

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Household.

VOL. XI.—NO. 24.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, DECEMBER 14, 1881.

WHOLE NO. 515.

The Household.

APPLE BLOSSOMS.

BY MRS. S. E. NOBLE.

[Lines on receiving some Pressed Apple Blossoms, as "A Token of Friendship."]

Blossoms rare,
Lying there,
Pink and white
Opened bright
In the fall
"Twere leaflets small.

Matron grave
Pressed and saved,
Tiny flowers
Hath wondrous powers,
Then off she sent
On good will bent.

Flowers came
"All the same,"
"A token" sweet,
Dare we repeat?
"Oh friendship" true
"For me" and you.

Dear "Household,"
(So I am told),
Its presence sweet
A moral treat
To each and all
Within our hall.

Inspired breathe
Their last bequest
Silent they plead
"Tis mortals needs
Turn not away
Accept to-day."

We feel a thrill
As night winds trill
And from our pen
"Good will to men"
In letters bright
Brought out to light.

Remembering
How angels sang,
"Peace on Earth"
Of Heavenly birth,
To foe and friend
"Good will to men,"
"Christmas" is near
We bid you "cheer."

Letter from Edith.

Correspondence to "The Household."

Dear Household:—That unfinished article that lies at home in the drawer, portraying the dying glories of October, as I viewed the scene from home, with its life lesson of old age, middle age, youth and childhood, all thoughtful conceptions of the brain, yet finding the pen inadequate to convey to others those brain pictures as beautifully as they were presented to me, the article remains incomplete, and the readers are spared the time of perusing it.

"Think purely, speak purely, act purely," was the foundation upon which might be built a noble superstructure. We must not only "think purely" but must give pure expression to these thoughts, must write purely if we would have them produce beneficial results.

This beautiful Thanksgiving evening, while I watch by the bedside of a sick sister, thoughts of home and children, keep recurring to me quite frequently and I wonder how the dear ones all are, never having left them before the trial is a little hard for me and I presume for them. But a sick widowed sister demands care children could not give, so duty called me away, and the pleasure of being able to minister to her wants partially atones for absence from home.

I suppose our national Thanksgiving is being observed by all. That each and all are offering their richest feasts of bodily and spiritual food, are returning to the Great Giver, thanks for the many blessings we enjoy. Sometimes amid our trials and misfortunes, amid our despondencies, our sorrows and heartaches, we almost feel that they outweigh the blessings, that the shadows outnumber the sunbeams. Yet, when we open the door of our hearts, and invite the sunshine of love and hope to enter, we can see those dark clouds, beautifully festooned with silvery linings, those phantom shadows being transformed into angels of light, of love and mercy, that may in the future shed blessings upon all. To Thee, O Father! we return thanks for the trials, the transformations, and the blessings.

DECEMBER 1.—Just a week to-night since this article was commenced, hands busy waiting upon the sick, and trying to fill a sick mother's place have found no time to write. Two letters from home convey expression of anxious hearts awaiting my return. To-day I should have been homeward bound, but circumstances have deferred that return a few days, which will be anxious ones to me.

A great deal of sickness has been in our midst, but has somewhat abated now.

Mothers, how shall we ward off the terrible malady, diphtheria, that is taking so many loved ones to the grave, desolating and bringing sadness and sorrow to hearts and homes? We must not sit idly down and say no power of mine can save if it be God's will to take away. O leave all to a disinterested physician, but we must seek to know the causes that produce it, and also that of other diseases; and remove the causes.

A letter from home states that memorial day was observed. Essays, recitations, and music, in commemoration of the life and work of our honored president, were the order of the day. The question arising now, is what shall be the monument? Shall it be a costly pillar of granite or marble, erected to gratify the wants of the wealthy and stand a dead and lifeless monument to his name, or shall it be a living monument, that will perpetuate not only his name, but his principles? A great charitable institution bearing his name, where the poor and needy should receive instructions and education, would be a monument worthy the name of Garfield and would perpetuate in acts and deeds his own principles. He himself built his own monument, that of a noble manhood that shall stand when marble shall have perished, that shall live while time shall last, and deck the immortalized crown in eternity.

EDITH.

ALTOONA, KANS., Dec. 10, 1881.

Poverty not Always an Evil.

There are boys and girls—thoughtful, true and earnest—boys and girls on the farm working hard, living on coarse fare, dressed in homely garb—who often feel depressed and discouraged, and think that life is worth little under such a burden of poverty, and of narrow circumstances that hedge them in on all sides. We want to say to these boys and girls that there is another and brighter side to the experience which they are now going through in their farm life. To present forcibly and clearly the thoughts which we wish to impress upon the minds of our farmer boys and girls, we will make a quotation from an article written for the Century Magazine by the late Dr. J. G. Holland. The article referred to bears the title.

POVERTY AS A DISCIPLINE.

We often hear it said of a man that he has had great advantages. We have meant by this simply the advantages which wealth could buy—university training, travel, high society, unlimited books, etc. It is not often that we hear poverty spoken of as an advantage, yet we believe it to be demonstrably true that, of all the advantages which come to any young man, this is the greatest. The young man who is saved from the effort of making his own way in the world and the necessity of establishing his own position, is denied the most powerful stimulus to labor and development. The young men who are coming every year out of the colleges and professional schools of the country, and starting into active life, will win success or sink into failure mainly in accordance with the amount of stimulus under which their education has been acquired. If they have been obliged to labor until they have learned the value of money; if they have been forced into close economies; if they have learned, also, how difficult it is to keep it; if they have grown up with the consciousness upon them that everything they hope for in the world must be won by their own unaided force and industry; if they have acquired thrifty habits and self-helpfulness and self-trust—they enter life with great and most assuring advantages. No amount of wealth given to a young man can possibly give him so good a prospect of true success as poverty that has secured such advantages as these.

When boys and girls have carefully read the above, we wish them to read as carefully these words of James A. Garfield, our late president now dead.

"Poverty is uncomfortable, as I can testify; but nine times out of ten, the best thing that can happen to a young man, is to be tossed overboard and compelled to sink or swim for himself. In all my acquaintance, I never knew a man to be drowned who was worth the saving. If the young will only make the best use of their poverty and narrow circumstances they will surely come out all right at last."

Letter from Contributor.

Correspondence to "The Household."

Dear Household:—Why are you all absenting yourselves from our social hall? Is it because our devoted friend has criticised our lack of writing practical things? I should not wonder; and yet we think our worthy brother is

just a little severe on us. Still we must have charity, for it must not be supposed that he can realize how we can be interested in our home labor and yet find time to have a social chat occasionally that does not "smack" of the kitchen.

Right here I wish to say a few words in our defense. Did it ever occur to our friend that the mind of woman, as well as of man, needs a change—that while we enjoy our labor of love in our own homes, once in a while, when we have chance to have, or are able to take, a few moments for improvement or self-culture, we like to do as etiquette tells us, namely, leave home and its busy cares behind, and not to set ourselves up as teachers, taking it for granted in this day of cook-books, magazines, etc., that every home is provided with some of them at least. So when we sit down for a household chat, we find it behooves us to let our thoughts soar away from our labors, even if we indulge in useless badinage and find thereby the much needed rest of mind and body.

Now, to let you all know that we have not been idle we will tell you what we have been doing, at least part of the time, since our last visit. We have had a nice cellar dug, with a pocket or cupboard in the wall; and Edith, we believe we enjoy it quite as much as you did that new boiler. Last week we "hooked" a couple of rugs for the floor, and we enjoy them ever so much, and they were so easy made. Our little Charley, not yet seven, made our hooks and helped hook them, crocheted, we should say. To make a nice and cheap stand cloth, take two squares of cotton flannel, fur on both sides, gold and brown, and set together alternately, first cutting each in four squares, trimming the seams with zephyr, gold braid, putting on a fringe of zephyr, or anything you prefer.

The True Wife.

Oftentimes I have seen a tall ship glide by against the tide as if drawn by some invisible bowline, with a hundred strong arms pulling it. Her sails unfurled, her streamers were dropping, she had neither side-wheel nor stern-wheel; still she moved on steadily, in serene triumph as with her own life. But I knew that on the other side of the ship, hidden beneath the great bulk that swam so majestically, there was a little toilsome steam-tug, with a heart of fire and arms of iron, that was tugging it bravely on; and I knew that if the little steam-tug untwined her arm, and left the ship it would wallow and roll about and drift hither and thither, and go off with the reflux tide no one knows whither. And so I have known more than one genius, high-decked and full-fledged, idle-sailed, gay-pennoned, but that for the bare tolling arms and brave, warm-beating heart of the faithful little wife that nestles close to him, so that no wind or wave could part them, he would have gone down with the stream, and have been heard of no more.

O. W. HOLMES.

Woman's Suffrage in School Matters.

Mr. Geo. W. Curtis, in Harpers Weekly makes the following sensible remarks in reference to "Woman's Suffrage" in school matters:

Under the existing laws a serious question for intelligent women arises. The great multitude of them would prefer probably not to vote at all. But it is now a question of duty rather than of taste. The district schools are open both to boys and girls, and they are filled with them. From the age of five years and onward, girls pass some hours of every school day in school. The general regulations are made by the trustees. These regulations ought to be made, so far as the girls are concerned, with special knowledge of their wants, which men can not have. There are women teachers, indeed, but they can not enter upon some subjects with men as with trustees of their own sex. The interest of mothers in the schools being as great as that of fathers, and the desirability of womanly knowledge and experience in board of trustees being conceded, the Legislature, in defence to public opinion, has authorized the election of women as trustees. Under these circumstances it becomes a public duty for all intelligent women to use the franchise which has been conferred upon them, even at the cost of trouble and disaster.

State News.

From Clinton.

County Correspondence to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS. Weather changeable, snow, rain and sleet all in one day.

Dr. Cook, fresh from the Colorado mines, where he has been during the summer, opening up and developing some mining property he has there, gave us a call, the doctor is hunting a location for practice. Well doctor, we would like to have you with us, and hope you can see it to your interest to locate here.

Mr. Bell, of the Tribune, gave Clinton a call one stormy night, in the interest of his paper; better luck next time, perhaps.

John McCough, of Scranton, gave his relatives and friends a hasty visit yesterday, John is in the hardware business and looks happy. Don't forget the Christmas-tree, lots of candy, and heaps of fun.

Messrs. Bullock & Porter sent to the Carbon-dale mines four cars of prop-timber last week.

SCRIBBLER.

CLINTON, KANS., Dec. 12, 1881.

Franklin County Items.

Correspondence to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

Fall wheat looks very promising, much better than last year at this time.

A company is being organized to bore for coal. We have several indications of coal which crop out near the surface.

Although most of our crops were cut short by the drought, I think we may predict that farmers will make as much money out of their surplus as in average years. The high price of every article of farm product will bring this about.

Mr. Long, our state fish commissioner, sent to this railroad station eighty young German carp, for four persons who had made application for them. They arrived safe and are now placed in artificial ponds, where it is hoped they will do well. A great many farmers throughout the country, with a little labor and expense, could avail themselves of this new enterprise.

Stanley Budget.

Correspondence to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

We have waited long in hopes some one would take the hint and keep up that budget. But silence from this corner of our county seems to reign supreme, at least in "newspaperology."

Tomahawk has a literary society.

The carpenters and stone-masons have been having a busy time this fall, and even yet the cheery whack! whack! whack! of their hammers can be heard.

Stanley has a new store and blacksmith shop. The post-office, kept last year by Mr. Marshall, is still in the same building, but will be "tended" by Mr. Chris Mardis, son of the proprietor.

Mr. Morgan has built a large and commodious house, with a cellar under the main building. Mr. Jesse Williams, ditto; Mr. A. G. Newton, a large barn 28x40, basement underneath, and many other buildings have gone up too numerous to mention.

Mr. John Fletcher had his large new house (just plastered) burned to the ground recently, with most of their furniture, clothing, etc. The farmers and grangers generously responded to a call for aid, made by the Stanley Grange, which we think well worthy our order.

PERSEVERANCE.

JOHNSON COUNTY, KANS., Dec. 10, 1881.

Fort Scott proposes to use 2,500,000 bricks the coming season for building purposes, and the contract for making the brick has been let.

Norton county has two streams, on the banks of one of which none but boys are ever born, and on the banks of the other, girls. Will there be a boom at either place for town lots?

The city council of Junction City follows in the wake of Topeka and has passed an ordinance levying a tax of twenty dollars per month on all dealers in "seltzer water, mineral water and other drinks," thus practically winking at the violation of the prohibition law.

Frank Seaton, of Salina, was convicted last week of violation of the liquor law on thirty-two counts, the fines and costs amounting in all to about \$4,000. Four others against whom true bills had been found guilty to one count. The anti-prohibition fellows in Salina begin to weaken.

A gigantic scheme to rob the A. T. & S. F. railroad company which has been in operation for the past six years has just been unearthed by the officials, and a large number of arrests have been made. The implicated parties are an ex-roadmaster, a division roadmaster, and thesection bosses between the cities of Emporia, Atchison and Kansas City. The scheme was to issue fraudulent time-checks by the section bosses, with the connivance of the roadmaster to fictitious persons. About \$250,000 is supposed to have been secured in this way, and the company are determined to ferret out the whole thing thoroughly.

Some time since we learn from correspondence to the Leavenworth Standard, several springs were discovered on the farm of B. Moody, near Moodyville, Pottawatomie coun-

ty. Attention was first directed to the springs by many and strange petrifications of weeds, leaves and in one instance a perfect pair of lungs were found. Several physicians have visited the waters and pronounce them similar to the famous Eureka Springs, Arkansas, but much stronger. Many persons in the vicinity of these springs who were afflicted with various ailments have used the water with the most flattering success. One party who had been obliged to use spectacles to read, since using the water reads the finest print with ease.

"One day last week, A. G. Forney, of Belle Plaine township, gave his hogs a dose of arsenic, a medicine recommended by a friend. Twenty-five or thirty of them died from it. The people of the Nennesah valley seem to be considerably alarmed over the prevalence of cholera among the hogs in certain localities. The disease was imported with some Missouri hogs that were shipped into the valley this spring. Heretofore the hog raisers of Sumner county have never suffered from the epidemic disease, but great care should be exercised now to prevent the spread of the disease. Otherwise the profits of hog raising will be greatly diminished." The above from the Sumner County Press attributes the death of the aforementioned hogs to the arsenic given them; while we, of course, cannot be positively certain, still we are inclined to differ with the opinion and incline to the belief that they died from cholera. Will the editor or Mr. Forney give us their proof that the hogs died from arsenic.

A Narrow Escape.

From the Burlington Independent. Lewis Johnson, a colored boy in the employ of T. J. Goodwin, attempted to cross Rock creek at the ford near Link's with Goodwin's delivery wagon, last Friday, while the creek was up from the effects of the rain the day before, and in doing so the team, a valuable span of ponies, valued at \$120, was drowned, and the boy barely escaped a similar fate. Mr. Link, who was in the wagon also, told the boy that he thought the ford passable, and upon his advice Johnson drove in with the result as above. The wagon and harness were recovered. Link swam out and the colored boy, who cannot swim, was only saved from drowning by being carried away by the current against a stump of a tree near the bank, to which he clung until rescued from his perilous position.

Skin Diseases Cured.

By Dr. Frazier's Magic Ointment. Cures as it by magic, pimples, black heads or grubs, blotches and eruptions on the face, leaving the skin clear, healthy and beautiful. Also cures itch, barber's itch, salt rheum, tetter, ringworm, scald head, chapped 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., Cleveland, O.

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.

Backlen'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.

For Sale.

The whole or half interest in a good and well-established business—hardware and implements—in a good locality. Address P. O. box 293, Lawrence, Kansas.

From Pole to Pole

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

Alive and Well.

And cured by "Dr. Baker's German Kidney Cure." 50 cents per package. For sale by Barber Bros.

Millions of Dollars

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

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 14, 1881.

Patrons' Department.

NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master—J. J. Woodman, of Michigan.
Secretary—Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.
Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Hon. J. James, of Indiana.
D. W. Aiken, of South Carolina.
S. H. Ellis, of Ohio.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

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

All Patrons are cordially invited to contribute items of interest to the grange, which occur in their immediate neighborhood, for publication in this department.

Co-operator—one who labors jointly with others to promote the same end.

The greatest enemy of co-operative effort is ignorance of its meaning and principles.

Highland Grange, of Osage county, Kansas, dedicated a new hall on Monday the 5th, inst. The grange is reported as in a most flourishing condition. Long may it flourish.

The "Farmers' Alliance" made a considerable show of voting strength at the late election in Nebraska, carrying several counties and capturing some offices in other counties. The Alliance is a new political organization, and its creed is anti-monopoly. Its voters are mostly drawn from the Republican party, and its progress is becoming a matter of serious concern to the Republican managers, threatening to cut down that party's majority to a point of danger.

Union of North and South.

At the late Atlanta cotton exposition General Sherman said: "I have come to-day to look upon these buildings where once we had battle fields, and I delight more to look upon them than to look upon the scene which was here enacted sixteen years ago; and I say that every native man and every kindly woman over this broad land takes as much pleasure in your prosperity as do those who are sitting in this presence to-day."

Thus we see that cotton, once the king that undertook to disrupt this country, is to-day the reconciling mediator whose persuasion overreaches the angry wrangling of politicians, making North and South, East and West conscious of a common interest and a common destiny. We are supremely glad that the rabid partisan now, for a time at least, furls his flag, and the bigoted politician ceases his sectional taunts and inflammatory rhetoric.

Make the State Grange Lecturer a Salaried Officer.

The suggestion of the Indiana Farmer to make the State Grange lecturer a salaried officer seems to us eminently wise. It says: "Under the present arrangement the office is almost useless. The lecturer is under no obligation to do any grange work except during the session of the State Grange. The purpose of the office, which should be one of the most important to the order, is to visit, instruct and encourage the granges, especially the weak ones. Under the no-pay arrangement the lecturer visits but few of the prosperous granges and none of the other class. They cannot pay him, and he cannot afford to spend his time for nothing. The State Grange cannot spend \$500 to better advantage than in employing a competent speaker as state lecturer, and requiring him to spend his time in visiting the weak granges of the state. If the strong and prosperous granges want his services, let them pay his expenses out of their own funds."

Co-operation for Production.

Correspondent to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

We left the house of our associated colony unfinished. Another year will see it completed. In the completion of the house and the breaking up, improving and seeding the land, together with the expense of living till the autumn of the second year, will have exhausted, probably, about all the resources of the association, namely, the \$32,000 which they have invested. For this money they have to show 2,560 acres of good land, six hundred of which is already broken and will be ready for planting in the spring. A large and well-built

house with all the best apparatus for heating and for cooking; a barn and sheds capable of accommodating 300 head of cattle; suitable pens for feeding 400 hogs, and enough farming utensils and horse power to carry on the various operations of the farm.

The two first years of their associated life, having been filled up with active labor and earnest preparations for the future, will have passed quickly away. Ample work for the hands, the cherishing of bright hopes for the future, and the pleasant social intercourse of the members of this co-operative community, all acting in unity and for the same ends, will have contributed much to the pleasures and satisfactions of their two years' pioneer life.

The idea, so commonly prevalent, that many families cannot live in one house, without jars, contentions, and quarrelling, is without any foundation, under the arrangements of a united co-operative society. The simple fact of families living in the same block, or on the same street provokes no hostilities. It is the antagonisms of society, of competition in business, partisan bitterness, sectarian strife, the jealousies of caste, class distinctions, poor and rich, ignorant and educated, saint and sinner, that breed strife and contentions.

It would be from a spirit of pure malignity that man and woman devoted to a common purpose, engaged in the same pursuits, pledged to helpful co-operation, and having like interests—that they should fall out by the way and quarrel among themselves. A quarrel in such a co-operative society would be like strife among the members of the same body; hands angry with the feet; the eye quarrelling with the ear; the tongue cursing the head. Such strife would be unnatural, monstrous, among a fraternity endowed with common sense and knowing right from wrong.

Then if for any reason difference of opinion should arise, if a family were dissatisfied with the general management of affairs, there would be no obstacle to their peaceful withdrawal from the company. They could receive for the stock they put into the joint concern the ready cash, or what would be as good to them as cash, a promissory note which would be negotiable at the bank. In this way all grounds for complaint or dissatisfaction would be removed.

But there would, under all circumstances, remain the firm basis of self interest to support the integrity of such an association of individuals. It would be for the interest of each to be good natured, industrious, economical and energetic. It would be for the interest of each, financially, socially and morally to cleave to his associated co-laborers and help to make the joint stock company a success, for the simple reason, selfish though it be, that his own best success was interwoven and bound up in the company's success. J. S. B.

Select Well Your Leaders.

From the Grange Bulletin.

"The office should seek the man and not the man the office" is one of the fundamental principles of the grange, and as applicable in grange elections as any other. During this month all Patrons will have an opportunity to use this principle in their subordinate grange elections and many as representatives in State and Pomona Granges. Use your principles at home as well as abroad, becoming familiar with use in the former relation that you may employ them anywhere.

In grange elections never let personal, religious or political preferences or prejudices influence your vote, but ignore self and selfish interests for the general good of the order. The best, the very best, for each place should be your motto in selecting officers for your granges.

Remember the prosperity of the order depends upon the fitness of the leaders. Every grange needs a well posted master, lecturer and secretary. The interest of the grange will depend upon the lecturer largely. Especially should the lecturer of any grange be carefully selected and well fitted for his position. Make more of this office and it will make more of the grange. Let every Patron read Worthy Master Woodman's address in the National Grange upon this office, and then read the installation service before voting for this or any officer. The highest interests of the grange demand the best of material in its leaders.

Those best read in the objects and principles of the order and with a readiness to impart the knowledge they have, will usually make the best leaders.

No person can be well posted in grange work who does not take and read grange papers, and who is not well versed in the literature of the order of F. of H.

In State and Pomona Grange elections avoid choosing active partisans for officers. Select grange workers for your leaders. Shun chronic grumblers whose main success is fault-finding. These will tear down, but seldom build up. The order needs active, progressive leaders to represent the interests and advocate the principles for the farmer—those who can build upon the foundations now laid so broad and true—and make the superstructure of our order as truly grand and worthy as its founders intended.

"HONORED AT HOME."

THE MASSACHUSETTS Mutual Life Insurance Company OF SPRINGFIELD.

E. W. BOND, President. JOHN A. HALL, Sec'y.

The Official Report of the Insurance Commissioner gives the new business written in Massachusetts by the Home Companies, during the year 1880, as follows:

COMPANIES.	POLICIES ISSUED.	Number.	Amount.
MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE	3,343	9336,840	
NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL	200	500,911	
BENEFIT NATIONAL	193	400,734	
STATE MUTUAL	124	398,000	
JOHN HANCOCK	78	93,111	

The Massachusetts Mutual was first in Number of Policies and First in Amount of Insurance.

All who desire Insurance upon their lives are referred to the MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL, which is a purely Mutual Company, giving the insured good dividends, fair treatment, and a non-forfeiture contract, which is the most equitable ever presented to the public.

Isaac B. Snow,

General Agent.

J. D. McCune,

Special Agent,

201 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.



ROBERT COOK,

Iola, Allen county, Kans.,

Breeder and Shipper of

PURE SHORT-HORN

—AND—

GRADED CATTLE

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POLAND-CHINA HOGS

Of the Best strains of Black and LIGHT SPOTTED

My Hogs are Registered in the Ohio Poland China Record and all of my crosses are made by hogs shipped from Warren and Butler counties, Ohio. I have been a Breeder of Poland China Hogs for twenty-nine years. Twenty years at Franklin, Warren county, Ohio, and nine years at Iola, Allen county, Kansas.

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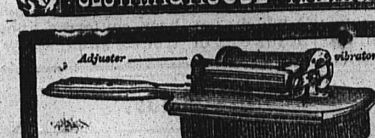
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Robes, Blankets, Brushes, Combs etc.
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I also carry in stock a full line of Stationery of all grades and prices.

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

BATES & FIELD, 99 Massachusetts Street,
SUCCESSORS TO A. F. BATES.

Our Warerooms are Located at 46 and 48 Vermont Street!
IF YOU WANT
PLAIN FURNITURE,
CHAMBER SUITS, OR
PARLOR GOODS

Call and see us. OUR PRICES WILL SUIT!
OUR STOCK OF

UNDERTAKING GOODS IS LARGE!

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

LARGE FINE HEARSE!

Remember the Location is near the Court House
HILL & MENDENHALL,
LAWRENCE, KANS.

Important to Grocers, Packers, Hucksters and the General Public.

THE KING FORTUNE MAKER
OZONE

A new Process for Preserving all Perishable articles, Animal and Vegetable, from Fermentation and Putrefaction, Retaining their Color and Flavor.
"OZONE—Purified air, active state of Oxygen."—Webster.

This Preservative is not a liquid, pick, or any of the old and exploded processes, but is simply and purely OZONE, as produced and supplied by an entirely new process. Ozone is the anti putrid principle of every substance, and possesses the power to preserve animal and vegetable structures from decay.

There is nothing on the face of the earth liable to decay or spoil which Ozone, the new Preservative, will not preserve for all time in a perfectly fresh and palatable condition. The value of Ozone as a natural preserver has been known to our able chemists for years, but, until now, no means of producing it in a practical, inexpensive, and simple manner have been discovered.

Microscopic observations prove that decay is due to septic matter or minute germs, that develop and feed upon animal and vegetable structures. Ozone, applied by the "Prentiss" method, seizes and destroys these germs at once, and thus preserves. At our offices in Cincinnati can be seen almost every article that can be thought of, preserved by this process, and every visitor is welcome to come and see. We will also preserve, free of charge, any article that is brought or sent prepaid to us, and return it to the sender, for him to keep and test.

FRESH MEATS, such as beef, mutton, veal, pork, poultry, game, fish, etc., preserved by this method, can be shipped to Europe, subjected to atmospheric changes and return to this country in a state of perfect preservation. EGGS can be treated at a cost of less than one dollar a thousand and be kept in an ordinary room six months or more, thoroughly preserved; the yolk held in its normal condition, and the egg white will preserve in exactly the condition you want it for any length of time. If you will preserve eggs as readily seen: there are seasons when they can be readily bought for 8 or 10 cents a dozen, and by holding them, can be sold for an advance of from one hundred to three hundred per cent. One man, with this method, can preserve 5,000 dozen a day.

FRUIT may be permitted to ripen in their native climate, and can be transported to any part of the world. The juice expressed from fruit can be held for an indefinite period without fermentation—hence the great value of this process for producing a temperance beverage. Cider can be held perfectly sweet for any length of time.

Used human bodies, treated before decomposition sets in, can be held in a natural condition of odor and flavor, treated in their original packages, at a small expense. All grains, flour, meal, etc., are held in their normal condition.

BUTTER, after being treated by this process, will not become rancid. Dead human bodies, treated before decomposition sets in, can be held in a natural condition of odor and flavor, treated in their original packages, at a small expense. All grains, flour, meal, etc., are held in their normal condition.

There is no change in the slightest particular in the appearance of any article thus preserved, and there is no expense of any foreign or unnatural odor or taste.

The process is so simple that a child can operate it as well and successfully as a man. There is no expensive apparatus required, and the process is so simple that a child can operate it as well and successfully as a man. There is no expensive apparatus required, and the process is so simple that a child can operate it as well and successfully as a man.

IN FACT, THERE IS NOTHING THAT OZONE WILL NOT PRESERVE. Think of every thing you want to preserve, from the smallest article to the largest, and remember that we guarantee that we will preserve it in exactly the condition you want it for any length of time. If you will preserve it in exactly the condition you want it for any length of time, if you will preserve it in exactly the condition you want it for any length of time.

There is not a township in the United States in which a live man can not make any amount of money, from \$1,000 to \$10,000 a year, that he pleases. We desire to get a live man interested in each county in the United States, in whose hands we can place this Preservative, and through him secure the business which every county ought to produce.

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THE JEANNETTE.

Where are you now, Jeannette, sweet pet?
Afar within the Arctic zone,
Ecompassed by the vast unknown,
Sailing the polar sea alone,
Where suns no longer rise or set,
Jeannette?

Or are you now, Jeannette, beset
By hard and hopeless ice packs, where
Abide the walrus and the bear,
And cold so closely holds the air
That even water is not wet,
Jeannette?

Or are you, dear Jeannette, as yet
Where daring men have sailed before,
Stranded upon a barren shore,
To steer a Northward course no more
As far as man may hope to get,
Jeannette?

It may be you, Jeannette, have met
The fate of others, and your men,
Stark, staring, in an icy gleam,
Or huddled in some secret den,
Have fully paid the final debt,
Jeannette!

No person dares, Jeannette, to bet
That any naval tubs we sent
To follow slowly where you went—
A service well and kindly meant—
May not be smashed or overset,
Jeannette!

Men wonder still, Jeannette, and fret,
But hope that some substantial gain
May crown the months and years of pain
And we shall greet you on the main,
Or safely harbored see our pet,
Jeannette!

Written for THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LETTIE AND RAYMOND.

BY FORESTER GROVE.

CHAPTER II.

LETTIE AT HOME.

Lettie was not slow to take the hint, that it was something besides their anxiety in regard to her education that had caused her folks to take her home so suddenly, but she was wise enough to keep her own counsel.

She was a passive tool in their hands, nor did she ever lift a word to let one know she was not contented and happy as of yore. But the truth was "distance had only lent enchantment," and though she vainly struggled to throw off the enchantment that had woven its "wool" around her very soul, it was comparatively useless, for the aching void remained.

Into society she went, receiving the attention of many worthy young men, but she had no favorites, and when they one by one, "asked her for her hand and heart," she frankly told them "she had none to give," and yet there had not been one word other than friendship between her and Raymond, and, honestly, she never expected to be his wife. Often and often she sat with open book in hand (when at school) with her eyes fixed on space, as if deeply interested, but it did not take the eye of an expert to see that her mind was elsewhere.

Days and weeks rolled by with nothing to break the monotony, till near the close of the term, when the curiosity of the scholars was aroused by an old farmer knocking loudly at the hall door.

"Is any of Mr. Ray's folks here?" he drawlingly asked, as the teacher hastened to open the door.

"Yes, sir," the teacher answered.

"Wall, I s'pose I'd better give you this letter to 'em, it'll save me going up there to take it."

"Lettie," said the school-mistress, "this gentleman wants to see you."

"I declare, Miss Lettie," said the farmer, "this is lucky, and the letter is for you, too," he said, handing her the identical delicate envelope we saw directed by Raymond in the previous chapter.

She glanced at the superscription, and recognizing the tremulous scrawls of her sick friend, she paled to the very temples.

"What's the matter with the girl?" said the farmer, as Lettie tried to thank him, and the words froze on her lips, "I believe she is g'wine to faint."

"Oh, it is nothing, I assure you," gasped Lettie, with an effort, "only a sudden faintness; I'll get over it in a minute. There, now I'm all right," and turning to the teacher she asked to be excused.

The next day Lettie was not at school, and if you had chanced to have dropped into that usually quiet family you would have observed that something of importance was going to happen. The usually quiet Lettie was singing in the kitchen, where the stove was groaning as only stoves do groan, with its load of good things, enough to tempt the palate of the most fastidious; and not a speck of dirt to be found; while the numerous noses of the juvenile Rays showed unmistakable evidence of having been scrubbed with soap and water, which was not a very small job for anybody.

He came at last, but what passed between them none ever knew. Suffice it to say, they had each come to know what a blank life was without the other, and yet they fully realized the situation, and utter hopelessness of the case.

He returned to his home and she to her school, and again things fell back into the old routine, until a messenger came, and called at school. She was wanted at home. Lettie did not pause to ask what for, but seemed to understand why she was sent for. Hastily she dons her wraps and is gone.

On arriving at home she finds it is just as she expected; Raymond is sick and has sent for her. She obeys the summons, and for weeks, instead of the school-room, you might have found her watching by his bedside.

Love and medicine conquered at last, and he

obtained a new lease on life, only in a few months to repeat the sickness, and again to conquer over the "dread monster" for a season. And then came what seemed to all the final summons.

"He was dying, would she come to him once more?"

Only too glad to have an opportunity to minister to her wants, she hastily dressed, picked up her satchel, and hastened to the carriage of her whom Raymond had sent. Her heart was too heavy for words, consequently they rode in silence until they came to the massive gate of the old home place spoken of before, now occupied by the brothers, Raymond and the doctor, whose family was nursing him, for long since the commencement of this story the old judge had

"Gath'ered up his feet
His father's God to meet."

Leaving the greater part of his property to his sickly child, sagely thinking he might need it ere he, too, passed the "river."

"We are here at last!" quoth the gentleman who was with Lettie, as he swung the gate back, "Miss Lettie, let me help you out."

"Oh! it has seemed so far," she said, as he gently lifted her from the carriage. "I wonder if he is living?"

Kind friends met her at the door, and swift fingers undid her wrappings, and then cautioning her not to appear excited, she was led to the door of his room. Simultaneously all give way, and she is allowed to pass. He has been told she is there, and is impatiently scanning every face as they enter.

"You have come at last!" he gasps.

"Oh, Raymond," and she is kneeling at his side. "How can we give you up?"

Sob after sob shook her frame, as he soothingly laid his hand on her head. It seemed mete that they should be alone; and one by one had left the room as if bidden. When alone he said:

"Lettie, I have willed you all my property far taking care of me so kindly." Again he passed his hand soothingly over her bowed head. When she pitiously broke forth:

"Oh, Raymond, how could you? I can't take your property without your name! Indeed I can't! Let me mourn for you as a wife indeed, if I must," and again she gave way to a paroxysm of grief. He waited patiently until she grew calmer, and then he said:

"You are right, Lettie, you are always right; forgive me for wounding you so. Where is the doctor?"

The doctor was sent for and soon came into the room.

"Send for a minister, please," said Raymond. He was called, but none knew what for. Going to his bedside the minister said simply:

"You sent for me?"

He answered, "I did!"

"What for?" the minister still queried.

"To make this woman my wife."

"Be brave, Lettie," he whispered, as he tightened his grasp on her little hand. None dare remonstrate. This was his last request, who would dare refuse to grant it?"

Hastily and sadly the minister pronounced the words to make as one those who were so soon to be torn asunder again.

All thought the excitement would hasten his dissolution, but it seemed to give him new strength, and Lettie by careful nursing won him back to life. And for three short, happy months he lingered as if bound by some mysterious wand; and then the summons came:

"Come up hither," and he went.

To their shame be it said, that Raymond's friends tried to prove his will illegal, which so bore upon Lettie's mind that in less than two years she died, the physicians said "of consumption," but those who knew her best said "it was another case of broken heart."

THE END.

Pleasanties.

It is said that buggy wheels very often get tired.

Why is a farmer like good yeast? Because he is always in working order.

If seven days make one week, how many days will it take to make one strong?

A Southern editor tones down the word hell, to the milder term of "the tropical hereafter."

In the New York city directory there occurs the rhythmic names Hop Ling, Hop Sing, Hop Ping and Hop Tung.

The farmer that "ran rapidly through his estate," wore a red flannel shirt and had his Jersey bull behind him.

The Boston Gazette is wicked enough to suggest that cashier Baldwin was getting ready to attend the Patti concert.

A Sunday-school boy upon being asked what made the Tower of Pisa lean, replied, "because of the famine in the land."

Why do baldheaded men take a joke more easily than others? Because they have no trouble in getting it through their hair.

A Buffalo girl would not have her wedding dress made in that city, for fear somebody would say she was married in a Buffalo robe.

Found at last. A boot and shoe shop hangs out the sign, "Cast iron lasts." We all know it does, but we don't want any boots made of it.

Warranted to kill. Professor Riley says that kerosene in sure death to insects in all stages. It may be in stages, but how about the hotels?

Will you give me the names of the bones in the head?

I've got them all in my head, professor, but can't give them.

"Gracious, wife!" said a father as he looked at his son William's torn trousers, "get that little Bill reweaved." And she replied, "So I will."

It came at last. Old Descon Dobson always boasted that he was "prepared for the worst," and his neighbors thought he got it when he married his second wife.

A young man went into a restaurant the other day and remarking that "Time is money," added as he had half an hour to spare, if the proprietor was willing he'd take it out in pie.

A woman just married, wishing to impress her husband with her abilities as a housekeeper, bawled out to the servant as she entered the door, "Matilda, bring me the washboard; I want to wash the potatoes for dinner."

The minister asked the Sunday-school: "With what remarkable weapon did Sampson at one time slay a great number of Philistines?"

For a while there was no answer, and the minister, to assist the children a little, commenced tapping his jaw with the tip of his finger, at the same time asking "What is this?"

Quick as thought a little fellow innocently replied: "The jaw bone of an ass, sir."

Making Watches.

Defective watch cases are one of the chief causes of so many watches not being good time pieces. The cases being thin and not fitting well, admit dust and dirt to the movement, which soon interferes with the running parts of the watch necessitating cleaning, repairing, etc., and the amount thus paid out if applied toward buying a good case in the beginning, would have saved all this trouble and expense.

We have recently seen a case that meets all these requirements, it having been carried for over twenty years and still remain perfect. We refer to the JAS. BOSS' PATENT STIFFEND GOLD CASE, which has become one of the staple articles of the Jewellery trade, possessing as it does so many advantages over all other watch cases, being made of two heavy plates of solid gold over a plate of composition, and we advise all our readers to ask their jeweler for a card or catalogue that will explain the manner in which they are made.

It is the only STIFFEND CASE made with two plates of gold, seamless pendants, and center, solid joints, crown pieces, etc., all of which are covered by letters patent. Therefore buy no case before consulting a jeweler who keeps the JAS. BOSS' PATENT STIFFEND GOLD CASE, that you may learn the difference between it and all imitations that be equally as good.

For sale by all responsible jewelers. Ask to see the warrant that accompanies each case, and don't be persuaded that any other make of case is as good.

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, build up the nerves and cleanse the blood and system of every impurity.

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

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

Mrs. M. MARTIN, Cleveland, O.
Sold by all druggists everywhere at \$1 per bottle.
HENRY & CO., Sole Prop'rs.,
Cleveland, O.

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

The Clergyman's Annoyance.

Nothing can be more annoying or unpleasant to our clergyman than the constant coughing of some of his congregation; yet how easily can this be avoided, by using Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption. There can be no cough or cold, however severe, but what this remedy will relieve instantly. It is a positive cure for asthma, bronchitis, phthisis, guinea, hoarseness, sore throat, dry hacking cough, croup, whooping cough, difficulty of breathing, or any affection of the throat and lungs. To prove this you are requested to call on Barber Bros., druggists, and get a trial bottle free of cost, which will show you what a regular one dollar size bottle will do.

Feeble Ladies.

Those languid, tiresome sensations, causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet; that constant drain that is taking from your system all its elasticity, driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces, rendering you irritable and fretful, can easily be removed by the use of that marvelous remedy, Hop Bitters. Irregularities and obstructions of your system are relieved at once, while the special cause of periodical pain is permanently removed. Will you heed this?

The Good Minister.

James Freeman Clark, in a recent sermon made a good point when he said:

"If I were a hearer instead of a preacher, I should wish to have for my minister the man, whether radical or conservative, who loved his work, who said the best thing he knew, who tried to help my soul in the best way he could, who did not think much of himself or his office, but a great deal of his work, and of truth, who lived from God and for man."

Delicate Women.

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

How to Get Rich.

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

J. HOUSE & CO.,

THE POPULAR CLOTHIERS OF LAWRENCE AND TOPEKA

Have received their fall and winter stock of

CLOTHING, GENTS FURNISHING
GOODS, HATS AND CAPS. ETC.

We claim to have the

LARGEST AND FINEST ASSORTMENT OF GOODS

In our line in the state.

Having two stores, one in Topeka and one in Lawrence,

WE BUY LARGER

Than those who do a smaller business and are therefore enabled to

SELL OUR GOODS CHEAPER THAN OUR COMPETITORS.

Call and examine our stock

AND

YOU WILL NEVER PURCHASE ELSEWHERE.

Respectfully Yours,

J. HOUSE & CO.

FOR THE FALL TRADE!

I have a very large stock of

CHINA, GLASS AND QUELNSWARE.

LAMPS, CHANDALIER, LAMP-
TURNS, TABLE CUTLERY,

LOOKING GLASSES,

JAPAN WARE,

AND SILVER PLATED GOODS!

Besides everything that is kept in a first class crockery store.

THE GOODS ARE ABSOLUTELY MINE
BOUGHT AND PAID FOR.They are first class goods and I am offering them at such prices as will insure
their speedy sale.

COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

J. A. DAILEY.

115 Massachusetts Street.

J. S. CREW & CO.

OUR WALL PAPER GRADES IS VERY COMPLETE,

Embracing all Grades, from Brown Blanks

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.

A FEW BOOKS AND STATIONERY ALSO ON HAND

A MAN

WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY,
WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RY

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, Brookings, Ottumwa, Des Moines (the capital of Iowa), Stuart, Atlantic, and Avoca; with branches from Bureau Junction to Peoria; Wilton Junction to Muscatine, Washington, Fairfield, Eldon, Belknap, Centerville, Princeton, Trenton, Gallatin, Campton, Leavenworth, Atchison, and Kansas City; Washington to Georgetown, Okaloosa, and Knoxville; Keokuk to Farmington, Bonaparte, Bentonport, Independent, Eldon, Ottumwa, Eddyville, Okaloosa, Pella, Monroe, and Des Moines; Keokuk to Indianola and Winterset; Atlantic to Graceland and Audubon; and Avoca 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, Rock Island, Rock Island Short Line, and Rock Island & Peoria, Rock Island & Davenport, and the Davenport Division.

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 of our Through Express Trains. You get an entire meal, as good as is served in any first-class hotel, for seventy-five cents.

Appreciating the fact that a majority of the people prefer separate apartments for different purposes (and the immense passenger business of this line warranting it), we are pleased to announce that this company runs Pullman Palace Cars, through cars, between Chicago and Peoria, Rock Island, Rock Island Short Line, and Rock Island & Peoria, Rock Island & Davenport, and the Davenport Division.

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. H. CABLE, Vice President and General Manager.

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

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 14, 1881.

TO THE READER.

We have had occasion to speak to you before, dear reader, on financial subjects, and those, too, of a personal nature. We are sorry to be obliged to do it again, but necessity compels us to the step. When we said before that we were in need of money, we were speaking hard facts. We are obliged to raise a certain sum, and we are depending greatly on our subscribers to help us. If every one of our patrons who reads this and who has not paid already in advance, would send us the small sum of ONE DOLLAR to be credited on his account, we would be relieved of much anxiety. Dear reader, if you are one of those who have not paid in advance, grant us this favor and we will repay you in the improved quality of THE SPIRIT. Don't wait two or three days, but send the dollar right away, as we must raise this money immediately. Show your interest in the welfare of your paper now when you have a good opportunity. You won't miss the dollar, but we certainly shall if you don't send it. We expect to hear from you by the first mail.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF KANSAS STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The session of the first three days was held in the Universalist church in Lawrence. The last day's session was held at the state university. The attendance at this annual meeting was larger than on any former occasion since the formation of the society. Men representing the horticultural interests of all parts of Kansas and of Western Missouri were in attendance in good numbers. The days and evenings of the four days session were well filled with essays, reports of committees, and well-timed remarks and pertinent discussions on the many topics presented to the consideration of the meeting.

There was less talk, for the sake of talk, at this session than usual at similar gatherings of farmers and horticulturists. The meetings, as they appeared to us, were conducted in a very business like manner, the subjects were better arranged and better distributed among the members, and treated more thoroughly and more practically than we expected to see in such an association. There was but little fustian or side talk indulged in. There has been great progress and marked improvement in the matter and manner of these meetings since it was our privilege to attend them at their first annual sessions. We distinctly recollect, for we were then a working member and had a hand in the organization of the society; how hard work it was to get the few and widely scattered members of the society together and turn their energies to an orderly, systematic and profitable working. Without intending any invidious distinction we can justly say that Mr. George C. Brackett was the worker, the leading spirit, the Ajax of the enterprise, after its first inchoate projection, as he has been a most laborious and useful member ever since, serving most of the time as the secretary of the society and the getter-up of its able, interesting and useful annual reports.

We intend to speak more fully of the particular work done at this last annual meeting, and shall revert to it in other columns of THE SPIRIT in this issue and in future numbers.

We should do injustice to the subject did we not mention the attendance of many ladies on the occasion and their very important contributions to the success and general interest of the meeting. A sumptuous banquet was prepared by them on Friday, the last day of the session, of which between two and three hundred of the members of the society and their friends were present, and partook. It was a very pleasant communion of friends, and served to unite them in stronger ties of friendship, and to put them in a better spirit for future effort to build up the horticultural interests of the state.

This society as much as any one instrumentality, has served to advance the material interests of Kansas, and the Legislature of the state, if it has an eye to its best interests, will continue its aid in still more abundant measures

to the society and help it along in its arduous and truly beneficent work. We think the farmers and Patrons of agriculture owe a debt of gratitude at least to this state society for its efficient work in not only bettering and increasing the horticultural products of the state, but also for placing the whole business of farming on a surer and a more respectable footing.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

President Arthur's first message is an able, sensible and business like document. He evidently understands the exigencies of the public service, appreciates our relations with other governments, and has a clear insight of the workings of several departments of our government, and seems determined to have them administered with efficiency, economy, and on business principles.

In regard, however, to his recommendation of a "thorough rehabilitation" of our navy, we think the farmers and other producers of wealth and payers of taxes will not only demur, but also utter a strong protest. They cannot be made to see the necessity of an immediate expenditure of \$40,000,000 to float an institution which for the last sixteen years has done no service to the country, and has been as useless as an old shield hung up for show in an ancient armory. Nay, if it were a more useless appendage to our government, something kept up as an inexpensive show, we would not much complain. But when we soberly reflect that this "pageantry of war" has, since the close of the rebellion, cost the farmers and tax-payers of the United States the enormous sum of three hundred millions of dollars, we are certainly warranted in closely examining the probable net results of this really startling outlay.

The president in his recommendation resorts to the plea of making provision for the "common defense." He says, "surely, nothing is more essential to the defense of the United States and of our people than the efficiency of the navy." It is pertinent to ask in this connection, defense against what? We are at peace with all nations. Our relations with every civilized nation of the earth are of the most amicable kind. We are threatened by no foreign foe. Will this bristling up like the fretful porcupine, this showing our power in a naval armament promote in any way the cause of peace? Will it not rather provoke aggression? How is it with the individual who carries a revolver in one pocket and a bowie knife in the other? Such a man presents himself with these weapons, in the right attitude of defense, does he? The almost universal sentiment among civilized people is that such weapons are not a defense but a provocation of assault. And is it essentially different in the case of a nation?

It appears to us tax-payers that a much surer mode of defense against foreign power would be to calmly and with a peaceful spirit pursue our own honest business, deal fairly and justly with all, develop our own resources, cover the oceans with our commercial navies, increase and extend lines of railroad and water communications between the different sections of the Union and increase indefinitely our material wealth and national strength to a degree that it would neither be politic nor safe for an enemy to make an attack upon us. But after all, if any government should be so reckless as to rage war upon us, we should have ample time to extemporize defenses, erect our fortifications and place ourselves in readiness to meet successfully any beligerent power that might approach our shore. This forty millions of dollars, which our president proposes to expend in "rehabilitating" our navy, would much more economically and profitably, and as a measure of defense, too, be expended in developing the industries of the nation, increasing its exports, perfecting its manufactures, cheapening and facilitating its interstate commerce, augmenting its agricultural products, and infusing life and red blood into all its peaceful activities.

It is too late in the centuries of christian civilization to talk about war, and standing armies and floating navies; and weapons of destruction. These things belong, all of them, to a barbaric age, and savage state of society, which is now happily passing away. The armies and armaments of the future will be the armies of peaceful industry going forth, not to rage war on men created

in God's image, but on savage and un-subdued nations, on the waste places of the earth, draining unhealthy marshes, reclaiming sandy deserts, and making the wilderness to rejoice and blossom as the rose. Peace hath its triumphs nobler far than war.

A MINNESOTA JUDGE IMPEACHED.
By a vote of seventeen to thirteen the Legislature adopted articles of impeachment against St. Julian Cox, judge of the Minnesota judicial circuit. The articles contain twenty charges, of which eighteen charge drunkenness on the bench, rendering him unfit to preside or dispose of the important cases that come before him. The twentieth article charges him with, at different times, frequenting houses of bad repute.

IRISH LEAGUERS.

The difficulties that England encounters in dealing with the Irish "Leaguers" seem to be insoluble by the adoption of any half measures by the government. The cure must be radical, apportioning the land in small divisions to those who will till it. And they who work the land must be owners of it. It must come to that before there will be peace.

The New York Tribune tells us that the work of the census of 1880 is nearly completed. The total disbursements for the census thus far have been \$3,860,068. The corrected enumeration shows the population of the United States to be 50,155,782. We shall have some interesting facts to give the readers of THE SPIRIT, gathered from the report, as soon as we receive it.

THE Giteau trial continues at Washington with nothing of special interest, except perhaps that the assassin has become unnerved at last by the excitement and has had a physician called in. It is thought that he sees a rope's end in the distance, from which he is supposed to be dangling.

JEFFERSON DAVIS was invited to attend the cotton exposition at Atlanta, but declined.

Horticultural.

The annual meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural society will take place at the university on Saturday, 17th inst. Officers for the ensuing year will be elected, and reports of standing committees made. All the members should be present.

SAMUEL RYLANDS, Secretary.

For Sale.

Two hundred choice grade Cotswolds Sheep, also ten grade cows. Would exchange for good large mules. Stock can be seen on my farm two and one-half miles south-west of Lawrence, on Clinton road. S. H. FOSTER.

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 S. L. LOUIS.
Write to them before disposing of your wool. Commissions reasonable. Liberal advances made on consignments.
WOOL SACKS free to shippers.

CARD COLLECTORS!

First.—

Buy seven bars Dobbins' Electric Soap of your Grocer.

Second.—

Ask him to give you a bill of it.

Third.—

Mail us his bill and your full address.

Fourth.—

We will mail you free seven beautiful cards, in six colors and gold, representing Shakespeare's

"SEVEN AGES OF MAN."

I. L. CRAGIN & CO.,

116 South Fourth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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.

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.

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.

IMPORTANT!

Special December Sale by

L. BULLENE & COMPANY,

With the object of greatly reducing our large stock of

= DRY GOODS AND CARPETS =

Before New Years, we will on the

FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER.

Commence at

GRAND SPECIAL REDUCTION SALE OF OUR SURPLUS STOCK
OF BLEACHED AND BROWN COTTONS, LADIES AND
GENTLEMAN'S MERINO UNDERWEAR, AX-

MINISTER, BODY BRUSSELS, TAP-

ESTRY AND INGRAIN

CARPETS, ETC.

WOOL FLANNELS, COTTON FLANNELS, BLANKETS, COMFORT-
ABLES, CASSIMERES, CLOAKINGS, TABLE LINENS,
AND NAPKINS.

STRIKING OFFERING!

Of a large lot of Excellent Dress Goods at 24c. a yard, consisting of Cashmeres, Serges, Mohairs, Jamestown Alpacas, Flannel Suitings and Plaids, Very desirable goods, actually worth 40 to 50c. a yard.

UNEXAMPLED OFFERING!

Two lots of splendid quality Black Cashmeres, thirty-eight inches wide, at 50c. and 60c. a yard—worth 70c. and 80c.

TEMPTING OFFERING!

Lines of Substantial Seasonable Dress Goods at 6 1-4c. 8c. and 12 1-2c.—extra Good values.

GRAND OFFERING!

Of choice lines of goods, useful elegant and acceptable for Holiday presents, which we shall sell at complimentary low prices until Christmas day.

Black and Colored Silks.

Black and Colored Plushes.

Moire Antique Silks and Satins.

Fine Jet Black Cashmeres.

Illuminated Serges.

Dress Fringes and Ornaments.

Blankets and Counterpanes.

Black and Colored Velvets.

Wolfe and Japanese Fur Robes.

Black and Colored Satins.

Marvelleux.

Corded Cashmeres.

Fine Blue-Black Cashmeres.

Black and Colored Surahs.

Nubias and Scarfs.

Hoods and Jackets.

Shawls and Skirts.

Cloaks, Dolmans and Ulsters.

Piano and Table Spreads.

Wool Carriage Robes.

Children's Furs.

LADIES' FURS—SEAL, MINK AND ALASKA.

LACE SCARFS AND FISCHUS.

LACE COLLARS.

ONE THOUSAND SILK AND LINEN HAND'K'FS

And Multitudes of Other Nice Goods

That Cannot be Enumerated.

L. BULLENE & CO.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY MOODY & DAVIS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 14, 1881.

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.

A LARGE assortment of sugar toys at WIEDEMANN'S.

COBOSH and Tar never fails to relieve a cold. Sold by Geo. Leis & Bro.

BUY the indestructible doll heads at WIEDEMANN'S.

WHOPPING Cough greatly relieved by the use of Cobosh and Tar. Sold by Geo. Leis & Bro.

A LARGE assortment of wax dolls at WIEDEMANN'S.

AND I pray dat de Lord take me, till I tried "Sellers' Cough Syrup," an' I's nebber coughed since. How's dat for high, boss?

FOR the holidays, just received at Wiedemann's, bicycles, velocipedes, hobby-horses and express wagons.

"A LADY had the flesh eaten off her arm by scrofula. Could see the sinews working." "Lindsey's Blood Searcher" cured her." J. Ralston, Elderton, Pa.

WIEDEMANN has the only white elephant ever brought to Lawrence. Bring the little folks in and let them see him.

DESIRING now to reduce our large stock of boots and shoes now on hand—to make ready for the new year—we will from now on give our customers the advantage of a good, liberal discount in buying boots and shoes. The Family Shoe Store. R. D. MASON, Agent.

SCHOOLS and churches desiring Christmas decorations, such as Christmas trees and fixtures, should call at WIEDEMANN'S.

From the Elgin (Ill.) Daily Leader. The subjoined opinion, we perceive, is by J. A. Daniels, Esq., of Messrs. Stogdill & Daniels, attorneys, La Crosse, Wis., and appears in the La Crosse Chronicle: "Sometime since I was attacked with pain in and below one of my knee joints. A few applications of St. Jacobs Oil quieted the pain and relieved the inflammation. I regard it as a valuable medicine."

MRS. GARDNER & Co. have just received a full and elegant assortment of Ladies' Furs, Fur Caps for Misses and Children, Fur Trimmings, and all the latest novelties of the season. Those wishing to purchase Holiday Goods will do well to call early and examine our stock and prices before buying.

MRS. GARDNER & Co.

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

YOUR mothers, for the last one hundred years, have known of the efficacy of Black Cohosh Root and common Pine Tar in the cure of coughs and colds. Try a bottle of DR. GILMAN'S COBOSH AND TAR, which combines these valuable remedies with Senega Root, Ipecac, Wild Cherry, Ammonia, Spirits of Ether, Liquorice Root, and other medicinal agents scientifically manipulated and made into a syrup with a sufficient quantity of refined sugar. This combination makes one of the best cough preparations. It is so good that little children cry for it. Sold by Geo. Leis & Bro.

We call particular attention to the advertisement of the Western Farm Mortgage Company on our outside page. It will be plain to any one, who will carefully read their statements, that these gentlemen not only understand their business, and know what constitutes good securities, but are situated to furnish just the class of investments that conservative capitalists desire. Their farm loans are well denominated, "sound securities," and their motto, "not the most but the best loans," is strictly adhered to, and is a good index of the character of their work. They are careful intelligent men, of sound judgment, undoubted integrity, and good business qualifications, as is testified by a large number of prominent citizens who know them personally, and have invested largely in their mortgages. We take especial pleasure in commending the Western Farm Mortgage Company to such of our readers as desire to invest in the best class of mortgage securities.

Hats and Bonnets at Cost.

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

Trimmed bonnets for \$3.00 each.

Also novelties in fancy work very low. New designs in slippers, felt cloth for Applique work, table scarfs, etc. Embroidery silks, chenille, canvas, ties, collars, collar-ettes and doll's hats.

Remember, great bargains at Mrs. E. L. Farnum's.

Rheumatism.

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

"The Safe Bridge."

Read at a recent temperance meeting at Hesper, Douglas county, Kans., by Laura Kendall.

We should practice temperance in all things. Total abstinence is the only true temperance in regard to intoxicating liquors. The man who never drinks will never become a drunkard, neither cause another to become one by his example, that is certain. It is the only "safe bridge" for us all.

It has already been proven that the miserable inebriate did not become an habitual drunkard at once or on the spur of the moment. He did not wa'k straight into a saloon or gambling house and join in the revelries from early twilight until the "wee small hours" were fast disappearing to give way to the gray dawn just peeping along the horizon. But by first joining in a social glass, he travels the downward road to drunkenness and to destruction step by step, until, if he does not reform, he lies in a drunkard's grave.

The picture has already been painted in all its misery, wretchedness, woe, degradation and sorrow.

We have traced the innocent boy, just emerging from childhood and enticed from the dear home circle by evil companions or a wary saloonist to take the fatal step of taking "just one glass." But is this the end? Does he stop with his "first glass?" Ask the unhappy wretch who languishes in a felon's cell. What is his answer?

Listen to the murderer who stands on the gallows and warns you to shun the intoxicating cup. Does he say "I only drank one glass?" Do you suppose that the victim of delirium tremens stopped at one glass?

Ask that mother standing on the verge of a premature grave if her boy drank only one glass. She will tell you that one glass blighted the fire, and five hundred or more lanned the flame.

Would that wife be dying of a broken heart and those innocent children begging bread if her husband had only drank one glass of intoxicating liquors?

No, indeed; nine-tenths of these poor victims have exchanged a safe bridge for one whose foundation is intemperance, when they partake of "one glass;" and of course they fall.

From the "first glass" at a party, club or ball, they pass to the bar, where the smiling bar-tender holds forth the tempting wine with which he intends to wreck their lives.

What does he care if that glass does break a mother's heart, blast a father's fondest hopes, or bring ruin and disgrace upon a loving, patient wife and innocent children?

He says *drink! drink! drink!* and when he tires of his victim, thrusts him from his gilded room, and with clouded brain and reeling footsteps the erring one returns to his unhappy home; and if not so fortunate, oftentimes the filthy gutter is his couch and the canopy of heaven his covering; enjoying these luxuries he sleeps off the effects of the night's revelry.

Some people never "realize that life is too solemn and the soul too precious to be thus trifled with."

"There are no good liquors; and the best is bad and will make drunkards or excessive drinkers" of 90 per cent. of those who tamper with the sparkling beverage.

There must not be even moderate drinking; "for is not moderate indulgence oftentimes the cause of drunkenness? It is of the same character and nature, and its evil effects and consequences are also the same character," and even in a greater degree.

The man who gets "beastly" drunk periodically—say once a week—is more capable of attending to his business, has better health, and will live as long as the moderate drinker, who keeps his intellect deadened, his brain clouded, and his constitution weakened with the deadly poison.

"The moderate tippler lures men" from the straight and narrow way, and the example of the drunkard warns them to keep far away from the path of destruction.

The moderate drinking, public working people, so long as they retain their respectability, exert a great deal of control over public opinion.

"They are sowing daily their seed and moistening the soil with wine."

Who had the greater influence, Thomas Paine, the moderate drinker, or Tom Paine, the drunken sot?

The moderate drinker says, "I can break off this habit whenever I please."

The drunkard says, "I would give a thousand worlds to break the chain," but exclaims in despair, "'Tis too late, I cannot do it." Which, then, is the most guilty? Both are guilty, but whose sin is the greatest?

If no drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of God, what will become of the moderate drinker? Will and can they be separated? Then the only "safe bridge" is total abstinence.

We temperance advocates have truth, right, law and justice in our favor, and why need we grow weary in well doing? Has not Christ promised that "whatsoever ye ask the Father in my name, he will do it?" Has God ever failed to keep his promises if we do our part? But we must "put our shoulders to the wheel."

He will not do our work for us while we stand idly by, with folded arms, not even soiling the tips of our fingers with the dust of the toll-some way.

We must do less air-castle building and more executive work. "What a man does, shows what he is, and not so much what he says."

The traffic in this great evil cannot too soon be made—"as in Maine and Kansas—unlawful throughout the land." We have a law prohibiting the liquor traffic. Now let us enforce it, and fight the question from this standpoint, "if it takes all summer," or a life time to gain the victory.

We succeeded in abolishing slavery from our land, and we must be just as persevering in our work of abolishing the liquor traffic. "Don't give up the ship." Let us "hold the fort!" and we shall win.

'Tis said that the annual consumption of beer and spirits in Great Britain has risen from \$450,000,000, in the last decade, to \$780,000,000. The effect of this upon the Britanni to their great detriment, physical and moral welfare, should be a warning to the American people.

We cannot be too enthusiastic in this great work. There are too many souls in jeopardy, the happiness of too many lives in danger, the peace of too many homes at stake for any loitering by the wayside.

Can you imagine the state of our country in fifty years from to-day if no hand is raised to stay the evil tide of intemperance? 'Tis a fearful thought! Let us strive to impress upon every mind the need of total abstinence. And that total abstinence is the only "safe bridge." Warning all "that where there's drink there's danger."

We must, in the words of the poet:

"Write it on the liquor store,
Write it on the prison door,
Write it on the gunshop sign,
Write, ay, write this truthful line:
'Where there's drink there's danger.'"

"Write it on the work house gate,
Write it on the school boy's slate,
Write it on the copy-book,
That the young may at it look;
'Where there's drink there's danger.'"

"Write it on the church-yard mound,
Where the drunk-slain dead are found,
Write it on the gallows high,
Write it for all passers by,
'Where there's drink there's danger.'"

"Write it underneath your feet,
Up and down the busy street;
Write it for the great and small
In the mansion, cot and hall;
'Where there's drink there's danger.'"

"Write it on the christian's home;
Sixty thousand drunkards roam,
Year by year from God and right,
Proving with resistless might,
'Where there's drink there's danger.'"

"Write it on the ships which sail,
Borne along by storm and gale,
Write it in large letters plain,
O'er our land and past the main;
'Where there's drink there's danger.'"

"Write it in the nation's laws,
Trampling out the license cause;
Write it on each ballot, white,
Po'rticians, cast it right,
'Where there's drink there's danger.'"

Pleasant Grove Items.

County Correspondence to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

Trying to give us some snow; hope we will get a good one for Christmas.

Wheat looks well in this part of the county.

A cream-jug party at Henry Eberhart's residence last week; a good time I presume.

Mr. T. P. Hearrett, of Willow Springs, sold his span of mules for four hundred dollars to a man from Chicago, Ill. Well sold.

Mr. Samuel Spittler has gone to Chicago, Ill. We all wish him a happy trip.

We think the school-board had better pay more attention to their business and stop that card-playing society at Rocky mountain school house.

Henry Corder has returned home from his visit to Illinois and Southwest Missouri. Henry says that Kansas is good enough for him. He also informs us that crops in Illinois were poor last season, and what corn the farmers raised was damaged by the large rains that fell while it stood in the fields, and that the corn crop in Southwest Missouri was a failure, and all the corn the farmers were feeding was shipped there from Kansas. Henry has not got the "Illinois fever" now.

Mr. Aaron Miller needs a hand now. He says that he has to rock the cradle. It is a boy.

The German Baptist church has divided and we have two churches now; those who are in favor of Sunday-school hold services at the church, and those brethren who are opposed to the Sunday-school hold forth at Mr. Flory's house. Too bad, too bad, ain't it?

Well, I will just say to the young man who got so badly fooled and did not get his "hank-pank" to go to the party, to not get discouraged. Try again, Levi.

Mr. Thomas, of Marion township, will soon move into the old residence of Mr. Levi Flory.

Mr. Richard Hix has moved to his farm five miles southwest of Globe postoffice, Marion township. What young lady will get to live in the rock house on the hill when Dave gets possession of the farm, is the query of the neighborhood.

I saw the pleasant face of the "Arkansas Traveler" in Lawrence, last Saturday.

Mr. H. W. Sawyer says the way to kill hogs is to cut their heads off and then smother them to death. We won't agree with him till we see one killed that way.

The little boys of this neighborhood armed with clubs and rocks, and accompanied by their dogs, have started to hunt Santa Claus. Get him if you can, boys. MOLLY DARLING.

READ, PONDER AND REFLECT.

Two Popular Papers for Price of One.

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

\$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.

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS

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

GEORGE INNES & CO.

Are now exhibiting Novelties and Bargains in

FALL & WINTER DRESS FABRICS!

The Choicest and Leading Styles in the Eastern markets, many of which are

CONFINED STYLES

—ALSO—

The Latest Parisian Novelties in Plushes,

SATINS,

PLUSH AND OMBRA RIBBONS.

Also the Latest Patterns in

WOOL AND BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS,

ALL AT OUR WELL-KNOWN LOW PRICES.

GEORGE INNES & COMPANY.

A. G. MENDER,

BOOTS AND SHOES!

No. 32 Massachusetts street,

LAWRENCE

KANSAS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE AMERICAN ART EXCHANGE

Begs leave to call the attention of the American people to its mode of business, and asks the support of the art-loving public. We shall as fast as possible, bring out in this country, in the highest style of artistic work, every famous art work of the Old World, and at prices which will enable the people of moderate means to adorn their homes with the choicest art works.

As an introductory example of the quality and style of work which will be introduced by us, we will take pleasure in forwarding to any applicant a Complimentary Copy Free of the first edition of art work produced by us in America.

Visitors to the Dore Gallery, London, will remember the superb painting, occupying nearly an entire side of the splendid gallery entitled

"Christ Leaving the Praetorium."

Of this magnificent painting—the most important of Dore's works—a pure line steel engraving has just been completed in England. This engraving is only sold by subscription, and the price is £6, or about \$30. It is absolutely impossible to secure a copy at a less price except through this offer. The engraving represents the Savior as he is leaving the Praetorium, after being condemned for crucifixion. He is descending the steps leading from the judgment court. At the foot of the steps stand two burly executioners, in charge of the cross which the Savior is to bear. On the right are the followers and believers of Christ, with despair in their every look, while the mother of our Lord is an agonized and fainting attendant. In the rear and on the left are the judges and scoffers, surrounding Pontius Pilate, who are looking with fierce complacency on their work. The central figure is that of Christ as he uncomplainingly descends the steps to take up the cross and bear it to the scene of his crucifixion.

The work in this portion of the engraving is more perfect and beautiful than we had supposed could ever be executed. The expressions of the faces, the grouping of the figures, and the careful attention to detail in the drapery and accessories of the picture, are all carried out in perfection and with consummate skill. There is a very large number of figures

in the work and all are depicted with like-like faithfulness. It stands to-day unquestionably

The Finest and Most Valuable Engraving in the World.

The engraving of the plate cost upward of \$30,000, and no copies from it are sold at a less price than \$30, which, with duties and shipping added, brings the cost to American purchasers to about \$40 per copy.

This splendid work is the first of a series of the prominent art works of Europe, which the AMERICAN ART EXCHANGE will produce in America, simultaneous with their production in the Old World, and at prices which will enable the multitude to purchase.

This first work, "Christ Leaving the Praetorium," will be used as an introductory advertisement, and a limited number will be furnished

FREE TO ALL APPLICANTS.

It is a correct reproduction of the English plate, which sells at \$30 per copy, many of which have been purchased by a number of Americans at that price who subscribed for it through the English house. The American edition will be furnished in the same size and with the same attention to perfect work as characterizes the \$30 copies.

The object of this extraordinary offer is to bring our enterprise into immediate recognition in this country, so that when we announce future works the public will have had an opportunity to judge of the quality and beauty of the art work produced by the American Art Exchange.

Until the first edition is exhausted, we will ship a perfect copy of the engraving, "Christ Leaving the Praetorium" to any applicant. The engraving (which is a very large one) will be put up in a heavy tube and sent by mail. The only charge will be the cost of tubing and postage, which will be 10 three-cent stamps. It was at first thought 20 cts. would be sufficient for this charge, but from frequent breaking of the tubes in the mail bags it was decided to increase the thickness and strength of the tubes (thus making them heavier) so that they could not be broken except in case of an accident. This necessitated an increase of charges for this purpose to 30 cents or 10 three-cent stamps.

On receipt of application we will immediately forward this superb engraving to any address in the United States, all charges prepaid, when 10 three-cent stamps are enclosed in letter to cover postage and tube. At any time within one year we will take back the engraving and allow a credit of \$3 for it in payment for any works issued by us.

Two or more copies, each for a different person, but to the same address, can be forwarded at the cost of 21 cts. each, as one tube can be used for several copies. Not more than five copies will be sent to any one address for distribution, and the name of each member of the club must be sent.

Address all letters to AMERICAN ART EXCHANGE, G. WEBER, No. 34 Glenn Building, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Horticultural Department.

KANSAS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Address of E. Gale, President of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, Delivered Before the Society at its Fifteenth Annual Meeting, held at Lawrence, Kansas, December 6-9, 1881.

From advance sheet of Vol. XI, Kansas Horticultural Report for 1881.

Ladies and Gentlemen of the State Horticultural Society of Kansas:—As a society we have reason to be grateful. Coming as we do to-night to our fifteenth annual gathering, we see in the past the clearest evidence of preserving care, and in the present the richest promises of triumphant success. Many of those with whom we have regularly met in years past are with us to-night. How gladly we greet our old friends and extend the hand to new ones. We meet as friends and workers in a great cause. We have worked together when there was work to do that demanded courage and faith—courage to meet scornful abuse and faith in the possibilities of Kansas soil and climate. As we review the past and see what has been reached; how orchards have sprung up all over the state; how vineyards nestle on a thousand hillsides; how cultivated forests shield from to-day's wintry blasts thousands of homes on the rolling prairies of Kansas, and how in and around all of our towns and cities are found beautiful homes in which are seen the tokens of horticultural love, we must be permitted to extend the hand of congratulation to all horticulturists, and especially to the veteran workers in that "art that mends nature."

Not a few among us have grown gray in this service. The time is at hand when a new class of men must bear the heat and burden of the day. Younger hands must take up the load which some of us will ere long lay down. Over this inevitable law of nature we of the autumn years should have no regrets. We feel as we review the aims and work of the horticulturist that the harvest of a life given to this best of arts is a rich one, both to the worker and to the world. He fails to gather the true fruitage of a rural life who does not find at every step something to inspire awe, reverence, love and faith. We move constantly among the unfathom'd mysteries of our Father's house. We see depths of life and being beyond our measure; we hear the foot-falls of our Father as He treads the courts of His own temple; we feel everywhere the impress of a higher nature moving in all organized existence to a great and wonderful end.

We hold that man cannot dwell among the good and beautiful things of God and yet be unmoved by them. Man must be molded by his surroundings. Flowers and trees and beautiful homes are God's ministers. He who adds comfort and beauty to the homes of toiling men and women not only receives a blessing in his own nature, rich and full, heaped up, pressed down and running over, but at the same time scatters with a bountiful hand the fruit of his labors about him, and leaves that fruit as the seed of a grander harvest to wave in the sunlight of coming years, when the world may even have forgotten the planter's name and place. It may be then with some complacency that we review the careers of a horticultural life. Until we can comprehend the growth of all the years of time, and take in at one glance the eternity of being, we shall be unable to measure the results of such a life. These thoughts have come unbidden while reflecting upon the lives and work of a class of men who, in the common course of nature, must soon pass away. Of these it cannot be said their lives have been wasted. Their children and grandchildren will rest beneath the trees they have planted, and a generation that knew them not will rise up to praise them. It might be thought out of place to call by name the pioneer workers in horticulture, since I see so many of them before me to-night, but my mind has been running over their work, and I have said to myself to-day as I have greeted one and another, "Kansas will be prouder of your work by and by than now." Our young state has not been slow to recognize the merits of those who have worked in her interests. As horticulturists we have no reason to complain in this regard, but when the result of pioneer work is fully comprehended a far richer meed will be accorded to those who have laid the foundations of our work in Kansas.

It is fitting that we dwell for a moment on the work of the county horticultural society by whose invitation we have met here to-night. The Douglas County Horticultural society has for years appeared to some of us from a distance like an oasis in the desert. In real pioneer work few local societies in any state have surpassed or even equaled this one. Let us not be understood as speaking disparagingly of any county or local society in Kansas. Most of these organizations are young, and look up to you, Douglas County society, as to a mother or elder sister. We, of other organizations, are proud of your success. As we look around upon your work and see everywhere the marks of your energy and zeal, and see how much

you have done to make this the beautiful city of the state, we are glad to remember that Douglas county belongs to Kansas. No one can ride over this county or even spend an hour without having forced upon his mind the molding and inspiring influence of the Douglas County Horticultural society.

There are some special features in the life of this county society which we of younger and weaker organizations will do well to note. One is the social feature of the organization. This society has been in the habit for years of holding its summer meetings in picnic style with the members in different parts of the county, each member taking along the whole family and a heavy basket of provisions, all intent on a good day's enjoyment. These regular monthly meetings have become red-letter days for the children; a change for the wife and mother from the dull round of daily life; there may be very little rest in this change, but there is a renewal of life; a brightening of old memories; a letting in of a little sunlight into the soul. The social element enters largely into these meetings. And what adds greatly to the value of these meetings is that with reference to the entire family the social element is developed in the direction of the brightest and most cheering features of rural and farm life. It will take no prophet to foretell what influence such meetings will have on all who participate in them.

It is also worthy of note that the intellectual treats on these occasions have not been overlooked. The provision for this part of the feast has been ample, and has proved a most efficient mode of mental culture. This course has given a vigor and stability to the society which a more social gathering will always lack.

Another feature which has impressed some outside of Douglas county is the encouragement given to all the members of the society to do something. Some have wondered why Douglas county has succeeded in developing so many earnest fruit-growers. You not only find them here at home, but she has colonized them. I have found them in the valley of the Arkansas and of the Solomon. I have sometimes imagined that you could not find a Douglas county man who could not tell you all that is worth knowing about strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, grapes, cherries, apples, pears or peaches, and you will get ready answers as the result of experience. As to entomology, we find even the children becoming enthusiastic "bug hunters," and I have thought sometimes (and I do not speak it disparagingly) that Douglas county men would dig longer and go deeper for a round-headed borer, than any other men in the state. And the result of this enthusiasm manifesting itself in all directions is seen in the beauty of their orchards and the perfection of their fruit. Many men who would hesitate to honor the society, nevertheless are greatly indebted to it. We hail then, the Douglas County Horticultural society as a band of grand and noble workers in our common cause.

As the representatives of distant portions of this state let me call your attention to the importance of these local and county organizations. With this bright example before you I trust you will be able to carry home with you such an inspiring idea of their value as shall impel you to go and do likewise. These local societies are the true educators of the people. The strength of our cause lies with the local and county societies. If the state society is a power for good, it is so because the auxiliary societies are doing their work, by concentrating the interest felt in horticulture in their several localities, thus giving this department of rural life a prominence at home, while the power thus gathered is at last focused in the state society. Few can attend our state meetings, but all can be brought under the influence of our local societies. Hence I feel that we can hardly be too urgent in preparing the claims of our county and local societies. I feel that if no other end could be attained by this meeting than to awaken a deeper and livelier interest in behalf of our local and county societies, we should all be abundantly repaid for our effort. Let us all go home then, resolved that we will make the most possible in the direction of horticulture out of the material at our command. It will do no harm to remember that the efficiency of these societies almost always depends upon the energy and faithfulness of a very few persons. Bear also in mind that such organizations do not run of themselves. If the Douglas County society has been a success it is because there has been somebody to push, and if we are to give our local societies a vigorous life somebody must push.

During the past season from the Atlantic sea-board to the Rocky mountains drought has been the rule. The season has proved a remarkable one in that, while the rainless period has been comparatively short, in most localities, disastrous to some one or more of our various fruit and vegetable crops. Thus we find cabbages imported from Germany to supply the wants of our Eastern cities, while we, here in Kansas, are eating potatoes from New York and railless Utah. In some localities the small fruit crop suffered greatly. In many places the crop of apples and pears was much reduced in quantity and inferior both in size and quality. On the whole our crop of fruit and

vegetables is short. Many are doing without vegetables. Some of us have seen the grapes shriveling on the vines, in some localities our strawberries cut short in the midst of the season, our vegetable gardens almost desolate. In short, the past season has presented an unusual mingling of success and failures all over the country.

Now you small-fruit growers and vegetable gardeners, I think it is time to ask is there not for us some remedy? I venture the assertion, that those men whose operations are confined to a few acres of ground would have found themselves abundantly paid by some provision for partial irrigation where that was possible. There are large areas of ground that can be partially irrigated, thus saving often thousands of dollars by a little judicious expenditure. Where such work can be made comparatively inexpensive it must be a matter of wisdom to provide against an emergency. The fact that this demand for water is only occasional is all in our favor. We know that every season the ordinary rainfall will answer the chief demand being almost sufficient to make the crop sure, but nearly every season there comes a point of peril. It is right here that artificial means are needed to carry the crop by the "dead point." We have no need of irrigation as they must have it in Colorado, Utah or California. With them it is a vital necessity. With us it would be a provision for an emergency. And what I wish to urge is that it is a provision that will abundantly pay us to make. Not that every garden can be irrigated economically, but in the selection of a location the possibility of irrigation should be taken into account. There is no question but that our markets could have been abundantly supplied with small fruits and vegetables by an economical system of irrigation during the past season. But no one east of Colorado was prepared for this emergency. Now I believe it to be for our interest to prepare for just such seasons as the past one. Instead of getting uneasy over the vicissitudes of our climate and longing for the sunny fields of Southern California we are inclined to the belief that it would be wiser to make the most of the possibilities of Kansas soil and climate. I am inclined to the belief that with a judicious investment of capital there is much more money to be made in fruit and vegetable culture in Kansas than in California. I find by a letter recently addressed to the Presidents of the Atlantic and Pacific, and the Atchafalaya and Santa Fe railroads by C. T. Hopkins, President of the California Insurance Company, that while the fruit and garden products of Southern California are immense, the producers can realize very small returns for their labor. I have found that the price list of vegetables and fruits in the Southern California market is the best panacea for the "California fever" that can be put into the hands of our citizens. I beg every fruit man who has any symptoms of this fever to study carefully such a price list and if he does not get immediate relief his case is hopeless. Mr. Hopkins says the average price of grapes for wine, brandy and raisin making is \$20 per ton, and yet it is expected that 30,000 acres will in three years be devoted to grape culture in a single county. I find by reference to the wholesale price list of Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 23, 1881, that Irish potatoes average about \$1.03 per bushel; sweet potatoes average about 75c. per bushel; onions average \$1.40 to 1.75 per hundred weight; green peas, 4c. to 6c. per pound; tomatoes, 2c. to 3c. per pound; cabbages, \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hundred weight; beets turnips and carrots \$1.50 per hundred weight; cauliflower 33c. to 35c. per dozen; lettuce 15c. to 20c. per dozen; radishes, 25c. to 30c. per dozen; celery, 45c. to 50c. per dozen; pears, 2c. to 6c. per pound; quinces, 2c. to 3c. per pound.

Remember that these are market prices of products from exclusively irrigated lands, held at marvelously high prices because capable of irrigation. Now, with our market facilities, we can realize far better average returns, and the essential question with us is how best to provide against the contingency of a short rainfall. This, I contend, can be done with a reasonable degree of certainty by irrigation. The attempts so far among us have to a large degree been failures, resulting from various causes. Unsuitable locations have been selected in some cases, in others there has been an inadequate supply of water; in other cases the reservoir has been unsuited to the purpose, or the means of bringing the water to the proper level insufficient. Failure frequently results from very imperfect notions as to the amount of water required and the facilities for putting it upon a given area within at longest a few hours time. Frequently you will see a costly wind-mill and tank perched high up in the air to wear out and dry up in the wind where the watering of a few rods of land will not only tax the mill to its utmost capacity, but empty the tank and exhaust the well.

We need then, in the first place, to make sure of an inexhaustible supply of water. Then we believe that for garden purposes we shall materially lessen expense by providing a reservoir for the water in the ground itself, and if the water must be artificially raised let it be done by an adequate and reliable power just at the time that it is needed. Reservoirs prepared in the ground are virtually done for all time,

while tanks above ground are not only costly but constantly decaying. A power is demanded that is available at any and all times, hence horse or steam power should have the precedence. Our wants are then, first, a surface suitable for irrigation, an abundant supply of water within an economical distance and adequate means of some kind to place it on the land. Thus armed the horticulturist may make a certainty of garden and fruit culture with assurances of far more ample returns than he could ever hope for in the sunny climate of California.

I believe it to be a step in the right direction for those who can, to study the possibilities of irrigation along the water courses of Kansas. If any of us have old time prejudices in this matter it may be wise to lay them aside. A good friend once asserted that it was heresy against Kansas to even hint at the necessity of irrigation, but as an off-set to this it may be stated that this friend has already gone where they do not depend on a providential rainfall to mature their crops, that is, Colorado. Notwithstanding all our prejudices I am of the opinion that our most successful fruit growers and gardeners of the near future will rely largely on some system of irrigation.

I wish to call your attention yet once more to the subject of forest culture. As a society we have repeatedly considered this department of horticulture in our meetings. Our secretary has not failed to keep the subject before the people by his circulars and by embodying in our transactions much valuable information in relation to this whole matter. No doubt this policy will be pursued in the future, and our annual volumes be made the channel for carrying to our people much valuable knowledge based on the experience of actual planters.

The question is frequently asked, can forest culture be made a profitable mode of investment upon the plains? After a careful review of the whole subject I would answer most unhesitatingly yes. It may be well in the first place to bear in mind that ordinarily there will be as much difference in the actual value of returns between a cultivated forest or artificial forest and a natural one as between a cultivated and a natural farmland crop. And it may be added that the same intelligent forethought and oversight by which stock raising is made a success in Kansas, when applied to forest culture may be reasonably expected to secure an ample reward. Our forestry work so far in Kansas has scarcely exceeded an experimental scale anywhere. Facts have been gathered, and the foundations for successful work laid. If forest culture is to be made a means of investment for the future it should be made upon a scale that will warrant suitable oversight. It should be remembered that it is a kind of investment that must, in the nature of the case, run in for many years, and only those who can afford to wait, making investments for the evening of their days or for their children, should engage in forest culture. Individuals can do something. Incorporated companies that never die could do more.

To illustrate this subject and show what may be reasonably anticipated as a return for the original investment we will take 100 acres of land, such of our ordinary prairie as can be purchased at \$5 per acre, and we will make our calculations upon the suppositions that the land after the original investment is to be made to meet all necessary expenditures.

Original cost of 100 acres at \$5 per acre..... \$500 00
Breaking the same..... 320 00

Let us plant forty acres of this land to Osage Orange, or to any other valuable timber trees in rows forty feet apart and two feet in the row.

Cost of 216,400 plants..... \$216 48
Planting of forty acres at \$1 per acre..... 120 00
Yearly care for three years \$2 per acre..... 240 00
Total care for the following three years..... 60 00

Total cost of the plantation for six years \$633 48

To pay for this we have the use of 120 acres of land for the six years, or an annual rental of about eighty-eight cents per acre.

From the sixth to the tenth year thinnings of the forest will be available for various purposes. From the tenth year fence posts can be taken out, and at twenty years railroad ties can be cut. After all necessary thinning there should be growing on the forty acres at least 50,000 trees from which at that time ought to be realized \$20,000. We regard this estimate as low enough to provide against any probable losses that might occur in a large plantation. Taking into account the fact that the original investment was only \$1,120, that the farm itself has been self-supporting for twenty years, and that at the end of the period there is accumulated a fortune of \$20,000 in valuable timber, we think we have an ample return for the original investment. This we think cannot be regarded as a speculative estimate, but one upon which forest planters may reasonably base their calculations. Indeed, we believe there is sufficient encouragement in the present and prospective condition of this state, to warrant every farmer to make forest culture one of the prime purposes of his life.

As a permanent investment for a long term of years we believe there can be no better. If undertaken upon a scale to secure intelligent and constant oversight the investment will be safe and the returns ample. But we will need in this as in all other occupations personal supervision. As this work must run on through so many years, one essential, it appears to me, would be the supervision of interested parties.

For extensive plantations our plan would embrace the following points: 1. Let the original capital purchase and break the land. 2. Let three-fourths of this land for say six years be cultivated to meet taxes, expense of planting trees and care of the same. 3. And one-fourth of the land be planted to such trees as will be most valuable within two years from breaking. 4. And gradually enlarge the plantation as the returns will permit to 50 or more per cent. of the original tract. Persons who are looking for a sale, and at the same time profitable investment for their funds, will, we trust, do well to look into this subject.

Hence you will permit me to most cordially thank you not only for the honor which you have repeatedly conferred upon me, but also for that uniform courtesy and gentlemanly deportment which has marked all our personal intercourse, and which has made the duty of presiding over your deliberations through all these years a pleasant task. The past is full of pleasant recollections, and you may rest assured that I shall feel it a special privilege if life and health is spared to take part for years to come in your deliberations and serve you, as best I am able, the coming years.

The Close of the Year and Plans for the Future.

Correspondence to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

This month closes the year. The harvests are gathered, the fruits of the season stored away, the long evenings have come, and the farmer finds some leisure for reading and thinking, and for laying plans for another year's work. It is good to plan. But the plans laid should always be within the scope of means, and of sober common sense. The plans will be of little use if there is not mingled with them the firm resolve and resolute purpose of carrying them out to the last jot and tittle. Plans, without the grit and energy necessary for their execution are quite useless, resulting only in pleasant but unfruitful dreams. It will be well not only to make plans, but to write them out, so that they can be made clear and distinct to the mind, and so they can be referred to to refresh the memory and strengthen the purpose to see them executed. The facts of the case are that most of the failures to success on the farm are the result of a thoughtless, frivolous, go-easy sort of a disposition, which will not, or can not buckle right down to the sober exigencies of the case and possess itself with that supreme positiveness that the boy after the wood-chuck manifested when he said, "Bound to have it, sir; no meat for dinner." When a man feels himself bound by self-respect, the dignity of his work, the call of honor, the high behest of all his manly qualities to carry out his well formed and carefully matured plans, he must and will succeed. There can be no peradventure about it. He has all the forces of the universe at his back to help him on, and he will go forward spite of foul weather, clutch bugs, grasshoppers, hard winters, drouthy summers, railroad monopolies and high taxes; right forward to the goal of his hopes and the accomplishment of his purposes. If we would but think a little what stores of energy, what resources of thought, and will and pluck are stored up in these minds and bodies of ours, we should never repeat the word "fail." When will man do justice to himself and to others by putting on the whole armor and pressing onward to victory? ***

Safe Way of Transporting Apples in Winter.

Correspondence to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

If there is a demand for apples in the cold winter weather, and you desire to send them to some distance by railroad, pack them in a common, clean flour barrel, carefully lined with three or four thicknesses of paper of any kind, of newspapers or light wrapping paper, head the barrel up, pressing the apples down so that there will be no shaking, and if the thermometer is not lower than ten degrees below zero, we will guarantee that the apples will go to the place of their destination uninjured by frost. EXPERIENCE.

Potatoes.

The Indiana Farmer, which, by the way, we find to be a first-class paper, says, "that from one peck of seed of 'Grange' potatoes, Mr. Cowing, of Muncie, dug twelve bushels of fair tubers, although the tops at first time were almost devoured by the old-fashioned bugs. One and a half peck of McCormicks or late Hoosiers yielded five barrels of uniformly large tubers; and about eight pounds of 'Magnum Bonum' yielded three bushels."

From the New Albany Ledger-Standard.

Speaking of governors suggests the mention of an item we received from Mr. Henry A. Knight, foreman at Charles Waters & Co.'s Governor and Valve Works, Boston, Mass.: "I have used St. Jacobs Oil among our employees and find it never fails to cure. The men are delighted with the wonderful effects of the oil, as it has cured them of bruises, burns, etc."

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

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."

Stick to the Old Farm.

There are but few farmers in Kansas, few anywhere perhaps, who would not for a consideration sell out their farms. They hold them for sale on certain terms. There is quite too prevalent a feeling that there is some other spot on earth, some different location, where the conditions of success would be more favorable and life more happy. We think that farmers, more probably than any other class of men see the disadvantages of their present lot, and imagine that a change of place will lighten many of the burdens of life and insure a larger success. Some live too near the city and would like to have more land to till and get farther away from the noise and bustle of a near city. Others are tired of their isolated, out-of-the-way country farms and would like to secure the advantages of a more thickly settled place, where there are better schools, a nearer market and more cultivated society. Some have too large farms, others too small, and would like to exchange them for those better adapted to their wants. Some have worked hard and long in growing corn and fattening hogs, and now fancy that a cattle or dairy farm would be preferable, furnishing easier work and yielding larger profits. At any rate the fact is potent that there is a restless discontented spirit among a great body of farmers, and that large numbers of them are looking for a change, and seeking some other spot East or West which will better suit their purposes than their present location.

In some cases there may be a valid reason for this discontent, and a few, no doubt, would be benefited by a change, still we think that as a general rule it would be better to repress this restless spirit of change, and make a resolute determination to better improve present advantages, and work out a better condition of things on the old homestead, where there has been so much strength expended and so much valuable experience gained. Almost every location has some special advantage. The farm on which we live possesses some hidden treasure, some undeveloped resource, some latent possibility which we may have failed to discover or neglected to bring out. By study, by patient industry, by systematic and well-directed efforts, wonderful changes may be wrought, marvelous success achieved, and glorious victories won. It is not so much a change of place that our farmers need, as a larger quantity of clear grit, a more hopeful spirit, a stronger will to fight it out on this line, though it take a life time to do it.

There is no farm of eighty or one hundred and sixty acres in the great West which has not a mine of wealth in it. Here is a field of twenty acres which, with proper culture and care, will yield, year after year, an average crop of fifty bushels of corn to the acre. There are ten acres of upland prairie from which twenty tons of Hungarian grass can be annually cut. Here is a corner on which a hundred apple trees can be planted which in ten years will bear much excellent fruit. Yonder waves twenty acres of wheat from which will be harvested, by and by, four hundred bushels of golden grain. In the pasture beyond the ravine are quietly grazing a dozen Jersey cows, from which the busy housewife will, during the season, make a full thousand pounds of butter of the finest quality and which will command the highest price. In the barnyard two score of hens are picking up a good living from the refuse grain and scattered corn, from which otherwise untutilized material they are furnishing for the table and market four hundred dozens of eggs and six dozen chickens during the year. The well kept garden near the house will furnish the family not less than fifty dollars worth of nourishing and healthy vegetable food. From the corn and other products of the farm a score of hogs will be fattened and made ready for market in the early part of winter. Pork will probably never be so cheap as not to pay at least thirty cents per bushel for the corn fed to make it. Half a dozen steers can be turned off in early spring well fattened for market, and they will bring \$300 in clean cash.

Now add together these various items and see to what your years work

has amounted. They are only a part of what you have by your own honest work realized from your farm; and yet you see many ways in which you could have done even better. There have been leaks which you might have stopped, waste which you might have prevented, and economies which you might have practiced, which in the aggregate, might have amounted to a pretty large additional sum. This might have been added to the profit side of your account and probably will be another year.

Now after a careful survey of the whole field and a proper estimate of your farm products for the past year, and its increased capabilities of larger yields in the future, we do not think you will have much reason to complain in regard to the quality or productiveness of your farm, or that you will be in any great haste to dispose of it and get rid of a certainty for an uncertainty, or choose what is contingent or possible for what is real, stable, and valuable in your present lot.

We think it unwise to make a change of base so long as the present position is safe and tenable. The farmers' aim should be high. We honestly believe he will be surer to achieve success and an independent position by choosing a farm and settling down for life, neither changing nor wishing to change his abode. The old proverb, "a rolling stone gathers no moss" holds true in relation to the farmer. The man who has no settled habitation, but who rams from place to place, is generally unsettled in mind and is continually imagining there is some brighter and better spot than the one he occupies to-day. It is with him, to here and to there. The rain falls and the sun shines on our present homes. God's blessing rests on the cheerful, contented worker. Whatsoever a man soweth that will he also reap. Success is in the man himself, in his strong hands, in his firm heart and steadfast will rather than in the circumstances that surround him.

Farm of M. B. Hayes.

There may be doubts lingering still in the minds of some whether Rutherford B. Hayes made a successful president; but according to all accounts, there can be no doubt that he makes a successful farmer.

In 1875 Mr. Hayes purchased a tract of land in Dakota some six miles north of Bismarck, paying for it in North Pacific railroad stock, which was then worth some eighteen cents on the dollar. In the exchange of his "stock" for land, his farm cost some sixty to seventy cents per acre. It is now worth \$15 per acre. It is true that Mr. Hayes has not personally managed his farm, but entrusted it to the care of a Mr. Cushman, the collector of customs at Bismarck.

As a specimen of the productiveness and profitableness of his farm, we will mention that last year 500 acres of it were devoted to wheat; the yield of the wheat per acre was twenty-six bushels, and the crop cost \$6 per acre. This is about 20 per cent. less than the average cost of tillage per acre. The wheat was sold for the very large price of \$1.40 per bushel. This extra price was owing to a local demand caused by the erection of a flour mill at Bismarck.

Under these favorable circumstances Mr. Hayes cleared about \$15,000 on his 500 acres of wheat, last year. And every year since the farm has come into his possession it has paid for itself many times over. None of the profits, however, have been spent in making improvements, and the buildings are in very poor shape. So we see the success of Mr. Hayes has been in the direction of making money rather than in making a good home.

Hay in Orchards.

Professor Beal, of Michigan, says: "If you have money to fool away, seed down your young orchard to clover and timothy, or sow a crop of wheat or oats. If you want the trees to thrive cultivate well until they are seven to ten years old. Spread ashes, manure or salt broadcast. Stop cultivating in August, weeds or no weeds, this allows the trees to ripen for winter. The question whether to cultivate old orchards or not must be answered by manuring the trees. If the color of the leaves is good and they grow well and bear fine fruit, they are doing well enough even in grass. But if the leaves are pale, the annual growth less than a foot on twelve-year trees, and the fruit small and poor, something is the mat-

ter and they are suffering for a want of cultivation, or manure or both. To judge of the condition of an apple tree is like judging of the condition of sheep in a pasture. Look at the sheep, and if they are plump and fat they are all right.

Fowls.

A good breed of fowls will lay well in winter if well housed, well fed, and are supplied with pure water. Good feeding does not imply cramming with one kind of food, but regular and moderate feeding of various things. Such as refuse wheat, oats, cracked Indian corn in small quantities, relishes of cabbage, onion and turnips finely chopped, scraps of meat, with occasional small doses of sulphur mixed with their food and a little sprinkling of pepper, red or black, every now and then. With this kind of food and drink daily given hens are pretty sure to pay their way, and earn money even, in severe winter weather. Their roosting places must be comfortable and well protected from the cold, though suitably ventilated at all seasons. Our advice to the new beginner in the egg business is to commence on quite a small scale, say two dozen or so of hens, and have but one brood at first. After one or two years' experience the stock can be safely enlarged and more breeds tried.

Antidote Against Hog Cholera.

An expert in the raising of hogs, says that he has never known, from a long experience, of hogs dying of cholera that have had access to the waste of a sorghum factory. He regards this "waste" an infallible preventive of the disease.

Farm Notes.

From the Christian at Work.

Warm stables and sheds save fodder. Protect your sheep from the "blizzard."

Add all refuse matter to the compost heap.

The ploughing of heavy soils is now in order.

Have you saved good seed for spring planting?

Deep red is now the fashionable color with breeders of Short-horns.

Have you pleased the good wife on the fuel question? If not, "wood up" promptly.

The middle of November is sufficiently early to mulch strawberries. Fresh manure is not advisable.

Impostors are travelling through Pennsylvania collecting royalty on a fence-gate used by many farmers.

Shelter and warmth, with regularly in feeding, are essential to success in the management of cattle.

All that you wish to know of any new breeds of fowls will not be learned of those who are anxious to sell them.

A company from the Oneida Community, New York, have invested in lands in the vicinity of Santa Anna, Col.

A little grease or kerosene on the legs of fowls will remove scabs in a short time. Two applications are sometimes needed.

The cool nights of autumn and early winter are hard on fowls not well protected, and particularly if moulting is not finished.

Those who have been feeding the surplus fruit to hogs say their stock is in excellent condition. Fruit makes fine sweet pork.

All fodder corn should be cut before it becomes all frosted, but in case of being caught by frost do not leave it out to be ruined upon.

With corn at sixty-five cents per bushel, the manufacture of glucose is said to be no longer profitable, and glucose factories are stopping work until corn is thirty and thirty-five cents per bushel again.

Commissioner of Agriculture Loring, speaking at the Wisconsin state fair, advocated the establishment of a department of industry in the government, the head of which would be a cabinet officer.

It is claimed for corn fodder preserved in silos that it has the merit of exciting to its highest point the appetite for oil cake in the feeding of animals, which at the commencement is commonly so repugnant.

A gentleman of Oswego, New York, claims to have discovered that horse chestnuts are excellent food for milch cows. He has bought a large quantity at eight cents per bushel, and dries and feeds them. He says cattle eat them eagerly and thrive upon them.

Sugar from Sorghum.

From the Rural New Yorker.

1. From careful chemical analysis of, and practical experiments with, sorghum cane grown on the University farm, the following general conclusions were reached. It appears that crystallized sugar can be obtained from sorghum of as good a quality as that of the ordinary brown sugars found in market. A portion of this brown sugar was re-dissolved, and the solution passed through a mixture of charcoal

and clay. On evaporation it yielded a light brown sugar, which dried very rapidly in the air, and showed no trace of sorghum taste or smell. A portion of this product was placed in a percolator and the adhering molasses washed out. The result was a perfectly white sugar.

2. To insure the production and best yield of crystallizable sugar, the juice must be treated with lime before heating. If, after skimming, the excess of lime be neutralized by aluminum sulphate, sulphurous acid, or even sulphuric acid, the syrup obtained will be of a light color; otherwise, the excess of lime will cause the syrup to be dark.

3. From the proximate analysis of the cane, it appears that one acre of sorghum produces 2,559 pounds of cane sugar. Of this amount, we obtained 710 pounds in the form of good brown sugar, and 562 pounds were left in the 737 pounds of molasses drained from the sugar. Hence 62 per centage of the total amount of sugar was lost during the process of manufacture. This shows that the method of manufacture in general use is very imperfect.

4. The 710 pounds of sugar, at eight cents a pound, would bring \$56.80. The molasses is worth, at 25 cents per gallon, \$17.75; or the products of an acre of sorghum would bring \$75.55. There is no question that, with proper care and apparatus, the above yield can be readily doubled.

5. Nearly two-thirds of sugar, as has been said, is left in the bagasse. This could, in great part, be removed by percolation with water, as is done sometimes in the manufacture of beet sugar.

Notes on Live Stock in Winter.

From the American Agriculturist.

The farm animals at this season are directly dependent upon the care and attention of the farmer. To pass the winter with profit they must be well kept. Animals are very complicated engines, and must be run by careful engineers. The food they receive is the fuel, and the daily rubbing, cleaning, etc., may be likened to the inspection, cleaning and oiling of the engine. The fuel must be equal to the demands made of the animal engine, else the machinery will be run at a disadvantage, and therefore with diminished profit. When the water is low and the fire is almost out, the engine is a source of loss to the owner. On the other hand the fire may be brisk, and the boiler well supplied, but some screw is loose, or a part rubs another too closely, and the friction thus produced neutralizes much of the force. So in the animal machine, all the parts must work harmoniously together, or in other words there must be perfect health to obtain the best results. An animal may have the best of food in sufficient quantity, and still pass a hard winter, and without profit to its owner. Food of the best kinds without shelter, is in the animal economy like fuel in an engine that is rusty and loose and out of order. Both are expensive methods of arriving at desired results. It takes too much force to run the machine in both cases. As it is cheaper to have a good engine kept in good order, so it is to have an animal in health and comfort. The thoughtful farmer will see many other points of likeness between the animal machine and the one constructed by human hands, but this is enough to suggest the importance of keeping farm animals in a healthful and comfortable condition, by means of warm stables with clean floors and pure air.

Shelter Saves Food—Is Profitable.

From the American Agriculturist.

Every keeper of animals would actually profit by a little study of chemistry and physiology. Here is a short lesson: All kinds of food, as hay, grain, bread, meat, etc., are like wood, mainly composed of charcoal (carbon) and water, with considerable nitrogen in some of them. To prove this, strongly heat any of the above named food materials in a coal pit, or better under a glass. Water, with some nitrogen gas, will be driven off and can be found in the glass receiver, while only charcoal will remain. But in more air, and the charcoal itself will unite with the oxygen of the atmosphere, and also go off as a transparent, invisible carbonic acid gas. This chemical action sets at liberty heat that was before concealed or insensible, the same as when wood or coal is burned rapidly in a stove, producing an active fire; or as when wood decays, but gives off heat so slow as not to be observed. We must have an even burning fire in both the animal and human system. If the surrounding atmosphere is cold, and carries off the heat rapidly from the surface of the body, we must increase the internal production of heat by putting in more food, or by surrounding the body with a covering that prevents the escape of much heat.

Is it not plain, then, that by keeping animals warm, by means of close buildings, or shelter against heat-stealing winds, less food will be needed, and there will be less waste of flesh in making heat? Any arrangement of shelter, cover, stable, shed, blankets—anything that will prevent the natural warmth from passing away from the surface of any animal—will be a great saving of food required to keep up the absolutely necessary internal warmth; will prevent loss of flesh; will allow the food to go more to adding to weight of flesh, or the yield of milk, or of wool. Shelter and external warmth in cold weather

er are most economical and therefore profitable in the keeping of farm stock.

Importance of the Agricultural Press to Farmers.

From the National Live-Stock Journal.

The agricultural press ever thrusts itself into the farmer's home, and not only brings to his attention the facts which are to regulate the disposal of his work, and offers opportunity for comparison with others in the same field, but is educational—the private tutor for each home—showing him the nature of the enemies which a growing age requires, and furnishing, through a succession of facts, the trustworthiness of its teaching. We are now a country in which changes follow rapidly—the work of a generation is condensed within a few years, and the young farmer is still young when he finds himself met by new combinations which require of him a corresponding change to meet. He cannot now follow the methods of his fathers, nor even his own methods of a few years ago, if he desires to meet with success.

These circumstances which accompany the transformation are to be faced through the exercise of modern economy; not the old economy of refraining from spending, but that which can be defined as spending to save. The buying of a machine is often an economy. The purchase of a thoroughbred stock is often an economy. The subscribing for newspapers is always an economy.

Protect Trees from Rabbits.

From the Iowa Register.

Rabbits and mice are great pests in nurseries and orchards in winter. If grass or weeds are thick in the nursery, mice will stay in them under the snow, and live on the green bark of the trees. If the ground is clean, there is but little danger of mice. But one rabbit, when on mischief bent, will bark one hundred trees in a night. It is almost impossible to raise nurseries near woods or hazel brush, in which it is convenient for rabbits to hide, and issue out nights for prey. There is several things if rubbed on apple trees will make them offensive to rabbits; animal meat blood or grease, are especially objectionable. In butchering, save all the blood for this purpose. It can be applied with brush or cloth. A very little will do. Just so there is a smell of it. Pine tar is probably the best, for if once on it is good for the year. Coal oil (crude is as good as any) has been used successfully without injuring the trees. But it must be used sparingly and carefully.

Veterinary Department.

Pin Worm.

The question was asked us by one of our correspondents, "W. B. R.," one or two numbers since, for a cure for pin worms in horses, and the answer was left out. However, we subjoin the remedy as given by our veterinary surgeon.

Take one-half pound of copperas, two ounces of foemungraecum, or faunigreek, one-half ounce of pulverized juniper, one-half pound of sulphur, two pounds of flax seed meal, and one ounce of tartar-emetic. Mix these well together and give a table-spoonful every morning in the feed. This treatment if carefully administered will not only kill the worm but also the young brood.

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