VOL. X.---NO. 3. LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1881. WHOLE NO. 467.

THE HOME TO BE THANKFUL FOR.

BY MRS. M. A. KIDDER.

The home to be thankful for may not be costly,
Both inside and out a model of art—
But howso'er simple and humble it may be,
It must, of all things, be the home of the heart.

Its best decorations may only be roses
And little gold buttercups grown by the door;
Its music the voices of innocent children,
And little feet pattering over the floor.

The home to be thankful for may not boast acres
Of field and of meadow, of orchard and glen,
But it must be an ark, where the foot sore and weary
May rest in its shade from the wild haunts of men.

It must be a fold where the lambs may be sheltered
From worldly temptation, from sorrow and sin,
Where the hands may be trained, and the feet may be guided
To wander without, and to labor within.

The home to be thankful for may not have in it
The pearls of the ocean, or gold from Peru;
But it must have the jewels so dear unto mortals,
Within its charmed circle, so precious and few.

It must have the care of the father to keep it,
The love of the mother, so tender and sweet,
And it must have the kisses of dear little children,
And smiles from the "old folks" to make it complete.

"The home to be thankful for"—many have got it,
And many will have it when our days are o'er,
This prelude to bliss, this bright foretaste of pleasure,
That heaven hath promised when time is no more.

AUNTY PRIM'S VISIT.

BY COLONEL PRENTISS INGRAHAM.

"Mamma, why do you oppose Claude Dillingham as you do?"

"Because I do not believe him to be sincere, Kate; he is considered rich, is certainly handsome, and a great friend of your brother Ferdinand; but my word for it, my daughter, he has not the heart of George Swayne."

"There is that terrible name again—Swayne! Oh! what a name! And he is as poor as a church mouse."

"You are not going to marry for a romantic name, Kate; and George Swayne is certainly a noble man, though poor I know he is."

"And he wants me for my money."

"That is my idea of Claude Dillingham; for though you are attractive and lovable, he is selfish and wants riches."

"But he is rich, mamma."

"He *was;* but he is very extravagant, and rumor has it, has gone far beyond his income. My word for it, George Swayne would be true if your father failed to-morrow, and Claude Dillingham would look elsewhere for another gilded butterfly."

The speakers were Mrs. Gerald Delorme, the wife of a millionaire merchant, and her daughter Kate, a reigning belle in society, and as an heiress as much sought after as was her brother, Ferdinand, a "catch" in his circle of lady admirers.

With an incredulous toss of her haughty head at the thought of her beau ideal, Claude Dillingham, deserting her if she were poor, Kate left the room to prepare for a drive in the park; but hardly had she disappeared when Mr. Delorme entered, his face pale and worried.

"Why, Gerald, are you ill?" asked his wife, anxiously.

"At heart, yes, for all we have must go," he answered, in a dejected tone.

"Your worst fears are, then, realized, Gerald?"

"Yes, and worse still; the savings of years swept away, for all I possess, the store, house, real estate and all, will not bring more than half a million, and my debts, counting the indorsements I foolishly made, are over seven hundred thousand; so you see we will have nothing, for I shall give up all and begin again as a clerk; but I do not care for myself, only for you and our children."

"Don't mind me, Gerald, and my jewels and carriage I freely throw in, as will also Kate, to pay debts," said the brave wife.

"And my own horses and Ferdinand's will also have to go; but even then I will owe a hundred and fifty thousand. There comes a telegraph boy now, and I dread to open a dispatch."

Mrs. Delorme quietly left the room and met the boy at the door, and opened the telegram.

"Ah, Gerald! it is from that quaint old aunt of yours, who brought you up after your parents' death, and she says she is coming for a month's visit."

"Poor Aunty Prim; she has taken a most inopportune time to visit us, wife."

"But she has money, and might—"

"No, I'll not ask aid, and besides she has only a few thousand dollars and some worthless lands. When will she arrive?"

"Close after the telegram, she says. Here is Ferdinand and Kate; will we tell them?"

"Oh, yes! My children, it grieves me to the heart to tell you that you must give up your beautiful house, for I am bankrupt," and the poor man leant his face in his hands.

"Your good heart has ruined you, father, for indorsing those notes did it," said Ferdinand, a handsome but rather rapid young man, who had never done a day's work in his life, while Kate turned pale and exclaimed:

"But your credit is good at the bank yet, father?"

"Yes, *now* it is; but I would not be able to pay my notes when due, and I will not defraud, so my creditors get all."

Kate burst into tears, and Ferdinand uttered a smothered oath, while presently his sister cried:

"Oh, what shall I do, to have to give up all my jewelry, ponies and fine dresses?"

"Your father gives up much more, my daughter," said her mother, reproachfully.

"True; forgive my selfishness, father."

"Better marry Claude Dillingham, Kate, and get him to loan father enough to keep him on his legs," said Ferdinand.

"He has asked me to marry him, Ferd., and I shall now find out if he loves me."

"Oh, yes, for poverty tests friends, and lovers, and I'll admit it's going to be deuced hard for me to go to work; but as mother says, it hits father hardest, and we should help him bear it. But here comes a visitor," continued Ferd. Delorme, as a carriage drove up to the door.

"It is Aunty Prim," cried Mrs. Delorme.

"What, that antiquated spinster of whom we used to hear so much years ago, and who has not written for years?" asked Ferd.

"Yes, she has come to visit us."

"Lord help us! It is worse than the failure, for, Kate, just look at her."

"Ferdinand, it would be better to go out and aid the old lady than to make fun of her; say I will join her soon," said Mr. Delorme.

And the young man hastily obeyed, and escorted into the house a tall, slender woman of sixty, with glasses and gray hair, and dressed in a style of forty years ago.

"And this is my nevvy! Waal, who'd a thought he'd look so much like his old great-aunt, for I do see the resemblance to me, Ferdy, though your face is a leetle red, as though you was a hard drinker;" and the old lady adjusted her spectacles and carefully examined her great-nephew, who remarked quickly:

"No, Aunt Prim, I'm a very *easy* drinker; but sit down, and father and mother will soon be in—ah, here is Kate now."

"Waal, she's a pretty gal, I declare; hope you is half as good as you is pretty, Kattie, dear; but rich young gals is apt to put on airs, you know; haven't got any beaux yet, have yer?"

"She has dozens, Aunty Prim."

"Lor' me, what do you do with 'em all, Katie?"

"Oh, she flirts with them; but I guess they will be less numerous now."

But before Aunty Prim could ask Ferd. why, Mr. and Mrs. Delorme entered, and extended to the aged spinster a hearty welcome; but her quick eyes detected trouble in her kins-folk's faces, and she at once inquired the cause, saying:

"You all look as troubled as a settin' hen with rats in the coop. Has my coming to see you upset you, Gerald?"

"Oh, no, indeed, Aunty Prim, for we are all delighted to see you; but to tell you the truth, I foolishly indorsed notes for some friends, and I am utterly swamped."

"What a pity! Better go back to my old farm in New Hampshire and live."

"No; I shall let all go to my creditors, and take a clerkship; for I can easily get one, and with what Ferd. can earn too, we can be comfortable at least."

"Waal, you is plucky, all of you; but you has Prim blood in your veins, and it's gritty; but I wish I could help you. How much is it you owe?"

"Seven hundred thousand; but my estate is worth over half a million."

Aunty Prim bounded from her chair in amazement, looked at each one, wildly, and then said, in a loud whisper:

"There haint that much money in New Hampshire; but I has a thousand or two saved by for a rainy day, and I guess it's a rainy day for you all now, so if you want that, you is more than welcome."

"No, no, Aunty Prim; you are the same dear old soul, and I'm glad you have come; for you will be a comfort to us in our misfortune;" and Mr. Delorme told Kate to show the old lady to the best guest's chamber in the house.

* * * * * *

A few days more and the crash came, and to the surprise of all, Gerald Delorme, the supposed millionaire, was a bankrupt.

A sale followed for the benefit of the creditors, and the family threw in their personal effects, and with only a few hundred dollars, Mr. Delorme moved his family to an humble cottage home up town, Aunty Prim accompanying them, and with resignation, if not cheerfulness, the father and son put their shoulders to the wheel to begin life anew, while Kate advertised for music pupils, for she was an accomplished musician.

A few weeks residence in their humble home taught the Delormes who were really their friends, for no longer fashionable visitors rolled up to their door in stylish vehicles, and beaux no longer called daily and nightly upon the beautiful Kate, who discovered that her mother's words had come true, for Claude Dillingham had deserted the one-time heiress in her poverty, while George Swayne, the bank clerk, continued his visits, and told the maiden that he had learned to love her more dearly since the failure of her father, for she was an equal with him now.

* * * * * *

The visit of Aunty Prim extended on towards three months, and yet she was more than welcome, for they had learned to love her very dearly, and many a little comfort had her means brought to the household.

But one day she bade farewell to all, and received a promise that they would visit her before long, and promised to write as soon as she reached home.

The promised letter arrived much sooner than any had anticipated, for it came the evening of her departure, and was brought by a footman, who dismounted from the box of a handsome carriage.

"Why, it is John, our old footman," said Kate.

"Yes, Miss, and the carriage is ready to take you to visit Miss Prim."

"Why, John, what do you mean?" asked Mr. Delorme.

"Miss Prim is at your old home, sir, and sent you that letter, and told me to bring the carriage for you."

Mr. Delorme read the letter aloud:

"DEAR GERALD—All of you come in the carriage and pay me that promised visit; will expect you to supper, and send the carriage.
"AUNTY PRIM."

A few minutes more, and the Delormes were rolling back towards their old home, almost speechless with surprise.

At the door Aunty Prim met them; and yet not the Aunty Prim they had known, it seemed, for the old style dress had been thrown aside, and in a superb toilet, and with every grace, she greeted them.

"Come in, Gerald," she said, "and listen to my explanation: I came to see you, and knowing you had grown rich, expected to be snubbed by yourself and wife, and ridiculed by your children; and, to try you, I dressed up as an old scarecrow and assumed the Yankee *twang*. But I was mistaken, for I found you in trouble, and you gave my a hearty welcome, while in your changed circumstances you all went nobly to work with brave hearts, although you believed your fortune lost forever.

"Through my lawyer I bought up every claim against you—"

"You!" gasped Mr. Delorme.

"Yes, *I;* and I bought in your house, horses jewels, and all, and soon as I could, arranged your affairs, so that to-morrow you can begin business anew."

"But the money, Aunty Prim?"

"You know, Gerald, I had some Western lands long considered worthless? Well, three railroads centered there, a town has sprung up, and if you need a million in money I can lend it to you."

Never did an old maid receive such a hugging as Aunty Prim got then and there from all four, and a happier party never sat down to dinner, for upon Kate's right sat George Swayne, her true lover, who certainly had revenge upon Claude Dillingham, who, having run through his fortune, gnashed his teeth with rage when he felt how an heiress had escaped him by his own selfishness; for Aunty Prim settled upon Kate, when she became Mrs. Swayne, a clear one hundred thousand dollars in money, while those who missjudged Aunty Prim, and had called her a querulous old maid, changed their minds, and were only too glad to have the honor of her acquaintance.

Philosophy of Education.

NO. VII.

BY JUDGE H. H. HOWARD.

Too much stress cannot be put upon the principle of association. It permeates all things in the universe, making it truly a unit.

It is the eternal invisible thread that connects cause and effect, the one to the many, the many to the one, the part to the whole, the whole to the part.

Even so simple a thing as tying a string round the finger, cutting a notch in a stick, tying a knot in the corner of a handkerchief, making a mark where it can frequently be seen, and associating the fact, event or transaction to be remembered therewith, greatly assists the memory in retaining the thing so associated.

The hieroglyphics of the Egyptians, the cuneiform characters of the Chaldeans, the quippus of the old Aztecs, were only systems of visible symbols, with which the facts, events and transactions, constituting the histories of their respective countries were associated, and thereby remembered and recalled in their proper order.

LAWS OF ASSOCIATION.

These may be laid down as the following: Resemblance, contrast, contiguity, cause and effect, antecedent and subsequent.

To strengthen the memory these fundamental laws should be studied and applied. If one thing is like or unlike another, if it is always near or distant from another, if it is the cause or the effect of another, if it always precedes or follows another, then each can be thereby easily remembered.

Indeed, there can be no reasoning, either by induction or by deduction, without employing the principle of association.

MNEMONICS.

It is on the principle of association that the science of memory or mnemonics is founded This science may seem artificial, but resting as it does on the great principle under discussion, it develops and improves the memory to a wonderful degree. It is a truly philosophical science. It makes constant use of all the laws of association, but particularly that of contiguity.

SCIENTIFIC METHOD.

Another and more scientific method of remembering is this. Study your subjects until you reach their underlying principles. These being few in number you can easily retain them in your memory. Then upon these general principles string the facts, circumstances, thoughts, arguments, uses, applications, which you wish to remember.

Put your percepts, concepts, ideas, on *file* as a professional or business man does his papers. In this way you remember particulars by means of the universal, the many by means of the one, the details by means of the wholes.

This method cannot be too strongly recommended to those whose minds are strong enough to carry it.

THE LEGAL METHOD.

A person of a less scientific and philosophical and of a more practical mind may *compel* his memory to retain for him what he desires to have retained. He may do this by *charging* his memory with the thing to be remembered. He may, as it were, *deposit* the thing in his memory as with a *bailee*, and then hold the memory responsible for the safe-keeping and redelivery of the thing so deposited. With sufficient will-power, this method is a good one in all the ordinary transactions of life. You retain just what you want, no more, no less.

REMEMBER THE MAIN FACTS.

Select the important and essential facts in a transaction as the ones to retain. Do not put all the little, trivial circumstances on a par with these. Blow out the chaff and retain the grain. Do not be like some witnesses in court, who cannot state a fact pertinent to the issue, without telling all the immaterial and irrelevant circumstances connected with it.

If the main fact is remembered the pertinent circumstances will naturally follow. A good example of this is found in Shakespeare's Henry IV., second part where Mrs. Quickly reminds Falstaff of his promise of marriage. She says: "Thou didst swear to me on a parcel-gilt goblet, sitting in my Dolphin chamber, at the round table, by a sea-coal fire, on Wednesday, in Whitsun week, when the prince broke thy head for likening him to a singing man in Windsor."

All these circumstances are pertinent to the main fact to which she wanted to call Falstaff's attention, namely, the promise of marriage, and serve to make that fact the more prominent.

THE SCHOOL-ROOM.

To develop the memory of pupils is now the teacher's work. Do not try to be too scientific. The great but simple method is this: Drill, drill, repeat, repeat. Keep pounding with the same hammer in the same place till you drive the idea into their heads, and then it will stay there, and not till then.

Married in Due Form.

A newly-elected justice of the peace, who had been used to drawing deeds and wills, and little else, was called upon as his first official act to marry a couple who came into his office very hurriedly and told their purpose. He lost no time in removing his hat, and remarked:

"Hats off in the presence of the court."

All being uncovered, he said:

"Hold up your right hands. You, John Marvin, do you solemnly swear that to the best of your knowledge an' belief you take this yer woman ter have an' ter hold for yerself yer heirs, exekyerters, administrators and assigns, for your and their use an' behoof forever?"

"I do," answered the groom.

"You, Alice Ewer, take this yer man for yer husband, to have an' ter hold forever; and you do further swear that you are lawfully seized in fee simple, are free from all incumbrance and hev good right to sell, bargain and convey to the said grantee yerself, yer heirs, administrators and assigns?"

"I do," said the bride doubtfully.

"Well, John, that'll be about a dollar'n fifty cents."

"Are we married?" asked the bride.

"Yes, when the fee comes in."

After some fumbling it was produced and handed to the "Court" which pocketed it and continued:

"Know all men by these presents that I, being in good health and of sound and disposin' mind, in consideration of a dollar'n fifty cents to me in hand paid the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do and by these presents have declared you man and wife, during good behavior until otherwise ordered by the court.

Governor Grimes and Twenty Cents.

The Legislature had just convened at the capital of Iowa. Governor Grimes had arrived the night before and had taken rooms at a certain hotel. A young aspirant for office from a distant portion of the state also drove up and alighted from his carriage at the steps of the same hotel. The hostler threw off his trunk, and the landlord conducted him to his room, leaving the trunk in the bar-room. Wishing his trunk, the young man demanded to have it brought up, and seeing a man passing through the lower hall, whom he took to be the porter, he gave his commands in an imperious and lofty tone. The order was obeyed, the man charging a quarter of a dollar for his services. A marked quarter, that was good for only 20 cents, was slipped slyly into his hand, and was put into his pocket by the man with a smile.

"And now, sirrah!" cried the new arrival, "you know Governor Grimes?"

"O yes, sir."

"Well, take my card to him, and tell him I wish an interview with him at his earliest convenience."

A peculiar look flashed from the man's blue eyes, and with a smile, extending his hand, he said:

"I am Governor Grimes, at your service, sir."

"You—I—that is, my dear sir, I beg—a—a thousand pardons!"

"None needed at all, sir," replied Governor Grimes; "I was rather favorably impressed with your letter, and had thought you well suited for the office specified. But, sir, any man who would swindle a workingman out of a paltry five cents would defraud the public treasury had he an opportunity! Good evening, sir."

Mrs. Heingartner gave a generous breakfast to a tramp at Canton, Ohio, and he rewarded her by pocketing some spoons. She intercepted him at the gate, shot a bullet through the stomach which she had enabled him to fill, and recovered her silverware.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 12, 1881.

Patrons' Department.

NATIONAL GRANGE.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master—Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.
Secretary—P B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county.
Treasurer—W. P Popenoe, Topeka.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.
Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county.
J. S. Payne, Cadmus, Linn county.

From the National Lecturer.

We take great pleasure in giving circular No. 1 from the worthy National Grange lecturer, and trust it will promptly be acted upon by all.

To the Subordinate Granges in the United States, P. of H.:—The National Grange at the annual session held in November, 1880, instructed the lecturer to issue quarterly circulars containing subjects for consideration and discussion in subordinate granges. In compliance therewith I have issued the following for the first quarter of 1881. Lecturers of subordinate granges are requested to bring before their grange meetings the subjects named for each month, accompanied by such remarks and suggestions as in their opinion will accomplish the greatest good. The object is to educate alike, and at the same time the entire membership in the whole country, and form a more fraternal relationship between members and granges. States having furnished the addresses of subordinate granges will be supplied direct from this department. States that have instructed their quota to be sent otherwise will be supplied in obedience to such request. States that have neither instructed nor furnished addresses will have their quota sent direct to the worthy master of the State Grange, who will be responsible for their distribution.

H. ESHBAUGH.

HANOVER, Jefferson county, Mo.

LECTURERS' DOCUMENT.

NATIONAL GRANGE, P. OF H., January, 1881.

Subjects for subordinate granges for this month are Nos. 1 and 2.

QUESTION 1—How can we advance the social advantages of the order to greater usefulness to members of our grange?

Suggestions—Consult the interest, feelings and wishes of others; do as you wish to be done by; a daily practice of that fraternal feeling due from one member to another.

QUESTION 2—How can we best educate ourselves as Patrons of Husbandry, as farmers and as citizens, for general usefulness?

Suggestions—By reading grange literature; by thinking more for ourselves; by considering and discussing questions pertaining to our interest and our organization; by making our grange meetings farmers' schools. We must so educate ourselves as to fully understand agriculture and its importance, and a just distribution of its advantages. We must become familiar with the laws of trade, political economy and the affairs of government. Co-operation is a necessity.

The Sign of Caution.

From Wood county, O., comes the following: Both these swindles have been shown up several times in the *Bulletin*, but for the benefit of many new readers we give the "sign" once more:

Several weeks since Wood county farmers were raided by a brace of pruning-shears agents, followed by another brace of patent hay-fork agents. The former visited, among others, Mr. Osman Diver, a farmer of Montgomery township, who accepted an agency for the sale of pruning shears, the shears to be delivered to him as he required them and had sale for them, he to make a handsome profit on each pair of shears sold. A purported article of agreement was signed and the bland agents took their departure.

In the southern portion of the county, Mr. Jacob Bailey, a well-to-do farmer, received a call from a couple of hay-fork agents, who desired him to become an agent of the same. This, however, he declined to do. Then permission was asked to hang a sample fork in his barn that he might show his neighbors. After considerable urging and persuasion he consented to this, signing what purported to be a receipt for said fork.

The same parties also visited Mr. Adam Schurer, of Plain township, where a similar request was made and granted, he also signing a receipt for a fork safely stowed away in his barn for exhibition to his neighbors.

Time passed on, when the fact was revealed that a citizen of Fostoria held the personal obligation of Mr. Osman Diver for the sum of $350.

Two other notes of hand turned up in Toledo, one against Adam Schurer for $600 and the other against Mr. Jacob Bailey for the snug sum of $750. Both of these notes were in the hands of a business man in Toledo. Inquiries passed through the Commercial Agency as to the standing of at least one of these men, but no information could be obtained as to where the inquiry came from. Through the means of some detective work, however, the whereabouts of the two notes was ascertained, and the circumstances under which the notes were obtained fully explained. The notes then had passed into the hands of other parties—names not given. The several notes are due about three months hence, and their payment will be resisted to the uttermost.

There should be a way provided to bring such miscreants to justice, and all good citizens will contribute of their knowledge to that end.

Several farmers in Hancock county have also been victimized by the pruning-shears swindlers, and their names are C. N. Cole and N. J. Bliss, and efforts are on foot there to capture the rascals. Men who have money to invest in notes ought to be very cautious how they buy such notes. Had they been so in this case and in many others, they would have aided in detecting the rascals; whereas, their desire to make a good thing to buy the notes at a shave really opened the way for the swindlers to escape with a good sum in their pockets. The law ought to be such that no man purchasing a note could collect it unless the maker of the note was consulted. Such a law would head off all such blacklegs and forgers.—*Grange Bulletin.*

Indiana State Grange Notes.

[*Grange Bulletin.*]

We did not hear a single long speech during the session. Short and right to the point was the rule.

The State Grange had comfortable and pleasant quarters in the rooms of the State Board of Agriculture.

One of the best speeches made at the "experience meeting" was that of Sister Geo. B. Watson, of Jay county.

Indiana Patrons have some "friends at court." Bro. Moses Poindexter, steward of the State Grange, is a member of the state Senate.

As an instance of their fidelity, the delegates voted themselves fifty cents per day less as a *per diem* than they paid for actual board at the hotels.

Bro. Robt. Mitchell, chairman of the executive committee, is president of the State Board of Agriculture, and one of the most successful farmers in the state.

No more earnest or faithful workers could be found anywhere than the delegates present. They unanimously express themselves determined to return home and work with renewed zeal.

Bro. Jones is a most excellent presiding officer. While kind and courteous to all, he insists on a strict compliance with the rules of parliamentary law, and the consequence is everything runs smoothly.

The many and unanimous kind expressions in favor of the *Bulletin* and the work it is trying to perform were heartily appreciated, and will incite its editors to still more deserve the support and good wishes it is now so generally receiving in Indiana.

We could only wish that every Patron and farmer in Indiana could have heard the fifteen-minute speech of Bro Robt. Mitchell, of the executive committee, on the railroad question. He understands it in all its power and sees the threatening dangers.

New Jersey.

The New Jersey State Grange assembled in its eighth annual session at Trenton, December 14, and continued three days. The attendance was larger than for several years, and the best of feeling prevailed.

From the excellent address of worthy master I. W. Nicholson, we make the following extacts:

"The exegencies of the times demand a gearter intelligence in the management of the farm; how to protect ourselves and our interests; to elevate and dignify our social position; to ask encouragement from the goverenment to whose permanence and success we are contributing to so great an extent. * *

"An effort upon our part should be to instill into the minds of our children that they are engaged in the most important vocation in the country; that the success of all other vocations is dependent upon them, and they should represent it with as much brain power or mental culture as any other class no matter what they might be engaged in, not excepting corporations, some of which are making such giant strides in this direction.

"When we realize such is the case and endeavor to respect the capital employed in agriculture in some degree consistent with the amount so employed; the demand for and education of a scientific nature adapted to the farm will become more apparent, and should be taught in all rural districts, thus begetting an interest in the pupils which will convince them that the management of a farm requires as great an intelligence as any other vocation, and that the cities need not be sought, for the development of the highest talent they may be gifted with.

* * * * * * * *

"The Pomona grange having been organized to strengthen the subordinate granges the effect of their efforts has been attended with the success proportionate to the labor they have bestowed in their counties; and the result today is that weak granges have been encouraged and will maintain their organization through discouragements that would have overwhelmed them.

"The National Grange, desiring to bring the granges nearer together has advised the subordinate granges to report to the State Grange and the master to make an abstract report and send to the master of the National Grange, the reports of the State Grange master to be published, thus showing the condition of the order in the different states. * * * * *

"But one amendment to the constitution received the support of the National Grange and was passed by that body; and if adopted by the requisite number of State Granges will allow many an earnest matron to attend the meetings of their subordinate granges. All attempts to amend the constitution, so as to exclude women under any contingencies, were jealously watched and signally defeated.

"We find in this state that the strongest and most effective granges are those where woman's influence is exerted to make the meetings interesting and attractive. A general attractiveness is observable in the grange rooms, where woman asserts equality with man in numbers, and the work of reform begun there will not find a termination until it has reached far beyond the precincts of the grange.

"An extract from a circular issued by the National Grange in 1868, says: 'Women are admitted to full membership, and we solicit the co-operation of women because of a conviction that without their aid success will be less certain and decided.'"

Bro. Nicholson then alluded to the appropriations made at the last session of the New Jersey State Grange for establishing an experimental station and the successful carrying out of the work, all of which has been brought about and aided by the granges of the state.

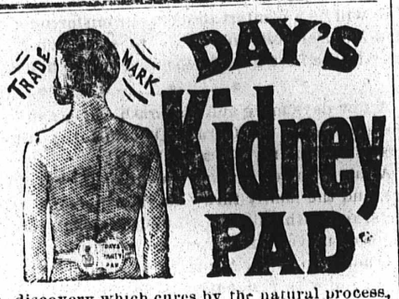
He then urged the importance of the just demands of the members of our order, that the commissioner of agriculture should be a cabinet officer.

Of grange papers he says:

"A more general diffusion of knowledge through the grange papers cannot be too strongly recommended and urged; a more thorough conception of the principles and aims of the order will be obtained, as well as preventing impositions of almost any kind being foisted upon our members.

"A grange paper will instill into the minds of its readers a desire for the knowledge that is hardly obtainable through the ordinary channels accessible to them from their local papers, therefore should be entitled to our support.—*Special Correspondent Grange Bulletin.*

No remedy has been found for fever and ague which proves so uniformly successful as Ayer's Ague Cure.



A discovery which cures by the natural process, ABSORPTION.

all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urinary Organs and Nervous System, when nothing else can. It is comfortable to the patient, positive in its effects, and the first cure for those painful and much dreaded affections.

DIABETES AND BRIGHT'S DISEASE,

while its cures of Gravel, Dropsy, Catarrh of the Bladder Brickdust, Deposit Painful Urinating, High Colored Urine, Nervous Weaknesses and Pain in the Back seem more like miracles than cases of natural healing.

DELICATE FEMALES,

or victims of wasted or prostrated energies, caused by irregular habits, the abuse of nature and mental or physical overexertion, find their greatest relief in the use of DAY'S KIDNEY PAD, which strengthens and invigorates the invalid and restores the vigor of health

PAIN IN THE BACK.

We say positively, and without fear of contradiction, that DAY'S KIDNEY PAD is the only certain and permanent cure for every form of this prevalent and distressing complaint.

YOUNG MEN

suffering from nervous and physical debility, loss of memory, or vitality impaired by the errors of youth or too close application to business or work, may be restored and manhood regained.

Avoid all kidney medicines which are taken into the system by way of the stomach. It is an old treatment well tried and proven inefficient; though sometimes effecting apparent cures of one complaint they sow the seeds of more troublesome and permanent disorders. The price of our Pad brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills, medicines and plasters, which at best give but temporary relief. It can be used without fear or harm, and with certainty of a permanent cure. For sale by druggists generally, or sent by mail free of postage on receipt of the price. Regular Pad, $2; Children's, $1.50; Special (extra size), $3. Our book, "How a Life was Saved," giving the history of this new discovery and a large record of most remarkable cures sent free. Write for it. Address DAY KIDNEY PAD CO., Toledo, Ohio.

CAUTION. Owing to the many worthless Kidney Pads now seeking a sale on our reputation, we deem it due the afflicted to warn them. Ask for DAY'S KIDNEY PAD, and take no other.

15,000 PACKAGES

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Prof. Harris' Radical Cure

Trade Mark

FOR

NERVOUS DEBILITY

SOLD IN A YEAR

A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure for the deplorable disease resulting from indiscreet practices or excesses in youth or at any time of life, by the only true way, viz: Direct Application acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Vesicles, Ducts, and Gland, that are unable to perform their natural functions while this disease pervades the human organism. The use of the Pastille is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the nervous organizations wrecked from vicious habits or excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring the vital forces, where they have been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in this trouble, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now conceded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition,) $7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlets giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect health, and the vital forces thoro'ly re-established same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'G. CHEMISTS.
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ORGANS $30 to $1,000; 2 to 32 Stops. Pianos $125 up. Paper free. Ad's D'l F. Beatty, Wash'ton, N.J.

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1,000 SEWING MACHINES A DAY!

THE BEST ALWAYS WINS IN THE LONG RUN.

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BUY ONLY THE GENUINE!

Beware of Counterfeiters.

No Singer Machine is Genuine without our Trade Mark, given above.

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

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

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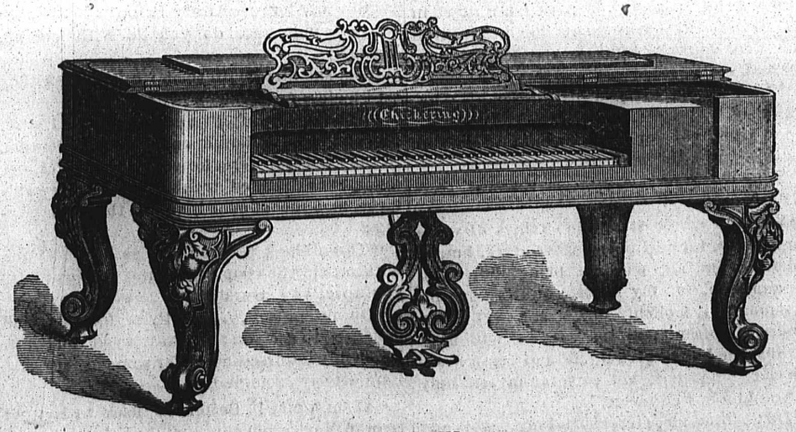

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And every description of Musical Merchandise.

SHEET MUSIC AND MUSIC BOOKS A SPECIALTY.

Agent for the Genuine Singer Sewing Machine, and Grants & Hempleson School Furniture.

Orders by mail attended to promptly. No. 127 Massachusetts Street.

The State Coal Shaft—Within Twenty Feet of Coal.

[*Leavenworth Times.*]

A *Times* reporter met Major Henry Hopkins the efficient and gentlemanly warden of the state penitentiary, yesterday afternoon, at the Continental hotel, and, asking about the penitentiary coal shaft, caused, in substance, the following newsy conversation.

"How deep is the shaft?"

"We are nearly sure that we are within twenty feet of a working vein. We struck a four-inch vein last night, at a depth of 683 feet."

"At what level?"

"Is on the same level with the four-inch vein just above the working vein at the Levenworth shaft."

"Then you are pretty sure of reaching coal soon?"

"Yes, we hope to reach a working vein about the 20th, and it will be the cheapest and dryest shaft in the country."

"Will you come out even on the appropriation?"

"We have used up the $25,000 appropriated by the state, but we intend to push on until we reach the working vein as it will not cost more than $500 to finish the work to the vein. Everything necessary about the top works is complete and permanent and will need no additional improvement. We have a fine stone building, a splendid engine, and everything else we need on top, except fuel. We have permission from the board of directors, to go ahead until we reach coal, which will be in a short time, and the Legislature will make the necessary appropriation to relieve us."

"There have doubtless been requests to lease the shaft already?"

"Plenty of them."

"Do you intend to start more than one 'main entry' at first?"

"Yes, we will commence driving four (one from each side of the square) as soon as the coal is reached, and by next summer we will have between one hundred and fifty and two hundred men at work."

"How many have you at work now?"

"There are fifty altogether. We work night and day and drive about four feet every twenty-four hours."

The reporter thanked Mr. Hopkins for his kindness, and withdrew.

BOARD MEETING.

The directors of the penitentiary met in the warden's office on Thursday afternoon. All the members were present, consisting of Wm. Martindale, of Greenwood county, H. E. Richter, of Morris county, and Mathew Howell, of Leavenworth county.

The warden of the penitentiary turned over to the state the sum of $5,790, the amount being the earnings of the prison for the month of December, 1880.

The expenditures for the month of December were $13,000, for buildings, supplies, etc., including eight hundred sacks of flour, purchased from H. D. Rush, of Leavenworth.

The board decided to go on with the work of the coal shaft, so as to reach coal at as early a date as possible.

After the approval of vouchers, the board made an official inspection of the prison, and freely expressed their approval of the manner in which it is conducted. There were seven hundred and thirteen prisoners within the walls at the time of the visit.

Bluemont Farmers' Club.

[*Manhattan Nationalist.*]

President Bill in the chair. The following persons were elected as members of the club: Thomas Gist, J. N. Limbocker and James Soupene.

It was decided that the club defray the expenses of our delegates, while attending the Farmers' convention at Topeka.

Committee on resolutions in reference to transportation presented the following for discussion:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this club that the transportation question is paramount to all others, and we demand of our Legislators and Congressmen to use all honorable means to enact such legislation as will secure justice between producers, shippers and transportation companies; and, in our opinion, the most practicable method of securing the above objects is by the appointment of commissioners, both state and national, similar to the commissioners provided by the laws of the state of Illinois.

Resolved, That this club heartily indorse the action of the National Farmers' Alliance in their effort to accomplish the foregoing objects and also to secure other needed reforms; and we hereby ask the favorable consideration of such alliance by every citizen of this great commonwealth, and we pledge ourselves to aid the organization to the best of our ability.

Mr. Limbocker being present was called upon to open the discussion. He made a speech showing clearly the way in which high freightage on the railroad is brought about.

He thought the agitation of the question would finally terminate in success. Said it was a political question and must be decided at the ballot box; and people should not grumble and complain of high prices on transportation that help send men to the Legislature who will help the railroads impose on them.

W. Marlatt thought men should be sent to the Legislature who were strictly honest and could not be bribed. He said corporate bodies had no conscience, but would unjustly take from the people their earnings by exhorbitant charges, needing only a small percentage of this to enable them to control Legislatures and secure enactments in their favor.

G. C. Campbell said that by statistics given in the New York *Tribune* transportation was regulating itself.

R. H. Kimball said it did not need statistics to prove that coal is much higher in Manhattan this winter than last, and the new railroad had not lowered the price, as was expected, but actually raised it.

Charles Kimball was in favor of sending men to the Legislature pledged, thinking they would do more for the cause.

Mr. Whitney thought it was not the railroad itself that paid; for Jay Gould makes his money by buying stocks at a low price and selling them at a high price.

The resolutions were then adopted.

Arrangements for having our annual supper were discussed.

Election of officers next evening.

W. J. GRIFFING, Sec'y.

MONDAY EVENING, January 3, 1881.

Memorializing the Legislature.

[*Hiawatha Herald.*]

A petition to the Legislature signed by 122 business men and farmers of Morrill and vicinity has been handed us to be forwarded to proper parties, with others if more are handed in, memorializing that body to control by honorable legislation the railroad tariff and trafic of Kansas for the mutual benefit of all. The people of Morrill are enterprising and awake to all common interests. The memorial will be properly used.

Does Prohibition Prohibit?

[*Beloit Courier.*]

For the first time in the history of Beloit not a drop of liquor could be obtained at any saloon on last Saturday or since. The saloonkeepers shut down on intoxicating liquors and dealt out only sweet cider and lemonade over their counters. They wisely preferred to stop business in liquor selling and await the action of the Legislature. On New Year's day the saloons would have reaped a big harvest, for the town was crowded with people.

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

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

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

SICK HEADACHE
POSITIVELY CURED BY
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
TRADE MARK.

We Mean Cured, Not Merely Relieved

And Can Prove What we Claim.

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

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

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

CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK.
FOR SALE BY BARBER BROS.

PILES fully described with scientific mode of cure. Prof. Harris' illustrated pamphlet sent free on application. HARRIS REMEDY CO., Manf'g Chemists, 6th & Market Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

The Book of Million On receipt of your address I will mail complete index of the most comprehensive GUIDE AND MEDICAL ADVISER ever sold at the popular price of $1.00. Book contains 596 pages, 100 plate engravings and wood cuts. No mail adult should be without it, as ignorance on subjects treated causes untold misery. MONEY REFUNDED to dissatisfied purchasers. The author is an experienced physician, and the advice given and rules for treatment will be found of great value to those suffering from impurities of the system, nervous and physical debility, etc., etc. (Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss.) Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

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FURNITURE DEALERS

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Battle Creek, Michigan,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE ONLY GENUINE
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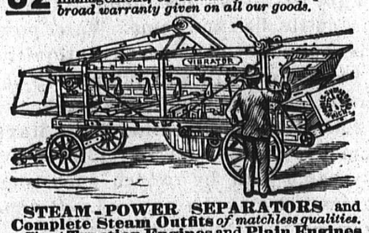
THRESHERS,
Traction and Plain Engines and Horse-Powers.

Most Complete Thresher Factory in the World. } Established 1848

32 YEARS *of continuous and successful business,* without change of name, management, or location, *to "back up" the broad warranty given on all our goods.*



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

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

Two styles of "Mounted" Horse-Powers.

7,500,000 Feet of Selected Lumber (*from three to six years air-dried*) constantly on hand, from which is built the incomparable wood-work of our machinery.

TRACTION ENGINES

Strongest, most durable, and efficient ever made. **8, 10, 13 Horse Power.**

Farmers and Threshermen are invited to investigate this *matchless* Threshing Machinery. Circulars sent free. Address

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.
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THE BEST
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MR. E. T. VERNON,
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Is manufacturing and selling the best Washing Machine ever offered to the public.

IT IS CHEAPER

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

HONEY CREEK MACHINE.

Mr. Vernon has agents in almost every county in the state. Those in need of a first-class washing machine should be sure to try the Honey Creek Machine before purchasing

County and state rights for sale on reasonable terms; also machines always on hand.

Parties who desire to engage in a profitable business should call on or address

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$10 Outfit furnished free, with full instructions for conducting the most profitable business that any one can engage in. The business is so easy to learn and our instructions are so simple and plain that any one can make great profits from the very start. No one can fail who is willing to work. Women are as successful as men. Boys and girls can earn large sums. Many have made at the business over $100 in a single week. Nothing like it ever known before. All who engage are surprised at the ease and rapidity with which they are able to make money. You can engage in this business during your spare time at great profit. You do not have to invest capital in it. We take all the risk. Those who need ready money should write to us at once. All furnished free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

VINLAND
Nurs'ry & Fruit Farm

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR.

PRICE-LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

W. E. BARNES, Proprietor,

Vinland, Douglas County, Kansas.

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

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

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS.

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

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LIVE STOCK BROKERS

Union Stock Yards,

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have for sale draft stallions, harness stallions and thoroughbred jacks and jennets; also 100 high-grade bull calves, from 10 to 14 months old; also Berkshire hogs.

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THE GRANGE STORE!

The Grange Store has a large and well-selected stock of

Fresh Groceries

Which will be sold at bottom prices. A full stock of

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Always on hand.

NAILS OF ALL SIZES.

TWO CAR LOADS SALT

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CORN SHELLERS
—AND—
FANNING MILLS.

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

FARM AND SPRING WAGONS.

Windmills and Scales put up and Guaranteed.

REMEMBER: 126 MASSACHUSETTS ST.

In the District Court of Douglas County, State of Kansas.

Edward Charles, vs. Margaret Charles. } Summons in Divorce.

THE DEFENDANT, MARGARET CHARLES, above named, will take notice that on the 30th day of December, 1880, a petition in divorce was filed by the plaintiff with the clerk of the district court of said county vs. the said defendant, that a summons has been issued in pursuance thereof, and a return by the sheriff of said county "after diligent search, I am unable to find the within named Margaret Charles in my county;" that she must answer the petition filed by the plaintiff on or before the 21st day of February, A. D. 1881, or the petition will be taken as true, and a judgment dissolving the bonds of matrimony heretofore existing between the said plaintiff and defendant will be entered by the court.

J. W. JOHNSTON,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

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A beautiful work of 100 Pages, 1 Colored Flower Plate and 500 Illustrations, with Descriptions of the best Flowers and Vegetables, with price of seeds, and how to grow them. All for a FIVE-CENT STAMP. In English or German.

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Is a compound of the virtues of sarsaparilla, stillingia, mandrake, yellow dock, with the iodide of potash and iron, all powerful blood-making, blood-cleansing, and life-sustaining elements. It is the purest, safest, and most effectual alterative medicine known or available to the public. The sciences of medicine and chemistry have never produced so valuable a remedy, nor one so potent to cure all diseases resulting from impure blood. It cures **Scrofula** and all **scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Pimples and Face-grubs, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scald-head, Ring-worm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Mercurial Disease, Neuralgia, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, and General Debility.**

By its searching and cleansing qualities it purges out the foul corruptions which contaminate the blood and cause derangement and decay. It stimulates and enlivens the vital functions, promotes energy and strength, restores and preserves health, and infuses new life and vigor throughout the whole system. No sufferer from any disease which arises from impurity of the blood need despair who will give AYER'S SARSAPARILLA a fair trial.

It is folly to experiment with the numerous low-priced mixtures, of cheap materials, and without medicinal virtues, offered as blood-purifiers, while disease becomes more firmly seated. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is a medicine of such concentrated curative power, that it is by far the best, cheapest, and most reliable blood-purifier known. Physicians know its composition, and prescribe it. It has been widely used for forty years, and has won the unqualified confidence of millions whom it has benefited.

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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS

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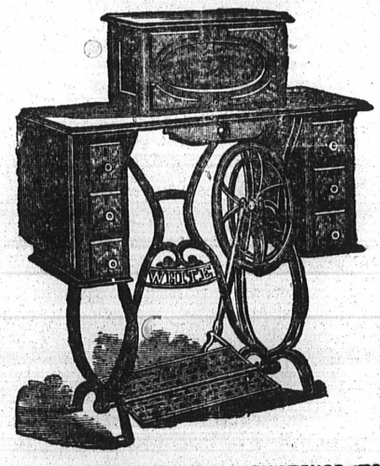

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THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 12, 1881.

CLUBS! CLUBS!

Now is the time to get up clubs. The long winter evenings are with us, and the farmers will have ample time to read. We will furnish THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS to clubs of seven or more at one dollar to each subscriber. We also make the following offer: In clubs of seven or more, we will send THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS and the *American Agriculturist* one year for the small sum of two dollars for both. Old subscribers can renew their subscriptions and be counted in the clubs. We will also send five dollars in cash to those sending us the largest club by the 20th of January next.

Farmers of Kansas, here is an opportunity to get two good agricultural journals for the year 1881 for only two dollars. We ask our friends everywhere to take an interest in our propositions. Get your neighbors interested, and let us see if we cannot have an agricultural journal in Kansas that we can all feel proud of.

Send the names along as fast as you get them. We will send papers to any post-office desired.

The first club that comes shall receive an extra copy of THE SPIRIT for one year.

We ask our friends to take this matter in hand at once, and we will do our part to make a paper that all will be glad to receive.

Two or three weeks ago assistant secertary of the treasury, Mr. French, told the House committee on agriculture that Italy, Spain and Portugal have absolutely prohibited the importation into those countries of hogs or pork from the United States, because of the prevalence here of hog cholera. The value of this article of export has reached the large amount of $80,000,000 per annum, and unless measures are taken to eradicate the disease this source of revenue will eventually be lost to this country. He believed the time for commissions of investigation had passed; that the existence of pleuro pneumonia and hog cholera had been thoroughly established; that their general prevalence was well authenticated; their symptoms and effects were known, and that it remained now for Congress to provide permanent measures for their eradication. And yet Congress adjourns for the holidays with the greatest complacency, wrangles over small appointments, and unimportant bills when in session, while one of the greatest interests of the country is in danger of destruction from causes that Congress now has the power to eradicate if prompt action be taken. A proper contagious disease bill is *the important* bill of the session. It should be the first taken up and passed as the first business after the recess.

WHEAT AND CORN IN SIGHT.

The total visible supply of wheat and corn in sight December 24, including the ascertained supplies in California and Oregon, in store in seventeen points east of the Rocky mountains, and afloat on the ocean destined for the United Kingdom and Continental Europe, exclusive of shipments from American ports by steamers, was as follows:

	Wheat.	*Corn.*
In the U. S. east of the Rocky mountains	30,007,000	16,921,000
†California and Oregon	38,750,000	No report.
*Afloat for United Kingdom	17,600,000	2,000,000
Afloat for Continental Europe	5,200,000	1,500,000
Total bushels	91,757,000	20,421,000

*Includes wheat in flour.

†The stock in California includes wheat in store and in sheds along the lines of railroads in the interior; also on shipper's docks December 22, but does not include that held by farmers, except as stated. The stock in Liverpool, December 31, was repored at 110,000 to 120,000 quarters, say 9,300,000 bushels wheat and wheat in flour, and 120,000 to 130,000 quarters corn.

OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The *Husbandman* in speaking of our increased foreign commerce, says: "The annual report of the foreign commerce of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1880, is instructive as showing the great increase in exports of articles of domestic production over former years, especially when compared with the exports before 1870. The great increase in exports may be accepted as evidence of development of our industries, and in this view alone, it is extremely gratifying. But when its effect is studied with regard to financial problems that have agitated the public mind for several years past, it is even more encouraging. The gain in specie for the fiscal year was $75,891,391. A table showing balances for the last twenty-one years exhibits constant drain of specie from 1862 to 1879 inclusive. In the year 1861, under the peculiar stress of government necessities, the specie imports exceeded the specie exports by $16,548,531. But that was the sole exception. The whole period, 1860 to 1879 inclusive, made an excess of specie and bullion exports over imports amounting to $912,828,617. That is to say, there must have been in that period more than nine hundred millions of gold and silver mined and sent abroad, or the supply here must have been reduced by whatever sum the excess lacked. The truth is, we have been so long the debtor nation that by necessity we had constantly to send abroad almost the entire production of the precious metals. But the harvests of the past five years have turned the balance to our favor. First there was a return of bonds held abroad, but securities of this kind could not continue to be remitted year after year, for they were not held in sufficient amount. Last year payment had to be made in gold and silver to the extent of 75,891,391, a specie gain for this country for that amount. This is a remarkable turn in our affairs. It indicates a degree of commercial independence never before attained by this country. With favorable seasons for agriculture, the employment of skill and steady industry in manufacturers, and with continued production from the mines, we shall outstrip all other countries in wealth before another twenty years have passed. Farmers may well claim a conspicuous share of credit for the great work that has shifted the relations between the United States and Europe, making the latter tributary to the industries of the former."

Via Tehuantepec.

For the moment the success of Count DeLesseps in securing subscriptions to the stock of his Panama canal project seems to eclipse all other movements for making a short-cut across the Isthmus, instead of going around the horn. It is not generally known that there is already under construction an Inter-Oceanic railway across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, which will soon be ready to transport from sea to sea the interchanges between the two coasts of the New World and the older nations of the East and West. This route has peculiar interest to Americans, because it is the nearest to our shores, the most easily protected, and said to be by far the most important to American commerce of all the routes projected or likely to be undertaken. A neat pamphlet by Alex. D. Anderson, from the press of A. S. Barnes & Co., gives full information on the subject from which we make the following selections:

The region figures in history since 1520 when Cortez after installing himself in the city of Mexico caused Montezuma to have a chart of the country prepared and an exploring expedition sent out in search of a harbor on the coast. It appears that at that early date the land was occupied by a numerous population living in fortified towns and not acknowledging the sovereignty of Montezuma. The discovery of the Grijalva river, now called Tabasco, was the chief result of this expedition. Further expeditions developed new and interesting features in the territory and after numerous grants of right of way to the citizens of different nations the matter at last materialized in the form of a concession to Edward Learned, of Massachusetts, which was emphasized by the Mexican Congress and president in the declaration that all previous grants and concessions were null and void.

The Isthmus of Tehauntepec is near the southern extremity of Mexico. Its narrowest width is 143 1-2 miles. The area of the Isthmus is over 15,000 square miles. It has three distinct topographical divisions—the Atlantic plains, the mountainous districts, and the Pacific plains. The plains are fertile and of an easy slope, and the mountainous districts, though of great variety of physical features, have numerous passes by any one of which the railroad may have easy egress towards either ocean. The climate is said to be mild and healthy. The products along the line are such as to warrant the expectation of a paying local traffic. Prominent among the productions are sugar, oranges, bananas, corn, cotton, tobacco, cocoa, rice, timber, India rubber, vegetable dyes, indigo, cochineal, petroleum, ixtle or pita, cattle, fish and game. Water power is abundant and numerous antiquities in the region will add interest to the scheme. No one denies our great need of railway communication with Mexico, and no one will fail to rejoice in any reasonable plan by which such communication may be secured.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Movement and Weights of Hogs.

The following table exhibits the movement and weights of hogs at Chicago during the months of November and December for the past two years:

	1880.		1879.	
	Re'cd.	*Av. wght.*	*Re'cd.*	*Av. wght.*
November	1,111,997	262	826,262	264
December	724,867	264	733,759	264
Total	1,836.854	262 78	1,560,021	264
Shipped	106.602		182.162	
	1,730,252		1,377,859	

—*Farmers' Review.*

Tribute of Respect.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—The following resolutions and preamble were passed by Wea Grange, No. 445, January 1, 1881, on the death of a worthy sister:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Divine Master above, in his infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst by death, December 23, 1880, our beloved sister, Belle Heflebower, wife of E. Heflebower, in the forty-first year of her age, who was a worthy member of Wea Grange. In the death of this loved sister our grange sustains an irreparable loss; the church, of which she was a consistent and faithful member, a bright and shining light; and the family and friends one whom they will ever remember with tender emotions. When the summons came for her to bid adieu to earth, she did so with the same calm resignation which ever characterized her through life.

Resolved, That while we deeply mourn the loss of our departed sister, we rejoice to know that she has been transplanted to a more congenial clime, and we humbly bow the knee of submission to God's will, knowing that "God moves in a mysterious way his wonders to perform."

Resolved, That our deepest sympathy be and is hereby extended to the bereaved husband, the parents and the family of the deceased, whose lives have been saddened by their bereavement, and that we commend them to God, who is too wise to err and too good to be unkind.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of the grange, and published in the Olathe *Leader* and Louisburg *Herald*, and a copy presented the husband of the deceased, and that our charter be draped in mourning for sixty days.

These are the sentiments of the grange as expressed through the committee, consisting of

MRS. SALLIE J. LOVETT,
MRS. ANNA WORTHINGTON,
MRS. T. M. WILLIAR.

SPRING HILL, Kans., Jan. 10, 1881.

Eastern Johnson County Items.

January 5.—The holidays are over and the people have again returned to the old routine of duties daily to be performed. The great "Magi" did not make her appearance per prophecy, and the only perceivable change is, the dial on the great chronometer of Time points to 1881 instead of 1880. How wonderful the mechanism of this world must be to allow it to pass from year to year, from century to century, with but an extra throb in the great pulse of nature! Were it not for our Christmas festival we verily believe that New Years would pass unnoticed, as the most of folks utilize the day in seeing what a good day's work they can get done. But let us talk about Christmas.

Christmas was a gala day everywhere, I think. Stanley, Belleview, Cottonwood, Linwood and various other places had Christmas trees. We attended the distribution at Stanley, and saw many choice and some valuable presents distributed. Among the most noticeable was one set of silver knives and forks, Mrs. A. L. Hunt; silver napkin rings, ditto; gold neck chain, Miss Cora Legend; watch and chain (hair mounted in gold), Mr. Charles Fay; gold ring, Miss Alice Fay; hair chain mounted in gold, Mr. H. L. Mardis; muff and boa, Mrs. Randall. Choice books, lamps, dolls, vases, mustache cups, etc., were distributed promiscuously, besides many minor presents too numerous to mention. Among the entertainments was a Christmas carol by the choir, Mrs. G. Ridge at the organ; an instrumental piece (violin and organ) by Mr. Chris. Mardis and Miss Addie Fay; and a song by the children. There was also a juvenile performance by Master Walker Mardis—"Patting Juba," I believe they called it—Mr. Chris. playing the violin. Considering the crowd, which was a perfect jam, it passed off very pleasantly.

The Belleview folks were to have held a festival also, but a disturbance arose in the neighborhood—some one went to the school-house and ruined their organ. As a consequence, the school board closed the school-house against everything but school. They held their festival in an empty house in the vicinity. Had a very pleasant time we understand.

January 8.—We have just heard some very painful news. Mrs. James Edenfield, *nee* Annie Bancroft, and her young babe were both buried in one grave day before yesterday. It was a real shock to us, as we saw and conversed with her Christmas night at the Stanley Christmas tree, and she seemed so well. We have not heard the particulars. Truly, "To-day we are, and to-morrow we are not."

Rest, orphaned Annie, sweetly rest
('Twas rapid transit to the blest)
With darling babe clasped to thy heart.
Brief were thy farewells; Heavenward thou didst depart.
Separated a few short moments here,
United (mother and child) in yonder sphere.

The sympathy of the community is with the bereaved husband. It seems—

The very ones we love the best
Are taken. God's ways are strange; but He knows best.

Fraternally, PERSEVERANCE.

Grange Installations.

SUMMERFIELD GRANGE.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—We hear of victories for the order from every corner of the county, and Summerfield Grange in particular. On Friday, the 9th inst., the people came in from far and near to attend the public installation, and such tubs, baskets and barrels of good things have not been seen in these parts for many years. The installation was conducted by Bros. Toothaker and Rhodes, and was interspersed with splendid music by the choir and speeches from several visiting brothers, and then the destruction of oysters, turkeys, chickens, pies and cakes commenced; in fact, I am not very well myself from the effects of an overdose of good things. Long may they wave! T.

JOHNSON COUNTY, Kans.

LIBERAL GRANGE.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Please tell your readers that Liberal Grange had a public installation of officers and a grand feast on Saturday night, January 8; and notwithstanding the fact that the thermometer indicated twelve degrees below zero (in the morning), the house was well filled with folks of both sexes, old and young, all of whom seemed to enjoy themselves with the greatest satisfaction, so much so that some four of the "lost sheep of the house of Isreal" who were good Patrons in Iowa, intimated a desire to return to the fold. This is right. Come on, brothers and sisters; lend a helping hand. I also hear some hints of a class of youngsters forming in the neighborhood who intend to surprise us with a shower of applications. This would be a happy surprise. A. ROSER.

BURLINGTON, Kans., Jan. 10, 1881.

CORNUCOPIA GRANGE.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—The officers of Cornucopia Grange, No. 1,358, were installed on January 8 by Bro. Drake, of Ashland Grange, No. 345, assisted by Bro. Geo. Ollivant and Sister Drake. The following officers were installed for the ensuing year: John H. Craven, Master; J. B. Felton, Overseer; A. S. Eastlick, Lecturer; A. G. Wallace, Chaplain; John Durst, Steward; J. P. Dusa, Assistant Steward; B. Reichert, Treasurer; Geo. Ollivant, Secretary; R. Odell, Gate-keeper; Sister F. E. L. Craven, Ceres; Sister Eliza Reichert, Pomona; Sister S. A. Ollivant, Flora; Sister C. E. Nevenhuysen, Lady Assistant Steward. After installation dinner was served up in grand style by the sisters. The installation was accompanied by songs by the grange and speeches by Bros. M. L. Drake, Craven and Eastlick.

GEO. OLLIVANT,
Secretary of Cornucopia Grange, No. 1,358, P. of H.

KING CITY, McPherson county, Kans.

General News.

TOPEKA, Kans., Jan. 8.—Judge Morton fainted entirely away while on the bench this morning. He is still confined to his room.

T. J. Anderson, member of the House from this city, is confined to his bed with sickness.

There are about forty Republican members of the Legislature in the city, and they met this afternoon to consider the question of a caucus. An organization was had, and then an adjournment till 3 p. m. Monday, when it is expected that every member will be present.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 8.—Adjutant General Beck, of the department of Dakota, is in receipt of advices from Major Inges, from his camp on Poplar river to the effect that he had just started his prisoners to Fort Buford, under the escort of Captain Bell, of the Seventh cavalry, and that he is ready to move on Sitting Bull's camp when diplomacy shall have failed, and he expresses the opinion that such a movement will be necessary.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 8.—In the Senate to-day nominations were made for the secretary of the Senate, Rice, Democrat, Wilson, Republican, and C. W. Brouse, Nationalist. Eight ballots were cast amid considerable filabustering. On the ninth ballot Senators Brown and Berg cast their vote with the Democrats for C. W. Brouse, who was elected, the vote standing 25 to 23. Roberts, Republican, was then elected assistant secretary, and Arnold, Republican, doorkeeper.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The report of the sub-committe on the Indian appropriation bill has been adopted by the full committee. The bill appropriates $4,526,866. Among the principal items are $1,132,000 for Sioux tribes; $922,000 for the removal, settlement and subsistance of Indians; $250,000 for the transportation of Indian supplies. The navy appropriation bill will be reported to its full claim Tuesday next.

For the week ending to-day there have been 233,995 standard silver dollrs distributed, against 122,440 for the corresponding week in 1880.

CIRCINNATI, Jan. 8.—At noon today it was known that a large destruction of empty coal barges had attended the break of ice in the Ohio river in front of Cincinnati. Five is said to be the number. The value is about $10,000, making a total loss of $50,000 in barges. This was unexpected, as the owners had taken extraordinary care to secure them by cables. The want of such barges in case of a coal rise in Ohio is more than their worth.

At midnight the best informed judges put the loss at $100,000, divided among about twenty losers. This does not iuclude the steamer Gen. Little which sunk 7 feet in water and is now in 18 feet, caused by the rise of the river. Her total loss will be about $120,000. It is now believed that all danger at this harbor is past.

SALT LAKE, Jan. 8.—When the returns of the late election for delegates in Congress were canvassed by secretary Thomas, in December, the Gentile candidate, Allen G. Campbell, filed a paper with Gov. Murray protesting against the issue of a certificate of election to Apostle Cannon, although it appears that he had a large majority of the votes cast, on the grounds, with others, that he is not a citizen of the United States, and as a strong polygamist is not capable of becoming a citizen in good faith. These facts had long been notorious, and therefore the votes cast for Cannon at said election must be held as void. He (Campbell) being the only eligible candidate running at said election, must have been elected and the governor's certificate should be issued accordingly. Cannon's reply, in which he claims he was naturlized in due and legal form twenty-six years ago, and were he a polygamist, as charged by Campbell, it would not disqualify him for the office of delegate, was filed with Gov. Murray yesterday. Thereupon the case was affirmed before the governor by counsel for the respective parties. After hearing the case Gov. Murray decided against the Mormon Cannon, and gave the certificate of election to the Gentile candidate, Allen G. Campbell.

AYER'S Hair Vigor restores the color and stimulates the growth of the hair, prevents it from falling off, and greatly increases its beauty. It has a delicate and lasting perfume, its ingredients are harmless, and for the toilet it is unequaled.

It is a Fact.

DAY'S Kidney Pad will invigorate the most exhausted body and reanimate the most prostrate organization.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

WOOL GROWERS

Ship your Wool to

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

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

Kansas Legislature.

TOPEKA, Jan. 11.—The Republicans of both houses met this morning in caucus and nominated the candidates for the various offices, and they were elected when the bodies came together at noon.

The following is the organization of the Senate: Secretary, Henry Brandley, of Chase county; assistant secretary, E. W. Waynant, of Marshall county; sergeant-at-arms, Ed. R. Smith, of Linn county; assistant sergeant-at-arms, John A. Fulton, of Brown county; doorkeeper, H. C. Bruce (colored), of Atchison; assistant doorkeeper, J. H. Finch, of Allen county; postmaster, W. B. Garlick, of Wyandotte county; journal clerk, W. O. Kretzinger, of Miami county; docket clerk, C. H. Graham, of Coffey county; chaplain, Rev. Allen Buckner, of Lyon county; pages—Clarence Fleischer, of Atchison; Earl Brown, of Cloud county; Sidney Mattheney, of Rawlins county; and W. E. Douglas, of Butler county. The Senate after being in session one hour adjourned till 2 p. m.

In the House, J. B. Johnson, of Shawnee county, was elected speaker. His vote in caucus being 81 to 30 for O. S. Munsell, and 8 scattering. N. Green, of Riley county, was elected speaker *pro tem.* W. W. Walton was nominated for chief clerk by acclamation; L. C. Hubbs, of Kinsley, assistant clerk; docket clerk, D. T. Hostetter, of Cloud county; journal clerk, F. C. Hewitt, of Winfield; sergeant-at-arms, William Higgins, of Labette county; when an adjournment was had to 10 a. m. tomorrow. Eleven members from the new counties were admitted. The member from Sheridan county was not admitted because 250 votes were not cast at the late election.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 12, 1881.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.

Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, $2.00; one month, $5; three months, $10; one year, $30.

The Spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation of any paper in the State. It also has a larger circulation than any two papers in this city.

NEWSPAPER LAW.

The courts have decided that—

First—Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, or letter-carrier, whether directed to his name or another name, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the pay.

Second—If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publishers may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether it is taken from the office or not.

City and Vicinity.

Astonishing the World.

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

GEORGE J. BARKER, ESQ., has moved his office into the room in the National bank building adjoining the bank. Mr. Barker came to Lawrence sixteen years ago, having been admitted to the bar only a few years previous. By patient industry and hard study Mr. Barker has risen in his profession until he ranks to-day among the very best talent in our state. All cases intrusted to him will receive prompt attention and his best skill in prosecuting or defending.

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.

Horticultural.

The Douglas County Horticultural Society will hold its regular monthly meeting on Saturday next (15th) at the university, the exercises commencing at 10 o'clock a. m.

Prof. Patrick is expected to address the meeting on fertilizers.

These meetings are open to all who are interested in the cultivation of fruits, flowers, garden vegetables or forestry.

SAMUEL REYNOLDS, Secretary.

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

Stockholders, Attention.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Patrons' Co-operative Association of Douglas county will be held at Lawrence on the third Wednesday of January, 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m. (Jan. 19), for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other business of importance. All stockholders are requested to be present. Bro. Livermore and other brothers from Johnson county are expected to be present on that occasion.

C. M. SEARS, Secretary.

Agents and Canvassers

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

General Closing Out Sale of Boots and Shoes.

Desiring to close out my stock of winter goods I will, during the next thirty-days, make a discount of 10 per cent. on all goods sold. As my goods are marked in plain figures, there is no chance for humbug. Remember the place—125 Massachusetts street.

JOHN HUME.

INVOICE NO. 2 OF OVERSHOES!

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

SECOND LOT TO FILL THE DEMAND

AT THE

FAMILY SHOE STORE!

THEY ARE NOW READY.

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

Remember: THE FAMILY SHOE STORE.

R. D. MASON, Agent.

CARE and labor expended in the improvement of home is well spent. A pleasant home is an important factor of a pleasant life, and it should receive the attention it deserves. Nature has provided in the flowers and shrubs and trees means ample and easily obtained for the improvement of home surroundings, and the judicious use of these is sure to bring satisfactory results. Plan now to make improvements in this direction, and in the spring begin the good work. *Vick's Monthly Magazine* will prove a valuable aid. It gives much valuable information concerning the care of plants, and laying out and planting home grounds. Besides interesting editorial matter, the magazine contains departments devoted to correspondence, pleasant gossip, foreign notes, and the young folks. All these contribute to the same end—to quicken a love for the beautiful in nature, and to make gardening more pleasant and profitable. Each number contains many illustrations and a beautiful colored plate of flowers. Sample copy will be sent to any address for 10 cents. The subscription price is $1.25 per year. Address James Vick, Rochester, N. Y.

BARBED wire always on hand at the Grange store.

Lost—Take Notice.

All persons are warned against purchasing or negotiating Douglas County Elevator storage receipts No. 55 and No. 56, dated July 7, 1880, and payable to my order, as the same have been canceled.

N. E. WADE.

To All Our Friends.

Having had numberless inquiries for advertising cards from ladies in all parts of the country who are interested in the prevailing fashion of making "Card Collections," we are having printed for them a set of seven beautiful cards, each in six colors and on a gold background, in the very highest degree of art, illustrating Shakespeare's "Seven Ages of Man." We have spared no expense in these cards—they are simply little art-gems. Our only aim has been to publish the finest cards yet shown. Applications for them have come in so rapidly that nearly the whole edition is engaged before the receipt by us of the cards from the artist. We have therefore been obliged to adopt the following plan for the distribution of the remainder: No more of the gilt Shakespeare cards, seven in the series, will be sent excepting upon the receipt of a statement from a grocer that the person applying for the cards has bought of him on that day at least seven bars of Dobbins's Electric Soap, with price paid for same. All applying in this manner will receive the full set of seven cards gratis by mail. This will insure us that our friends and patrons get their share of these beautiful designs, although it in no manner repays us for the cost of the cards. Your grocer has the soap or will get it, and the purchase by you of seven bars of it at one time will secure for you gratis seven really beautiful cards. The soap improves with age and is an article of necessity in your house every week. Therefore you are not asked to buy a useless article, but one that you must have anyway. Please send us your application at once, and tell your lady friends making "Card Collections" to do the same.

Yours respectfully,

I. L. CRAGIN & CO.,
116 South 4th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Currency Question.

Notwithstanding the fact that thousands of our people are at present worrying themselves almost to death over this vexed question, even to the extent of neglecting their business, their homes and their duty to their families, there are still thousands upon thousands of smart, hard working, intelligent men pouring into the great Arkansas valley, the garden of the West, where the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad offers them their choice of 2,500,000 acres of the finest farming lands in the world at almost their own prices. If you do not believe it, write to the undersigned, who will tell you where you can get a cheap land exploring ticket, and how, at a moderate expense, you can see for yourself and be convinced.

W. F. WHITE.
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't, Topeka, Kans.

THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOE.

Elegant Day Coaches, Furnished with the Horton Reclining Chairs, will be Run Hereafter Between this City and Chicago.

The "Old Reliable" Hannibal and St. Joe railroad will hereafter run magnificent day coaches, furnished with the Horton reclining chairs, between this city and Chicago, without change, by way of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railway. This is one of the most direct and safe routes to the East, and this step places it in the very first rank in point of elegance and perfection of accommodations. Without doubt it will early become the most popular line in the West with the traveling public. The Horton reclining chair is immeasurably superior in point of comfort and ease of management to all others now in use, and those placed in the Hannibal and St. Joe cars are of the finest workmanship and materials. But to the traveling public it is useless to speak of the excellence of these chairs. They have proved so entirely successful, and so fully meet the wants of the traveling community, that they have become a necessity. Mr. H. D. Price, the efficient passenger agent of the Hannibal and St. Joe in this city, furnishes the information that these day coaches will be placed on the road this week. We commend this route to those going East who wish to secure comfort, safety and expedition.—*Kansas City Journal, Feb. 9th.*

CHOICE groceries received every day at the Grange store.

"The Leading American Newspaper."

The New York Tribune for 1881.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION AMONG THE BEST PEOPLE.

During the past year the New York Tribune reached the largest circulation it ever attained, with the single exception of a short period in the first Lincoln campaign. It is a larger circulation, and more widely distributed over the whole country than any ever enjoyed by any other newspaper in the United States. This fact may be taken as the verdict of the American people on the Tribune's political force, its fidelity to sound principles, and its merit as a newspaper.

For 1881, the Tribune will try to deserve equally well of the public. It will labor for, and it confidently expects the incoming administration to promote a free and fair suffrage South and North, sound money, protection to home industry, judicious liberality in internal improvements, and a civil service conducted on business principles, on the theory of elevating, not to ignoring or degrading politics.

The well known special features of the Tribune will be sedulously maintained. Its Agricultural Department will remain the fullest and best. The Household and the Young Folks' Department, the literary, scientific and religious features, the standard market reports, will all be kept up, and, as opportunity offers, extended.

Terms of The Tribune.

POSTAGE FREE IN THE UNITED STATES.

DAILY TRIBUNE,	$12.00
DAILY TRIBUNE, without Sunday edition	10.00
SUNDAY TRIBUNE	2.00

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Single copy, one year	$3 00
Five copies, one year	2 50 each
Ten copies, one year	2 00 each

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Single copy, one year	$2 00
Five copies, one year	1 50 each
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SAMUEL J. CRAMER, THOMAS LEONARD and L. B. Wheat will take notice that R. J. Borgholthaus has filed his petition in the district court of Douglas county, Kansas, against them and each of them, setting forth that he is the owner and in the peaceable possession of the northeast quarter of section thirty-two (32), in township eleven (11), of range eighteen (18), in Douglas county, Kansas, and that said defendants have, or claim to have, some interest or title in or to said real estate, but which interest or title if any, is inferior to and wholly void as against the title of this plaintiff, and praying that the title to said real estate be quieted in this plaintiff as against said defendants, and said defendants and each of them are hereby notified that they are required to answer said petition on or before the second day of March, 1881, or judgment will be taken as above set forth.

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Horticultural Department.

THE APPLE CROP OF 1890.

A Forecast of What the Harvest Will be in Kansas for that Year.

[A paper by Samuel Reynolds. Read at the meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, held at Wyandotte.]

In presenting this question to this society I do not expect to offer much that is either new or instructive, knowing that the subject of apple culture has been so often and so ably discussed by those of much more practical knowledge and experience than I can claim. Yet considering that this society is made up of individual members, each one of whom has a duty to perform in helping forward the good work in which we are engaged, I hasten without further apology to submit this short and unpretentious contribution.

Twenty-six years ago portions of the territory of Kansas were opened to settlement by the United States government, and settlers from all points of the compass at once commenced occupying its eastern portion, making claims and laying out towns. Whether the controlling motive in the settlement of Kansas was to consecrate the soil to freedom or desecrate it to slavery, or whether the purchase of 160 acres of her virgin soil for $200 on which to erect a home and from which to produce agricultural and horticultural crops, is not our purpose to discuss. Suffice it to know that the first settlements were made in 1854, and annually since then thousands of immigrants have followed the "star of empire" till now the population of Kansas numbers a round million.

By most of the early settlers it was considered a waste of time and means to plant apple trees, considering, as they did, the unsheltered condition of most of the land to be too unfavorable to produce a crop of fruit. Our apples, therefore, had to be procured from our Missouri neighbors, who seemed quite willing, yea anxious, to grow them for Kansas *ad infinitum* and furnish them in the orchard for 50 to 75 cents per bushel, or deliver them in our principal towns for $1.50 to $2 per bushel. For the first twenty years of her existence Kansas was supplied, mainly, through this channel, we sending in return thousands of dollars annually back to that state. Not more than five or six years ago wagon loads of Missouri apples might have been seen on the streets of Lawrence selling for one dollar and upward per bushel.

Although a majority of the first settlers were discouraged from planting orchards, yet a few men more persevering and enterprising than the rest had sufficient faith in our soil and climate to send to Rochester, N. Y., and other points for nursery trees, many of which grew thriftily and in due time began to bear fruit. As soon as the fact was established that apples could be successfully grown here, a great demand for nursery stock was at once created, and orchards of from one to twenty acres were planted on almost every occupied quarter section in the most thickly settled portions of the eastern counties. A large proportion of the young trees brought in from other states was either untrue to name or entirely unsuitable to our soil and climate. The immediate results were, consequently, very unsatisfactory, and many became not only discouraged, but disgusted, with the business of apple growing. But out of the hundreds of varieties planted it was found that a few succeeded well and bore fruit abundantly. This so encouraged tree planting that most of the orchards were enlarged and supplemented with the approved varieties.

WIND-BREAKS.

At first it was considered futile to attempt to grow orchards without windbreaks, consequently extensive belts of timber, indigenous and deciduous, were planted around many of our orchards. Time has shown, however, that where they are unprotected from the winds by such belts of timber they succeed equally well. A free circulation of air through the orchard is conducive to the health and vigor of the tree and the perfection of the fruit.

THE TABLES ARE TURNED.

The old dispensation has passed away and the new is ushered in. We no longer send away our money by the thousands and tens of thousands annually for a supply of apples. We can now supply our own wants and those of our near and remote neighbors. In the county I have the honor to represent not only is there a home supply raised, but also large quantities for shipment. The amount of apples shipped the present year by railroad from the city of Lawrence alone foots up 91 car loads or 13,700 barrels, which, at $1 per barrel (about the average price paid by shippers), amounts to $13,700. In addition to this, hundreds of wagons were loaded with winter apples for counties west. The writer loaded several wagons for Pottawatomie, Riley and Cloud counties. The home consumption was also extravagantly large. Apples were worked up, cooked up and used up in every conceivable way without stint or measure. It would be safe to estimate the crop of the county at three times the amount shipped by railroad. This quantity at 40 cents per bushel amounts to $45,210, and this for the one kind of fruit.

In the county there are 197,555 acres of land, or 1,234 quarter sections. The number of apple trees, bearing and not bearing, in the county is 206,559. This makes an average of 167 trees and 91 bushels of apples to the quarter section.

I would here state, incidentally, that 258,360 pounds or 129 tons of grapes were shipped from Lawrence by express the present season.

But in order to answer the question propounded by the caption of this paper it is necessary to consider what is possible for the other counties of the state to produce by the next decade. There are seventy-nine counties in the state. Now suppose these seventy-nine counties should at once plant largely of those varieties known to be productive and early bearers. There is no doubt in my mind but the average of each of these seventy-nine counties ten years hence would be equal to the present crop of Douglas county. By this estimate the apple crop of Kansas in 1890 would amount to 8,927,975 bushels, which, at the very moderate sum of 40 cents per bushel, would amount to $3,571,190. This I think will not be considered an overestimate, when we consider that by the knowledge gained by the experience of the past more could be accomplished within the next ten years than has been achieved in the past twenty. Surely this result is worth laboring for. Who can doubt the great importance of this industry, both in its material and hygienic benefits to the state?

THE MEANS TO BE USED.

How to accomplish this result is a question which naturally suggests itself. The following brief directions for planting and taking care of orchards are suggested as the result of twenty years' experience in Kansas:

SELECTING THE ORCHARD SITE.

Soil of sufficient fertility to produce a good crop of corn is necessary in order to have a thrifty orchard. If possible, the site should be selected on a gentle slope contiguous to land lying several feet lower, which acts as an air drain, protecting the fruit blossoms from the late spring frosts. Orchards thus located often escape frosts which destroy the bloom of trees on higher locations without the air drain.

PREPARING THE LAND.

After the prairie sod is thoroughly subdued, the ground should be plowed into lands two rods wide, the center being made by turning two back furrows together. Then cross these lands with a plow at right angles, the furrows being made two rods apart, and plant your trees where this furrow crosses the center of the land. The trees will then stand 33 feet apart each way.

NURSERY STOCK.

I would caution the purchaser against buying of tree peddlers, whose stock is generally unreliable in name and quality, and whose prices are often such that good trees from Kansas nurseries may be had for half the money. If you wish to be dealt with honestly and honorably, shun the apple-tree peddler. If you are planting for market purposes, let the great majority of your trees be of the winter varieties.

ROOT PRUNING.

Before planting the young tree the roots should be pruned to an even length—that is, the long roots should be cut back, as this system will allow the tree to stand firmly and grow erect. The tops should not be pruned till after the young tree has taken root and made a start.

Plant your trees but a little deeper than they stood in the nursery row taking great pains to shake the fine soil around and between the rootlets. Then pack the soil firmly around the tree with the foot, and the work is done. The planting should be done as early in the spring as the soil can be worked without causing it to bake. It is an excellent plan to mulch the trees with hay or long manure before the hot season begins. Then in the following fall they must be protected against the depredations of the rabbits. For this purpose some people recommend "catnip," and others "the bark of a dog;" but as the animals from which these remedies are extracted are very erratic in their habits, and so often found off duty, the remedies are not very reliable. The best protection is a bandage of hay or straw tied around the trunk of the young tree, and removed on the opening of the following spring.

CROPPING THE YOUNG ORCHARD.

The young orchard should be annually planted with such crops as early potatoes, beans, corn or any others that require thorough cultivation. This should be continued till the trees come into bearing, when the ground may be seeded down with red clover, or, what is still better, kept well stirred through the growing season with a two-horse cultivator sufficiently often to keep all weeds down and the soil well loosened up.

MANURING THE ORCHARD.

A good top-dressing of barn-yard manure every two or three years after the trees come into bearing will not only keep them thrifty and vigorous, but will enable them to retain and maintain the size and quality of the fruit.

NOXIOUS INSECTS.

The unfriendly insects must be closely watched and exterminated. The most common and destructive of the life of the young tree is the crown borer. This insect can be detected by the chips thrown out near where it is operating under the bark. If left unmolested, it will soon girdle and kill the tree. It is of the utmost importance, therefore, that it be destroyed as soon as detected. This can be done by digging it out with knife or chisel, or any other sharp instrument. The other insects quite often found in Kansas orchards are the flat-headed borer, the aphis or root louse, the codling moth and tree-cricket. This last insect has been very injurious to the fruit the past season by puncturing the skin, causing premature decay. In this short paper not more than a passing mention can be made of these last-mentioned insects.

LOVE FOR THE WORK.

The successful fruit grower must take pleasure in his vocation. He must, like a tender parent, protect his young tree from all its enemies, cultivate it well and train it in the way it should go. He should watch the swelling bud and opening blossom with emotions of delight; and the ripened fruit should be gathered and valued as nature's richest gift to man.

COUNTY SOCIETIES.

Another necessary factor in securing the realization of my estimate of the apple crop of 1890 is the local or county horticultural society. Such a society should be organized in every county where fruit can be successfully grown, and every one who desires to promote the interests of horticulture should be one of its members, and make it a matter of principle to attend its meetings whenever possible. At these meetings the choicest of the horticultural products grown should be displayed, and varieties, conditions of soil and location, modes of culture, etc., should be freely discussed. In this way each individual member receives the benefits of the combined experience of all. The exercises should be interspersed with essays, lectures and music. It often happens that the services of some one of literary distinction or scientific knowledge can be obtained by special invitation. Such societies increase interest and stimulate action.

Another means of success in such societies is the social custom of serving refreshments. This feature necessarily brings out the ladies, whose presence always lends a charm to all such occasions. In fact, it would be difficult to keep up the interest for any great length of time without the presence and co-operation of the ladies. The young people of both sexes should also be encouraged to attend those meetings. They would thus receive an early and practical training for this ennobling vocation.

THE STATE SOCIETY.

This society is a school; trees, plants, flowers and fruit the text books; experience the preceptor; and its members the students. Here we meet to teach and to learn, to impart and to receive. The horticultural knowledge and experience of the whole state is here concentrated, and mutually and reciprocally distributed.

The horticulturist who would ignore the teachings of this society, or fail to take an interest in its proceedings, must be sadly unmindful of the duty he owes both himself and the horticultural community.

Our state society has an extensive field of labor before it. Much has been accomplished already in disseminating horticultural knowledge throughout the state, and by the active and faithful labors of its friends and the necessary material aid from the state it will accomplish incomparably more in the future.

THE COMING APPLE.

No doubt the character of the coming apple, if it comes in time, will exert a great influence on the crop of 1890. The worthy secretary of this society in describing the coming apple at the November meeting of the Douglas county society said that it must be of full medium size, red in color, firm in texture, rich in quality, an early and profuse bearer, and possessing the best of keeping properties. Such is his, and our, ideal of the coming apple.

Two years ago the president of this society appointed a committee for the purpose of testing new varieties by the propagation of both seedlings and hybrids, with a view of producing an apple that will fully meet the wants and requirements of Kansas. It is to be hoped that this important committee has been actively at work, and that it will be able at this meeting to report progress. I consider this one the most important of all the committees appointed.

IN CONCLUSION,

I would reiterate the fact so often stated in various forms, viz., that nothing of great value is obtained without commensurate effort and labor, and that the price of a rich harvest of this best of all fruits, the apple, if not "eternal vigilance," is persevering labor and unremitting attention.

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

The Household.

The "Towel" Acting as Household Reporter pro tem.

Pray, Mrs. Roser, I insist
In guessing you have badly missed.
But I must to my corner now,
For company has come, I vow!

EDITOR—"Ladies, I'm altogether in despair.
My reporter is gone." ALL.—"What?
Where?"

A MEMBER—"Utilize the 'Towel's' hand.
She is idle, on the stand!"

TOWEL—"Towels were never known to shirk.
I'll do your reporter's work."

[*Reported for The Household.*]

SCENE I.

It is a woman doth now plead:
Ladies, must I tell my need?
Where's my husband? that's the key
Unlocking "home and misery."
He used to be so kind and true—
Really, I hate to tell it you!
Until the tempter came, then he—
He fell. Merciful God, condemn not those
Who listen to the woman's woes!
But rather paralyze the hand
That dealt the liquor o'er the stand.
Ye temperance workers, to your work!
The "harvest is ripe"—no time to shirk.
My heart is with you—hands shall be—
But "Towels" work so silently.

Some Plain Words as to Friendships, and How to Manage Them.

Suppose, young, warm-hearted girls, that, as you lean upon the broad shoulder, in the half-lit-up parlor, thinking how nice it is to have some one fond and protecting, and how dear you seem to be to him—suppose you should be made aware of all the cheeks that had rested on that shoulder, and all the forms that arm had encircled? It's fortunate you don't know these things. It might lead you, however, to keep yourself more sacred for some one who will love you as entirely as you love this man, who "takes life as it comes," and by force of habit, if not by inclination, could not remember any woman six months if his happiness depended upon it. You ought to allow no personal freedom from gentlemen of your acquaintance. If a finger is put out to examine a locket or chain on your dress, draw back and take it off if you choose. The reason for this rule is clear to those who come to twenty-five years of age. A girl who protects herself from the freedom so much in vogue in society increases her own value, if she only knew it, with those she may have to repulse. I don't believe in prudishness or suspicion, but I do believe that if men and women are not content with the friendship that can be expressed by the frank, kind eyes and cordial, brief hand-shakes and clear words one is not ashamed the whole world should hear, they should know what intoxication they are sharing.—*Courier-Journal.*

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Farm and Stock.

Marks of a Good Cow.

This is a question I am often asked, and in answer to which I shall jot down a few thoughts here. It is, besides, a very important question, for it *never* pays to keep a poor cow in the dairy; she eats more in keep than she pays back in returns. Let it be understood that it is a milch cow I am talking about—not beef cattle. For, with perhaps here and there an exception, you can not breed for beef and also for milk and butter at the same time. Our farmers have so long bred for beef only that good milch cows are exceedingly scarce, except among those who bred purposely for the dairy. I presume, take the average herds of common cows including short-horns, that not more than one out of every hundred will give milk enough to pay for herself.

The best milch cows as a rule are of medium size and small boned, the head is small and rather long, narrow between the horns and wide between the eyes; the lips are long and thick, giving the muzzle a flat appearance; the ears large and thin, covered with a long but soft, silky hair, the inside of the ear being covered with a rich orange-colored dandruff; the eyes large and bright with a placid expression; the horns set on a high pate, bending forward at the base, and light, clear and smooth—the *annual* rings not deep, the neck long, clean and thin, but slender, well cut under the throat, thickening handsomely as it approaches the shoulder, but should be entirely free from anything like a "beefy" appearance; the shoulder blade should be narrow at the top, widening gradually toward the base, which should be broad and well rounded at the points; the ribs rather straight and wide, indicating a good digestion and a strong constitution, for everything depends upon that in a milch cow; the loins broad and the hips high and wide; the rumps even with the hips; the pelvis should be wide, giving plenty of room for the tail; the twist wide and well out to give plenty of room for the udder; the thighs thin, the hind legs should be a little crooked and small below the hock, with a long, large foot; the udder should be long and broad, with teats all the same size and well set apart on the udder; the belly to sag a little in front of the udder and rise slowly as it approaches the brisket and somewhat large as compared with the size of the cow; the tail slim and long, tapering gently to the end.

Now, after this general description of the handsome cow, let us enter into some details about points that are essential, for all *good* cows have them. The hair must be soft, indicating a soft elastic skin. Take the skin in your hand and if it be stiff, and if it crackle in your hand as leather, set the animal down as of no account as a milch cow. The skin should be soft as a kid glove, and you never saw coarse, rough hair grow on such a skin. This is the first test and one of the most important. Next pass your hand on the belly in front of the udder, and feel for the "milk veins." They are an infallible mark of the good milch cow; the larger they are the better the indications. In extra good cows you often find them branching out into four veins, but they all unite before reaching the udder. The larger they are and the more irregular their course, the more sure you are that the cow is a good milker.

Let us now go back to the udder, which should be covered with a short, downy coat of hair. This hair should begin to turn its course back from the front teats, running in this direction between the teats, then on the back part of the udder, called the escutcheon, and on as far up as the vulva—in the best cows. The wider the belt of upturned hair the better the indications, the evenness of the hair, its length, its color, its uniformity, and many other features of this upturned hair are to be considered. Indeed, the Guenon system claims to be able to tell not only the quantity but also the quality of milk, how many months in the year cows will give milk, etc., simply by an examination of the cow's escutcheon. I believe the claim to be well founded, but want of space forbids giving the reasons for this belief here. Perhaps it may be the subject of some future article for the *Homestead*. There is also what has been called the "bogus cow." She looks in all essential points very much like the first-class cow; her escutcheon, to an eye that does not discriminate closely, resembles that of the "Flanders cow." Her yield of milk is as large as that of the best cow, and for a time you would think that no cow could possibly do better. But as soon as she becomes in calf she goes dry. The "bogus" or "bastard" cow is perhaps the most difficult of detection, for often she has a splendid looking udder and will be selected when other cows, far better than she is, will be left because the udder is not so long. But close inspection of the escutcheon may always reveal the "bastard" cow so that no one may be imposed upon.

I do not pretend to have done more in this hastily written sketch than to give hints. But even these few should help us in selecting a good milch cow. —*Prof. C. M. Des Islets, in Iowa Homestead.*

Glucose vs. Honey.

[Read before the Western Illinois, and Eastern Iowa Bee-keepers' Society at New Boston, Ill., Oct. 14, 1880.]

We will once more add a word on the glucose question, feeling as I do the importance of waging an incessant warfare against the use of the "vile stuff" in adulterating honey, sugar, and syrups of all kinds. I desire to urge upon you the necessity of agitating the question until we secure the passage of a law by Congress against the adulteration of food of any kind. It will be useless to undertake to secure the passage of a law simply to prevent the adulteration of honey, for we will not be able to secure the necessary pressure to accomplish it. I recently had a conversation with our member of Congress on the subject, and he informed me that a general law prohibiting the adulteration of all articles of food would be more easily obtained, because more would be interested in the passage of such a law, if we could cause them to see the importance of it. We, as honey producers feel the effects of the adulteration of honey *keenly* because it is a death blow to our business unless we can secure protection. Just let me call your attention to a few facts in relation to the matter. First, please notice the fact that now with less than one-fourth of a crop of honey, there is no appraciable advance in the price of extracted honey. Why? Because "Glucose" is cheap and unprincipled men *numerous*, and so long as enough honey can be obtained to flavor the compound, the market will be supplied with *pure honey*. Notice the market quotations on extracted honey for the last three years and you will discover no fluctuation worthy of notice, notwithstanding the great difference in the annual products. Our friends have long been wishing for *firm* prices for honey, and they seem at last to have their wish, 7 to 8 cents seems to be the fixed price at wholesale in Chicago for extracted honey.

Let me caution you not to be too confident that even such prices can be obtained in the near future. Just note, if you please, how rapidly the manufacture of glucose is increasing; factories are being started in all parts of our country, enough are already in operation to consume five millions of bushels of corn annually in the West alone. Now when you take into consideration the fact that they obtain over three gallons per bushel of what they call "glucose" or "corn syrup" you will see that over *fifteen million gallons* annually are thrown upon our markets to be sold and used in various ways. But mark you, not one gallon is sold to the consumer by its proper name, the dear people buy it in their honey, candy, sugar, golden syrup, drips, and in other commodities we know not of. Now if your druggist sells you poison the law compels him to label it that no harm may come of it. Then why not compel these men to do the same? "Tis true they may not sell a mixture so destructive as *arsenic* or any of the *deadly poisons*, but just as certainly injurious as any of them." Now my friends, in justice to ourselves and humanity, let us continue our warfare until the people by their representatives in Congress assembled, say to those men that their goods must be properly labeled and sold on their own merits.

I fancy when that is done there will be a decline in the *Sulphuric Acid and old rag* market.—*L. H. Scudder, in Prairie Farmer.*

Farmers should see to it that stock have plenty of water in cold weather.

Plymouth Rocks vs. Leghorns.

In a late *Review* I notice an article on Brown Leghorns. Brother Jonathan thinks that his poultry beats all other kinds.

I have bred Brown Leghorns, and nearly all of the leading kinds, within the last eight years. The Brown Leghorns will lay as many eggs as any kind I have bred, but for all purposes I can beat them for profit in eggs and flesh with the Plymouth Rocks or Cochins.

In the first place, the Leghorns will not average more than three pounds, where the Plymouth Rocks will average six pounds when fat, and will bring from one to two cents more per pound than small breeds.

They will lay more pounds of eggs in a year than ths Leghorns, as two of their legs are as large as three of Leghorns.

If you hatch out Plymouth Rock pullets early in the spring you will have good winter layers; but if you get the Leghorns to lay in winter you have got to have a very warm place for them. Such has been my experience with them.

If Brother Jonathan has a farm of 500 acres for his Brown Leghorns to run on and his neighbor has a good garden for them to scratch in, they will do pretty well. There will not be a fence corner on the farm but what they will scratch in, and for the northern country you want a nightcap for each hen and rooster to keep their combs from freezing. The Plymouth Rocks and Cochins can be kept in a yard fenced one lath high, while the Leghorns must have covered runs, as they will fly like hawks. If Brother Jonathan has a flock of Leghorns that are as tame as my fowls, so that you can pick them up and handle them, I should like to get some of them, as I never had any of that strain.

The Leghorn with me has been a very wild breed, and it is natural for it to be so. It takes a very dark night to catch them when on the roost or tree. They are a very fine-looking fowl when in full feather and sell well to fanciers, and for that reason I breed them.—*A Breeder, in Farmers' Review.*

To Get a Large Yield of Rich Milk.

The *Farm*, published in England, confirms our own experience in feeding milch cows with bran. If a large yield of rich milk is desired, says the writer, give your cows, every day, water slightly salted, in which bran has been stirred at the rate of one quart to two gallons of water. You will find, if you have not tried this daily practice, that your cows will give 25 per cent. more milk immediately under the effects of it, and will become so accustomed to the diet as to refuse to drink clear water, unless very thirsty.

Professor J. W. Sanborn, superintendent of the college farm, Hanover, N. H., reports experiments in feeding cows, giving full details of weights of each kind of feed, of milk and butter yield, and the weight of animals at the beginning and end of each period. In summing up he says: "Meal will make more milk than bran, I no longer hesitate to say. The change in the butter product is remarkable; in changing from meal to bran there was a loss of 17.7 per cent. in the butter-producing capacity of milk; in changing from bran to meal there was a gain in the butter-producing capacity of milk of 21.8 per cent." The results in weighing the cows form an exception to previous experiments, bran and middlings keeping weight better than meal in this experiment. Is it a chance result, asks the professor, or is it due to well defined causes? I will not discuss it, he answers, but observe that it was not at a season of the year when a cow needs a carbonaceous food to maintain animal heat; also the grass of our pasture was browned, and in different condition from June grass or properly cut hay."—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

Improvement of Stock.

The farmers of the West are too slow in improving their breeds of domestic animals. They stick too closely to their scrub breeds. They do not take advantage of the skill and years of study and labor of others who have made great improvements in developing the best points of domestic animals at the expense of the poorer points. They will buy improved tools, implements, machines, fruits, etc., but when it comes to buying the choicest breeds of cattle, horses, sheep, swine, poultry, etc., they do it with great reluctance, when they would be just as much benefited by buying them as by obtaining the improved implements. Farmers should aim to have the best of everything in their profession—the best stock, the best farms, the best selection of papers and books, the brightest and best families, the best neighborhoods, the best teachers and preachers, the best legislators. We like to see ambitious men. Ambition brings out the best points of character. It fills a man with enterprise and energy. It causes him to take a leading part in the affairs of his neighborhood, of his town and his county. Let us see more ambition among farmers. If unable to buy the choicest breeds of animals, club together, raise the funds and buy them.—*Colman's Rural.*

The *American Dairyman* gives the information that the dairy industry of the United States represents an investment of over $1,300,000,000, and an annual production of butter and cheese of over 350,000,000 pounds of cheese, and 1,500,000,000 pounds of butter are made annually. Of the total amount of butter made in the United States, New York produces 140,000,000 pounds yearly, and 100,000,000 pounds of cheese. Of this immense production of butter and cheese, but a comparatively trifling amount is exported. During the year ending June 30, 1879, the total value of these two articles exported was only $18,000,000.

Veterinary Department.

Influenza.

I have a very fine colt that has had strangles for some two or three month; is apparently mending; in fact, is improving very fast in flesh, but wheezes a great deal in breathing and sneezes a great deal, discharging considerably at the nostrils. Please advise as to treatment and feed. Colt is eight months old. What is best feed for valuable colt, weaned, that one desires to force?

ANSWER.—Give one drachm of muriate of ammonia twice a day in the feed, which should be of a laxative and nutritious nature, and taken from the floor. Fumigate the head by placing some oats in a bag, that in a bucket containing boiling water. Then encompass the animal's nose in the nozzle of the bag and require him to inhale the steam for twenty minutes. Then cover and require him to stand in a warm place for not less than two hours afterward. Bathe the throat and glands once a day with one part of liquid ammonia to five of olive oil—mixed and made into a liniment. 2d. Give all the oats and corn he will eat, with red-top clover hay and a few roots or bran mash, to regulate the bowels, and see that he takes plenty of exercise; otherwise he will become too fat. You cannot hurt him with feed, as that theory has long since been exploded.

Scratches.

Please give me, in your next issue, a cure for scratches and thrush. I have a horse so afflicted, and when I press upon his heels he will respond. He is now in good condition, and has been treated by following almost every suggestion. Please give the proper treatment. 2. What will make the hair grow upon the knees of a horse that have been skinned by falling upon them?

ANSWER.—From your description of the case, we presume you have a rather severe form of scracthes, and possibly something more than mere thrush, probably canker. *Treatment:* Prepare the animal by feeding upon soft feed for two days; then in the morning, before feeding, give a ball composed of seven drachms of pulverized Barbadoes aloes and one of ground ginger root, mixed; give exercise five hours afterward to encourage it to act, and after it has ceased to act, give one drachm of iodine of potassium daily in his feed. Remove as much of the frog as will permit you to get to the bottom of the trouble; thoroughly cleanse, and introduce every second day alternately calomel and spirits of tar, which may be retained in position by packing with oakum. For the scratches have the parts thoroughly washed, rubbed dry, and bathed daily with equal parts of Goulard's extract and olive oil, mixed, and applied with friction; after the first washing do not allow any water to come in contact with the parts. If it becomes necessary to cleanse them, use a coarse, dry cloth. You will require to exercise a good deal of patience before effecting a permanent cure.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

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

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

Certificates from leading veterinary surgeons, stage companies, livery men and stock raisers, prove that LEIS' POWDER stands pre-eminently at the head of the list of Horse and Cattle Medicines.

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

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

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

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

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

☞ Geo Leis.

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FORTY-EIGHT HONEST STEEL SPRINGS.
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THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 11, 1881.

Flour—Choice to fancy	$4.90 @ 5.05
Family	4.65 @ 4.80
XXX	4.30 @ 4.55
Wheat—No. 2 fall, spot	1.01¼ @ 1.01¾
" " January	1.01½@ 1.02
" " February	1.03 @ 1.03½
No. 3 fall, spot	92½@ 93
No. 4 "	88 @ 88½
Corn—No. 2, spot	39⅜@ 39½
" " January	39@ 39⅜
Oats	31@ 31½
Rye	86 @ 86
Pork	12.80 @13.00
Lard	8.40 @ 8.55
Butter—Dairy	30 @ 32
Country	28 @ 30
Eggs	31 @ 32

CHICAGO, Jan. 11, 1881.

Wheat—No. 2 spring, spot	98@ 98⅜
" " January	98@ 98¾
" " February	99½@ 99⅝
No. 3 " spot	91@ 92
Corn—Spot	37½@ 37¾
January	37@ 37⅝
Oats	31 @ 31½
Pork	13.10 @13.15
Lard	8.50@8.75

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 11, 1881.

Wheat—No. 1 fall	94 @ 95
" " January	94½@ 95
" " February	95 @ 96
No. 2 fall, spot	88½@ 89
No. 3	80¾@ 81
Corn—No. 2	28½@ 29½
Oats—No. 2	31 @ 31½

In Kansas City butter sells at 15@16c. for choice, medium 12@13c.; cheese, prime Kansas, 6@10c.; eggs, 26@27c.; poultry (dressed)—chickens 6@7c., turkeys 8@9c., ducks 7@8c. per ℔; apples, $2.00@2.50 per bbl.; vegetables—potatoes 65@80c. per bu., cabbage 75@90c. per doz., onions per bbl. $4.00@4.25, turnips per bu. 30@40c., beets per bu. 60c.; seeds (purchasing price)—flax 95c., timothy $2.30, castor beans 98c.@$1.00 per bu.; hay, $7.50@8.50 for baled; hides—No. 1 dry flint per ℔ 14½@15c., No. 2 12c., dry salted 12c., green salted 6½@8½c., green 6½c., calf 9½@10c.

Live Stock Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 11, 1881.

CATTLE—Receipts, 1,200; shipments, 500. Fair demand, prices steady; export steers, $5.25@575; heavy shipping, $4.75@5.25; light shipping, $4.25@4.75; butcher steers, $3.25@4.00; good to choice cows and heifers, $3.00@3.75; stockers and feeders unchanged.

HOGS—Receipts, 10,100; shipments, 1,800. Active and firm. Yorkers and Baltimores, $4.30; packing, $4.50@4.80; butchers to fancy, $4.80@5.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 400; shipments, none. Firm, very scarce; $4.00@5.50 for good to fancy.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11, 1881.

CATTLE—Receipts, 2,800. The receipts were light for the market, but as there was a good prospect that the P. F. W. & C. R. R. would be able to furnish about 40 cars for shipment of stock to-day, there was a good disposition on the part of buyers to operate, and a few sales to shippers were made at $4.37½@4.50 for good, and $4.75@5.25 for choice extra smooth steers. Local buyers were looking around, but no sales were reported up to the hour our reporter left the yards. The market was steady.

HOGS—Receipts, 29,000. Were active and 5c. per 100 higher; sales were at 84.60@4.85 for light packing and shipping, $4.65@5.30 for fair to extra prime heavy packing, and $4.70@5.25 for good to extra smooth heavy shipping lots.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 11, 1881.

CATTLE—Receipts, 521; shipments, 505. The market was firm and unchanged, with a good demand for fat cattle and prime butchers stock. A few loads of light shippers changed hands at from $4.10@4.40. Butchers' steers sold at $3.65@3.75 and 2 cows at $3.25, showing prices to be well maintained. Stock cattle were equally strong.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,318; shipments, none. The market was firm with an advance of 5 cents. The demand was good and the supply was closed out readily at prices favorable to sellers. Range of sales was $4.30@4.60, the bulk going at $4.42½ and above. Market closed firm and steady.

Lawrence Markets.

The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 14@15c.; eggs, 22c. per doz.; poultry—chickens live $1.50@1.75 per doz., dressed 6c. per ℔; turkeys live 5c. per ℔, dressed 8c. per ℔; potatoes, 55@60c.; apples, 40@50c.; corn, 27@30c.; wheat, 80@90c.; lard, 9c.; hogs, $4 00@4.25; cattle—feeders $3.00, shippers $3.50@3.75, cows $2.00@2.40; wood, $5.00 per cord; hay, $5.00@6.00 per ton.

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ALL PERSONS in poor health, or seeking recreation, and all students of nature, should take this route to the delightful Parks, the wonderful Canyons, the lofty Mountains, the game-filled Woodlands, sparkling Trout Streams and Mineral Springs.

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JOHN MUIR,
Freight Agt., Kansas City, Mo.
S. J. GILMORE,
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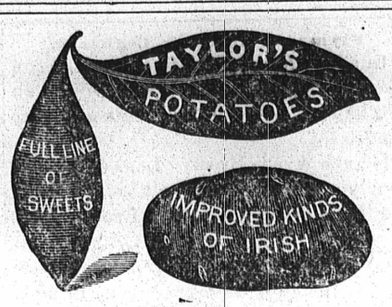

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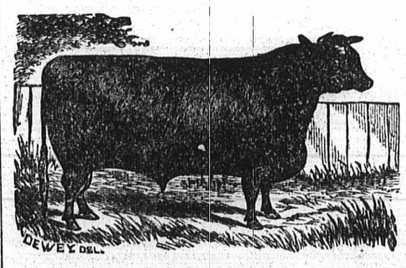

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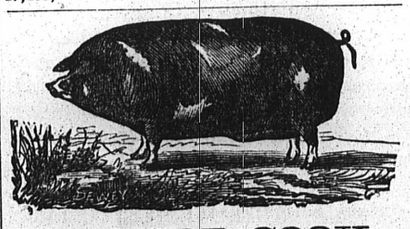

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