas. Formerly with H. J. Rushmer.

THE ONLY BUILDING LEFT FROM QUANTRELL'S RAID!

F. W. APITZ,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN Harness, Saddles, Collars, Bridles, Whips

Robes, Blankets, Brushes, Combs etc.

All kinds of repairing neatly done on Short Notice. 2-2

MONEY TO LOAN,

In large or small amounts on five years time, at

SEVEN PER CENT.

With reasonable commission.

J. B. WATKINS & CO.,

Lawrence, Kansas.

F. E. MARSH

GOLDEN BELT

POULTRY YARDS,

Manhattan, Kansas.

Breeder of Pure Bred

Light and Dark Brahma

Fowls. Try me and get

your money's worth.

Try Marsh's Chicken

Cholera Cure and Preven-

tive 25c. per pkg or 5 for

\$1.00 post paid.

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.

GUS. A. FAAS,

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

W. I. HOADLEY,

JOB PRINTER,

117 Massachusetts street,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS

PETER BELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Practices in all the State and United States Courts. Collections promptly attended to. Special attention given to the preparation and argument of cases in the Supreme Court.

AGENTS WANTED. OFFICIAL LIFE AND

TRIAL GUITEAU

Send 35 cents in stamps for outfit. Book now ready. FORSHEE & McMAKIN, Cincinnati, O.

MOUND CITY POULTRY YARDS!

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

I am breeding from two strains of this celebrated breed of fowls, namely: "Keeper" and "Esex," and now have some very fine birds for sale.

I took the first premium on my Plymouth Rocks at Bismarck in 1880, and have received the same honors wherever exhibited.

I am prepared to mate breeding pens to suit purchaser.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.

I am breeding two strains of Light Brahmas, namely: "Duke of York" (Comes), and "Antocrat" (Philander Williams) strains. These strains of Light Brahmas are, without doubt, the finest that were ever raised of this justly celebrated fowl.

I received the following premiums on my "Duke of York's," at Bismarck in 1880:

Best pair of chicks.

Best breeding pen of Light Brahmas.

Sweepstakes on best pen of five pullets and cockerel.

I have a fine lot of these for sale now.

BUFF COCHINS.

I am breeding from two strains of Buffs, namely: "Doolittle's" and "Sid Conger's." They are very fine, rich, buff color and very heavy leg and toe feathers, and are as fine birds as any in the West.

My prices are the same to everyone. I will send you as fine stock for the money you send me, as you would receive were you present in person to trade.

PRICES.

Single bird.....\$3.00 to \$5.00

Pair.....5.00 " 7.00

Triad.....7.00 " 9.00

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

For setting of thirteen.....\$2.00

For setting of twenty-six.....3.50

SANFORD L. IVES,

Mound City, Linn county, Kansas.

WESTERN

Farm Mortgage Co.,

Lawrence, Kansas.

MONEY LOANED

On Improved Farms at

LOW RATES OF INTEREST!

Money Always On Hand—No Long Delays

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

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

Central office NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, Lawrence, Kansas.

L. H. PERKINS, Sec'y.

FOR 30 Cts. I will send my illus-

trated Fence Treatise, which tells how to make a self supporting fence, a left gate, a

hankerschiefs—B. Kendall's Horse Book, 100

pages illustrated—C. The Suckers Visit to Mam-

moth Cave, 64 pages—D. One package each of

Pansy, Double Pink, Blotched Petunia and Ver-

benaa—E. One package each of Sugar Trough

Gourd, Prize Head Lettuce, Acme Tomato and

Winnings Cabbage. Gourd sold from 3 to

10 gallons each. Seeds choice. Fence not pat-

ented. Illustrated seed catalogue free. Send

silver or stamps, address, Waldo F. Brown,

Oxford, O.

MINNESOTA

EARLY AMBER SUGAR CANE

Ripens its seed in 90 days from planting; yields 1500

symp and 150 fodder per acre; seed warranted

fresh and pure; acre pkg by mail \$1.00. New book

on cultivation, manufacture and machinery free.

MANNY M'FEE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

BEATTY'S ORGANS 37 stops. 10 sets ready only

\$500. Pianos \$125 up. Rare holiday in-

ducements ready. Write or call on BEATTY, Wash-

ington, N. J.

Horticultural Department.

Pear Trees.

Clay is usually thought to be best for pear trees, though Mr. J. S. Woodward recently said at a horticultural meeting that some of the oldest and finest pear orchards in the country are on light sand. One very profitable orchard in Virginia was given as an illustration. No tree, however, is more impatient of wet feet than the pear. On wet, heavy soil, perfect drainage must be secured.

Onion Seed.

Is there any one who takes and reads THE SPIRIT who has been successful in raising onion seed? If so, will he tell the process? We shall not take out a patent for such process, but will give it freely for the use and benefit of our readers. When good onion seed costs from three to five dollars per pound, according to variety, many farmers forbear purchasing, but would raise the seed if they thought they could do it at less cost than by buying.

Pruning Melon Vines.

A practical gardener says: "Last year as a test of a frequent practice among growers of melons and squashes, I pinched the ends of the long main shoots of the melons, squashes and cucumbers and left some to run at their own will. The squash plant sent out a single stem, reaching more than forty feet, but did not bear any fruit. Another plant was pinched until it formed a compact mass of intermingling side shoots eight feet square, and it bore sixteen squashes. The present year, a muskmelon plant, thus pinched in, covers the space allotted to it, and it has set twenty-three specimens of fruit, the most of which have been pinched off. The pinching causes many lateral branches, which latter produce the female or fertile blossoms. The difference in favor of the yield of an acre of melons treated by this pinching process may easily amount to one hundred barrels."

The Distance to Plant out an Orchard.

Correspondence to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

As the spring of the year for planting out fruit trees will soon arrive, I concluded to drop you a line on the mooted question, "What is the best distance to plant an apple orchard?" I am aware there are different theories advanced, some give the trees only eighteen to twenty feet space between them. Some think twenty-four feet all sufficient. In 1859 I planted out an orchard of one hundred trees, of mixed varieties, on the high prairie, red soil, light and rich. I put them out thirty-three feet apart—this was the distance of my orchard in Ohio. Some persons at that date told me that in a prairie country trees would not require as much room as in a timber country; but as land was plentiful, I concluded to adopt the old distance. Now for the result: For the last five years most of these trees have been lapping each other; that is, the limbs of one tree intersect another—that it makes it difficult to drive a wagon between the rows at the time of gathering. Some trees are from thirty-two to thirty-eight inches in circumference. One of my near neighbors who was putting out an orchard, was undetermined at what distance to plant his trees. He paid me a visit and concluded I had put my trees too far apart, and so he went home and placed his trees twenty feet apart. Now the result is, he intends to cut out every other tree to make room for the remainder.

There are many other orchards in the same fix, all caused by the folly of setting out trees too close together. As this is an important subject, I thought it not amiss to call attention to it, as there are no doubt many farmers who intend to plant out trees this spring; and as it is one of those transactions which cannot be changed in after years, it is well to give the matter serious consideration at this time.

Yours, JAS. HANWAY.
LANE, Kans., Feb. 27, 1882.

Vegetable Culture and Family Gardening.

An Address delivered by C. H. Saxon at the last regular meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural Society.

This is a subject that should interest every one in a greater or less degree. Vegetables are now so generally used as food, for both man and beast, that to be deprived of them in part, is a great inconvenience, and to have none is a misfortune.

The demand for vegetables for culinary purposes is so general, that there need be no fear of an over supply. The use and demand for two kinds of vegetables, namely, potatoes and tomatoes, is a marvel of modern times. Something less than three centuries have elapsed since potatoes were first introduced into North America and Europe. Now millions of bushels of this vegetable are consumed annually, both in the Old and New World. Among some nations, the potato constitutes the greater part of food, and should this crop fail, famine would ensue.

Within our time the tomato has come into so general use. I can remember when they were raised in the garden as an ornament, and were called "love apples." The tomato is beautiful, luscious, palatable, healthful, and usable in almost every conceivable manner. But how to cultivate vegetables successfully is the question that demands our consideration. My own experience having been confined to raising vegetables enough for family use, we can speak only in general of what we deem necessary to success in vegetable culture.

Here in this wonderfully great state of Kansas we believe there are five things necessary to be successful in vegetable culture and family gardening. These are good soil, good seed, thorough cultivation, abundance of moisture, either natural or artificial, and a constant warfare upon destructive insects. The first three of these essentials are fully within our control. Our lands are naturally good and of sufficient variety for growing almost all the staple vegetables, and it is an easy matter to enrich them to any degree desirable. There are hundreds of loads of good manure here that go to waste every year that ought to be used, and can be had for the hauling. We venture the assertion that the best of our lands will be greatly improved by a generous application of good manure. Let the selection of land for a vegetable garden, or field, be made with a view to the kind of crops to be raised. Apply at least ten to twenty good loads of well-rotted manure per acre each year. Plow it during the fall, or winter, so that it may be incorporated with the soil previous to the spring or summer planting. After planting seeds or tubers, whenever possible, roll the land so that any remaining clods may be crushed and a smooth surface may be obtained, thereby retaining the moisture necessary to vegetation and growth of the plants, and also rendering the cultivation more easy. Seeds should be of the best quality, whatever the kind may be.

We believe if each member of this society would select his own seeds from the best first matured of his crops, whatever they may be, that within five years, other things being equal, our vegetables will be 25 to 50 per cent. better in quality and quantity.

It frequently occurs that we are grossly imposed upon by seed men. Their seeds are often old and of an inferior quality. Beautiful and high-sounding seed covers will not make the seeds they contain good any more than the many "exes" that millers put on their flour brands improve the grade, or quality of their flour. In trying novelties that are so frequently advertised, we would advise "go fast slowly."

Before planting the ground should be replowed deep, made mellow, and properly prepared for the planting, whatever crops desired, and this should be in such a manner as to allow the free use of the cultivator and plow. The cultivation should be constant and thorough until the crops are matured. Too often a shortage, or failure of crops, is traceable to untimely and imperfect cultivation. The rains we cannot control, but we can be ready to utilize "the early and latter rains" to the best advantage. A few barrels of water, judiciously applied to newly-set plants, or to some special crops, will often be wise and profitable.

Trouble from destructive insects is a serious matter. It seems to increase as the years go by. These pests come and go as the seasons suit their convenience. Perhaps the best that can be done is to meet them when they do come. "Go for them" in the morning, at noon and night. Show them no mercy and give them no quarter. Many of them will be put to rest in the egg form by burning old weeds, stalks and rubbish before their hatching time; others can be destroyed largely by fall

and winter plowing, in exposing their eggs, larvae, and pupa to the winter's cold and frosts.

No one should hesitate, from fear of an over-supply of good, marketable vegetables. The growing demand for such products, the constant increase of population in our country, and our convenient location for shipping facilities to every point, especially west and south, will readily relieve us of all vegetables that we can raise at remunerative prices.

In addition to this general call we have an encouraging prospect for a constant local demand for nearly all kinds of vegetable products. Our canning factory will make use of many of our vegetables, and our historic town will soon be known as a manufacturing city, and its many operatives will demand and will be able to pay for the products of our vegetable gardens.

Family gardening, as we understand it, implies that each family ought to have its own garden, especially in the rural districts. The size of the garden should depend upon the needs of the family. Let it be large enough, perhaps from one-half to an acre will be sufficient in most cases. It should be convenient to the house, free from too many shade and fruit trees, with a southeast or west inclination. It should be enclosed with a good fence so as to keep out stock, dogs and chickens. If the soil is not rich and productive make it so by manuring and plowing.

"No danger on this line." Should the soil be all right at first, keep it so by a liberal application of the best fertilizers. After the soil has been thoroughly and properly prepared, the seedling should be done in its proper time, by planting in rows or drills, so that the hand or horse cultivator can be successfully applied, thereby saving much hand-weeding and hoeing. If no other provision for their culture has been made, some of the most common small fruits should be planted in the garden. We would plant the currant on the north side of the south fence, to give it some shade and protection from the sun. Put in some gooseberries also, a few rows of the best blackberries and raspberries, and add a good strawberry bed in a convenient place. The entire garden should be filled with something useful to the family, and when there is a desire for it, some ornamentation in the way of flowers and shrubs will add much to its general appearance. To make the garden both pleasant and profitable to the family, each one, father, mother and children, should have a personal interest in it—each should assist in its cultivation, and all labor to make the garden a comfort, a benefit and a blessing to the entire family.

We do not approve of the old plan of gardening that prevailed to some extent during our early recollection; that was to leave nearly, if not quite, all the labor and care of the garden to the mother and her children, or to such help as she could get. The father and larger boys were too busy, or perhaps thought it beneath their consideration to lend a helping hand in this good work. Nor do we endorse what seems to be a present evil, the reverse of earlier days. The mother regarding her dignity, and to have her daughters stain their delicate hands by weeding and healthfully using the hoe in the garden a shame, thereby rendering her daughters unfit for fashionable society. These extremes should be avoided by every one who admires and enjoys the useful and healthful.

Why not let our beautiful Lawrence be the center of and our peculiarly well adapted country become the great vegetable and fruit garden of Kansas and of the West?

Growth of a Walnut Tree.

B. F. Smith, in Gardener's Monthly.

Reading in your January number that you recently saw some walnut logs in Indiana that had been sold for one hundred dollars, called to mind that when I was a boy ten years old, living with an uncle in Illinois, that in the year 1849 I picked a walnut out of the edge of the ground near the house, which had just begun to sprout, and with childish curiosity planted it to see if it would grow. In a fortnight it came up, and I drove some small stakes around it to keep the chickens from scratching it up, and then called my aged grandmother's attention to it and told her I was going to raise some walnuts some time. She replied that I was a foolish boy, and that I had better have planted a peach or an apple tree, as there were thousands of walnuts growing all over the woods; which at

that day was true, but they are all gone now. Notwithstanding her reproof I nursed and cultivated my little walnut carefully two or three years, or as long as I lived with my uncle, and after I left his home it received the best of attention on my account; but in course of time he disposed of the farm, and the new owners moved the house away, and chopped down an elm, a wild cherry and a mulberry tree that stood a few feet from the walnut; but as my walnut had begun bearing good-sized crops of walnuts it was spared.

This was about the year 1856. Every few years since that time I have been on this farm, and with pleasure have noticed the rapid growth of my tree. The fences of the farm have been so changed that the tree now stands in the middle of a twenty-acre field usually planted in corn or sown in wheat.

In the spring of 1879, when it was thirty years old, I was visiting my old friend and schoolmate of my boyhood, Joseph N. McKee, who now owns the farm, and I called his attention to my old friend, the walnut, and bade him spare it on my account, as I wanted to see, if I lived to be an old man, how large it would grow. We measured it, and were astonished to find the circumference was over seven feet, one foot above the ground. This farm is three miles south of Edwardsville, Madison county, Illinois. Joseph N. McKee, the owner, values it now at \$125 per acre; but if ten acres of it had been planted in walnuts at the time this was planted, the ten acres would be worth probably three or four times as much as the whole farm, which contains eighty acres.

Plant Early Rose Potatoes Early.

A practical farmer in Indiana says: Experience has taught me the following points about potatoes:

1. The Early Rose is the best in quality and the most profitable.
2. It must be planted as soon as the ground can be properly prepared.
3. The ground must either be already highly enriched, or else heavily manured with old well-rotted manure.
4. The Colorado beetle must be destroyed just as soon as they can be found on the young plant.
5. The ground must be kept clean and must be stirred each week until the plants are full of bloom. A few days delay in planting often means failure. A difference of just one week in planting two different plants last spring caused almost a failure in the one last planted. Neglect to kill the Colorado beetle as soon as the plants push through, will seriously injure the crop. Farmers must recollect that this beetle has come to stay and must act accordingly. Stir Paris green in water, take a whisk broom and sprinkle each plant as soon as it is seen. When the plants begin to bloom, cease to stir the soil deeply, but skim the surface until the vines cover the ground. If your land is not highly enriched, and you have to use coarse, unrotted manure, plant some other variety than the Rose, or you will surely have a failure.

Plant Trees.

From the Winfield Courier.

The time is close upon us when every man who owns land should be putting out trees and planting groves. Every farm should have a fine grove growing and well protected. Every quarter-section should have at least ten acres of growing timber, and forty acres would be much better than ten. If every section of land in Kansas had 160 acres of good fair timber, and if the fires were kept out, we should never again hear of too dry weather; the three-quarters of the land left for grass and cultivated fields would be the most productive in the world, our streams would always flow in full currents, clear and bright. We should have no very hot days nor cold nights, the summers would be cooler and the winters warmer, and the year would be one of perpetual and varying delight. The man who plants the most trees this winter and spring, and cultivates the largest acreage in starting groves, is the greatest among us.

A Builder's Testimony.

From the Grand Rapids Times.

Charles S. Strickland, Esq., of 9 Boylston Place, Boston, Mass., after relating his surprising recovery from rheumatism by St. Jacob's Oil, says: I cannot find words to convey my praise and gratitude to the discoverer of this liniment.

THE DINGEE & CONARD CO'S BEAUTIFUL EVER-BLOOMING ROSES

5 SPLENDID VARIETIES \$1
12 for \$2. 10 for \$3.
25 " 4. 30 " 5.
75 " 10. 100 " 12.
We give away in Premium more Roses than most establishments grow, and are the only concern making a SPECIAL Business of Roses. Over 50 Large Houses for Roses alone. Our New Guide, a complete Treatise on the Rose, 70 pp., elegantly illustrated, sent FREE.

RED CEDARS FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS!!

We have the largest and finest stock of Forest Tree Seedlings and Nursery-Grown Red Cedars in the West. Send for our price lists before buying elsewhere. Address: BAILEY & HANFORD, Makanda, Jackson county, Ill. (on Illinois Central railroad).

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS

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

MOUNT HOPE NURSERIES!

Announcement for the Spring of 1882.

Keep a full stock of.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

GRAPEVINES,

ROSES, ETC.,

Of Popular Varieties Suitable to the West, Including the new

LARGE MONTMORENCY CHERRY

a sure fruiter twice the size of E. Richmond.

—ALSO—

KEIFER'S HYBRID PEAR

being blight proof.

TO THE PEOPLE OF DOUGLAS AND ADJOINING COUNTIES

We say come to the Nursery west of town on the

BEAUTIFUL CALIFORNIA ROAD.

TO THE CITIZENS OF LAWRENCE

We say drive out and enjoy the scenery from MT. HOPE

—AND—

SELECT FOR YOURSELVES

APPLES, CHERRIES, PLUMS,

ROSES, PEACHES, PEARS,

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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."

Whatever you undertake in the poultry line be sure to cultivate a thorough knowledge of its details before launching out with full steam in a haphazard way.

Keep the fowls warm and dry, feed some warm food and give them a variety of it. Take out all the old hens and keep only young ones, and the egg basket will be well filled, even at this season.

An old poultry raiser who believes in milk for fowls, says: "It is meat and drink both. Some of the finest chickens I ever saw were raised upon the free use of milk with their food. Hens lay as well, or better, when furnished with this than upon any known article offered them."

Early Green Corn.

Our opinion is that in our latitude and in our Kansas soil, the early Minnesota corn will prove as satisfactory as any. It is a small dwarf, smallish eared, produces largely, is deliciously sweet and is a favorite in the market. It can be got off the ground sufficiently early in the season to grow some other late vegetable.

String Beans.

For string beans try the Golden Wax Dwarf or, if you prefer, the Black Wax. They are both a favorite with most people. The large Lima bean requires support by staking and is a late bean, but of fine flavor and excellent quality. We would like to know how many farmers in the state have these beans on the table in August and September. Will some one make a guess?

Rainfall in Utah.

The view generally taken by horticulturists that tree-planting tends to increase the rainfall, finds confirmation in the fact that greater rainfalls have occurred in Utah the past season than had occurred previously since the settlement of the Mormons at Salt Lake. During the past few years large numbers of trees have been planted in the farming regions of the territory, and the agriculturists are now beginning to reap the reward of their foresightedness.

Want of foresight in choosing, and stability of purpose and effort, are at the bottom of half the failures in farming, for it is even more disastrous for a farmer to make sudden and radical change in his business plans, than to "put all his eggs in one basket," by depending on one crop. The farmer who "rotates from sheep to cows, and from cows to grain, and from grain to fruit, with every fluctuation of the market, is pretty sure to get in one crop that he can't 'raise'—a mortgage.

Some Manure.

An English writer says: Bones are most valuable in a garden; they decompose but slowly, keep the ground open and are invaluable in vine border making. The champion bunch of grapes shown at Edinburgh some years ago, weighing over twenty-six pounds, did the clever gardener who grew it great credit, but it should also be known that there were heaps of bones in the border. Some geese bones were put into the bottom of two vases on the terrace walls, two good plants of Tom Thumb pelargoniums were planted in them, and at the end of September they measured seventeen feet six inches in circumference. So much for bones and plenty of water.

The Castor Bean.

Almost any soil that will produce Indian corn will answer for the castor bean, but a sandy loam is preferable. The soil should be deep. This crop does not thrive in heavy, wet soils. The ground should be well plowed and harrowed three or four times. The hills should be planted five or six feet apart each way. Between the sixth and seventh rows the distance should be eight feet to admit a light cart or slide in harvesting the crop. Hot water, a little below the boiling point, should be poured over the beans twenty-four hours before planting. They germinate much quicker by using hot water. Eight or ten seeds should be dropped in each hill and covered to the depth of about two inches. The beans should be planted as soon as all danger

of frost is past, or about the time cotton is planted. Cultivate shallow, keep the weeds down and the surface well pulverized. One stalk in a hill is sufficient, but do not thin out to this extent until the cutworm season is passed. When the pods begin to turn brown it is time to harvest castor oil beans. They should be spread out in the hot sun, on a hard, clean surface, allowing twelve or fifteen feet for the beans to fly when the pods pop. A temporary plank fence around the drying yard is best.

Figs and Grass.

From the Nebraska Farmer.

That there has been less disease among swine in this country during the past two years than for several previous years is well known. This improved condition was the result of causes, not the least of which is the beneficial effect of more liberty at good pasture, now much more prominent in the management of swine than formerly. While it is true that in the domestication of the hog his nature and habits have been modified, the fact remains that in his normal or natural condition he is a grass-eating animal, and that during the greater portion of his growth, grass food is necessary to his health. Kept on grass during the summer months he is in prime condition for fattening by the 1st of September, and with good teeth, good digestion and good health, they will fatten rapidly on corn, and by turning the grain into pork very rapidly bring to the farmer a better profit for the food consumed than if fed during the summer on corn. A moderate ration of corn or ground food occasionally may be beneficial, but except it be desired to fatten for the summer market the best results are in the direction we have indicated.

The Dairy of the Future.

From the American Dairyman.

The Western man, who has accepted the new requirements from the start, and never, for that matter has been in the rut, has already the advantage; and as he will be constantly seizing every opportunity to strengthen his advantages, the time may now be readily discerned when he will actually control our home markets, not only with a better article, but having adopted a wise course, and complied with the demands that a constantly changing, but progressive dairymaking makes necessary, he has cheapened his production so that competition becomes impossible. Viewed in this light it seems that these changes must take place in our dairymen within the immediate future.

First. There must be a total abandonment of the combined manufacture of butter and cheese. Factories must be conducted exclusively upon one or the other plan, and farm butter making should become as rare as home cheese making.

Second. That the time will demand that the dairy shall be bred with a view of supplying this specific requirement of butter or cheese. That if for butter, the Jerseys and Alderneys should influence the herd with their superior butter producing qualities; and if for cheese the Ayrshire or the Holsteins should predominate.

Third. That winter dairymaking will have to be adopted very largely from the fact that its tendency is to equalize production, and hence not only maintain prices, but give the farmer an income at a time when the usual profits of the farm are very meager.

There is no denying the fact that there is a growing desire for the higher grades of butter, and the people are quite willing to pay for it at even a quite advanced price; and that they do refuse to buy inferior and bad dairy butter and buy 90,000,000 pounds yearly of oleomargarine is to me conclusive that if the cream that made this poor butter could have been made into gilded butter, as it can by the cream gathering principle, it could have been sold in place of the oleomargarine at a remunerative price. The discrimination now made between dairy and creamery butter, and even upon the 90,000,000 pounds which would supersede the oleomargarine the increased income, if only ten cents per pound, would be nine million dollars, every cent of which would go, too, into the farmer's pockets, and if even the gain upon the whole product of the country upon the dairy butter was only increased five or three cents a pound the gain would be immense, running far into the millions of dollars. The arguments that could be brought forward by the other propositions demand articles by and of themselves. The native cow is to be superseded by a well-bred cow, and one that has a precedent of a line of butter and cheese producers behind her. To send the milk of a butter cow to a cheese factory, or of a cheese cow to a butter factory will not pay in the future, nor will dairymen always remain ignorant upon the subject of food and its influences upon milk. The fact is, that the common run of dairymen have no actual knowledge upon this subject; but success in the future will demand that they shall. Whether the coming butter cow will eat ensilage or feed upon clover and corn and cotton-seed meal is not yet settled, but it will be; and one thing will be paramount to all others, to obtain the greatest results from a certain amount of food; for one of the most

difficult things to determine will be the increasing of both quantity and quality of products while actually reducing cost below even that of present products; but that it will be secured mainly by a breed of high-grade cows, whose milking qualities are established, rather than accidental, as is now the case with the native cow, there is no reasonable doubt.

Farm Items.

From the New York Tribune.

Mrs. L. Groves, Arvada, Col., has an apiary of 109 swarms.

The punishment for food adulteration in "heathen" China is death.

According to a French journal a castor oil plant in a room is fatal to flies. They suck the sap and fall down dead.

Mr. George T. Powell, of The Chat-ham Courier, puts a trite but important truth in eight words, when he says that "inferior cows will always keep a farmer poor."

As an effect of depression in English agriculture it is said that not less than 11,000 acres of land in one division of the county of Staffordshire is tenantless.

Gather no seed from a forest tree that is not clean and straight and a rapid grower. Scrub trees beget their like. The law of heredity holds good in trees as well as in the lower animals and men.

The Short horn men of Ohio, in recent convention, announced themselves as "heartily in favor of a National Herd Book, to be owned and controlled by the breeders of the United States."

Dr. E. Lewis Sturtevant is said to have observed that a Christiana muskmelon of superior flavor, has very few seeds, while one of poor quality is abundantly supplied with means of perpetuating its mediocrity.

Dr. J. B. Lawes, who has spent a fortune in agricultural experiments at Rothamsted, is said to have made provision for continuance of this useful work after his death by setting aside half a million of dollars to be invested for that purpose.

One speaker, at a recent meeting of the Onondaga Club, mentioned that during a late visit to Kansas, he "saw men dumping good stable manure in the Kansas river." Ohio, Michigan and Illinois used to be equally improvident—as Kansas will.

Mr. A. M. Purdy says he has raised the Turner for years and found it, thus far, the best and most profitable of red raspberries for market purposes or family use. "Anything, however, to keep up the trade and demand for new sorts."

One successful egg-producer gives his fowls a liberal feed in cold weather just before they go to roost. This helps to keep them comfortable during the night, and a less hearty breakfast is required in the morning "to warm them up for the day's work."

Colonel J. M. Thompson, Springfield, Mass., has, side by side in his stable, it is said, a Jersey cow of 800 pounds and a Short horn of twice that weight, both of which eat the same quantity of feed showing, the Republican remarks, that "it is possible for a little animal to be a large consumer."

Mr. George W. Rast, writing in The Breeders' Gazette on the Short horn Herd Book question, remarks that the record "cannot be said to be free from bias when the editor who passes upon a pedigree receives a dollar if he approves it, and loses a dollar if he rejects it." This seems to be a failure to recognize possible honesty. However, it is well to "avoid appearance of evil."

Stirring the soil to any considerable depth after blossoming is the cause of coarse-grained tubers, side protuberances, etc., while drawing earth around the vines causes an additional number of potatoes to form, and the result is a crop of small, irregular-shaped tubers. Still it is profitable to keep the weeds down, which may sometimes be done by just skimming over the surface with a sharp hoe.

Mr. Paul Marcoy, plant-collector, reports finding in the inky-black waters of Lake Nuna, Peru, a gigantic specimen of the Victoria regia, one of whose leaves measured nearly twenty-five feet in circumference, and weighed over thirteen pounds. A flower of the same plant had a diameter of seventeen inches (the outer petals nine inches long) and weighed three and a half pounds.

Angora Goats in Europe and the United States.

From the Wool Bulletin.

The attention of philanthropic agriculturists in Europe was drawn to the Angora goat in the last century. The first attempt to appropriate the race in Europe was made by the Spanish government, which imported a flock in 1765, which has disappeared. Next followed the importation of the President Tour d' Aignes, who introduced some hundred upon the Low Alps in 1787. This experiment of acclimation appears to have been wholly successful, as this eminent agriculturist declares that although his flocks received no special care, they were constantly preserved in good health, and accommodated themselves as well to the climate as to the pasturage. "I can attest," he said, "that nothing is easier than to raise and nourish the species; they are led to the pastures with the sheep, and are fed like them in winter." Toward the end of the last century Louis XVI.

imported a flock of Angoras to Rambouillet; but this, as well as the flocks of Tour d' Aignes, disappeared in consequence of the Revolution. The best results were obtained in Spain from the importation of a flock of 100, in 1830, by the King of Spain. M. Graells reports that this flock was transported to the mountains of the Escorial, where, he says: "I had occasion to see them for the first time in 1843, that is to say, eighteen years after their entry into Castile. At this time the flock was composed of 200 individuals, almost all white. The males had a magnificent fleece. The shepherds told me that all the primitive individuals had disappeared, and that those which lived were born in the country, and that they could be regarded as acclimated to the climate, the food and other inherent conditions of the central region of Spain. At Huelva there is another flock of Angora goats, composed of 100 head, and from the information I have obtained it prospers very well in the mountainous region of that province."

In 1854 the Imperial Society of Acclimation of France resolved upon vigorous efforts to appropriate this race. In 1855 it was in possession of a flock of ninety-two head. This flock was subdivided and placed in different districts in France; but the success was far from encouraging. Many died, and those which survived gave fleeces which were far from satisfactory. In 1858, all the separate flocks were reunited and placed at Soullard in the mountainous and trachytic district of the Cantal. The animals recovered their health, and were increased without suffering any malady. The fleeces were in an admirable condition, and were fabricated into velvets of such fineness and luster that it was pronounced that "the wool of the Angora goat has been acclimated in France." The increase of this flock was disastrously checked by the rigorous winter of 1859, and the rainy and damp summer which succeeded.

"The abundant snows of the winter," says M. Richard, "prevented on the one hand the goats from issuing from their stable; the establishment favored in them a predominance of the lymphatic system. On the other hand the showers and the incessant rains of the spring continued during the whole summer. The goats, always in a damp atmosphere, eating wet grass, contracted, as well as the sheep, an aqueous cachexy; a third of the animals succumbed from this malady. If energetic means had not been employed upon the first symptom of the invasion of the affection which was decimating the flock, it is very probable that few would have survived. The malady was arrested by a tonic and fortifying medication."

The flock, reduced from ninety-two head in 1865, to seventy in 1862, was at the latter period in good health. The experience in France, although by no means encouraging in all respects, is instructive as indicating the principal cause of the destruction of the flock—exposure to a damp climate. The excessive climate of the middle and northern districts of this country, the cold winters and warm, dry summers, would seem to indicate these districts as most favorable to the acclimation of this species. Experience has fully confirmed what might have been assumed a priori. The first importation was made in 1849, by Dr. J. B. Davis, of eight Angora goats—two bucks and six females. The facts relative to subsequent importations and their results are given in the elaborate article of Mr. Diehl, which being readily accessible in the widely circulated agricultural report of 1863, I need only briefly refer to. M. Diehl of the flocks, proceeding from some 300 head imported from Angors; numbering according to him, several thousand, and scattered mainly through the southwestern states, as follows: We have either personally visited and examined most of the localities and flocks (mentioned by him), seen or obtained animals or specimens of the wool, comparing them with what we saw abroad and the best specimens of wool to be obtained from abroad, or the best imported ones, and are well satisfied and thoroughly convinced that we have succeeded, and can continue to succeed, in raising this valuable wool-bearing animal, with its precious fleece, almost anywhere throughout our country where sheep will prosper, especially in the higher and colder localities, producing an animal more hardy with a heavy and more valuable fleece than the Angora or Cashmere itself in its own country. The specimens of wool in our possession are more silky and fleecy than the imported or original ones."

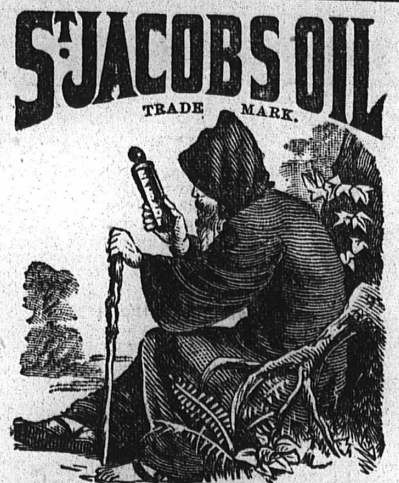
M. Diehl gives extracts from original communications of practical stock-raisers confirmatory of his statements. It is to be regretted that the value of these observations is diminished by the want of accurate discrimination between the products of the crosses and animals of pure blood.

People in Glass Houses, etc.

From the St. Louis Evening Chronicle.

While it may be proper that those "living in glass houses should never throw stones," we think it is eminently proper that those working in glass houses should say a "good word" for anything of benefit to themselves. In this connection, Mr. Isaac Correy, Manager Salem, N. J. Glass Works, remarks: "I am pleased to say that I have used the Great Remedy, St. Jacob's Oil, for Rheumatism with excellent results; other members of my family have also been greatly benefited by its use."

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Young Folks' Department.

HE NEVER TOLD A LIE.

I saw him standing in the crowd,
A comely youth, and fair;
There was a brightness in his eye,
A glory in his hair.
I saw his comrades gaze on him,
His comrades standing by;
I heard them whisper each to each,
"He never told a lie."

I looked in wonder on that boy,
As he stood there so young,
To think that never an untruth
Was uttered by his tongue;
I thought of all the boys I'd known—
Myself among the fry—
And knew of no one that could say
"He never told a lie."

I gazed upon that youth with awe,
That did enchain me long;
I had not seen a boy before
So perfect and so strong;
And, with a something of regret,
I wished that he was I.
So they might look at me, and say:
"He never told a lie."

I thought of questions very hard
For boys to answer right—
"How did your tear those pantalons?"
"My son, what caused the fight?"
"Who left the gate ajar, last night?"
"Who bit the pumpkin pie?"
What boy could answer all of these,
And never tell a lie?

I proudly took him by the hand—
My words with praise were rife;
I blessed that boy who never told
A falsehood in his life.
I told him I was proud of him;
A fellow standing by
Informed me that that boy was dumb
Who never told a lie.

DEAR EDITOR:—I never went to school much; last winter I never went but twelve days. Miss Lucy Oliver is our school teacher.

THEODORE SULZEN.
LECOMPTON, Kans., Feb. 17, 1882.

Correspondence "Young Folks' Department."

DEAR EDITOR:—We sing at school. I love my teacher, her name is Miss Lucy Oliver. My sisters went to a dance not long ago and staid all night. My brothers went one night and it snowed all that night. My brother has two colts—their names are Pete and Frank.

Yours truly,
MARY CUMMINGS.
LECOMPTON, Kans., Feb. 23, 1882.

Correspondence "Young Folks' Department."

MR. EDITOR:—I will write you a few lines to let you know that I have not forgotten you yet; I have not wrote for a long time to your paper. I am 13 years old. I have got six sisters and one brother. I have one sister to the Verdigris. Now I will send a charade.

I am composed of five letters:
My first is in boy but not in girl;
My second is in it but not in or;
My third is in bird but not in dog;
My fourth is in lake but not in sea;
My fifth is in egg but not in bat.
My whole is the name of a book.

LIZZIE BLAIR.
HARTFORD, Kans., Feb. 24, 1882.

Correspondence "Young Folks' Department."

DEAR EDITOR:—I will tell you about our cats; we have three cats, one is a gray the other is white and the other is black; sometimes the black one killed a mouse; they all fly at it and they fight about it, and then the black one says "mew, mew, mew." She means to say, "that is mine." And once the white cat jumped at the door and scratches, oh, so loud that you can hear it a mile; when she does do that she wants me to feed her; I give them some milk every morning.

Yours truly,
MINNIE KESTING.
LECOMPTON, Kans., Feb. 13, 1882.

Correspondence "Young Folks' Department."

DEAR EDITOR:—This will be my fifth letter I write to Mr. Editor. I do not know if he can read it. I am nine years old, and my sister Minnie is eleven years old, and my sister Lizzie is eleven years old. We have four horses, their names are Jenny, Dock, Lizzie and Jim. We have one colt and call her Jenny. We have twenty cattle and we have eighteen pigs, and we have thirty chickens, and three cats and two dogs; their names are Pup and Jack. Our teacher does not let us whisper. I love my teacher, her name is Miss Lucy Oliver.

Yours truly, LENA KESTING.
LECOMPTON, Kans., Feb. 25, 1882.

Correspondence "Young Folks' Department."

DEAR EDITOR:—I see the "Young Folks' Department" isn't filled this week, and I will write my first letter. I go to school, we have a very large school, there are fifty-eight scholars, but a great many are stopping now. I study reading, arithmetic, language, writing, geography, and spelling. I have a horse of my own, she is three years old; I can ride her. I broke her last summer, and I have a bridle, martingales and sursingle. I have one sister and four brothers, my sister's name is Peggy. Well my letter is get-

ting too long. This is all I can think of now.

Yours truly,
MARY FISHER.

MARION, Kans., Feb. 20, 1882.

"Tempus Fugit"—Time Flies—An Old Relic.

Correspondence "Young Folks' Department."

A family moving from Ohio, brought with them to Kansas a large family clock, known by the familiar name of a "wall sweep." This piece of furniture was a curiosity to everybody. They had never before seen the like. As an old grandmother was of the party, she would not consent to leave the old favored relic behind, therefore it had to be brought along. There are many early associations connected with this one particular piece of furniture.

Every old "wall sweep" or pendulum clock which a half century or more ago, might be seen in the sitting-room or kitchen department, as a part of the necessary furniture of the household, had painted on its face the words "Tempus Fugit"—time flies. Every boy who studied the Latin vocabulary, knew the meaning of these two words, in fact it was the first Latin words that attracted his attention.

Those words contained a plain truth, that time flies. We have lived to witness these once familiar seven-day clocks disappear.

The ingenuity of the Connecticut clock manufacturer has superseded these expensive and bulky appendages of the family homestead by introducing a more neat and cheaper timepiece. There were two kinds in general use, one consisted of only the works of the clock, wheels, pulleys and weights—without any case to protect it from the dust of the room; but the more costly style had a case made from cherry or walnut wood, and a certain amount of ornamental carving. They stood about seven feet high. On the face of the clock they frequently contained the moon's changes, the quarter to the half, three quarters and full.

No landlord who kept a country tavern, an inn, or a public house to entertain travelers, would be without one of these household fixtures. It was deemed as necessary to be the owner of a "wall sweep" as it was to have a long line of decanters which occupied a position on the shelves of the bar room, filled with whisky or other exhilarating liquors to supply the wants of the weary traveler.

These old relics will in a few years all disappear, but they will be recalled as we talk of the old moldboard plow, the hook or sickle to harvest grain: the turn-spit which was used for roasting meat before the large kitchen fire, worked by weights and pulleys, sometimes by a short-legged heavy framed dog, working on a tread wheel. This species of the canine race still retains its name the "spit dog."

Then there was the tinder box, with its flint and steel, to strike fire. All these domestic contrivances were in use when the writer was a boy, receiving the rudiments of education. There were no steam boats which traversed the ocean; no railroads to convey freight and passengers from one locality to another; no horticultural county fairs to display fruit; no public free schools where the poor children could gather up the rudiments of education. A wonderful change has taken place, yet the old latin inscription is as true as ever—"Tempus Fugit"—time flies.

JAS. HANWAY.
LANE, Kans.

Kansas Praising It.

From the Oswego (Kans.) Democrat.

"While I was in Topeka last winter, said the Hon. Arthur Edgington, 'I had a pretty rough time of it. It was somewhat colder than now. In fact, I believe the thermometer was lower by something over a hundred degrees. I got a bad cold, and then, that not being sufficiently severe, I was also attacked with rheumatism. The pain was in my left shoulder. At times I almost writhed in agony. I tell you, sir, that the pain could not have been greater had my shoulder been sewed up in a vise. I was utterly helpless, and felt like I was destined to remain in that condition indefinitely. My friends and a physician were generous in their prescriptions, and my room soon became a miniature apothecary shop. But nothing did me any good. One day some one told me I was enduring a great deal of needless pain when I could invest fifty cents in a bottle of St. Jacob's Oil and be cured.' I invested in a bottle of the Oil, rubbed it on my shoulder twice, and in two days forgot that I ever had rheumatism. Yes, that is a great remedy, and no mistake. They can't say too much in favor of its healing power."

The above was uttered by Mr. Edgington while sitting in the porch of the La Gonda House, at Columbus, the other evening, and was overheard by an escaped reporter, who is traveling over the country *incoog*. Inquiry developed the fact that Mr. Edgington is one of the most widely known men in Kansas, figuring prominently in politics, and acting as the responsible agent of the Bradstreet Commercial Agency. Upon subsequently making Mr. Edgington's acquaintance the reporter was assured that all he had heard was true, and he was at liberty to use it in the papers.

Coming over to Oswego in search of those evening breezes which are said to prevail on the prairies, the reporter heard again about the wonderful German remedy. It seems that the medicine is employed to cure everything in Kansas requiring an external application, and is more plentiful in the houses than the "New Version."

Mr. A. Geiselhart says that St. Jacob's Oil made a wonderful cure of a lady visiting at his house. She had suffered several years with sharp rheumatic pains, but never got permanent relief until she employed the St. Jacobs Oil. One bottle of the great medicine entirely cured her.

Mr. J. B. Montgomery, dealer in dry goods, No. 14 Commercial street, one of our most popular merchants, praises St. Jacob's Oil as a fine remedy. He says he had rheumatism and experienced relief from pain by applying the Great German Remedy.

Answers to Correspondents.

Answer to A. V.

In answer to the query of A. V. in regard to amount of timber to be planted and cultivated on "Timber Claims," etc.

The act of Congress, passed in 1878, requires one-sixteenth of the land to be planted and cultivated with trees, namely, ten acres for quarter section or 160 acres, five acres for an eighth or 80 acres, and 2 1-2 for a forty acre farm.

The act further says that the person making the entry shall prove by two credible witnesses the planting, cultivating and protecting of the timber for not less than eight years, at which time he will be entitled to a patent to the land embraced in the entry.

If anyone desires full information in regard to pre-empting of public lands, he will do well to obtain the "Quarterly Report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture" published December 31, 1881. We presume that anyone by sending some eight cents worth of stamps to pay postage to William Sims, of Topeka, Secretary of the "Board," will receive this very valuable report of some 242 pages embracing statistics of Kansas agriculture and much important matter pertaining to farming which would be profitable reading.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.

KANSAS CITY, March 1, 1882.

Flour—lowest to highest prices.	9 25 @ 7.30
Wheat—No. 2, fall spot.	1.10 @ 1.14
" " April.	1.13 @ 1.14
No. 3, spot.	89 @ 90
" " April.	89 @ 90
No. 4.	89 @ 81
Corn—No. 2, mixed.	77 1/2 @ 79
" " April.	67 1/2 @ 68
Oats—No. 2, spot.	44 1/2 @ 45
" " April.	44 @ 45
Rye—No. 2.	74 @ 80
Butter—range of prices, per lb.	13 @ 30
Cheese—per lb.	15 @ 19
Eggs—per doz.	14 @ 18
Poultry—chickens live, per doz.	2.50 @ 2.75
" " dressed, per lb.	7 @ 8 1/2
turkeys live each.	70 @ 80
" " dressed, per lb.	12 @ 12 1/2
Vegetables—potatoes per bu.	1.20 @ 1.37
Dried Fruit—apples per bu.	60 @ 65
" " peaches " "	6 @ 7
Hay per ton.	6 00 @ 8.75

Live Stock Markets.

KANSAS CITY, March 1, 1882.

CATTLE—Receipts (for the week), 2,407; shipments (for the week), 2,500. Market strong and active, buyers eager; the receipts of butchers' stuff very light. Range of prices, \$2.90 to \$5.80.

HOGS—Receipts (for the week), 11,533; shipments (for the week), 5,032. Market slow and weak and a little off. Sales ranged from \$5.60 to \$6.40; bulk of sales from \$5.75 to \$6.25.

Lawrence Markets.

The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 25 @ 40c; eggs, 12 1/2 @ 15c per doz.; poultry—spring chickens, live, 3 @ 4c per lb.; dressed, 6c per lb.; turkeys, 8 to 9c per lb.; potatoes, \$1.25 @ 1.50; corn, 60 @ 65c; wheat, \$1.00 @ 1.10; oats, 40c; lard, 12 1/2 @ 15c; hogs, \$5.00 @ 6.00; cattle—feeders, \$3.00 @ 3.50, shippers \$4.25 @ 5.00, cows, \$2.75 @ 3.55; wood, \$4.00 @ 5.50 per cord; hay, \$6.00 @ 7.00 per ton.

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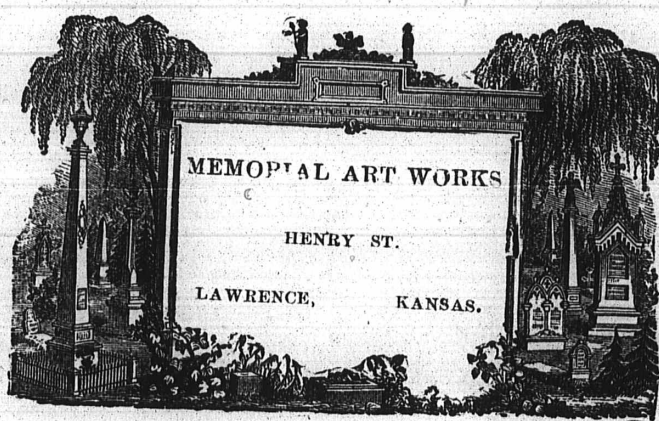
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W. S. REED, PROPRIETOR.

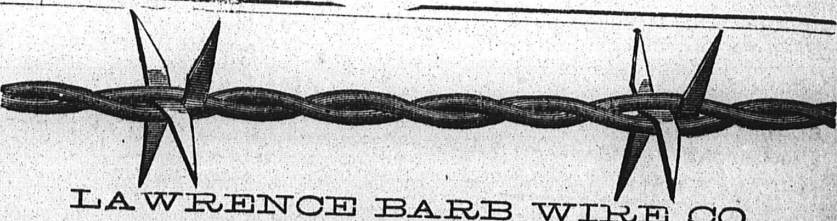
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