

# SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Household.

VOL. XI.—NO. 11.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1881.

WHOLE NO. 502.

## The Household.

### How to Cook Egg Plant.

This recipe makes a very nice breakfast dish. Cut the egg plant in two, using only the soft part; slice moderately thin, pare, and put in salt water, leaving it to soak over night. This hardens and flavors it. In the morning take out, dry with a clean cloth, dip in beaten egg, roll in cracker crumbs and fry in hot butter. Cook slowly and brown well. Served in this way it is a good substitute for oysters and is often mistaken for a dish of them. They can also be steamed and a butter gravy poured over them, but the first is the nicer way.

### Two Fastidious.

From the Boston Journal.

While a lady selects her ribbons with an amount of care simply indescribable, and, indeed, immeasurable with our present insufficient means of computation, the average man will seize upon the first necktie offered to him with confidence in the wisdom of his choice, which is positively indecent. A woman making a deep study of what tints her complexion will bear and what it will not heights her charms when her decision is made, while a man with a blazing red nose sails out complacently with a necktie of pale blue to set one's teeth on edge withal.

### Fruit Stains.

Napkins, tablecloths, handkerchiefs, and other linens indicate that the season of fruit is at hand. The careful housewife will never allow these stained articles to go into the wash tub without first discharging the stain, as the soap will set the color and make it all the more difficult to remove afterwards. Some stains will yield to boiling water if applied at once. Many, for their complete removal, require a bleaching liquid. "Javelle water," sold by druggists, is the best preparation of the kind, but a solution of chloride of lime answers nearly as well. Put a quarter of a pound of fresh chloride of lime into a quart jar, add a little water, and stir with a stick until all the lumps are broken and a smooth mixture made; fill up the jar with water and set aside. The next day, or when the liquid is perfectly clear, pour off from the dregs and keep in well-stopped bottles in a dark, cool place. Wetting fruit-stains with this will usually discharge them at once. Never allow this liquid to dry on the fabric, and never put soap upon it until it has first been thoroughly rinsed in clear water.

### Another "Aunt Sally."

Special Correspondence to "The Household." Being a regular reader of THE SPIRIT, I have often thought I would contribute something for "The Household," but never till now believed I had anything worth sending. Since seeing Myrtle's request for a plan to get rid of big black ants and "Old Bach's" rather tedious manner of destroying them, I accidentally discovered a way to destroy them very fast, more speedily at least than "Bach's" plan, which might be very good pastime for children or superannuated old men, but too tardy for the brisk business turn of Myrtle. My discovery is to cut a musk melon or watermelon in halves, take out most of the meat, place them back together and set where the ants are troublesome; they will collect inside the melon, when it can be picked up and opened over the fire, or if there is no fire convenient, shake into soap-suds, which kills them very quickly. I kept a trap of this kind a part of two days last week, and I think I caught a whole army of big black ants that have been bothering me all summer, and I have not seen one since. I keep the small red ants out of my safe by rubbing the legs (of the safe not the ant's legs) with coal oil. With my good wishes for THE SPIRIT and its jolly "Household" I subscribe myself, another

AUNT SALLY.

NEMAH COUNTY, KANS., SEPT. 7, 1881.

### "Fowls" Valedictory.

Special Correspondence to "The Household." Dear Household, I have been told that I am old and ragged, yet, like a faithful soldier, I am found at the post of duty, please excuse my appearance this once, and allow me to pass to the chair of our senior member, with this bundle and then I will retire, and patiently await the pension so generously proffered. What is in my bundle? It is a cloak, look at this soft snowy lace so tastefully arranged in the neck, it ever points upwards and is called "Faith." These "armlets" which seem to be ever reaching forward, are bound you will perceive with velvet, of a roseate hue, but watch it a moment, now it seems to brighten

as the glow of the glorious sunbeams fall upon it, then again, it assumes a more sombre hue as some fitful shadow falls across it. It is called "Hope," and when worn with "Faith" is becoming to young or old. This fabric of which it is made is priceless, and is called "Charity," it is interwoven with threads of gold called "Fidelity." Mrs. Roser, please allow me to gently place the same upon your shoulders while I insist that you retain your old position as "Household Correspondent."

To No. 2, I would say  
If I am old, I am not a recluse,  
If worn out, not by labor, but mistaken use,  
But now lest I kindle some (fire, if I stay,  
Edith, wash me, and iron, then put me away,  
Perchance when you enter or languish with pain,  
You'll be glad to call on "that towel" again.

TOWEL.

### Extract from a Letter Written by Mrs. Garfield to the President.

Special Correspondence to "The Household."

Dear friends of "The Household," I will transcribe for your perusal part of a letter which Mrs. Garfield wrote some years ago to her husband, and which displays the spirit of a true woman under the burden of household duties and doing the work of the family. She says: "I am glad to tell that, out of all the toil and disappointment of the summer just ended, I have risen up to victory; that silence of thought since you have been away has won for my spirit a triumph. I read something like this the other day: 'There is no healthy thought without labor, and thought makes the labor happy.' Perhaps this is the way I have been able to climb up higher. It came to me one morning when I was making bread. I said to myself, here I am compelled by an inevitable necessity to make our bread this summer. Why not consider it a pleasant occupation, and make it so by trying to see what perfect bread I can make? It seemed like an inspiration, and the whole of life grew brighter. The very sunshine seemed flowing down through my spirit into the white loaves; and now I believe my table is furnished with better bread than ever before." And this truth—old as creation—seems just now to have become fully mine, that I had not become the shirking slave of toil but its regal master, making whatever I do yield me its best fruits."

I have read these words with great pleasure and I hope profit. They furnish us the clue by which we may find our way out of wearisome, dull, servile labor into free, willing, joyous service. "I will see what perfect bread I can make."

OLD BACH.

### An Essay on Woman's Rights by a Hesper Girl.

As the subject of Woman's Rights is claiming the attention of some, we felt like penciling these few thoughts, and let them go for what they are worth. Is it not truly surprising, that in this fast, this progressive, nineteenth century, woman has been left behind, as it were? That her wheel, of advancement, as it were, to revolve as fast as man's? While man's Creator has endowed him with greater physical force, has He not bestowed upon woman a social influence that equals if not surpasses man's predominating feature? Woman is introduced into all places of amusement and usefulness that are fit and proper for her presence. Can any rational woman desire more? Surely there are questions relating to woman's sphere that require as sound judgement and are of as great importance as in man's. She can while away her leisure hours rocking in her easy chair, freed from all the turmoils of political strife. Why does not woman consider it a great blessing that a political life is not hers? She can not fall to see that as man sinks into the mire of politics he becomes involved in jealousy and hatred and nothing short of the blood of his fellow man can satiate his bitter appetite. Does woman consider herself incapable of such degradation? Let woman depart from her allotted sphere, and just in the proportion that she proceeds will she lose her purity and meekness, which are so characteristic of the true woman. It has been said, were woman given the right of suffrage, she would vote the same as her husband. Such being the case, why not relieve herself and let the men vote. If the case were otherwise, "family jars" would be quite cheap. If woman considers man capable of caring for and protecting her, has she the confidence that a wife should have, should she not think that a law that governs him is fit to govern her, also? If she takes a political stand, she must simplify her mode of dress, for the politician has no idle time. What would a devotee of fashion

do on the stand making a stump speech? Ladies, have you the cheek to start out lying, bulldozing, etc? The thought suggests itself that those that are clamoring for more rights are not enjoying their acknowledged rights. Does man assert his superiority in not acknowledging woman a political being? Surely not, but because such a calling is not hers. Does woman think her lot a hard one? Will the addition of the right of suffrage bring ease or better her condition? The surer way to lighten her burdens is to absent herself from the halls of fashion, cultivate a better judgment, be sensibly educated and do the best she can.

HESPER, Kans., Sept. 10, 1881.

H. G.

## State News.

Olathe real estate is in demand. Sickness is increasing in Cherokee county. The Sterling sugar works are in need of hands.

There is an average crop of apples at Garnett. The farmers of Labette county are drilling in their wheat.

Augusta has her first whisky case to be tried on the 20th inst. They had a good rain in parts of Atchison county last week.

Work has been commenced on the Kansas City and Olathe railroad. Potatoes are scarce at Hartford and Sterling, Rice county, Kansas.

The new school house at Kirwin, Phillips county, Kansas, cost \$8,942.04. Peaches are selling at 25 cents per bushel at Cambridge, Cowley county, Kansas.

Anderson county exhibits ears of corn this year sixteen inches long and well filled. Morris county, Kansas, has hay enough for 100,000 head of cattle through the winter.

In Ottawa, Kansas, recently, two citizens were fined \$100 each for purchasing liquor for a third party. The only wheat stack in the vicinity of Monrovia, Atchison county, was destroyed by lightning last week.

A little girl fell into a well in Garnett, recently, twenty-four feet deep, but was neither drowned nor badly hurt. A fire occurred near Twin Falls, Greenwood county, last week which destroyed a large amount of property.

A fine herd of 800 cattle of fine blood has recently been put on the sand hill range near Abilene, Dickinson county. Ten thousand dollars have been paid out by one house in Chanute, Neosho county, for flax seed, all raised in that section.

The Leavenworth folks have decided not to hold a fair this year. They had no railroad monopoly that would back them. A man in Doniphan county began digging a well in a patch of horseradish, and still found the roots at a depth of sixteen feet.

A prairie fire in the south part of Cherokee county has been very destructive, several farmers being left entirely destitute. In Ellis county the railroad company is promptly paying the losses occasioned by the fire from their locomotives, and thus the farmers are made happy.

The wheat fields of Sedgewick county are making larger yields than was anticipated. One field threshed out last week gave a yield of twenty-five bushels to the acre.

The Wichita is the name of the government snag boat which was built to work on the Arkansas above Fort Smith, and is expected to commence operations in a week or so.

Ed. Kingcade, a young man living near Lane, Franklin county, grew dependant on the morning of the 5th inst., and shot and killed himself leaving a note to that effect.

Pleasant View, Cherokee county, has had no cessation of the drouth and is about exhausted according to a correspondent in the Columbus Times. The chinch bugs are still ravaging.

Summer, Sedgewick, Butler and Cowley counties are said to have excellent crops of both wheat and corn, having been more fortunate than some other parts of the state in getting timely rains.

The Atchison Patriot says that the people of that section are in no wise discouraged at the short crops, but believe that the advanced

prices will fully counterbalance that fact. Kansas will not be behind.

Captain Payne proposes to again attempt to invade the Indian territory the first of October with his followers, who, he says represent every state in the Union.

The man who advertises can easily be distinguished from one who does not. The former wears out the sole of his boots and the latter the seat of his pants.—Ex.

True as the old or revised new testament. Articles of incorporation, by-laws and regulations of the Northwestern Poland-China Swine association have been received at this office. Orlando Sawyer, of Washington, Kans., is secretary of the association.

Twenty-two thousand bushels of corn were sold by John Carpenter, of Valley Center, some time ago for thirty-eight cents per bushel. If he had waited till now he would have received three thousand dollars more. It pays to wait sometimes.

Mr. Emil Werner, of Sedgewick county, has been experimenting in cotton raising the past season and has so far met with good success. We cling to the belief that there is a possibility of raising it in some parts of Kansas with considerable profit.

A plan for escape from the Topeka jail was discovered last week just in time to prevent it from being carried into effect. A number of tools were delivered to the officers which had been used in severing the hinges of one of the doors. The persons implicated were locked up in close confinement.

There is considerable indignation expressed among the Kansas dairies on account of the detention in Kansas City of the associated dispatch concerning the recent train robbery in Missouri. None but the Kansas City dairies had the benefit of the dispatches and the question arises, who was at the bottom of it.

Mr. Clapsaddle, a farm hand of Mr. J. H. Bean, near Salina, Saline county, was gored and tramped upon by a bull owned by Mr. Bean, Wednesday last, about 6 o'clock, and died from his injuries about 9 o'clock the same evening. Mr. Clapsaddle was about forty-five years old. He leaves a wife and six children living near Roxbury, in the same county.

Two hundred dollars reward has been offered by W. M. Hubbell, of Caldwell, Sumner county, for the apprehension of the parties who have been kindling prairie fires in the Indian Territory about six miles southeast of that place, and thereby placing the stock ranches in great danger. There is much indignation among stock men against the parties whoever they may be.

Highwaymen are still at work in the vicinity of Olathe, Johnson county. Last Wednesday night a doctor mounted on a Texas pony, was ordered to stand and deliver before cocked pistols in the hands of two bandits; the doctor's pony, however, didn't propose to stand, but took fright and ran the doctor out of danger before he could control it. A rumor is held that the outlaws are residents of that section of the county, and developments are look for.

A young man named Charles T. Clark, of Doniphan county, recently went into the river at Doniphan, to bathe, and when in was dared by his companions to go beyond his depth. He mustered up courage and went into the dangerous spot, and almost instantly sank with very little struggling, and no assistance from his brave (?) friends who got him in. His body was with difficulty recovered. He was a young man of much promise and his untimely end should be a warning to nearly every boy who "goes swimming."

The Fort Scott Monitor says: "Eph Kepley who lives near Centerville, in this county and well known in this city as an extensive stock raiser and shipper, had his barn burned down on Wednesday evening about 8 o'clock. The barn, which was nearly new, cost Mr. Kepley nearly \$2,000, and when burned contained fifty tons of hay and about seven hundred bushels of corn, besides agricultural and other implements. Mr. Kepley had been in town during the day and was on his way home when he saw the fire and got to the barn in time to save some of the implements and one horse which was tied in the stable. Mr. K. had \$1,300 insurance, which will, to some extent, compensate for a portion of his loss."

This is the way the Wichita Eagle goes into extastes over the good qualities of Sedgewick county: "Mr. C. S. Zimmerman, of Park township, has grown this year some immense watermelons, the largest of which he proposed to add to the Eagle's collection for the State

fair, for which purpose he came in on Monday. Representatives of Harvey and of Lyon counties have been to his place to purchase some of these melons, with which to make a show at their own fairs and at Topeka, but he informed the runners that money wouldn't buy them for any such purpose. This is not the first time we have heard of canvassers of other counties traveling about Sedgewick county gathering up fruits, grains, and so forth, with which to carry off big prizes for some miserable county that can't raise anything big enough for a premium. Week before last two men were riding over the county making a collection. Sedgewick county can beat the world, and they know it; and if Sedgewick had made the proper effort, she could have carried off eight hundred dollars from Topeka and Bismarck in two prizes, to say nothing of smaller prizes. Mr. Zimmerman has Oange orange sprouts ten feet high of this year's growth."

### Fairs in Kansas.

Following we give a list of fairs to be held in the state the present year with place where and dates when they will be held so far as we have been able to obtain them. A number no doubt are not on the list which any one would confer a favor on us by reporting:

Kansas State Fair, Topeka	Sept. 12-17
Atchison	Sept. 26-30
Anderson	Sept. 27-30
Bourbon	Sept. 19-21
Brown	Sept. 27-30
Butler	Sept. 4-6
Cherokee	Sept. 21-24
Coffey	Sept. 20-23
Cloud	Sept. 22-24
Crawford	Sept. 28-30
Davis	Sept. 4-7
Doniphan	Sept. 20-24
Ellis	Sept. 27-30
Ellsworth	Sept. 20-23
Franklin	Sept. 29 to Oct. 1
Greenwood	Sept. 27-30
Harvey	Sept. 22-23
Jefferson	Sept. 27 to Oct. 9
Jewell	Sept. 7-1
Kingman	Sept. 14-17
Labette	Sept. 1-2
Linn	Sept. 20-23
Lyon	Sept. 27-30
Marion	Sept. 20-24
Marshall	Sept. 28-30
Miami	Sept. 6-9
Mitchell	Sept. 28-30
Montgomery	Oct. 6-8
Morris	Sept. 13-15
Neosho District, Neosho Falls	Sept. 26-Oct. 1
Osage	Sept. 20-23
Osborne	Sept. 21-23
Ottawa	Oct. 4-6
Phillips	Sept. 27-30
Reno	Sept. 19-23
Riley	Sept. 19-23
Rooks	Sept. 28-30
Saline	Oct. 5-7
Sedgewick	Sept. 20-23
Sumner	Sept. 7-9
Woodson	Sept. 26 to Oct. 1

### A Strange Story.

From the Marion County Record.

Lincoln and Ed. Hannaford and old gentleman A. Shipley had some experience last Monday of a strange character. They went down to the river after some wild grapes, and while rambling around among the trees and underbrush, they came upon a man apparently a half-breed Indian, who with drawn pistol informed them that they must remain his prisoners till night; that he didn't intend to hurt them, but simply wished to prevent them from exposing his temporary hiding place; that he was fleeing not from the law but from some "cow boys," one of whose number he had killed; and that when night came and he could resume his flight he would release them. Hearing some one approaching, during the afternoon, the man went off a little distance to hide, first commanding them to remain in their places, and assuring them that he would kill them if they betrayed his place of concealment to the approaching person. Father Mollohan proved to be the new comer, but the "prisoners" kept mum about their captor, of whose crouching form and glinting pistol they could still catch occasional glimpses. When the shadows of night had begun to fall, the fellow told his captives that they could depart, upon one condition, that Mr. Shipley would place a saddle on the roadside for him. Mr. Shipley replied that he was a poor man and could not afford to do that, whereupon the man drew out a large lot of money and gave Mr. S. a ten dollar bill. The saddle was procured and placed where the fellow wished it, and presently he came along, put the saddle on his horse and rode off.

This is the story as Mr. Shipley relates it, as near as we can repeat it. Who was this strange man? Was he the murderer he claimed to be? Was he a "crank" escaped from some asylum? Or was he a horse thief?

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1 CENTIMETER = 0.3937 INCHES  
1 METER = 39.37 INCHES  
OR 3.28083 FEET  
OR 1.0936 YDS.  
1 INCH = 2.54 CENTIMETERS  
1 DECIMETER = 3.937 IN.  
OR 0.328 FOOT  
1 FOOT = 30.48 CENTIMETERS  
1 YARD = 0.914 METER



THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 14, 1881.

Patrons' Department.

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

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

We are pleased to find that a healthy public opinion is growing up, and that there is hope of bringing arrogant railroad officials to a realizing sense of their obligation to the public and of their amenability to government.

DELAWARE GRANGE No. 38, will hold a picnic near Dimon, Leavenworth county, on Saturday, September 24, 1881; the able committee of arrangements are A. P. Reardon, J. S. Thornton and L. L. Frits, which assures us that nothing will be left undone to make all enjoy themselves.

The Grange at the State Fair.

Preparations have been going forward for some time to perfect arrangements for a representation of subordinate granges at the State fair, and the importance of the exhibit cannot be denied. Members of the order all over the state should begin to show some interest in the progress of the grange if they sincerely desire that good shall come of it.

We have long wondered at the half dormant state into which the granges of Kansas have fallen when it is acknowledged to be a source of such a great amount of good to the farming class. We are strong believers that "what is worth doing at all is worth doing well."

Co-operation.

What is co-operation? It is working for mutual good. What do you mean by "mutual good?" We mean that in helping others we help ourselves. They in helping us help themselves.

movement, is the "greatest amount of good to the many and not to the few." It is said the last enemy to overcome is death, with him Mammon keeps company to perish not long before, and when that idol is destroyed man will immediately become the inventor and possessor of life.

What is liberty? A manly form, with its feet planted firmly on the earth and its head erected towards the heavens as a source of life and intellect, determined that neither its mind nor manhood shall ever be converted into merchandise for the worshipers of wealth.

Let us one and all lay hold of the capabilities and possibilities of co-operation. Every grange can use it to manifold advantage. Every neighborhood can combine to share its blessings.

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IN THE COUNTRY.

- 1. Far out in the open country, God's works lie on every hand, A series of beautiful pictures, We see but we can not understand.
2. He calls us by rock and by river; His love shines in the bright sun; His care is shown in the shower, Which falls e'er the day is done.
3. 'Tis shown in the tender grasses, Which spring in a single night; And in the darkening shadows, Which fall when the sun is bright.
4. In the delicate tintings of flowers, In the grandeur of out-stretched hills, In the cloud-flecked sky and the meadow, Where the lark's song soars and thrills.
5. In the gorgeous hues of the sunset, In the music of wave-washed shore; In the flowers of the field and the forest, We see his love more and more.
6. In the level reach of the prairie, In the south wind's tender kiss, Which sweeps like the wing of a seraph, Rarely over such beauty as this.
7. God's watchful love ever present, Distills in the nightly dew, Shines in the myriad planets, Which illumine the bending blue.
8. Oh, the strength of the hills seems to enter The soul, with its presence broad; When we live face to face with nature We are drawn heart to heart with God.

DIANTHA.

A Romance of Real Life in Kansas.

BY FORESTER GROVE.

IN FOUR CHAPTERS—CHAPTER I.

A real maid, not false, but true, With golden hair and eyes of blue. A real maid, to be sure she was; and if you could have seen her as she came tripping up to the house on that morning, you, too, me thinks, would have agreed with us, and said she was handsome indeed. If I was writing a novel I would describe her, but as I am not, I will let you exercise your mental powers by imagining how she looked. Suffice it to say, she came to spend the day, in springtime, in stormy March, 18—. Consider that we were glad to see her; that she had often assisted us in household duties, and that she had not visited us for a long time, and then you will not be surprised at our exclamation, "Why Di, where have you been so long?" when we met her, nor, when you read further, at her answer. "O, at home," (with a sorrowful look). And then she changed her expression to one of anxious inquiry, and said: "Mayn't I come and live with you?" "Diantha, I don't understand you," I said. She repeated impressively, "I mean just what I say. Can I come and make this my home until I die?" "Or get married?" I laughingly chimed in. "Yes, or get married," she added. "Surely, you would not leave your father and mother, and live with us?" said I. "Try me and see," she quietly answered. "But what do you want to leave home for?" I suddenly broke forth, curiosity getting the better of discretion. "Father is so unreasonable, I can't stay there," she answered. "I can't stand it." "Why not? You are almost of age; you stood it before. Why not now?" I interrogated. She placed her hands over her eyes, for a minute. I thought she was going to cry. At last she broke forth: "You are so hard to make understand anything!" she exclaimed, almost petulantly. "You know Ebenezer Fiddlesticks has been coming to our house (or living there) all winter until recently. Last Sunday he came back to see me, and father came into the room and told him he was a scoundrel, or he would have asked him if he might visit me before getting my consent. Ebenezer told him he thought I was the one the most concerned in the matter, and had taken the liberty to ask me first. At that he flew into a rage, and ordered me into the kitchen and showed him the door, telling him if he ever came on the premises he would shoot him; and telling me if I ever spoke to him he would disown me. There now," she added, as if relieved, "you know my story, now answer my question; can I come and live with you or not? In either case I shall not stay at home—mark that!" And she gave her foot a tap on the floor, and a little foot it was, too, if she was a housemaid, wearing only a number three boot. Realizing the delicacy of my position, I tried to reason with her. "Don't do anything foolish, dear, that will cost you a lifetime of sorrow. Just be a sensible girl and stay at home till you are of age. Perhaps your pa may become reconciled by that time, and it would be so much better for all concerned. Don't you think so?" I said. "Oh, yes! Of course I do," she sobbed; "but you don't know pa as well as I do. He never retracts what he says. And I," she added, drawing herself up, "am a 'chip from the old block.' I will let him know that I, too, have some of the put-him-out will that he is so proud of. Now, Mrs. Snooks, you haven't answered my question. If you don't let me come and live with you, I will run clear off, for I will not stay at home, and ma says she don't blame me!" Really, this case was getting interesting; but thinking my duty plain, I answered: "Do not feel hurt, Diantha, because I cannot let you stay; it would only be making your troubles worse. Your father would come and take you away, and just get us into trouble." "It would not seem so hard," she interrupted, "if he hadn't let us go together until we were engaged before objecting, and now he says he is going to put me in a convent, and make a nun of me. Do you think you could stand that?" she queried. "Hardly!" I answered, laughing at the ridiculousness of the idea. "Make believe you

are contented; stay at home until he attempts to put his threat into execution, and then run away and get married, if run away you must, is my advice," I said. That seemed to reconcile her a little. Presently she said: "You know I can't write, will not you write a note to Ebenezer for me? I have brought some paper with me. Ma said I might tell him to come over some time when pa was gone, and we could talk our troubles over. Couldn't you let one of the children take it over?" she continued. At first I refused, but as she stated positively that her mother was willing, I finally consented to write the note, but positively refused to become an accomplice in the delivery; "that," I told her, "you must manage yourself." So I wrote at her dictation: DEAR EBENEZER:—Come over some time in the middle of the day when pa is gone. Ma told me I might have you come, and I want to see you on business of importance to both of us. Do not fail to come. Yours in trouble, DIANTHA. March —, 187—. After getting her note written she seemed quite cheerful, and chatted on various subjects until late in the afternoon. When she was donning her wraps preparatory to leaving, she turned to me, with a twinkle in her eye, and said: "You need not be surprised to see me coming up here any time, to live." I answered simply, "that would be useless, you had better stay at home!" "I will try," she said. "Good-bye!" And she was gone.

CHAPTER II. DIANTHA'S FATHER.

We presume our readers would like to know something of the character of the man who calls himself Diantha's father, and who has exhibited such a variety of traits as he has in his brief acquaintance in the previous chapter. Mr. Puthimout, as we shall call him, was truly an enigma. Possessed of a fine education, he studiously avoided giving his children even the rudiments of one. We know but little of his early life, as he was ever reticent on all subjects that would tend to enlighten one on that point. This much we do know, he ever tried to impress on his hearers that he had descended from some aristocratic Southern family, that in his young days he did not have to labor like poor white trash and negroes. His family consisted of himself, wife and five children; four boys and one girl, Diantha, the eldest, who is the subject of this sketch, or story, more properly. The boys were almost exact counterparts of their father, who was a perfect type of the Louisiana creole, of which he claimed to be one; while wife and daughter possessed that purer type known to the Anglo-Saxon race. Diantha being the only girl, was a great pet, of course. Her father idolized her as near as it was possible for one of his selfish nature to; but his was an idolatry mingled with that love of power that will not listen to words of tenderness from another when it interfered with his own selfish ideas of comfort or gain. Too lazy to work and make an honest living, he had tried law, insurance and had acquired a smattering of medicine, but in all had failed for lack of energy. Then he turned his attention to educating "other people's children," but that, too was too much exercise for his indolent friend. A few months previous to the opening of our story he had lost an old pony, which to him was something terrible. It "broke" his team, and "how are the boys to haul wood to town to get the necessary articles to keep us alive during the long, dreary winter if they don't have a team to do it with?" Thus he reasoned with himself as he roared his feet at the old-fashioned fireplace. "The old lady can't go out washing this winter, and to take it in, is out of the question. What shall I do?" Finally he brightened up and asked Diantha to get him his hat. "Why, papa, where are you going so late in the evening?" she asked. "Children should not ask questions," he answered imperiously. "You tend to your own affairs." It happened that there was a young man keeping "back" in an old log cabin in the woods near the farm on which Mr. Puthimout lived, whose parents had but recently moved to California, who also was chopping wood and hauling to the neighboring towns, for his support during the winter. It was to this cottage he wended his way. Mr. P. could be very affable when he saw fit, and on this particular evening the wily old chap tried to be more interesting than usual, but any one acquainted with him wouldn't have fallen into his trap so easily, but Ebenezer Fiddlesticks had no one to warn him, and he was only too glad to have some one drop in to talk with. But let us see what Mr. P. has become so deeply interested in this Jehu of the forest for.

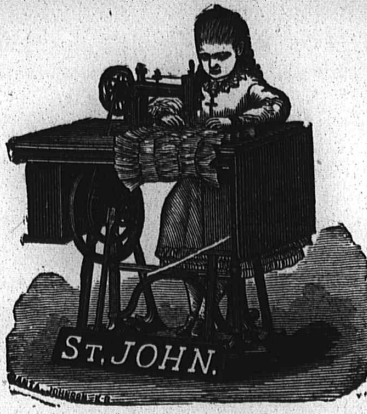
After the usual chit-chat in regard to the weather, chopping wood, etc., he finally commenced to "feel his way." "I should think you would be lonely staying here alone, young Fiddlesticks?" said Mr. P. "Well, yes; I am somewhat lonely. I am always glad to have the neighbors come in and chat, it drives away the blues, and you know 'we'uns' are subject to them down here on Blue river. Sometimes I think it has got the right name—but, then," he added, after a pause, "I s'pose its cause I ain't use to stayin' alone." "What makes you stay here alone?" "Don't you come over and stay with us? 'The more the merrier, you know.'" "Cause I ain't able to pay my board," he answered, sadly. "Tut! tut!" said Mr. P. "Don't talk such nonsense. We can fix that satisfactorily, I guess." (Mr. P. had him just where he wanted him.) "Why, you can just let the boys have

your team to haul wood, occasionally, 'ugh!' he said, looking around as if he expected something to eat him up, "I wouldn't stay here alone for anything!" Thus by playing on his fears and magnifying his lonely situation, he finally succeeded in getting him to move his "traps," in Missouri parlance, over to his house. Once there, it did not take long for Ebenezer to discover how Mr. Puthimout tyrannized over his daughter. Oft it has been written, "Sympathy is akin to love," and it was so in this case. Diantha was handsome, it was true; but that her father should keep her a prisoner in their own house—or almost one—he could not understand. Without a thought other than of pity, he set himself to interest this girl who was not allowed to take a walk even with the neighbors' girls without her father's permission. At first he would talk to her, then he varied his entertainments with music on the violin, on which he was quite proficient, and reading. To Diantha the world seemed like a different place; even the gloom was mingled with sunshine for her, for this was the first gentleman her father would ever let her talk to, and well she knew it was not Ebenezer, but the ponies, that her father tolerated him for. At last he ventured to ask her to take a horse-back ride with him. She had to ask her father's permission, of course, but she knew he dare not refuse. It was granted. So Diantha and Ebenezer took their first horseback ride. What happened during that ever-memorable time, we leave for them to tell about; suffice it to say, we saw them on that blessed Sabbath day galloping without seemingly a thought to mar their happiness on the "highway of life" their first journey together, and one which was destined to change their individual life currents into one broad channel. But clouds were already gathering over their horizon which were soon to burst and try them to their very souls. Spring was coming; Ebenezer was a farmer, and must hie to other quarters. This was more than Mr. Puthimout could stand. He could not forgive him, consequently he waited for an opportunity, and the first time Ebenezer came back he ordered him never to step in his door under penalty of being shot, and forbade his daughter ever to speak to him again, telling her if she did he would disown her. How he succeeded in keeping them apart, we will leave for another chapter to tell.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

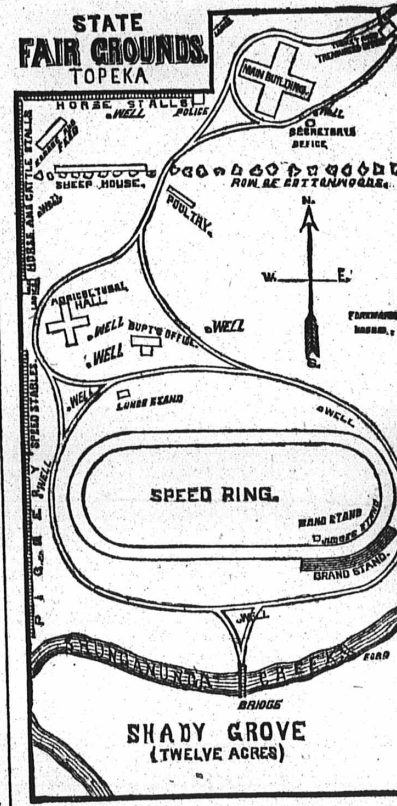
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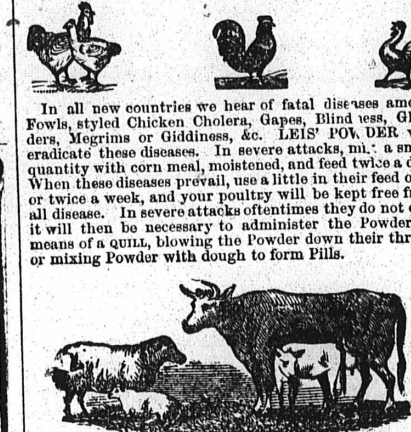
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LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 14, 1881.

The steamer Columbia foundered on Lake Michigan last Saturday night and fifteen persons were drowned.

The drought in Northern Illinois continues to burn the famishing crops and the wells are all reported going dry.

An illicit distillery has been found in Parke county, Indiana, supposed to have been in operation the last two months.

Those of our farmers who have been holding their wool for higher prices will find Wm. M. Price & Co., of St. Louis, a first class firm to deal with.

B. F. COUTRELL and his son became involved in a quarrel with J. W. Cox over some land near Weatherford, Mo., and were both killed, and Cox himself seriously wounded.

The dispatches this morning bring the news of the sudden death of Gen. E. A. Burnside. The cause is supposed to be heart disease, and of course was entirely unexpected.

Two negroes of St. Louis renewed an old quarrel near the bridge, last week, and one of them was mortally wounded by a ball in his stomach.

The jail at Dardinelle, Ark., was entered last week by a body of men, and two murderers taken out and hanged to trees.

The university has opened with flattering prospects for an increased attendance. It is a significant fact that since the school opened there has not been a year when the attendance was not larger than the one previous.

A train on the Chicago and Rock Island railroad ran into and smashed a wagon and killed a team of mules which had balked just as they reached the track.

Mr. A. P. HERBERT an engineer on the National railway line was attacked by robbers in his house at Toluca, Mexico, and horribly cut with knives.

W. A. ARMSTRONG, editor of The Husbandman, in his letters to his own paper, finds fault with the roads of Ohio, and probably will with roads generally in the West.

EDUCATIONAL TROUBLES.

The recent action of the colored people of Lawrence in protesting against discrimination on the part of the board of education against the colored element in the schools, is but another extreme of the question which agitates some of the eastern cities.

"There is a small 'tempest in a teapot' in a Philadelphia school, over the admission of three colored children to a white school.

"After undergoing an examination, the trio was placed in the lowest grade in the school. When the pupils reassembled, it was very apparent, that their parents had not regarded the innovation with delight.

The little girls, on the contrary, have made no sign of remonstrance, but treat the new pupils with a freezing indifference. It is anticipated by the teachers that many of the white children will be withdrawn before long.

"While we believe in the existence of separate schools for whites and blacks in the South, and in other sections, when sufficient numbers of pupils and the public sentiment seem to demand it, we cannot sympathize with the spirit which ostracizes pupils on account of race or color.

The Journal of Education appears to be in the right if we propose to uphold the doctrine of free institutions, and have them to bring forth the results expected when the idea was framed, but that the other extreme which has been attempted in our city, to force the association of the races whether it be expedient or not, should be tolerated we cannot admit.

The colored people are too quick to take offence at what they suppose to be a curtailment of their rights and falling so often as they do into error find the liability of opposition much greater and on a stronger foundation.

The board of this city has had no intention of discriminating against the colored element, their only object being "the greatest good to the greatest number," and it seems unjust that their motives should be construed in another way.

We do not say however, that the colored people have had no cause for their suspicious. At times there have been attempts to discriminate and these were justly condemned.

The year being so unfavorable for a good representation of the resources of the state, it would be hardly fair to compare it with the one of last year.

There is little doubt that Miss Still is the better rider of the two, and that she could have been beaten with ease had a blunder not been made.

Lincoln, Russell, Johnson and other counties were not far behind. The exhibits in every case were very creditable indeed, and would deserve special mention.

In the main the actions of the fair association have been fair and honorable, and everyone is satisfied so far as such a thing is possible. One thing, however, we would condemn in strong terms. It ought by no means have been permitted that beer should be sold on the grounds.

Barring this unfortunate occurrence, the fair was wisely planned and successfully carried through, and the people have returned to their homes feeling that they have attended the best fair ever held west of the Mississippi.

It is estimated that fully forty thousand people were on the ground Friday in anticipation of the great twenty mile race between Miss Cricket Still of Kansas, and Miss Nellie Archer of Missouri.

At the time appointed a large crowd had assembled, though not as large as on the day previous, and with but a short delay the two ladies made a good start with Miss Archer slightly in the lead. Miss Still, however, soon gained the inside track ahead of Miss Archer amid loud cheering.

Granting that the decision of the judges was correct, the only thing that lost Miss Still the race was a most inexcusable blunder on the part of her managers. While she was on the last half mile fully one hundred yards in the lead, and but a quarter of a mile to run, she changed horses, thus allowing Miss Archer to gain the lead some forty yards.

The fair at last is over, and nothing now remains but the recollections of the pleasant and profitable hours spent among the more than usually good exhibits of Kansas products and at the speed ring.

Right here it will not be out of place to mention a few stock displays worthy of special mention of which the Holstein herd, property of John P. Hall, Emporia, Kans., probably attracted

the most attention from the visitors of the stock stalls. The herd had poor care this summer and were consequently thin, nevertheless they are beautiful. The herd consisted of one bull and five cows—all excellent milkers.

The herd of W. M. Snyder, Iola, Kans., are recorded in the books of the American Jersey Cattle club, and registered which makes their blood unquestionable. The herd consisted of Allendale Lad, bull colt, Iola boy, two-year-old bull, and Beulah of Fairfax, three-year-old milker, who took premiums, besides others, all fine cattle.

The foregoing special mention does not cover even the stock worthy of notice, but it is all we have space for. In subsequent issues we shall endeavor to inform our stock raisers who have the best horses, hogs, sheep, etc., for breeding purposes, in answer to numerous inquiries heretofore received.

Following we give a complete list of awards to cattle, horses, mules, jacks and jennets as taken from the hand-some kept books of the association. Next week we shall endeavor to give the remainder of the awards as concerns our readers.

CLASS A—CATTLE.

SHORT-HORNS—THOROUGHBREDS. Best bull three years old, D. S. Burdick & Co., Carbondale, Kans., first premium; Bill & Burnham, Manhattan, Kans., second premium.

Best cow three years old and over, James Richardson, first premium; Cundiff & Leonard, Pleasant Hill, Mo., second premium. Best cow two years old, James Richardson, first premium; B. F. Winn, second premium.

Best heifer, Bill & Burnham, first and second premiums. Best heifer calf, E. D. Haley, Trenton, Kans., first premium; James Richardson, second.

HEREFORDS—THOROUGHBREDS. Best bull three years old and over, A. A. Crane, Ocoo, Ill., first premium. Best bull two years old, Fielding W. Smith, Woodlandville, Mo., first premium.

Best bull one year old, A. A. Crane, first premium. Best bull calf, A. A. Crane, first premium; F. W. Smith, second premium.

GALLOWAYS AND POLLED ANGUS. Best bull one year old, A. B. Matthews, Kansas City, Mo., first premium. Best bull calf, A. B. Matthews, first premium.

JERSEYS AND ALDERNEYS. Best bull three years old and over, I. N. Van Hoesen, Lawrence, Kans., first premium; Ivon D. Heath, Wyandotte, Kans., second premium.

HOLSTEINS—THOROUGHBREDS. Best bull two years old, John P. Hall, Emporia, Kans., first premium. Best bull one year old, Joseph Peak, Emporia, Kans., first premium.

BEEF CATTLE—SHORT-HORNS, HEREFORDS, POLLED ANGUS AND DEVONS. Best bull any age, D. B. Burdick, first premium. Best cow any age, James Richardson, first premium.

Best bull and five calves, R. D. Haley, first premium. Best thoroughbred herd—one bull and five cows, James Richardson, first premium; B. F. Winn, second premium.

Best herd of thoroughbred steers under two years old, owned, bred and raised in Kansas—J. F. True, Newman, Kans., first premium. DAIRY—HOLSTEINS, ALDERNEYS, JERSEYS AND Ayrshires.

Best bull any age or breed, I. N. Van Hoesen, first premium. Best cow any age or breed, Wm. Brown, first premium.

Best bull and five of his calves of any age, I. N. Van Hoesen, first premium. Best herd of one bull and five cows, any age, Holsteins, John P. Hall, first premium; Jerseys, Wm. Brown, second premium.

ROADSTERS—ALL STRAINS OF BLOOD. (Style, action and endurance to be considered). Best stallion four years old and over, shown in harness, F. O. Riley, Junction City, Kans., first premium; S. T. Smith, Kansas City, Mo., second premium.

Best stallion three years old in harness, Sam Dickey, Lansing, Kans., first premium; E. E. Church, La Cygne, Kans., second premium.

Best stallion three years old to bridle, Sam Dickey, first premium; J. Willets, Topeka, Kans., second premium.

Best stallion one year old to bridle, J. Willets, first premium; J. Hutchings & Bro., Lee's Summit, Mo., second premium.

Best stallion colt, E. A. Smith, first premium; J. Hutchings & Bro., second premium. Best mare four years old and over, L. C. Palmer, Junction City, Kans., first premium; J. Willets, second premium.

Best mare three years old, P. Noble, Higginsville, Mo., first premium; G. W. Lewis, Media, Kans., second premium. Best mare two years old, J. Willets, first premium; W. J. White, DeSoto, Kans., second premium.

Best mare one year old, J. Willets, first premium; A. Carman, second premium. Best mare colt, E. A. Smith, first premium; J. Willets, second premium.

HEAVY DRAFT HORSES. Best stallion four years old and over, J. H. and S. W. Durand, Parsons, Kans., first premium; John Huston, Blandinsville, Ills., second premium.

Best stallion three years old, John Huston, first and second premiums. Best stallion two years old, James Beak, Emporia, Kans., first premium; Jacob Metzger, Emporia, Kans., second premium.

Best stallion one year old, Wm. Stone, Toledo, Kans., first premium; Jacob Metzger, second premium. Best stallion colt, D. S. Guyer, Lawrence, Kans., first premium; Wm. A. Pierce, Maple Hill, Kans., second premium.

Best mare four years old and over, Wm. M. Ingersoll, Lawrence, Kans., first premium; Wm. Finnerly, Baldwin City, Kans., second premium. Best mare three years old, Wm. Stone, first premium; J. C. Rust, Lancaster, Kans., second premium.

Best mare two years old, H. W. Garrett, Lawrence, Kans., first premium; E. G. Johnson, Lawrence, Kans., second premium. Best mare one year old, D. S. Guyer, first and second premiums.



Best boy rider under fourteen years of age, Bob Holmes, Kansas City, Mo., first premium;

JACKS, JENNETS AND MULES. Best jack of any age, T. W. Nolan, White Church, Kans., first premium;

Best jennet of any age, J. J. McGee, Lawrence, Kans., first premium.

Best pair work mules for farm, S. F. Rogan, Kansas City, Mo., first and second premiums.

Wednesday the crowd was greatly increased at Bismarck grove, and the exhibitors having most, if not all the preliminaries arranged,

WHEN you have the blues, and feel all out of sorts, then your liver is diseased, and you need "Sellers' Liver Pills."

BOILS, pimples, and all blood diseases are cured by "Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher."

THOSE of our readers afflicted with deafness will do well to note the advertisement of H. P. K. Peck & Co., in another column.

"THE best farm paper" is not addicted to boasting, but it has a large and rapidly growing subscription list.

THE Daily Mirror is the name of a diminutive sheet which appeared for the first time last Monday evening, published by Broadbent & Watkins.

M. H. NEWLIN announces himself in another column as a candidate for County Treasurer, and if everybody knew him as well as we do,

WE would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. Robert Cook, appearing in another column. Mr. Cook has been a long time in the business and can be depended on for good stock.

IN our announcement column will be found the announcement of Mr. A. G. Honnold for the office of register of deeds.

WE are pleased to call the attention of our readers this week to the announcement of C. Z. Kelso for the office of County Clerk.

ONE of the best displays in the Main building was that of Messrs. Steinberg Bros., the well-known and popular clothiers of this city.

FRIDAY we had the pleasure of inspecting the display of agricultural implements by G. R. Gould, and are ready to pronounce it the largest and in fact one of the best general displays of that character on the grounds.

STILL the people will come and buy buggies from Jerry Glathart. It seems almost impossible to resist the inclination to buy when such good ones can be obtained at such low figures.

WE have at this office a perfectly new Home Hand Book of Domestic Hygiene and Rational Medicine by J. H. Kellogg, M. D., finely bound in library sheep which we will sell at much below the regular price.

"God Bless the Little Woman." F. W. Helmick, music publisher, 180 Elm street, Cincinnati, O., has just published one of the most beautiful songs that has of late years come to this office.

MR. Gould landed us at the spot occupied by his exhibit just north of Machinery hall, and took us through his entire display, which, as we have said before, was the largest on the grounds.

THE Moline and Mitchell wagons are so well known and withal so popular, that it would be almost superfluous to say anything about them save that Gould keeps them, and of the very best quality.

WE also noticed the Keystone hay-rake occupying a prominent position in the exhibit, and deservedly so, too, if our judgment goes for anything.

THERE were a number of other implements we would like to mention, but we have space for but one more, the Case threshing machine, the "Agitator," a really superior separator, and entitled to the great popularity to which it has attained.

WE do not wish our readers to think we are giving you too much praise to these several machines, but the fact is we could not very well do otherwise considering that Gould never keeps any thing but the very best of everything, and if you don't believe what we say,

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY MOODY & DAVIS. LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 14, 1881.

City and Vicinity.

Bound for West Point!

Mr. J. MILLIKAN, of Olathe, was among our out-of-the-county readers who made us a brief but pleasant call last week.

WHEN you have the blues, and feel all out of sorts, then your liver is diseased, and you need "Sellers' Liver Pills."

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Call on him at his warehouses in Lawrence and find out for yourself.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR REGISTER OF DEEDS. A. G. Honnold will be a candidate before the Republican County Convention for renomination as a candidate for the office of Register of Deeds.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER. M. H. Newlin will be a candidate for Treasurer of Douglas county, subject to the action of the Republican county convention.

FOR COUNTY CLERK. I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of County Clerk of Douglas county, subject to the action of the Republican County Convention to be held October 1, 1881.

C. Z. KESLO.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Clerk of Douglas county, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention, to be held October 1, 1881.

N. O. STEVENS.

Live Agents Wanted To sell Dr. Chase's Recipes; or information for everybody, in every county in the United States and Canada. Enlarged by 2,000 household recipes and is suited to all classes and conditions of society.

A Large Line of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses. No. 59 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas. Formerly with H. J. Rushmer.

Under the Douglas County Bank.

FIRST CLASS WORK DONE BY WHITE BARBERS.

Opposite the Eldridge House. W. H. LAMON. PHOTOGRAPHER. Pictures Taken in the Latest Styles!

"O. K." BARBER SHOP. James R. Johnson, Proprietor, Low Prices and Good work.

PETER BELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW. OFFICE OVER LEIS' DRUG STORE, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

MONEY TO LOAN, In large or small amounts on five years time, at SEVEN PER CENT.

WESTERN SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY. Any person will save from 10 to 100 per cent by subscribing through us for the leading publications of the country.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THAT THRILLING BOOK OF THE DETECTIVES

HOPE FOR THE DEAF Dr. Peck's Artificial Ear Drums

NONPAREL FARM & FEED MILLS

USE LEIS' RAY'S

TONIC THE GREAT BLOOD AND LIVER PURIFIER

PURELY VEGETABLE

A Preventative for Chills, Fever and Ague.

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS

LEIS' CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO.

WOOL GROWERS

Ship your Wool to WM. M. PRICE & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

G. H. MURDOCK, WATCHMAKER AND ENGRAVER.

A Large Line of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.

No. 59 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas.

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GOTO TOM JOHNSON'S BARBER SHOP

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A MAGNIFICENT OFFER!

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS and Valuable Literary Works Offered at the Price of the Paper Alone!

We Send You THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS For One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents and Give You a Deeply Interesting Book Free!

We Will Send THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS to Any Address for One Year and Any one of the Following standard Books for only One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents (\$1.25):

1. Is he Popenjoy? A novel by Anthony Trollope.

7. Christian Brownlee's Ordeal. A novel by Mary Patrick.

83. The Last Days of Pompeii by Edward Bulwer.

59. John Halifax. A novel by Miss Mulock.

81. Young Mrs. Jardine. A novel by Miss Mulock.

82. Poems of Wadsworth, edited by Mathew Arnold.

96. Nell—On and Off the Stage. A novel by B. H. Buxton.

108. Barbara. A novel by M. E. Braddon.

112. Russia Before and After the War.

131. Cape Cod and all Along Shore. Stories by Charles Mordhoff.

143. Burns by Principal Shairp, Goldsmith by William Black and Bunyan by J. A. Froude.

163. Better than Good. A story for girls by Annie E. Ridley.

Fuller's Illustrated Strawberry Culturist. Fowler's Alderney and Guernsey Cow.

132. Life of James A. Garfield by Edmund Kirke. Illustrated.

164. Social Etiquette and Home Culture.

80. The Life and Surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.

196. To-day in America, by Joseph Hatton.

Bulwer's Last Days of Pompeii. Charlotte Fronte's Jane Eyre. Cooper's Last of the Mohicans.

George Elliot's Romola. Irving's Knickerbocker. Kingsley's Hypatia.

Madame de Stael's Corinne. Mrs. Mulock's Craik's John Halifax.

Sir Walter Scott's Ivanhoe. Tom Brown at Rugby. Uarda.

And many others.

FOR ONLY \$2.50 WE WILL SEND THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS TO ANY TWO ADDRESSES FOR ONE YEAR, OR ONE ADDRESS FOR TWO YEARS, AND ANY ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

Tanner's First Principles of Agriculture. Flax Culture, seven prize essays by practical growers.

Gregory on Cabbages. Gregory on Squashes. Our Farm of Four Acres. American Rose Culturist. The Thomery System of Grape Culture.

American Bird Fancier. Bemen's Rabbit Rancier. Richardson on the Dog.

Tobacco Culture by fourteen experienced cultivators. Bound in one volume. Culver's Fruit Preserver's Manual. Acme Biography, second series, Lives of Chausser, Spenser, Milton, Cowper and Southey.

Five books in one volume. Acme Biography, third series, Lives of Defoe, Johnson, Goldsmith, Scott and Thackeray; all in one volume.

Acme Library of Modern Classics, first series, Year of Wakefield, Rascalls, Piccola, Paul and Virginia, Urdine and the Two Captains; all in one volume.

Allison's American Pictorial Handy Lexicon—just issued—the most complete and perfect pocket dictionary ever published. Over 50,000 words and 300 engravings.

Baron Munchausen and Gulliver's Travels both in one volume.

Brief Biographies by Samuel Smiles. Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. Illustrated. Carlyle's French Revolution.

Cressy's Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World. Dante, translated by Cary.

Don Quixote. Edwin Arnold's Light of Asia. Goethe's Wilhelm Meister.

Health for Women by Geo. H. Taylor, M. D. Health by Exercise by G. H. Taylor, M. D.

Heroes, Hero Worship and the Heroic in History by Thomas Carlyle. Irving's Sketch Book.

Milton's Poetical Works. New Testament, new version. Pope's Homer's Iliad.

Pope's Homer's Odyssey. Reminiscences of Thomas Carlyle. Robinson Crusoe. Illustrated.

Sayings, Wise and otherwise by the author of Sparrowgrass Papers. The Cure of Paralysis by G. Taylor, M. D.

The Book of Fables by Aesop and others. Illustrated. Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered.

The Arabian Nights. Illustrated. The Koran of Mohammed, translated by Sale.

Virgil, translated by Dryden.

For twenty-three dollars and seventy-five cents (\$23.75) we will send THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS to any thirty-two addresses for one year, or to one address for twenty years, and Chamber's Encyclopedia, fifteen volumes, or we will send one copy of our paper and this excellent encyclopedia for eight dollars (\$8).

We will send THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS to any five addresses for one year, or to one address for five years, and Cecils Books of Natural History, treating of birds, beasts and insects, three volumes in one, (profusely illustrated) by S. H. Peabody, regent of Illinois Industrial University for six dollars and twenty-five cents (\$6.25); or we will send the Books of Natural History and one copy of our paper one year for three dollars and twenty-five cents (\$3.25).

N. B.—In ordering please give the number of each book where numbers are published.



## Horticultural Department.

### Delicious Strawberries.

Under the above caption R. H. Haines, of Moorestown, N. J., furnishes the following excellent article on the subject in the Massachusetts Ploughman:

Pleasant surprises greet us each year. One season it would seem as if perfection had almost been reached in some of the large varieties of strawberries, the next some kind will make its appearance, revealing qualities so different and so superior in some respects to any preceding variety, that we begin to wonder at the capabilities of the strawberry, and to look forward with pleasure to what the future may develop. For some years there has been a decided advancement in the productiveness of the strawberry, until at last it is not unusual to find some varieties producing at the rate of 10,000 and even 14,000 quarts of berries to the acre. Keeping pace with this advancement in productiveness, there has also been a rapid increase in the size of the berries that are produced by some of the newer sorts, until at last some few specimen berries have been obtained that measure over a foot around their greatest circumference. Beautiful large berries indeed are some of them! Though weeks have elapsed since they were here, yet the mere thought of them almost makes one's mouth water? There is real satisfaction in raising these immense berries, as when heaped upon the fruit dish they make a fascinating picture that few can help admiring, while those who raise extra large berries for sale find it very pleasant to receive from twenty-five to fifty cents a quart for them. All persons will not meet with such success, though berries five and six inches around may very frequently be grown, and even specimens of that size will generally seem very large, and give real enjoyment.

Fruit-growers will remember how enthusiastically the Monarch of the West strawberry was welcomed some years ago, and what vigor of plant, fine large berries and productiveness it displayed when it first made its appearance. In some localities it has decidedly deteriorated; but the Orient, which is a new seedling of the Monarch, appears to combine all the good qualities that the Monarch had in its best days. The plants are productive, and yield many fine large berries, and all of the best quality.

The Manchester variety has developed a merit that has given a pleasant surprise to nearly all who have seen the plants, and that is, their capability for producing large crops of fine berries on poor sandy soil, near the seacoast, where but few other strawberries would thrive. This will undoubtedly make it a very valuable kind for such persons as have similar soil. Then, too, as varieties that succeed on poor sandy land almost invariably do better when placed on soils where they can get more nourishment, it should also prove a desirable sort for most other persons. Experiments thus far in more favorable localities confirm this in the more vigorous growth, and even finer crops that are obtained. The fruit is of a bright red color; of good quality; stands shipping well to distant markets, and keeps its fresh appearance much longer than most varieties. This variety certainly gives promise of becoming a great acquisition.

The Bidwell is a new strawberry, whose name is more familiar than the preceding variety from the prominence that has been given it at some of the horticultural exhibitions. It is difficult to say which will prove the more popular, whether this is or the Manchester, though they will not conflict very much, as the Bidwell is an earlier ripening berry. The Bidwell has developed rare qualities for productiveness, even young pot-grown plants, set out a year ago, having yielded over a hundred berries each this season; but what is still more noteworthy is, that the size of the fruit has at times averaged as large as the Sharpless. It is a fine variety, either for eating or for shipping to distant markets, while the plants are healthy and vigorous growers.

The Mammoth Bush has the peculiarity of making but very few runners. Mt. Vernon is becoming well known for its great productiveness and beau-

tiful large, bright scarlet berries; President Lincoln and Sharpless for their immense fruit, some few specimens measuring nine, ten, and even twelve inches around. Among some of the other prominent new kinds are Longfellow, Satin Gloss and Hart's Minnesota.

The strawberry well repays rich manuring and good cultivation, though it is surprising, sometimes, to see how well they will do when almost neglected. Pot-grown plants give the best results for planting in summer, but those who cannot easily procure them may still obtain many fine berries by getting the ordinary layer plants through the mails, being careful to water and shade them well for a few days until growth commences. By hoeing or raking the ground frequently they will make a rapid growth during the fall, and by next summer should give many a delicious feast of fine large berries.

### Timber Growing.

Under the above caption Waldo F. Brown in an Eastern exchange has the following article. Although not written for this section of country the intelligent reader can easily adopt the advice and instructions to suit the climate. He says:

"The question what and how we shall plant, is an important one for the timber-grower. I regret that my experience does not extend only to three varieties, locust, soft maple and catalpa. One rule I would lay down is always to plant in nursery row or seed bed, and transplant to the plantation at one year old. I would always plant four feet in starting a plantation, as this close planting induces a straight, upward growth, and three-fourths of the trees can be cut out after they are large enough for use. To grow 1,000 seedlings of locust or maple will require only two square rods of ground, and it will be an easy matter to prepare the soil and care for the plants on this small area, while it would be difficult, if not impossible, to get a good stand and growth if planted where they were to grow. To make locust seeds germinate they must be repeatedly scalded. Put the seeds in a light vessel and pour boiling water over it, and let it stand until cool, when about one seed in twelve to twenty will be swollen to three times its natural size. These must be separated and the scalding water again applied. This time a larger proportion will swell, and by repeating it four or five times all will be made to swell. This swelled seed will grow as quickly as corn. In separating the seed I used a sieve coarse enough to let the seeds that have not swelled pass through, retaining the swollen ones. The seeds may be spread in the sun and partially dried so as to make them sit easily. If not ready to plant it can be kept some days in a cool place, spread two inches deep and covered with a wet cloth. Sow in drills two and a half feet apart, six or eight seeds to the foot and cover one inch. The plants will grow from three to five feet high the first season, and make fine roots.

Soft maple seeds must be gathered as soon as ripe which will be with the ripening of strawberries, late May or June. Plant immediately without drying, and they will come up in a short time, and make about as large a growth as locust. Catalpa seed is very delicate, lighter than parsnip seed, and on clay land if there comes a heavy rain, it can not come up through the crust. They bear transplanting as well as cabbages, and I would recommend sowing thickly in a prepared seed bed, and then transplanting to nursery rows six inches apart, letting them stand one year. They will, with good care, grow three feet high the first season, and very stocky. I think it better to give catalpa a little more room, and allow only 200 plants to the square rod, instead of 500, as I recommend for locusts and maples. The earlier the trees can be planted in spring the better, but the ground must be dry and fine. Plow and harrow till in good order, and mark out with the two horse plow, making a furrow as deep as the land is plowed. Three hands are needed in planting but a boy will do for one. One holds the tree upright, and the others with light shovels throw the soil on the roots and press it with their feet. I think 1,000 can be planted well in a half a day by two men and a boy. "Where to plant is an important

question. As a general rule, I would say, plant on land not suited to cultivation. A hillside that would soon be seamed and gullied into barrenness when cultivated, if set in trees and sown with blue grass, becomes profitable and ornamental. It is a good plan to plant shelter belts on the north and west sides of exposed fields. Dr. Warner made the statement that on the prairies of the West, with one-fifth of the land planted in timber, they would grow as much wheat as when the whole breadth was sown. I feel satisfied that there are many exposed fields that would actually yield more grain if a double or triple row of trees was planted along the northern and western borders. These timber belts would shelter both stock and crops, and grow into valuable timber. I am planting from one to two thousand trees each year on my farm, and there is no crop I raise in which I take so much pride and pleasure, as my timber belts."

### Celery—Preparation for Storing.

From the American Agriculturist.

In writing of the treatment of a plant cultivated in such a wide range of climate as is celery, we are obliged to give directions well in advance of the time at which the majority will carry them out in practice. Last month we described the process of "handling." The plants had heretofore been allowed to grow at will, the leaves spreading in the natural manner. The object of the "handling," as already explained, is to bring the leaves and leaf-stalks into the proper shape; the spreading plants are brought to an upright position, and held there by drawing a small quantity of earth to them, and pressing it firmly against the base of each plant. Thus "handled," or brought upright, the celery will continue to grow. The operation is done at any time from the middle of August to the middle of September. At this season we have the most favorable conditions for the growth of celery. The days are warm and the nights cool and dewy, and it makes fine progress. As a general thing, there is nothing to be done to the celery during the present month, unless heavy rains should wash away the earth, and make it necessary to go over the plants, and mend any defects thus caused. Moderate or light frosts do not injure celery, but whenever sharp or killing frosts are expected, all should be ready for storing the celery. It should, however, be left out as long as may be done with safety. Market gardeners bank up celery in the rows where it grew or place it in trenches. Storing for family use can be done in trenches in the open ground, but the better way usually is, if there is a cool cellar, to store at least a part of the crop in boxes in the cellar. After the celery has been brought to an upright position by "handling," and sufficient earth has been packed against it to hold it thus, it continues to grow, and the stalks are still green and unfit for use. To prepare it for the table, the plant, or at least the stalks, must be "bleached," and this is done by the entire exclusion of light. If a portion of the crop is wanted for early use, a row or a portion of a row may be "banked up" next month. This operation consists in banking up the plants with earth on each side of the row nearly or quite to the tops. The plants will then appear as in the engraving, which, like that given last month, is from Mr. Henderson's admirable "Gardening for Profit." Celery thus treated will be blanched and ready for use in three or four weeks after banking up, and market gardeners usually treat a large part of their crop in this manner for early sales. If the celery is to be marketed at intervals during the late fall and early winter, it is stored in trenches. Trenches or ditches a foot wide, and deep enough to receive the plants, are dug in a dry place, and the plants, of course, those that have been "handled," are set in the trenches as closely as they can stand, but with no earth save that which adheres to the roots. The time of doing this will depend upon the locality, but near New York the celery is thus stored by the middle of November. When placed in the trenches, the exposed tops must be protected from severe freezing by a covering of straw, leaves, or other litter, and this covering must be increased as the weather grows more severe. We have kept celery for family use in this manner, having an abundance of covering material, and laying boards over this

to facilitate getting at the celery in case of snows. Still if one has a cool cellar, it is much better to store the crop, or a good share of it, in boxes in the cellar. It should be kept in mind that celery is in greater danger from a too high than a too low temperature. If there is a furnace in the cellar, it is unsuited for storing the crop, and it should be placed in trenches in the open ground. In a cellar where the temperature can be kept just above the freezing point, celery may be kept with safety, and be always at hand. The boxes may be of rough boards, about nine inches wide, with sides as high, or nearly as high as the plants. A few inches of sand or earth are placed in the bottom, and the celery as taken from the ground is stacked closely in the boxes. Where there are several boxes, they should be set so far apart that there will be a free circulation of air among the leaves, otherwise heating and decay may take place. When the cellar will not allow of this method of storage, a family supply may be kept at hand in the following manner: "Sink a bottomless flour barrel for three-fourths its depth in the ground, and at a place handy of access from the kitchen; pack in the celery closely, and fill the unoccupied space with leaves, cut straw, etc., and put on the cover."

### Peach Budding.

From the Wichita Eagle.

For the benefit of numerous inquiring friends, we pen the following:

Be sure that you have clean, healthy young stocks to operate on.

Select the shoots of the varieties you wish to propagate. If the twigs are taken from bearing trees, choose those that have three leaves. These are preferable every way, as they are heavier and easier handled than the single leaved, and you are always sure to have wood-producing bud. When the buds are taken from young trees, one year old from the bud, there is no fear of failure, for all these are wood buds. As soon as you cut the shoot from the tree, cut off all the leaves, leaving about half an inch of the leaf stock, and wrap the shoots thus prepared in a damp cloth.

Choose a smooth place near the ground, on the north side of the stock. First cut a horizontal incision clean through the bark, about one-third around the stem, and then make a perpendicular cut down from this about an inch and a half. The two cuts will represent the letter T. Now cut out the bud from your shoot, using a keen, sharp knife; enter the blade of the knife half an inch above the bud, and cut clear down half an inch below, cutting in about one-fourth the diameter of the shoot. Never mind about taking out the bit of wood that adheres to the bud. Take this bud by the piece of leaf stock in the left hand; with the knife in the right lift the one side of the cut bark next to the cross cut on one side, and then the other; at the same time insert the bud and press it down gently, until the bud is almost half an inch below the cross cut; cut off even at the cross, and it is ready to tie.

To do this, soft woolen yarn is the best, though old soft calico, torn into strips, will do. Wrap the tie very firmly around all the cut part of the bark, above and below the bud, only be careful not to cover the eye of the bud, and the work is done.

Two weeks after budding examine the bandages; if the ligature is sinking into the bark it will be necessary to take it off, and again re-tie, but not so firmly as the first.

### A New Way of Preserving Fruit.

From the Alta California.

A great deal of fruit is being shipped east from Sacramento. The amount is much larger than at this time last year. Among the shipments has been a car load of assorted fruit, put up in the Dietz packing, a recently patented process. The Suisun Republican says that the preservative agent is carbonized wheat bran, and that by it fresh fruit is preserved from decay, so that it can be shipped east by slow freight and sold off as the demand is made for it without being compelled to sacrifice it for fear of loss. The car load shipped goes to Philadelphia. It contains grapes, plums, peaches, apricots, etc., and goes as fast freight, though hereafter it is the plan to ship by slow freight, as it will reduce the charges over one-half, or from \$1,100 to \$600 a car load to New York. If

fruit can be packed in this inexpensive manner, and preserved indefinitely and shipped anywhere, the business will develop. "Fresh peaches at Christmas and grapes at midwinter" are very alluring, and Mr. Dietz says that they may be had by simply packing them in wheat bran reduced to charcoal.

## LA CYGNE NURSERY!

(One mile north of depot.)

Eight Million Hedge Plants!

One Hundred Thousand Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry, Plum and Other Fruit Trees!

Fifty Thousand Small Fruits!

All kinds of Hardy Ornamental shrubs, Trees, Vines and Bulbs.

WRITE ME WHAT

YOU WANT AND LET ME PRICE IT TO YOU

Address, D. W. COZAD,

La Cygne, Linn county, Kansas.



VERY EASILY MANAGED, ECONOMICAL IN FUEL, AND GUARANTEED TO

Give Perfect Satisfaction Everywhere.

BUY A CHARTER OAK

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ST. LOUIS, MO. IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN TIN-PLATE, WIRE, SHEET IRON

EVERY CLASS OF GOODS USED OR SOLD BY TIN AND STOVE DEALERS. SEND FOR PRICE LISTS.



A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the specific and permanent Cure for the deplorable disease resulting from indigestion, flatulency or excess in youth or at any time of life, by the true way, viz: Direct Application acting upon the Testicles, Ducts, and Glands, that are unable to perform their natural functions while this disease persists in 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 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 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 five, ten, and twenty Pastilles to last a month; \$3; \$6; \$2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases); \$5; \$10. (lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition). \$7. Sent by mail, in plain wrapper. FULL DIRECTIONS for using "THE PASTILLE" IN 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 effect of the Remedy thereby re-established same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by HARRIS REMEDY CO. MFG. CHEMISTS, Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

BRATT'S ORGANS 15 useful stops, 5 sets reed only \$65. Pianos \$125 up. \$17 illus. Catalog, free. Address BRATT, Washington, N.J.



**Farm and Stock.**

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

**Taking Care of Harness.**

From the Boston Journal of Chemistry.  
A harness that has been on a horse's back several hours in hot or rainy weather becomes wet; if not properly cleaned, the damage to the leather is irreparable. If, after being taken from the horse in this condition, it is hung up in a careless manner, traces and reins twisted into knots, and the saddle and bridle hung askew, the leather when dried retains the shape given it when wet, and when forced into its original form damage is done the stitching and the leather. The first point to be observed is to keep the leather soft and pliable. This can be done only by keeping it well charged with oil and grease; water is a destroyer of these, but mud and the saline moisture from the animal are even more destructive. Mud, in drying, absorbs the grease and opens the pores of the leather, making it a prey to water, while the salty character of the perspiration from the animal injures the leather, stitching and mountings. It therefore follows that, to preserve a harness, the straps should be washed and oiled whenever it has been moistened by sweat or soiled by mud. If a harness is thoroughly cleaned twice a year, and when unduly exposed treated as we have recommended, the leather will retain its softness and strength for many years.

**Choice of a Farm.**

Special Correspondence SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

The statement is often made that it is better and cheaper to buy an improved farm in Kansas than to go on to the raw prairie and make one. This depends on circumstances. There are both advantages and disadvantages attending either plan. If a purchaser has plenty of cash and can find a good house that suits him ready made to his hands, if he can find a farm well fenced and everything convenient and pleasant in the location and surroundings, he could buy to better advantage and probably cheaper than he could make one. But there are many wishing to buy farms who have ideas respecting their future homes which do not well accord with the situation, buildings and improvements of any second-hand farm. They choose rather to begin anew on the fresh sod and develop a farm to suit themselves. This to us would seem in a majority of cases to be the wiser course. A man of taste in rural matters likes to be free in the choice of location; he has an eye for the fitness of things and for beautiful scenery. There is always a best spot on the farm for the erection of his dwelling. He wishes to set his barn in the place most convenient to his pasture land, his grass fields and place for watering his stock. He has a comprehensive plan for laying out and improving his entire farm; he can better accomplish these ends by beginning at the very foundation, than by the purchase of a farm which has been opened, laid out and worked by another. There is satisfaction in saying, when one has a splendid orchard and garden, meadows and woodland, lawns and shrubbery, "I went on to this land when it was naked prairie and I have made it what it is—almost a paradise for myself and family—by my own enterprise and industry." J. S. B.

**Horse Breeding.**

From the Minneapolis Tribune.

The first thing to be done in breeding horses is to select the best animals, and the first indispensable quality in such animals is a good constitution. Without this as a foundation, all attempts to perfect a race of horses will be a failure. The animal that is selected for breeding purposes should have a deep chest, strong loins, good limbs and feet. The nervous temperament of the animal should by no means be overlooked. The eyes should be wide apart, full and clear. The ears should be set apart, not lopped like those of the mule, nor pricked forward like the rabbit's. To these points of a good constitution and a fine nervous temperament, add all the symmetry you can. Make sure of good size; never take a mare weighing less than 1,000 to 1,200 pounds, and not below fifteen and a half to sixteen hands high. The fault with most of the horses bred in the past, is that they have been too small. We can compete successfully with any state in the union in the

breeding of horses, and our markets are the best.

The next requisite is blood. Having selected your mare, never take any but a fixed blood stallion. When you have the qualities already described, breed early, so that your colt may get a good growth before flies bother the colt and dam.

In regard to in-breeding, we must breed enough to secure the desired qualities, and when once secured, to retain them; but we should not breed nearer than first cousins if we can avoid it. If "in-and-in breeding" is followed more closely than this, and persisted in, your colts will be still-born, or if living, they will be cripples.

We should never sell the best animals. When a man has disposed of his best breeding mare, he will advance in his work on the same principle that the "frog jumped out of the well," one step ahead and two backward.

It is a poor policy to go to the city and buy a broken-down mare thinking to make a breeder of her. In a great majority of cases you breed only defective animals.

But after you have exercised the best judgment in selecting your animals and coupling them, you will make but little progress in your work without the best of care. To raise first-class horses, they must have care first, care last, care in the midst of all things, and care without end.

**Some Truths Plainly Told About the Farmer.**

Special Correspondence SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

The farmer ought to live as well as any other class in society. If the laborer is worthy of his hire, if the farmer produces more than the trader, the banker, the professional man, the speculator, surely he ought to reap the substantial benefit of what he produces. But does he? Certainly not. As a general thing his mode of life is rough; his home lacks ornament and attractiveness; his surroundings of lawn and garden and pleasure ground are rude, or altogether wanting. The clothing of himself and family is coarse, sometimes shabby and unclean. In saying this we cast no reflection on the farmer. We state only facts when we say his life is poor, pinched, overburdened with work, and his labor poorly rewarded when compared with the commercial, manufacturing and speculating classes. To this condition of things there are many exceptions. We find the exceptions considerably numerous through our oldest and best agricultural districts. That they are the exceptions and not the general rule argues something radically wrong. Now wherein lies the difficulty? Can we get at it and state it clearly and truthfully without giving offense?

These difficulties which the farmer has to encounter are both internal and external. They pertain to himself and to those outward circumstances over which he has, at present, little direct and personal control. The external things we will leave to a future occasion. The internal, the subjective difficulties, we will speak of now.

The first difficulty is a lack of self-respect. We suppose the average farmer is entirely unconscious of this defect of character. It nevertheless exists. It is a transmitted inheritance of the past. Both his theological teachings and his social condition have served to impress upon his mind, to saturate his whole being, with the repressing and servile belief that he is a poor and worthless being, a worm of the dust, the slave of sin and the child of perdition. Such has been the poison that has been instilled into his veins by the teachings of a false theology. Then three hundred years ago he who cultivated the soil was a boor. He could neither read nor write; he belonged to a subject class; he was ruled over and oppressed by government. The only thing he could do, if things went ill with him, was to petition his majesty, the king. To the nobles and land owners he obsequiously took off his hat and bowed his head. In short he was in all his feelings and in all his actions servile. It takes many generations to get out of our souls and our bodies hereditary taints. The sins of the fathers are visited upon the children. It takes centuries for the servile and oppressed classes to emancipate themselves from old traditional feelings, thoughts and habits. They cling to a people like a cast of feature, or modes of life, or traits of character. Is it strange there-

fore that the farmers of to-day bow their spirits, sometimes their heads, to the more wealthy, prosperous and better educated classes? Is it strange that they should feel themselves incapacitated to take the lead in the important matters of legislation, education, finance and political economy? Is it not a living fact that the farmer now feels something and manifests something of the old inherited dependent and servile spirit which was so universal among the laboring classes in the centuries past and gone? If he did not feel and show this spirit, why should his rights be so often ignored; his feelings hurt, and he himself treated as though he belonged to an inferior class? The man who boldly asserts his rights and feels his equality with others may be hated, but he will never be looked down upon. It is the manifest duty of the farmer if he is conscientious of feeling one particle of servility or inferiority to other classes to rise above it and get out of it just as quick as he can. He must educate himself and better his circumstances, and elevate his condition till he can feel the assurance that he stands on the full level with the most prosperous and best educated classes. He must think and study and learn and work till he is fully emancipated from the thralldom of poverty, ignorance and mental inactivity which has heretofore characterized his condition. He must work out his own salvation by patience and industry, by observation, experiment and the exercise of an indomitable will. He must feel his nobility and respect himself as the son of the Most High, capable of doing great things and of achieving a noble and high destiny. He must build himself up into the stature of a perfect man. Just to the extent that he builds himself up in dignity, self-respect, strength of character, knowledge and power of will, to that extent will he gain a conquest over nature, make the earth yield her increase, and attain the ends of his earthly existence. There is beyond peradventure a bright future outlook for the farmer if he will shake himself from sloth and be up and doing with a cheerful heart and a determined will, the work of to-day. J. S. B.

**Selecting Cows.**

L. S. Hardid in Wallace's Monthly.

In order to treat this subject in its broadest sense, it is necessary to consider the cow from several points of view, including not only her general individual characteristics, but also her blood and breeding qualities, which will carry us over a pretty broad field, and one by no means easy to explore when we come to consider not only the conflicting claims of rival breeds, but the extreme diversity of opinion that exists among breeders as to what points constitute evidences of merit in the cow. One man wants her blazoned with escutcheons, while another sees no virtues in them. Another wants her of a solid color, while still another must have some white on her, and nearly all insist upon it that she must have marks of yellow about her, either on the hide, horn or tip of the tail. A crumpled horn is held in high regard by many, while several breeds of fine milkers rarely have such an appendage. Even in point of size there is great diversity of opinion. Breeders of Holsteins and Shorthorns insist upon large carcasses, while the Ayrshire and Jersey breeders clamor for the economy of the little cow.

Again, the question often comes up—and is as far as any from solution—shall the ideal cow give a large mess of moderately rich milk or a moderate mess of very rich milk? These are undoubtedly questions of very great importance, yet the authorities are nowhere agreed upon them. What are we to do, then, when we come to such minor points as at present are shaking the mental powers of the Jersey cattle clubs to their foundation? Should a cow have a long tail or a short one, and what should be the color of her tongue? Should she have one or two entrances into the belly by the large veins of the udder? Then, again, should the face be straight or dishd, narrow or broad between the eyes?

Alas! these mighty questions still puzzle the fancy breeders, because cows with each, all or none of the fancy points are constantly reaching the highest points of performance, thus showing that none of them are requisite to success. Indeed, if in a common dairy, where the owner knows nothing

of these points, but makes a success of his milk or butter, the herd be carefully examined without reference to their points, it will be seen that in the majority of cases the points cut no figure in the elements of success. As the trotting horse breeders' aphorism stands, "they go in all shapes," so do they milk in all forms, and it is a mere matter of fashion and fancy breeding that fosters these notions among breeders.

So soon as some definite organization is formed for testing cows we look to see these fancies take wings and leave the breeders to return to their first basis—the absolute performance of the cow—which, being connected by pedigree with the performances of the past, will teach them to breed with the certainty of producing large milkers that always follows the actions of national science. We only wonder that all this nonsensical hubbub should have been allowed to occupy the columns of the agricultural press so long as it has without calling forth the condemnation of both readers and publishers. There, however, seems to be a decided disinclination among breeders to bring their various breeds to actual and practical test. This disinclination may arise from the fact that when the test is put many of the breeds, as an absolute necessity, must go to the wall.

It is so much easier to boast and wrangle over minor and indifferent points of merit, points based simply upon individual opinion and taste, where the fancy of the writer can have full play, than to hold themselves down to simple, solid, unadulterated facts. Everybody, even the beginner in breeding, knows the fashions, and has at his fingers' ends all the so-called arguments in their favor, but when it comes to the plain, hard facts of dairying, those that require long years of hard labor to learn, all the fun of the thing has failed; even the scant knowledge that makes the trio so prompt in his opinion has lost its charm. The dairyman of long experience knows that there are many qualifying circumstances to govern each condition of the business, which makes it extremely hard to come to a definite opinion, even upon the most trivial points connected with any one of the three great divisions of the trade, producing milk for market, cheese or butter making.

**Veterinary Department.**

This department is designed especially for all subscribers having horses, cattle, sheep or hogs in any way injured or diseased. To benefit this class they are requested to send a plain statement of each case as possible to this office and a diagnosis and mode of treatment will be given in our next issue by the best veterinary surgeon in Lawrence. In all cases the advice will be given free of charge.

**Mad Itch, so Called.**

A correspondent in a private letter to the editor states that a valuable cow recently died of so-called mad itch, and requests an answer through the "Veterinary Department" of THE SPIRIT. We have submitted the case to our veterinarian, and he reports the following:

ANSWER.—The indications are that bad blood is the cause, and the following treatment, if taken in time, will be found a sure cure: *Treatment*: Take two ounces of aloes, one-half ounce ferri sulphur (copperas), and dissolve in boiling water and immediately give a thorough drench. If the application fails to give a thorough physic, repeat the dose in thirty-six hours. Keep the afflicted animal warm, and take dry, heated bran in a sack and lay it across the animal's back.

**Colds in Horses.**

EDITOR SPIRIT OF KANSAS:

My horses has had a hard dry cough for the last three months; there is no swelling about the throat or head, and only one had a slight discharge at the nose; they eat well and keep in good flesh on moderate work. But it will terminate in something worse if not relieved, I think. Please give me a name for it and a remedy, and oblige,

Yours respectfully,

J. T. LAMPSON.

LABETTE COUNTY, Sept. 10, 1881.

ANSWER.—Your horses are afflicted with bad colds probably received from exposure. They should be well taken care of, and every precaution taken that no additional cold be taken, as it might terminate in what veterinarians term lung fever. During treatment the horses blood and bladder should be kept in good condition by any good medicine that answers that purpose;

probably the best blood and bladder medicine for horses is Dr. Schmidt's famous patent horse powder. *Treatment*: Take four ounces powdered juniper, two ounces best saltpeter, two ounces fenugreck, one pound flax seed meal, two ounces ferri subcarbonate, one-half ounce black antimony. Mix, and give one-half tablespoonful twice a day in oats and bran mash well wet.

**ST. JACOBS OIL**



**THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY**

**FOR RHEUMATISM,**

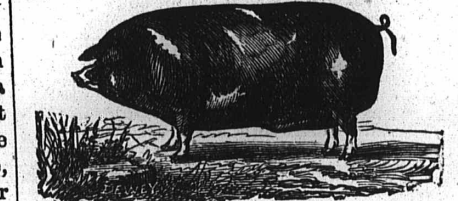
*Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,*

*Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.*

No Preparation on earth equals St. Jacobs Oil as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages.  
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

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Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.



**ROBERT COOK,**  
Iola, Allen county, Kans.,  
Breeder and Shipper of

**PURE SHORT-HORN**  
—AND—  
**GRADED CATTLE**

—ALSO—  
**POLAND-CHINA HOGS**

Of the Best strains of Black and  
**LIGHT SPOTTED**

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

**PRICE LIST FREE**

**DR. CARL SCHMIDT,**  
**VETERINARY SURGEON**  
Special attention given to diseases of the Horse.

**C. SCHMIDT & C. KREBS,**  
**DRUGGISTS,**  
Lawrence, Kansas.

**Dr. H. W. Howe,**  
**DENTIST;**

Rooms—Over  
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**THE ONLY BUILDING LEFT FROM  
QUANTRELL'S RAID!**  
**F. W. APITZ,**  
Lawrence, Kansas.

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN  
**Harness, Saddles, Collars, Bridles, Whips,  
Robes, Blankets, Brushes, Combs etc.**  
All kinds of repairing neatly done on  
Short Notice.

**THE BEST BED SPRING YET!**

**The E. L. Dowd Patent Combination Coil**

**R. P. PHILLIPS,**  
General Western Agent.  
**DISTRICT AGENTS WANTED.**

The Dowd patent combination coil bed springs consists of forty-four honest springs joined together in pairs in such a way that, when placed on an ordinary slat bedstead present a woven-wire mattress appearance and bind the bed slats together in such a way that they cannot be misplaced while in use. Send for sample set and price list to  
**R. P. PHILLIPS, Lawrence, Kans.**



Our readers will remember the occasion of the visit of a representative of the Mark Lane Express Glasgow Herald to this city and valley.

In stock-raising, as in other matters, it is often necessary "to go from home to get the news." In every department of agriculture much can be learned from the observations of foreigners who are conversant with the methods of conducting similar operations elsewhere.

Mr. Scott's farm consists of 1,450 acres, about 300 of which are rich bottom land, all under cultivation. The crops now grown are corn, oats and millet, all these being for winter feed for stock.

Mr. Scott gives the value of his possessions as follows: My farm, with extra fencing, housing, etc., has cost me \$17,000—the probable value in the market now, \$25,000; 2,300 graded merino sheep, \$6,000; 25 horses and mules, \$1,700; 10 cows, \$250; wagons, implements, etc., \$600—total, \$33,550.

Mr. Scott puts up three hundred tons of hay every summer to feed to his live stock during the winter. He reckons on one ton of hay and twenty bushels of shelled corn to every ten sheep.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

Michigan is again being inflicted with heavy forest fires. The drought has been so long continued and of such severity that everything has become as dry as tinder and so easily ignited, that the whole country has seemed to be caught on fire.

"Hundreds of farms are already reduced to a blackened desert. Stock, crops, fences, all farm buildings are swept away; absolutely nothing is left. Not is this all. Several lives are known to be lost; men, women and children overtaken by the flames were suffocated by the stifling heat. It is feared when the full account is received the loss of life may prove terrible.

President Garfield has remained in a favorable condition since our last issue and the physicians are very sanguine as to his ultimate recovery. Yesterday he was removed from his bed at his own request and placed in a reclining chair where he remained for half an hour without any serious result, on the contrary he appeared to be refreshed by the change.

Sorghum Sugar in Kansas.

As the season is at hand for harvesting the crop, which will in the near future be one of the staples of our state, a few thoughts on the subject may be interesting to your readers.

It has been fully demonstrated that there is glucose or crystallizable sugar in sorghum, and that it may be obtained in paying quantities is also proven. The present season has also settled the fact that under almost any vicissitude of climate to which Kansas is subjected, it may be relied on for a crop; but that it is proof against chinch bugs, drought and indolent farmers, would be claiming too much.

The first question that will necessarily arise is will it pay, but the question of profit I am not attempting to settle at present, let it be settled by reduction of expenses and an increase of quantity and quality of product.

tion will then commence if the requisite conditions have been complied with. But how to best accomplish this object and comply with these conditions is still the question "before the house," and we are anxiously looking to this year's experience to determine many points in controversy.

G. W. ALLEN, BALDWIN CITY, Sept. 11, 1881.

Grange Feast.

The fifth annual picnic or harvest feast of Delaware Grange will be held in the grove near Dimon, on Saturday, the 24th of September, at 10 o'clock a. m.

A cordial invitation is extended to everybody to bring their dinners and share the day with the Patrons. No pains will be spared to make the day one of pleasure and profit intellectually to all that comes.

September 5, 1881.

How to Get Sick. Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know "how to get well."

Young Folks' Department.

SPECIAL OFFER.

In order to give an opportunity to our young readers especially, though not exclusively, to make some pocket money, or to earn something useful or ornamental, we make the following offer of premiums for new subscribers to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

For two new names we will give any of the following: One box of stationery containing a pen, pencil and eraser; or a solid silver thimble; or a game of authors.

For three new names we will give an autograph album; or a set of chessmen; or a pocket knife.

For four new names we will give a set of tools containing a drawing knife, one quarter inch chisel, one half inch chisel and screw-driver; or a silver plated butter-knife.

For five new names we will give a volume of Dickens, containing four stories, handsomely bound in cloth and finely illustrated. Each name sent in must be accompanied by the full subscription price, \$1.25, if for the premiums, or the name will not be counted. Now here is a chance to make something for your home or your pocket-book, without taking a great deal of your time.

For six new names we will give a volume of Dickens, containing four stories, handsomely bound in cloth and finely illustrated. Each name sent in must be accompanied by the full subscription price, \$1.25, if for the premiums, or the name will not be counted.

For seven new names we will give a volume of Dickens, containing four stories, handsomely bound in cloth and finely illustrated. Each name sent in must be accompanied by the full subscription price, \$1.25, if for the premiums, or the name will not be counted.

For eight new names we will give a volume of Dickens, containing four stories, handsomely bound in cloth and finely illustrated. Each name sent in must be accompanied by the full subscription price, \$1.25, if for the premiums, or the name will not be counted.

For nine new names we will give a volume of Dickens, containing four stories, handsomely bound in cloth and finely illustrated. Each name sent in must be accompanied by the full subscription price, \$1.25, if for the premiums, or the name will not be counted.

For ten new names we will give a volume of Dickens, containing four stories, handsomely bound in cloth and finely illustrated. Each name sent in must be accompanied by the full subscription price, \$1.25, if for the premiums, or the name will not be counted.

For eleven new names we will give a volume of Dickens, containing four stories, handsomely bound in cloth and finely illustrated. Each name sent in must be accompanied by the full subscription price, \$1.25, if for the premiums, or the name will not be counted.

For twelve new names we will give a volume of Dickens, containing four stories, handsomely bound in cloth and finely illustrated. Each name sent in must be accompanied by the full subscription price, \$1.25, if for the premiums, or the name will not be counted.

For thirteen new names we will give a volume of Dickens, containing four stories, handsomely bound in cloth and finely illustrated. Each name sent in must be accompanied by the full subscription price, \$1.25, if for the premiums, or the name will not be counted.

For fourteen new names we will give a volume of Dickens, containing four stories, handsomely bound in cloth and finely illustrated. Each name sent in must be accompanied by the full subscription price, \$1.25, if for the premiums, or the name will not be counted.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 13, 1881. Flour—lowest to highest prices. 1.70 @ 4.00 Wheat—No. 1 fall. 1.32 @ 1.35

St. Louis, Sept. 13, 1881. Flour—lowest to highest prices \$5.40 @ 6.50 Wheat—No. 2 fall, spot. 1.40 @ 1.41

Chicago, Sept. 13, 1881. Flour—lowest to highest prices. 4.25 @ 7.25 Wheat—No. 2 spring, spot. 1.28 @ 1.29

Live Stock Markets. KANSAS CITY, Sept. 13, 1881. CATTLE—Receipts, 2,300; shipments, 2,247. Market steady with better prices, heavy cattle command good prices.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 13, 1881. CATTLE—Receipts, 1,100; shipments, 850. Supply light consisting mainly of light natives and mixed butchers stock.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13, 1881. CATTLE—Receipts, 5,000; shipments, 2,000. Choice natives wanted. Range of prices \$2.20 @ \$6.00. Bulk of sales \$2.00 @ \$3.75.

LAWRENCE MARKETS. The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 20 @ 25c; eggs, 12c per doz.; poultry—spring chickens, \$1.50 @ \$2.00 per doz.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLICATION will be made at the next regular meeting of the board of county commissioners to vacate the following streets and alleys in the city of Eudora, Douglas county, all that portion of H and I streets between 9th and 11th streets and all that portion of 10th street between H and I streets and the alleys in blocks 94 and 95.

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