

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Household.

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LAWRENCE, KANSAS, OCTOBER 19, 1881.

WHOLE NO. 507.

The Household.

MARTHA.

BY JULIA C. R. DORR.

Yea, Lord!—Yet some must serve!
Not all with tranquil heart,
Even at thy dear feet,
Wrapped in devotion sweet,
May sit apart!

Yea, Lord!—Yet some must bear
The burden of the day,
Its labor and its heat,
While others at thy feet
May muse and pray!

Yea, Lord!—Yet some must do
Life's daily task-work; some
Who fain would sing must toil
Amid earth's dust and morn,
While lips are dumb!

Yea, Lord!—Yet man must earn,
And woman bake the bread;
And some must watch and wake
Early, for others' sake,
Who pray instead!

Yea, Lord!—Yet even Thou
Hast need of earth's care.
I bring the bread and wine
To Thee, a guest divine,
Be this my prayer!

Letter from Mattie.

Special Correspondence to "The Household."

The days have glided into weeks, and the weeks into nearly two months, since I have had a chat with you, dear friends, but I am glad to know that "The Household" has flourished nevertheless. We have received several new additions which I hope will become permanent ones.

"Hesper girl," we extend a hearty welcome to you and hope you will become a regular contributor, though I have no sympathy with you in your views of woman's rights, yet there is no reason why we should not agree on other subjects.

I would say to our new friend, with a delicate little name, you do not intrude in the least, take a seat in this easy chair and make yourself perfectly at home, hope you will enjoy yourself so well that you will come often. I fancy your experience in writing does not differ materially with the rest of us poor mortals. But the next time you come do tell us what your folks call you for short, at home. If you do not we shall persist in saying "you," instead of addressing you properly. I am not in the least envious of your name, for I am compelled to confess that I can neither spell or pronounce it.

"Bach, No. 2," for pity sake do not judge Myrtle by the woman you have evidently associated with during your thirty-five years of existence. She is a friend of mine and if she ever adds Mrs. to her name it will be for some better reason than pity for her forlorn condition and the privilege of mending his ragged "duds" and the encumbrance of the shiftless owner of said duds. I am not surprised that you are still an old Bach.

"Contributor," are you enjoying this dismal autumn weather to the exclusion of everything else? I am thinking you will have to change your name or do something to designate yourself from our Stanley "Contributor." Mrs. Roser, glad to see you back again. No, that delicate little name does not belong to my husband, the owner of said name never offered to share it with me. It is just as well though, for I've no ambition to have enscribed on my tombstone "Died of lock-jaw." Yes, I imagine it must make one feel small to be sent to the waste basket and then to be reported.

A few weeks ago I had the pleasure of meeting our former correspondent "Hellenia." It was a pleasant surprise to me, and a few moments conversation with her made me anxious for her to re-enter "The Household." Will you not gratify us, Hellenia!

M. M. S., I was pleased with your argument on woman's rights. They are my ideas on that subject, only so much better expressed than I could ever have done.

Sister Edith, we are anxiously waiting for you. Myrtle, come hurry up. You have been absent a long time. Very truly,
MATTIE.

OAKLEY, Kans., Oct. 18, 1881.

Good Wives.

From the Boston Post.
Much well-deserved praise has been accorded Mrs. Garfield for the courage, the cheerfulness and the devotion with which, in the midst of physical weakness she has carried herself in the great trial through which for over sixty days she has been passing. We would not

have the public appreciation of her record expressed in any less cordial terms. We are glad that such positive evidences of the attributes of true womanliness as she has manifested make an impression upon the public mind. But we hope the mistake will not be made of placing Mrs. Garfield in an isolated niche among American women and American wives. She is no distinguished exception endowed with the stern courage of Roman matrons beyond other women, but a fine representative of her sex and class. In the sympathy that is felt for her and the admiration of her domestic virtues and wife devotion let us learn to appreciate more truly the women that are nearer to us than the President's wife. She has borne herself admirably, it is true, but it is characteristic of our best American women—and perhaps the best of all women—to do that under trying circumstances. We need not rest our eyes upon the woman alone for contemplation of what we have in our blindness imagined to be ideal virtues. We can find them in our own homes. Our wives, mother and sisters are endowed with them; but they are extraordinary qualities only to be brought out by extraordinary occasions. * * * * *

Mrs. Garfield at the husband's bedside, an angel of cheerfulness and hope, has been a revelation; but it should be remembered that there are thousands of just such angels in private and many of them in humble homes, whose limbs are weary, and their hearts anxious, yet whose faces beam encouragement to those they love. If Mrs. Garfield can cause the American women to be better understood she will not have suffered in vain.

Fashion Notes.

Shaded materials have ceased to be the rage in Paris.

Flowers are entirely superseded on bonnets by feathers.

A new shade of green, copied from the inside of a ripe melon, is clamoring for a name.

Ribbons this season are remarkably handsome, and, it may be added, remarkably costly.

Beaver hats are seen smooth over the crown, with the hair growing thicker and thicker, until it appears like fur on the edges.

Bridesmaids are in demand. There cannot now be a canonical wedding without four of these ladies, but the high-toned brides have eight.

Openings have been plenty for the last week or two, and the articles displayed have called out innumerable feminine adjectives expressing delight.

To show their spite against Tunis for refusing to be conquered easily, the French milliners have christened a very ugly shade of olive "Tunisian green."

Long, graceful plumes abound. They curl around crowns, hang down backs and over fronts; are used as garlands or coronets about faces, and are twisted to form curls.

Women who like to be well stared at, will wear one of those big wraps sometimes seen, and which look as though they had been made to enclose the mother of a large family and all her cherubs.

A fine lady in Boston rejoices in a table with the top painted with black satin, upon which is painted a full cluster of double scarlet geranium, with a tangle of Coliseum ivy twisted about its stem.

As you value your health do not fail to provide yourself with a "paraline," the new umbrella for keeping off the moon's rays. They are so deleterious, you know. You will not fail to remember that from Luna, the moon, comes lunatic.

Brides are getting tired of appearing all in white, like a snow drift, and a fair New Yorker, who will be married this autumn, will have her white satin gown covered with carnations, roses and forget-me-nots, outlined in gold and worked in color.

Home-made crackers are more wholesome for children than cookies, and the novelty of having them made at home goes a good way toward making them eatable. Take three quarters of a cup of butter or lard, one pint of sour milk, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Stir all except the milk in with the flour, and when thoroughly mixed put the milk in. Be careful not to knead them too much, as there is danger of their being tough; roll thin and bake in a quick oven.

Old table-cloths can be used for making napkins, soft towels for infants, and the oldest and most worn pieces do nicely for wash rags.

State News.

Late peaches in Cowley county are much the best this season.

They are having a second crop of apples in Montgomery county.

The disease "Pink-Eye" has reached Labette county. So says the Sun.

William Greenwood, near Clifton, Washington county, recently killed five pelicans at one shot.

Diphtheria raging in the vicinity of Clyde in Cloud county, has proved fatal in a number of cases.

Cowley county has a third more wheat sown than last year. It is mostly up and in fine condition.

A reliable farmer says, Cowley county will have a hundred thousand tons of hay to sell this season.

Joseph Dennis, whose farm is just south of Seneca, has an eighty acre field of corn which averages fifty bushels per acre.

The Holton, Jackson county, school claims to have and use more square feet of blackboard than any other school in the state.

The "best farmer" in Pawnee county claims that the present has been the best fall for winter wheat he ever saw in the county.

A new snag boat, the Wichita is soon to be put at work clearing the Arkansas. It seems a little late in the season for that work.

The recent storm between Clifton and Waverly, tore to atoms a school house and a number of dwelling houses and barns.

Books county has just completed a court-house, and the record claims that a finer building can not be found in Western Kansas.

The late abundant rains have caused the prairie grass to make a fine growth all over the prairies, which will be very advantageous for fall pasturage.

A stray flock of ninety sheep have been found and taken up in Ford county. If you have lost them, address, J. G. Moore or John Smoker at Dodge City.

A man near Council Grove lost sixty tons of hay by a prairie fire; the next day his neighbors turned out with sixty mowing machines and made good his loss.

The huntsmen of Upper Fall River, Greenwood county, are making preparations for some excellent sport on the 29th inst. The fun is a grand antelope chase.

Corn has been gathered near Seneca, Nemaha county, making fifty bushels to the acre, with ears eleven inches long. This don't look like an "off year" for corn.

Mud hens abound in thousands on the creeks and ponds in Pawnee county. One sportsman, Wallace Huntly, claims to have killed eighty-five in two shots last week.

Col. Goss, of Neosho, has donated his ornithological collection—probably the largest private collection in America—to the State. It consists of over 700 birds, of 360 species.

A twelve year old son of J. G. Brown, living three miles west of Marysville, was thrown from a horse and badly injured one day last week. When picked up he was insensible.

Mr. Dewalt's house, south of Seneca, was blown down during a recent severe storm. One of his children was killed and three others were badly injured. Mrs. Dewalt was badly hurt.

Farmers of the upper Arkansas valley who depend on irrigation, are having Early Rose potatoes, green peas, radishes, cucumbers, and such other vegetables in abundance, and without extra cost.

The residence of Mr. Wales, a farmer living five miles east of Augusta, Butler county, was last week destroyed by fire while the family were attending the county fair. The entire contents were lost.

The sod roof of a house in German township, Smith county, being soaked with rain last week fell on the family sleeping in it, killing the oldest child, a boy. The rest of the family escaped uninjured.

The game season is now at hand. Farmers will find that it will be far more profitable to preserve them in their woods and groves than to kill them. They are wonderful destroyers of insects that damage crops.

An American, Lyon county, woman, Mrs. Edgerly, has received intelligence that she is one of three heirs to a fortune of \$5,000,000.

Congratulations will be in order when the lawyers are paid and the legacy is turned over.

From the Wichita Eagle: "William Polk offers fifty dollars reward for one Wm. H. Cogshell who disappeared about a week ago with a team of horses and wagon one a bay and the other a black with white face. The wagon was a new Bain."

Ablene Gazette: Col. L. Swigart, of Newbern township, brought into our office on Monday a specimen of cotton raised on his farm this season. The pods were plump and full, and we can't exactly see why cotton cannot be made a success in Dickinson county.

Ten years ago the idea that flour from Western Kansas would have purchasers from Alabama would have been scoffed at; yet this has been the case at Hutchinson in the last few days; the southerners making quite heavy purchases. So says the Oswego Independent.

Cattle men say that the late rains have put the grass in good condition and that cattle will fare a great deal better than was at first expected. This will save many loads of feed to the farmers. The business of feeding stock will not commence as early as it would have done had there been no rain.

The Seneca Tribune, of Nemaha county has the following: "Joseph W. Dennis, whose farm is just south of Seneca, was gathering an eighty-acre field of corn this week, and measured the first acre to find the yield. It turned out full fifty bushels of yellow corn, some ears measuring eleven inches in length. Next."

The Chase County Leader tells us this: The large gray team of A. S. Howards attached to a load of hay, ran away last Saturday. Frank Howard—oldest son of A. S., who was driving, was thrown from the load, the wagon passing over him, inflicting several injuries. His collar bone was broken, and he also received several internal injuries.

The Fort Scott Monitor is authority for this: "William Grimes, a tenant of Mr. James Little, of Osage township, assaulted Mr. Little, on Tuesday. The damage done was not considerable, but Mr. Little felt that the dignity of the law was sufficiently infringed to require vindication, and consequently came to town yesterday and swore out an information for Grimes arrest."

Private correspondence from Peoria county, Ill., brings the information that the drouth has been displaced for rain in almost as great an excess as the drouth had been. Grain stacks are green from top to bottom. A field of corn belonging to the writer will average forty-seven bushels to the acre. The present selling price of that cereal there is fifty-five cents per bushel.

The Jewell, Jewell county, Republican gets this off: "J. G. Mick, of Calvin township, killed a veteran rattlesnake a few days ago near his home. It measured fully three feet in length and had nine complete rattles, and the tenth well under way, attached to its caudal appendage. This horny tailed reptile could almost have given a tale of the days when the wild Indian disputed with the aggressive white man for the possession of this county, &c., if it ever dealt in reminiscences."

The Kirwin Chief, of Phillips county, exposes the recklessness of one of its citizens, and gives this advice: "Last Wednesday while George Dalrymple was showing clothing to a customer in Weaver's store, a bullet struck the facing of the south door, glancing from the same and lodging in the clothing. It is not known who fired the shot. The ordinance against shooting in the streets ought to be enforced, for such careless shooting as in this instance may result in the killing of some person."

The Norton County Advance tells the following of a plucky and persevering farmer, who, sooner or later, is bound to succeed: "For a persevering man commend us to W. J. Carnine, living north of Norton three or four miles. Last spring he planted a piece of corn; for some reason it failed to come up; he planted the second and third times; but each time he failed to get a stand. Then he put in the same land in millet, failing there, and now he has the ground in rye. Carnine will succeed or die in the attempt."

The Globe Democrat has the following: "There was a contest between three lady riders at the Cote Brillante Race track yesterday afternoon. The contestants were Miss Ella Cook, Miss Lizzie Williams and Miss

Oricket Still. Miss Still won the first race, which was a mile dash, in 1:50. Miss Still also won the second race, which was a two-mile dash, in 3:55. The names of the gentlemen who held the stop watches are suppressed out of consideration for their reputation in respect to veracity. Miss Still is from Beloit, Kans., and is young, only sixteen years old. She rides in a short black velvet skirt and long black velvet pants."

The Sumner County Press says that "every western bound train to Kansas brings immigrants, who have decided to locate somewhere in our State. Notwithstanding the dry summer, we have a very fair showing of crops, about equal in money value to that of average years, and which is much better than several of the middle states can boast of. Many are now seeking homes here from the less favored states. We have abundance of good lands in Sumner county, good farms in part cultivated, water, and an excellent climate, with ample opportunities for making a home that will always be a pleasant one."

"Some of the farmers living about Cherryvale are somewhat disgusted. Early in the season they contracted their crop at twenty cents a bushel, and are now delivering at that price along side of their more prudent neighbors who are getting about three times as much. A Wellington miller is also bewailing his short sightedness, having to complete a contract made before harvest to furnish flour at two dollars a hundred. "The foregoing from the Oswego Independent proves that the disgruntled didn't take a single paper published in the West. The smallest most insignificant paper that comes to our table would have told them better. If these gentlemen read anything it was a dime novel."

The first number of the Kansas Cosmos makes its appearance this week edited by Edward and Charles W. White. The Cosmos supercedes the Times established in 1878. If we may judge from the neat typographical appearance and the "Diction" of this number we must say that Morris county people have an excellent paper. We extract from the Diction: "Its influence and its work is pledged to the advancement of the best interests of Council Grove and Morris county, and care shall hereafter be taken that no one shall receive disrespectful treatment through its columns. Nothing but justice shall be dealt out through this medium, and nothing but justice is asked in return."

Severe Storm.

From the Anthony Journal.
During the storm on last Thursday Mr. C. S. Loomis, of Silver Creek township, met with a serious loss. His new house was lifted from the foundation and dashed to pieces, Mrs. Loomis being knocked senseless, while Mrs. Loomis and a little child were badly bruised. Mr. Loomis's loss will aggregate \$300. The loss is especially severe, coming as it does, just as he was "fixed" for the winter, and he has the sympathy of many friends in his misfortune.

A Young Demon.

From the Parsons Sun.
A young man living in the Third ward is distinguishing himself by administering cruel and unmerited punishment on a young sister, about twelve years of age apparently. The result of this, on a recent evening, was to drive her into the street, where her neighbors and passers by found her in tears, crouching by the fence, and in reply to inquiries said she could not bear to return to her home and his cruelty. In the presence of these strangers he ordered her to return to the house, and on her refusal, he told her to "go to hell, then." Evidently he is the master demon of the household, pitiless and inhuman.

Liquor Cases at Fort Riley.

From the Junction City Union.
The jury in the case of the State vs. George L. Miller, for selling liquor on the Fort Riley military reservation on the Fourth of July, reported their inability to agree, after having been out about twenty-six hours. They were discharged by the judge. The two liquor cases of the Fort Riley sutler and George L. Miller took up nearly two weeks of the time of the present court, without any definite result following. The costs in the two cases, which will have to be paid by the county, regardless of their final disposition, are now over \$500. There are several more liquor cases before the court, but they have all been continued, by order of the judge, till the spring term. The jury in the Miller case stood eight for conviction and four for acquittal.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 19, 1881.

Patrons' Department.

NATIONAL GRANGE.
Master—J. J. Woodman, of Michigan.
Secretary—Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.
Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Henley James, of Indiana.
D. W. Aiken, of South Carolina.
S. H. Ellis, of Ohio.
KANSAS STATE GRANGE.
Master—Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.
Secretary—George Black, Olathe, Johnson Co.
Treasurer—W. P. Poppeno, Topeka.
Lecturer—S. J. Barnard, Humboldt.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.
Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county.
W. H. Toothaker, Cedar Junction.

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

Frequently of late, we hear of granges selecting "co-operation" as a subject for discussion, but when called upon its advocates are found wanting. In the degree that Patrons are informed upon this matter, will their success be measured.

Objects of the Grange.

Special Correspondence SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

The objects of the grange and the purposes of the Patrons are still somewhat misunderstood by those who are favorably disposed toward the order. They are misrepresented and opposed by those who are inimical to them. We will state as clearly and concisely as we can the aims, purposes and methods of the grange movement as we understand them.

Negatively, our aim is not to pull down or destroy. Our purpose is to wage war with nothing that is good, wholesome, just or true in our present institutions. We antagonize no interest that is calculated to benefit the human race. We propose to compete with no industry that rests on a true basis and contributes to the public welfare. We aim to restrict no one's liberty of thought and action when they do not conflict with public order. We advocate no communistic principles hostile to the rights of property or to the enforcement of just and salutary laws.

In regard to the positive and constructive aims of our order we state that their main feature, their practical object as well as their animating spirit is co-operation. We see in the present order of things and in the present phase of civilization wasteful extravagance, financial convulsions, conflicts of interests, antagonism of classes, the oppression of labor, the aggressive attitude of capital, burdensome taxation, the ruinous competitions of trade, the spoliation of commerce, the crushing weight of monopolies, the dire evils of extreme poverty and bloated wealth, the costly and useless expense of our navy, whose support is wrung from the hand of labor; all these evils and oppressions and incoherent ways and expensive methods of doing things, we have looked upon with as much carefulness as we could, and have had the question forced upon us whether this disjointed state of things, this waste, poverty and antagonism of interests incident to our present order of society is the great and irreparable law of nature, or whether different, more harmonious, efficient, just and economic modes of life cannot be evolved from this chaos, and made more practical, orderly and beneficent?

We must answer this question in the affirmative. We have faith in an All-wise Providence that shapes and controls human destiny. We have faith also in man. He has a sense of right and justice, of order and harmony, and a capacity and a will to adjust human relations to the laws of the universe which are the laws of God, and therefore just and equal. Man has the ability and the power so to mold our social institutions, so to organize labor, so to harmonize conflicting interests, as to secure for industry larger rewards, for government a better administration, for morals and religion a wider scope and a diviner influence.

Firmly believing that human welfare and human happiness is man's end and aim, as well as destiny, the Patrons band together in the grange for mutual helpfulness and instruction, for closer friendships and a clearer insight into the mysteries of farming. Knowing as they do that agriculture holds the foremost rank in all the industrial pursuits of man, that it comprises by far the

largest amount of capital, is the pivotal interest of the world, around which all other interests revolve, as planets around the central sun, they have the strongest faith that the time will come at no distant day in the future, when farming will be the most attractive, the most remunerative and the most honored pursuit of life.

Inspired with this belief the grangers band together for the realization of their aims, go to their meetings with hopefulness, and take hold of their work with an enthusiasm somewhat commensurate with the greatness of their undertaking. They hope by entering the grange school, by patient study, observation and experiment, by the application of science to the development of agriculture, by co-operation and a true organization of labor in this branch of industry, to hasten that era of peace, prosperity and a true brotherhood which prophecy has foretold, and for which the bruised and wearied spirit of man has for long ages hoped and waited. J. S. B.

Co-operation.

Under this caption William Maxwell, past master of the National Grange, writes to that excellent grange journal, the Patron of Husbandry:

Is there any grange houses in St. Louis? Is there a grange seed house in St. Louis? Is there a grange clothing house in St. Louis? Is there a grange hat house in St. Louis? Is there a grange wagon factory in St. Louis? Can you send us price lists and descriptive catalogues of some grocers and some dry goods merchants, and some clothiers, and some hardware men, and some of all lines? We want to find some house that we can buy from. We are going to combine our orders and supply ourselves, or we are talking of starting a store, and we want to buy from some of them, and we would like you to give them our names and ask them to send us prices.

Is there any grange agent or any grange house in St. Louis?

Reader, answer candidly, don't you feel somewhat amused and nearly vexed and a little worried that so nearly the same question is so often repeated in so short a time? And more, don't you think it strange in this day of opportunity to be fully informed as to the progress the grange has made in its business plans, if we say to you that such questions come up here as often every month and sometimes in a week?

And all you managers, you business men in the retail co-operative stores in the country and country towns, and whether you are managers of co-operative stores or of individual or the business of firms, when you are ready and waiting, and advertising to furnish the people around you and in your reach with hats, and clothes, and shoes, and dry goods, and groceries, and wagons, and whatever they may need, how inwardly affectionate you feel towards the one who comes up hurriedly to you when you are selling a true and trusty and trusting customer a suit of clothes, or a bolt of domestic, or a barrel of sugar, or some other article that the neighborhood needs, as you have at your command anything that they can call for, for that is your business to learn their wants and prepare yourself to meet them all, he comes up to you and says: "Look here, Mr. Bill and my wife, and the children, and Polly Ann, and the neighbors sent me to town to buy a big bill of goods for all of us, and I've just brung the old 'oman and one of the gals, and we want you to tell us, as I knows you, and know you won't deceive me and the old 'oman, where we can buy, and can't you send a boy 'round with us to show us the stores; I'm not very well acquainted and I hate to ask you to go, seeing you are busy; I wish you could, though, I know you know who sells the cheapest, and who will do to trust?"

Don't you feel just like that! just like that! feel like that! you feel like you wanted to take—especially the old man—right up in your arms and press him, not so closely to your bosom, for your heart feels rather hard just then, but press him to read the paper that tells him what you have and what you are there for. And if yours is really a co-operative store you want him to read and see that so far as the grange is concerned it has few such things as agents now, they had their day, they accomplished a general good, but the day of the agency system under the grange, has been superseded by the co-operative system, appointed by the people, with which the grange has nothing to do, only to educate in the grange and through its papers what it is and how the people may practice it, and then, so far as the grange is concerned, it decided in Chicago, in National Grange assembled, that the people who want and have business to be done are the ones to establish voluntarily their own business upon the plan of co-operation, and appoint their own man to do the business in place of granges appointing them. There are some few nominally grange agents yet, and few, like there have always been, self appointed agents, or if not wholly self appointed, only appointed themselves, by here and there a subordinate or a country grange; and as far as I know some

such self-appointed and self-advertised man may have served those who let them, serve them on very good terms, but so far as they succeeded in getting the custom, just that far were they in antagonism to the great agency plan taught and attempted to be introduced by the grange. It introduced competition in business in place of concentration and co-operation upon the ideas the grange contemplated. And such were disorganizers, in place of submitting to the one general plan and permitting business to concentrate upon the appointed agents. They were really dividing the house, and did do it to the great disadvantage of their special friends as well as disadvantage to the whole people. And now what agents remain as state agents are only nominally so. Nearly all the states have withdrawn their appointment of agents, and recommend the co-operative system, and expect the people to make their own selection of men to do the business, contemplating that who ever is assigned to the duty of managing the business will arrange to carry it in stock, if the people wanting the business done will furnish him the money, all the things the people of any place need, with a view that what they need they will go to that, their own house for it in place of going there to get information of who else has it. And in the great cities to establish central associations, as in St. Louis, New Orleans, Galveston, Cincinnati and other places, to supply the local stores or individuals, or neighborhoods, with what they need in every line. For this purpose in St. Louis is William Maxwell.



VERY EASILY MANAGED, ECONOMICAL IN FUEL, AND GUARANTEED TO Give Perfect Satisfaction Everywhere.

BUY A CHARTER OAK MADE ONLY BY Excelsior Man'g Co., ST. LOUIS, MO. IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN TIN-PLATE, WIRE, SHEET IRON AND EVERY CLASS OF GOODS USED OR SOLD BY TIN AND STOVE DEALERS. SEND FOR PRICE LISTS.

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AS AN ANTI-BILIOUS MEDICINE, are incomparable. They stimulate the TORPID LIVER, invigorate the NERVOUS SYSTEM, give tone to the DIGESTIVE ORGANS, create perfect digestion and regular movement of the bowels. AS AN ANTI-MALARIAL They have no equal; acting as a preventive and cure for Bilious, Remittent, Intermittent, Typhoid Fevers, and Fever and Ague. Upon the healthy action of the Stomach and Liver depends, almost wholly, the health of the human race.

DYSPEPSIA. It is for the cure of this disease and its attendant, SICK-HEADACHE, NERVOUSNESS, DEBILITY, CONSTIPATION, PILES, &c., that these Pills have gained such a wide reputation. No remedy was ever discovered that acts so speedily and gently on the digestive organs, giving them tone and vigor to assimilate food. This accomplished, the NERVES are BRACED, the BRAIN NOURISHED, and the BODY ROBUST. Try this Remedy fairly and you will gain a Vigorous Body, Pure Blood, Strong Nerves, and a Cheerful mind. Price 25c. 35 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE. GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a Glossy Black by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a Natural Color, and acts Instantaneously. Sold by Druggists or sent by express on receipt of \$1. Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY. Treat all Chronic Diseases, and enjoys a national reputation through the curing of complicated cases. PATIENTS TREATED by Mail and Express. Personal consultation in person, when and where possible. List of questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment. Sent free to any address on application. Persons suffering from Diseases should send their address, and leave something to their advantage. It is not a fraud. Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed. DR. BUTTS, 19 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

A GRAND SURPRISE PARTY!

Everybody Invited. No difference what age, sex or color, to comb to SSS TTTT EEEE III NN N BBB EEEE RRR GG G " " SSS S ST T E E I NNN B B E E R R G GG " " S S S T T E E I NNN B B E E R R G GG " " S S S T T E E I NNN B B E E R R G GG " " SSS TTT EEEE III NN N BBB EEEE RR R GG G SSS

CLOTHING HOUSE!

And see our many surprises in store for you all. You will be surprised to see our Immense stock of Clothing, Overcoats, Hats and Caps, Underwear, Hosiery and Gloves, COLLARS AND CUFFS, NECKWARE AND PINS, ALL KINDS OF SHIRTS, TRUNKS, SATCHELS, ETC.

You will be surprised to see our Immense stock of everything pertaining to MEN'S, YOUTH'S AND BOYS WEAR

You will be surprised to see our immense stock of the NOBBIEST AND CHOICEST GOODS EVER BROUGHT TO LAWRENCE.

You will be surprised to see that, notwithstanding the price of everything else is going up CLOTHING IS STILL DOWN.

All these surprises and many more bona-fide surprises which our limited space permits us to enumerate, are positively to be seen at

STEINBERG'S CLOTHING HOUSE,

No. 87 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas.

A. G. MENGER,

BOOTS AND SHOES!

No. 82 Massachusetts street, LAWRENCE - - - KANSAS.

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OUR WALL PAPER STOCK IS VERY COMPLETE, Embracing all Grades, from Brown Blanks TO THE BEST DECORATIONS.

WINDOW SHADES MADE TO ORDER

ON KNAPP'S SPRINGS OR COMMON FIXTURES. 150 Children's Carriages from Five to Thirty Dollars, Croquet, Base Balls, etc.

A FEW BOOKS AND STATIONERY ALSO ON HAND.

Our Warerooms are Located at 46 and 48 Vermont Street! IF YOU WANT PLAIN FURNITURE, CHAMBER SUITS, OR PARLOR GOODS, Call and see us. OUR PRICES WILL SUIT! OUR STOCK OF

UNDERTAKING GOODS IS LARGE!

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

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

SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY BOOKS.

MY STOCK IS LARGE AND COMPLETE. PRICES GREATLY REDUCED. Districts supplied on Favorable Terms.

Miscellaneous and Blank Books!

I also carry in stock a full line of Stationery of all grades and prices.

PICTURES AND PICTURE FRAMES, WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES NOTIONS, ETC., ETC.

It will pay you to examine stock and get prices before purchasing. BATES & FIELD, 99 Massachusetts Street, SUCCESSORS TO A. F. BATES.

WATER THAT HAS PASSED.

BY LAWRENCE BARRETT.

Listen to the water-mill, Through the live-long day, How the clanking of the wheels Wears the hours away!

Take the lesson, to thyself, Loving heart and true; Golden years are fleeting by, Youth is passing too;

Work while yet the daylight shines, Man of strength and will; Never does the streamlet glide Useless by the mill.

Oh, the wasted hours of life That have drifted by; Oh, the good we might have done, Lost without a sigh,

NOT QUITE A TRAMP. "No tramp wanted here, young chap; so you may jog along."

The speaker was a fine-looking and apparently an easy going gentleman of middle age who was standing leaning over the gate, looking out on the road.

He had stopped in the road and had directed at the man, or at the house, or at the grounds, or at all three, a wistful look, which might intimate a wish to enter.

"You are not? Then your looks belie your nature. You can't deny that you have all the symptoms."

"That is true, sir; I know that I am poor and ragged, but I don't consider myself a tramp. I am looking for work."

"If you haven't you will earn it," replied Mr. Horton.

When Abel returned from the village he carried his head somewhat higher than when he set out, and appeared to be, what nature and education had made him—a young gentleman of attractive person and manners.

He was ushered into the room in which the family were seated and Mr. Horton coraled him for what he called a business talk.

"I never was regularly employed by my father," answered Abel, "but I picked up many points of the business while I was about his place. Shortly before he died, I invented, or believed I had invented, an improvement on the turbine water wheel, by which greater speed could be got, with the use of less water; and my father said it was a good thing. After his death I gave my model to a patent agent, for the purpose of applying for a patent. But the agent finally told me that he had been unable to procure a patent, because the examiners decided there was nothing new in the invention. That discouraged me more than any of the rest of my disappointments."

"What was the agent's name?" "Silas Northwick."

"And your name is Abel Kentridge?" "Yes, sir."

man looked at it and puckered his lips so as to produce a low drawn whistle. "I am not ready to pronounce you an angel, young fellow," he said, "but I may truly say that I have entertained a pretty fair artist unawares—although the entertainment is yet to come. Here, Emily, Bella, come out here and witness a new sensation!"

"What a nice likeness!" exclaimed Mrs. Horton. "Where did it come from?" "This young person did it just now," answered Mr. Horton.

"Goodness! Gracious me! I wonder if he would make one for Lulu?" "Of course he would, and of Bella and the whole tribe, if you want one. But he is tired and hungry, and you had better give him something to eat before you ask any more of him."

"I will gladly do that. I am sure that this kindness of yours is worth a dozen pictures." "Give him some, anyway, and we will talk about the rest. It won't do to be too liberal at the start. Please to follow my wife, young fellow, and I have no doubt that you will feel better when she gets through with you."

When the young stranger was washed and combed, and had been fed, his personal appearance was improved, and he had gained in ease and grace of manner. He was anxious to make a picture of baby Lulu, and was permitted to do so, producing a likeness which sent the fond mother into ecstasies.

"This production having been sufficiently admired, Mr. Horton dismissed the 'female rabbit,' as he chose to call them, and coraled his artistic tramp for a conversation, asking who he was and all about himself.

His name was Abel Kentridge, and he was the son of a miller at Queensport, Md., who had died suddenly, leaving an estate so encumbered as to be worth less than nothing. Abel had gone to Philadelphia to seek his fortune, and had found nothing but disappointment. He knew something about milling and gardening, but could find no employment in the city, and went into the country to look for work, but his tramp-like appearance told against him, and he was on the verge of despair when he encountered Mr. Horton.

"There is no milling to do here," said that gentleman, "but I have no doubt that my wife, since you have made that sketch of Lulu, will allow you to straighten up those grounds. If you turn out as well as I think you will, I may find something else for you to do."

So it was settled that Abel Kentridge was to remain at Mr. Horton's. A room was prepared for him, and some of his employer's partly worn garments were fitted to him, and he was set to work on shrubs and flowers and grass plots. His work was quite satisfactory, and he acquitted himself generally so as to gain the confidence and respect of all the house. Besides the work on the grounds, other odds and ends of employment were found for him about the place, but nothing was said to him about his compensation.

Thus he was kept busy for a week, at the end of which time Mr. Horton gave him a written order, and directed him to go to the village and select for himself suitable clothing to the amount named in the order.

"But I have not earned so much as this," he suggested. "If you haven't you will earn it," replied Mr. Horton.

When Abel returned from the village he carried his head somewhat higher than when he set out, and appeared to be, what nature and education had made him—a young gentleman of attractive person and manners.

He was ushered into the room in which the family were seated and Mr. Horton coraled him for what he called a business talk.

"What do you know about milling?" he asked. "I never was regularly employed by my father," answered Abel, "but I picked up many points of the business while I was about his place. Shortly before he died, I invented, or believed I had invented, an improvement on the turbine water wheel, by which greater speed could be got, with the use of less water; and my father said it was a good thing. After his death I gave my model to a patent agent, for the purpose of applying for a patent. But the agent finally told me that he had been unable to procure a patent, because the examiners decided there was nothing new in the invention. That discouraged me more than any of the rest of my disappointments."

"What was the agent's name?" "Silas Northwick."

Mr. Horton was as good as his word, met the rascally agent at the time and place appointed. Northwick did not have the assignment, although he professed the ability to produce it as soon as the negotiation should be concluded, and Mr. Horton had brought him to the house for the purpose of winding up the transaction. There he was confronted, greatly to his astonishment and dismay, by Abel Kentridge, and it was made evident to him that his swindling scheme was discovered.

The upshot of the interview was that Abel got possession of his precious patent, and Northwick was glad to go clear of criminal proceedings.

"Now, my boy," said Mr. Horton, "if you will take me as your partner in this business, I will furnish the needed capital and push it, and I have no doubt that both of us will grind out a grist of money with your turbine wheel."

Abel gladly accepted the arrangement, and the result soon became so satisfactory to both parties that Mr. Horton heartily congratulated himself upon the fact that his supposed tramp had not taken his advice to "jog along."

It should be added that his pretty sister-in-law, Bella Gratton, also found in the same fact cause for self-congratulation.

"Popping the Question." "But why don't you get married?" said a bouncing girl with a laughing eye to a smooth-faced, innocent-looking youth, who blushed up to the eyes at the question.

"Well, I—," said the youth, stopping short with a gasp, and fixing his eyes on vacancy with a puzzled and foolish expression.

"Well, on! You what?" said the fair cross-questioner, almost imperceptibly inclining nearer to the young man. "Now just tell me straight out—you what?"

"Why I—Pshaw! I don't know!" "You do. I say you do know! Come! I want to know!"

"Oh! I can't tell you." "I say you can! Why, you know I'll never mention it, and you may tell me, of course, for haven't I always been your friend?"

"Well you have, I know," replied the beleaguered youth.

"And I am sure I always thought you liked me," rejoined the maiden in tender and mellow accents.

"I do, upon my word. Yes, indeed, I do, Maria!" said the unsophisticated youth very warmly, when he found that Maria had unconsciously placed her hand in his open palm.

Then there was silence.

"And then—well?" said Maria, dropping her eyes to the ground.

John a slap on the cheek that sent him reeling. It was noon day and yet John declares he saw myriads of stars flashing around him—more than he ever saw in the night time.

Poor Maria never told her love, but let concealment, like a worm in the bud, prey upon her damask cheek."

Thus, alas! how often are the germs of young affection cast away, loving hearts torn asunder, sorrow, unceasing sorrow, resulting, and all because a woman will not confess her love.

"Don't Know Half their Value." "They cured me of ague, biliousness and kidney complaint, as recommended. I had a half bottle left, which I used for two little girls who the doctors and neighbors said could not be cured. I would have lost both of them one night if I had not given them Hop Bitters. They did them so much good I continued their use until they were cured. That is why I say you do not know half the value of Hop Bitters, and do not recommend them high enough."

B. Rochester, N. Y. See other column.

ESTABLISHED 1860. BRIGHT, INDEPENDENT, RELIGIOUS. THE METHODIST, TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE ROYAL ST. JOHN CAN SHOW GREATER DURABILITY, GREATER SIMPLICITY, GREATER RANGE OF WORK!

Than Any Other Sewing Machine in the Market! We want Good, Reliable Agents where we are not already represented!

THE Complete Life OF JAMES A. GARFIELD. 700 Pages. Able Author. Fine Illustrations. New, Authentic, Complete.

Sixty thousand CATARRH SUFFERERS Have applied for the only known means of permanent cure of this disease.

EMPLOYMENT FOR ALL TO SELL A HOUSEHOLD ARTICLE.

THE poor as well as the rich, the old as well as the young, the wife as well as the husband, the young maiden as well as the young man, the girl as well as the boy, may just as well earn a few dollars in home employment, as to sit around the house and wait for others to earn it for them.

Do not neglect this opportunity. You do not have to invest a large sum of money, and run a great risk of losing it. You will readily see that it will be an easy matter to make from \$10 to \$100 a week, and establish a lucrative, and independent business, honorable, straightforward and profitable.

NONPAREIL FARM & FEED MILLS The Cheapest and Best. Will Crush and Grind any thing. Illustrated Catalogue FREE.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE FASTEST The HOUSEHOLD AND FARMERS' CYCLOPEDIA.

BIG MONEY MADE BY AGENTS, FARMERS & OTHERS selling our STOVE PIPE SHELFS.

DO Send for our New Illustrated Price-List No. 30, for Fall and Winter of 1881. Free to any address.

The Purest and Best Medicine ever Made. A combination of Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion, with all the best and most curative properties of all other Bitters, makes the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on a possibly long scale.

POWELL & DOUGLAS, Manufacturers of the original and only genuine Star Wood Pumps, Champion Wind Mills, Iron Pumps, Boss Sickle Grinders, Patent Door and Window Screens, Etc.

We have over 20 years experience in the manufacture of Pumps and Wind Mills. It will not cost you five cts. per day on the investment to pump water for all your stock with our Mill.

Dr. H. W. Howe. DENTIST. Rooms—Over Newmark's Dry Goods store.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

H. C. C. MOODY. L. L. DAVIS
MOODY & DAVIS,
 Publishers and Proprietors.

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 ONE Year (in advance)..... \$1.25
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 THREE "..... 0.40
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TO ADVERTISERS:
 THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS is the best organ through which to reach the farmers of the West of any periodical published. It has a larger circulation than any agricultural paper published west of St. Louis. It also has a larger circulation than any two papers published in the country. Its patrons are cash customers.

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

NEWSPAPER LAW.
 The courts have decided that—
 First—Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, or letter-carrier, whether directed to his name or another name, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the pay.
 Second—If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearsages, or the publishers may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether it is taken from the office or not.

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

We endeavor to keep THE SPIRIT free from advertisements of humbugs and swindles, but we cannot of course vouch for the good faith of our advertisers. If our readers wish to protect themselves they will pay out no money for anything until they have received it. A little care will obviate many difficulties.
 All communications should be addressed to
MOODY & DAVIS, Lawrence, Kans.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 19, 1881.

The senate has adjourned till Friday.

The Mrs. Garfield fund aggregates to date the sum of \$360,345.

LIMERICK, Ireland, was the scene of more rioting Monday night.

SCOVILLE hopes to secure Gen. Ben. Butler to act as Guitau's counsel.

IMMIGRANTS arrived during the month of September to the number of 58,452.

It is expected that publication of the treasury investigations will be made in a few days.

A COTTON gin and one hundred bales of cotton were destroyed by fire near Memphis, Tenn., Monday.

The friends of Mahone are apprehensive on account of a rumor that he will fight a duel with Early.

BOB INGERSOLL has the mining fever and is going to New Mexico to develop silver mines, in which he has interests.

THE Bourbon county fair has been postponed one week, and is to take place the 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th of October.

SECRETARY BLAINE has again signified his desire to be relieved from duty as a cabinet officer, and in fact appears impatient of delay.

THE shortage in the wheat crop in France is estimated at 58,000,000 bushels, which will mainly have to be supplied from the United States.

MOST of the telegraph wires in England connected with London and the ocean cables to the continent, were blown down by the late storm.

THE whisky fiend entered two men in Vicksburg, and owing to an insignificant misunderstanding one drew a revolver on the other, fired and killed him instantly.

A STEAMER in the dry docks at Cleveland, Ohio, capsized and resulted in the death of one man and serious injury to another. The vessel was also considerably damaged.

A FIRE broke out on the evening of the 14th inst. at Kokomo, Col., originating from an exploded lamp in the Summit house. Nearly the whole city was burned, and about 800 families were left homeless. Loss over \$400,000.

TWENTY arrests were made in Topeka on the 17th, under the provisions of the liquor law, and there is a great probability that the district court will make it hotter for the liquor sellers than did the police judge and justices of the peace.

SEVERAL "cranks" are hovering in the vicinity of the court house where Guitau is being tried, trying to get an opportunity to kill him. Reprehensible as the act would be, few people would be found to vent much indignation upon any one who did the deed.

THE RIVER CONVENTION.

On the 26th of this month a convention will be held in the city of St. Louis to deliberate upon the best means of improving the channel of the Mississippi, with representatives from Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Iowa, Tennessee, Wisconsin, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Minnesota, Nebraska and Kansas. These delegates represent a population of 16,492,308, about one-third of the population of the entire country, and considering the vast amount of the influence which this fact will have, should the convention take any decided action towards petitioning Congress or instructing their representatives, some amount of good may be accomplished. There must, however, be some stand taken that cannot be mistaken, and which will give the impression of earnestness in the work of improvement. It has been estimated that if two cents per hundred weight could be saved on the transportation of freight from the interior to the eastern seaboard, over the rates now charged, it would amount in the aggregate to \$2,240,212 on wheat, \$11,383,200 on corn, and \$230,118 on cotton, making a total saving of \$14,353,530, which is no inconsiderable amount.

With these figures before the convention a thorough investigation of the subject ought to be given, and if such a thing is possible, and we believe it is, get the project well under way towards the ultimate establishment of great water routes of transportation. THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS is for improvement, and we have not the least doubt that both the Mississippi and Missouri rivers are capable of being transformed into such avenues of trade that will in a measure revolutionize the freight traffic. The convention can at the least give some pretty broad hints to Congress on the subject, and with such backing the last named body certainly ought to show some interest in the work, and as we have said before in these columns, show a much more praiseworthy spirit of improvement than that shown by efforts to improve streams no one ever heard of, or which go no one knows where. We sincerely trust good will emanate from the St. Louis river convention.

WHY THIS INACTIVITY.

A surprising apathy appears to have taken possession of the temperance people of Kansas in relation to the recently inactive temperance law, and a good many are finding perhaps, that while they wait the anti-temperance element are only strengthening their forces in preparation for the time when resistance shall be absolutely necessary. There is no use denying the fact that in a number of cities throughout the state the law is openly violated. Right here in the city of Lawrence, the educational center of the West, where hundreds of our youth are sent to gain an education, a large number of saloons are constantly dealing out intoxicating liquors at all times and to every one who asks. It is to be devoutly hoped that during the term of the district court these cases will be dealt with according to the law made by the people to control them, and that the men who act in the capacity as jurors may pay some regard to the solemn oath they take upon themselves to render a verdict in accordance with the evidence. The statutes are woefully at fault in lack of any punishment for a juror who perjures himself. The law-makers probably thought that no man would ever be allowed in a jury-box who had descended to such a low scale that he could solemnly take an oath only with the intention of utterly disregarding it. Such men as these are the ones who retard the progress of the law and this in the capacity of cat-paw for the liquor men. The utmost vigilance is necessary, and under any circumstances the law must be enforced.

PARNELL, the great Irish agitator, has been arrested, and to prevent an uprising of the people thousands of troops were secretly distributed over Ireland before the arrest. No demonstration was made of a hostile nature, and in fact the arrest was made in such a quiet manner that no one knew of it but Parnell himself and those immediately interested in his capture. The Irish people are in a helpless condition, and no resistance of a serious nature is looked for.

UNCLAIMED money orders to the amount of \$1,900,000 are lying at the sub-treasury in New York.

A Terrible Fire.

A fearful fire occurred in Landerger's mill, Philadelphia, on the 12th inst., which was terribly destructive to both life and property. The fire originated in the finishing room, second floor, so says the dispatch, where about forty-five hands, twelve of whom were girls, were at work, but the majority were engaged in the spinning and weaving departments on the upper floors. The wooden stairways at either end of the building were soon ablaze. The bridge connecting the building with another mill was shut off from approach by fire-proof doors, and in the absence of any fire escape a panic instantly ensued among the men and women confined within the building. They rushed to the windows crying frantically to the crowd below to save them.

It was proposed by the crowd to form squares in the street and catch the men and girls as they leaped out, but before anything could be done a young woman leaped from the fifth story. It seemed that every bone in her body was broken from the fall. She never breathed after striking the pavement. After this the imprisoned people seemed to become frenzied, and though the crowd outside encouraged them by shouting help would soon be there, they began jumping from the windows like sheep. A man, apparently bereft of reason, flung himself headlong to the street, and while his body was still in the air, others followed. Now a man, then a woman or half-grown girl, until within a few minutes eleven human beings, one and all unconscious, with fractured skulls and broken limbs, were being carried by tender hands to a neighboring saloon on the floor of which body after body was laid in a row, until vehicles were procured to convey them to the hospital. By this time relatives of the victims began to gather outside the building, and cries of mothers outside to their children still in the burning rooms, and their lamentations over those who had jumped and been literally dashed to pieces, were heard rending to hear.

When the firemen were able to enter the building they found on the third floor the bodies of two females burned almost to a crisp, and a man badly scorched and dead, but before they could search further the fourth floor with its heavy machinery came crashing through, and they barely escaped with their lives. The firemen were compelled then to desist from labor, because the floors had gone through to the ground, and the machinery, charred wood and what remained of the unfortunate operatives, ten or twelve, were mingled together in an unrecognizable mass, which was seething and sending out columns of steam as cold water was poured upon it.

The victims were carried off in all directions, some to their homes, some to houses close by, and others to various hospitals. The exact number cannot yet be stated. Physicians say the wounds of nearly every one admitted to St. Mary's hospital will result fatally. Total number of deaths will probably exceed twenty, there being ten bodies in the ruins.

Had the fire occurred in daylight fully 400 people would have been compelled to fight for life with the flames. Within an hour the flames were brought under control, leaving the walls standing, but the inside gutted.

DISPATCHES from Cincinnati dated October 17th say:

Mrs. Dena Beyland, a lady fifty-five years old, was arrested late this afternoon charged with the murder of her grand-son, Harry Gould, son of John Gould, of New York. The child is two and a half years old and had been left in her charge while the parents were in the city. During the afternoon the child did something that displeased Mrs. Beyland and she struck it on the head with a stick, and then nearly cut its head from its body with a butcher knife. Mrs. Beyland is a widow and was a few years ago in an insane asylum, but was discharged as cured. The excitement in Newport is intense. It is evident that the woman's insanity has returned. She has been placed in jail. It was several hours after the murder before the shocking news reached the parents of the child, and the scene on their return was heart-rending. The child was the youngest of the family.

THE celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, took place at that city yesterday, with a large attendance of distinguished persons from all parts of the country, and visitors from France.

THE twenty mile race between Miss Cricket Still and Miss Nellie Archer comes off to-day, both confident of success.

WOOL GROWERS

Ship your Wool to
WM. M. PRICE & CO., St. Louis, Mo.
 They do an exclusive Commission business, and RECEIVE MORE WOOL THAN ANY COMMISSION HOUSE IN ST. LOUIS.
 Write to them before disposing of your wool. Commissions reasonable. Liberal advances made on consignments.
 WOOL SACKS free to shippers.

THE PIONEER DRY GOODS HOUSE OF KANSAS!

ESTABLISHED 1857.

L. BULLENE & COMPANY,

To the People of Kansas, Greeting:

OUR STOCK of FALL and WINTER GOODS IS NOW READY.

At no period have we been able to offer Greater Attractions in Stock or inducements in prices to purchasers than at present.

WE MADE EXTENSIVE PURCHASES AND CONTRACTS FOR GOODS EARLY IN THE SUMMER AND CONSEQUENTLY OWN OUR STOCK AT LESS THAN PRESENT VALUE.

WE SHALL SELL THEM LOW.

WE SHALL POSITIVELY MAKE IT AN OBJECT

For the people, not only of Douglas county, but those living at a distance to

COME TO LAWRENCE

And Make Their

SELECTIONS FROM OUR SUPERIOR STOCK

Which embraces everything belonging to the DRY GOODS AND CARPET TRADE.

We invite the attention of

BUYERS OF GOODS AT WHOLESALE

To our large stock, and guarantee as low prices as can be found in the West.

L. BULLENE & CO.

FOR THE FALL TRADE!

I have a very large stock of

CHINA, GLASS AND QUELNSWARE, LAMPS, CHANDALIERS, LANTERNS, TABLE CUTLERY, LOOLING GLASSES, JAPAN WARE, AND SILVER PLATED GOODS!

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

THE GOODS ARE ABSOLUTELY MINE BOUGHT AND PAID FOR.

They are first class goods and I am offering them at such prices as will insure their speedy sale.

COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF. J. A. DAILEY.

115 Massachusetts Street.

J. HOUSE & CO.,

THE POPULAR CLOTHIERS OF LAWRENCE AND TOPEKA

Have received their fall and winter stock of

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

We claim to have the

LARGEST AND FINEST ASSORTMENT OF GOODS

In our line in the state.

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

WE BUY LARGER

Than those who do a smaller business and are therefore enabled to SELL OUR GOODS CHEAPER THAN OUR COMPETITORS.

Call and examine our stock

AND

YOU WILL NEVER PURCHASE ELSEWHERE.

Respectfully Yours,

J. HOUSE & CO.

W. H. LAMON, PHOTOGRAPHER.
 Pictures Taken in the Latest Styles!
 Call and Examine Specimens!
 No. 125 Massachusetts Street, LAWRENCE.

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

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY MOODY & DAVIS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 19, 1881.

City and Vicinity.

HOPE, PAWNBROKER.

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

Boys kip boots, saddle seam, \$2.00 per pair, at MASON'S.

BULLENE & Co. are making a run on wool blankets.

RUBBER boots for men, women and boys, all sizes, at MASON'S.

MR. JACOB SPITLER, of Clinton, will soon erect a fine residence on his possessions.

JERSEY BULL offered for sale by L. Bullene. See his advertisement.

A FULL line of fine medium grades of boots and shoes for the country trade, at MASON'S.

JERRY GLATHART is without doubt the best buggy seller in Kansas, and sells at low figures. Call on him.

THE Lawrence Turn Verein have gone into winter quarters and celebrated the occasion on Sunday by a sacred concert.

THE best rubber boots to be found in the city at FERRY & Co.'s. 117 Massachusetts street.

It matters not the age of sufferers from colds, coughs or croup, "Dr. Sellers' Cough Syrup" is good for all. Price 25 cents.

GREAT bargains in plain and twilled flannels, Shaker flannels, waterproofs, etc.

GEO. INNES & Co.

"LINDSEY'S Blood Searcher"—the great medicine for fever and ague, malaria, and all blood poison. Don't fail to use it.

MR. A. M. ROBINSON had a load of wood in the city on Wednesday, and in some way while alighting, caught his foot, and falling, broke his leg.

RUBBERS and Over Shoes—all styles—No 1 quality and at bed rock prices.

J. S. PERRY & Co.

117 Massachusetts Street.

MR. H. KESTING who has been so long in the grocery business in Lawrence, has gone into the wholesale grocery and commission business at Kansas City.

LOOK at those extra high cut overshoes; very warm, and what every lady needs to keep her feet warm while riding. To be found at J. S. PERRY & Co.'s.

A MAN was arrested in this city some days ago with several watches on his person, suspected of obtaining them wrongfully, but no sufficient evidence being brought forward he was discharged.

From the Boston (Mass.) Cultivator.

Mr. M. F. Morse, Westboro', Mass., mentions to us the gratifying information that St. Jacobs Oil relieved him of a very severe attack of sciatic rheumatism, and is an excellent thing.

MR. B. W. WOODWARD, who has been with his wife on a tour through Europe, returned to this city Saturday, bringing with them their daughter Miss Mamie Woodward, who has been in Philadelphia during the summer.

MISS ANNIE McCURDY, principal of the Baldwin schools, receive a severe injury a few days ago by striking her head against a door. She remained unconscious some time but is at present in a good way toward entire recovery.

MRS. A. A. TREMPER died last Friday, aged sixty-one years. She has long been a resident of our city and her death will be greatly regretted by the large number of friends she made by her kindly ways and benevolent heart.

The many friends of W. H. Simpson in this city are gratified to know of his promotion to the position of private secretary to W. F. White, general passenger agent of the A., T. & S. F. railroad. His promotion has been rapid and he deserves it.

IN July we made large purchases of blankets, flannels and other woolsens. Parties wanting anything in these lines can save money by buying of us as we shall sell them lower than they will be sold by any other house in Lawrence.

L. BULLENE & Co.

MR. J. A. DAILEY has an advertisement in this issue and we would call the attention of our readers to the choice selection of goods which he offers to his patrons. It is only necessary to visit his store to ascertain the fact of his having the finest stock in the West.

MRS. HARRY FORD, of Eudora, died the other day under circumstances which tend to implicate the medical fraternity for professional neglect. It seems that Mr. Ford tried in every way to induce the physicians to attend to the case but they made all kinds of excuses.

REV. E. P. HAMMOND, who created such a stir in religious circles in this city some years ago, was in the city this week and looked as jolly and good humored as ever. Mr. Hammond has some property in Lawrence and comes every once in a while to look after its welfare.

THE Lawrence Box and Basket company is the name of the new corporation which has lately been formed in this city, on the foundation laid by Captain Roberts, whose manufactory it is designed to enlarge to twice its present capacity. We are glad to see this spirit of enterprise.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following are the transfers of real estate registered in the Douglas county recorder's office for the week ending October 18, 1881:

Joseph H. Jacobs to Richard A. E. Blake, of Cook county, Ill., sw one-fourth of sec. 23, 13, 7. Consideration \$1,250.

Sarah Wallace to Martha A. Williams, the north 25 ft. of lot 10, lots 111, and 6 and part of 17 in block 10 in Babcock's addition, Lawrence. Consideration \$2,050.

Mrs. Adelaide H. Graton to J. Frank Wilder and Charles E. Wilder. Levee lot 20 in the city of Lawrence. Consideration \$500.

Jacob Ryerson to John Egner one acre in sec. 36, 12, 19. Consideration \$600.

Sarah Wallace to L. F. Borgholthaus, the south 50 feet of lot 7 in block 10 Babcock's addition, city of Lawrence. Consideration \$100.

Amanda M. Mitchell to Ella Hendrix, the west half of the nw one-fourth of sec. 1, 13, 17. Consideration \$440.

Clarence P. Tiers, of Pittsburgh, Penn., to Jane Irwin ne one-fourth of sec. 18, 13, 18. Consideration \$2,250.

S. W. Randall to Polly Randall et al. the se one-fourth of sec. 19, and also the sw one-fourth of the nw one-fourth of sec. 7, 14, 19. Consideration \$500.

Abram N. Harring to Carlinda A. Clark, lots 4 and 5 in block 14 Lane place addition in city of Lawrence. Consideration \$350.

Levi B. Davis to Wm. B. McRill, the e half of the sw one-fourth of sec. 2, 13, 18. Consideration \$850.

Logan Ziegler to Charles Neustifter, lot 3, in block 206 in the city of Eudora. Consideration \$250.

Libbie D. Allen to Mary T. Brett, lots 102, 104 on Kentucky street, Lawrence. Consideration \$800.

Almira Johnson and husband to Miss Eliza J. Clark, lot 98 New York street, Lawrence. Consideration \$420.

As cold weather approaches, our sales on good, strong school shoes increases. We have a splendid assortment and at low prices.

J. S. PERRY & Co.

Prof. J. W. Gleed's Lecture.

The first lecture of the university course for this year was delivered last night by Prof. J. W. Gleed, of the faculty of that institution, who chose for his subject "The Locomotive and the Burro."

The lecture—an ably written one and well delivered—abounded with dry wit, for which the professor and his brother of the "Santa Fe" are both famous, and consisted of a history of the country from the source of the Rio Grande river to its mouth, from the year 1500 to the present time.

The lecture is the same delivered by the professor the past summer throughout the East, where it was well received by the cultured of that section wherever delivered.

The audience last night consisted principally of the faculty and students of the institution, who gave unmistakable signs of their satisfaction of the lecture.

In closing, we wish to remind our readers in this vicinity that the course of lectures are delivered every second Tuesday of the school year by men of unquestionable ability, and they are not, as many erroneously suppose, especially for the students, but everyone is made welcome and enabled to comfortably listen to an excellent lecture every two weeks "without money and without price." We advise you to attend hereafter.

Kansas Unitarian Conference.

Correspondence SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

Editor Spirit—I should like to give notice through your paper to all Unitarians, Universalists and friends of free religious thought of every phase, that we are expecting to have a conference here in Lawrence, commencing Tuesday evening, November 1st, and continuing through the two following days, Wednesday and Thursday. Rev. Jenk. L. L. Jones of Chicago, and Rev. D. N. Utter of Kansas City, have promised to be present, and it is hoped others will come. A cordial invitation is extended to all who are in sympathy with our cause to be present at that time, and we will give you a hearty welcome and entertain you to the best of our ability. We shall be especially glad to see all friends from Douglas county here. It will be a time for becoming acquainted with each other, and to form plans for more thorough, organized work, and we hope it will also be an occasion for increasing our earnestness and zeal, and of extending our influence.

By addressing Miss Sarah A. Brown, box 203, Lawrence, Kans., before the meeting, places will be arranged for you; or you can go to the church, or to Rev. C. G. Howland's, on Indiana street, or to Rev. J. S. Brown's, New Jersey street, and receive a welcome.

SARAH A. BROWN,

Secretary Kansas Unitarian Conference.

Never Before

Have we displayed such an assortment of buttons, fringes, gents' handkerchiefs, gloves, hostery. Customers in need of these goods will please call.

GEO. INNES & Co.

Marriages.

The following is the list of marriage licenses issued by the probate judge of Douglas county, Kansas, for the week ending October 17, 1881.

Lucius N. Sabin to Emma F. McCurdy both of Lawrence. Married by A. H. Foot.

William Davenport to Martha E. Ford, both of Leavenworth county.

Thomas M. Shirar to Rosa E. Canfield, both of Douglas county. Married by Luther Cone, justice of the peace.

John A. Johnson to Sophia Holm, both of Lawrence. Married by Rev. Johannes Peterson.

Martin Heck to Miss Shell, both of Douglas county.

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

A VERY beautiful premium engraving has been issued by "Peterson's Magazine," for 1882, to reward persons for getting up clubs. The plate is large, twenty by sixteen, and would ornament even the most refined parlor; for it is executed in the highest style of art. It is entitled, "HUSH! DON'T WAKE THEM," and represents a little girl, seated at a bedside, where her two sick dolls are, and she is holding up her finger, warningly, as she speaks. It is really one of the most charming pictures possible; all the little ones, especially, will be delighted with it. Read "Peterson's" advertisement on another page.

A MAN was discovered Saturday afternoon in the act of robbing a house in the eastern part of the city, and two colored men who were passing made their way into the house against the resistance of the thief and while one held him the other ran for the city marshal who speedily placed him behind good strong bolts and bars. He is known to the police as a hard case.

THURSDAY afternoon a boy about ten years of age went into the shoe store of Mr. John Hume, and while the clerks were engaged, abstracted \$75 cash from the money drawer. The loss was soon discovered, the boy found and the money recovered. He has a bad name in Topeka, where he has committed several kindred deeds, and ought to be placed in the house of correction.

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

FRED. H. KINGMAN, a former resident of this city, is stopping over here on his way across the continent, the objective points being Boston and San Francisco, the former of which is his present home. Mr. Kingman has hosts of friends who joyfully welcomed him here. Don voyage Fred.

Buttons.

Are you looking for buttons, either fine or common—you will find them at George Innes & Co.

Making Watches.

Defective watch cases are one of the chief causes of so many watches not being good time pieces. The cases being thin and not fitting well, admit dust and dirt to the movement, which soon interferes with the running parts of the watch necessitating cleaning, repairing, etc., and the amount thus paid out if applied toward buying a good case in the beginning, would have saved all this trouble and expense. We have recently seen a case that meets all these requirements, it having been carried for over twenty years and still remain perfect. We refer to the JAS. BOSS' PATENT STIFFENED GOLD CASE, which has become one of the staple articles of the Jewellery trade, possessing as it does so many advantages over all other watch cases, being made of two heavy plates of solid gold over a plate of composition, and we advise all our readers to ask their jeweler for a card or catalogue that will explain the manner in which they are made. It is the only STIFFENED CASE made with two plates of gold, seamless pendants, and center, solid joints, crown pieces, etc., all of which are covered by letters patent. Therefore buy no case before consulting a jeweler who keeps the JAS. BOSS' PATENT STIFFENED GOLD CASE, that you may learn the difference between it and all imitations that be equally as good.

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

A GOOD common boot for men, \$2.00 per pair, at MASON'S.

Given Away.

We can not but help noticing the liberal offer made to all invalids and sufferers by Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption. We must consider this the latest offer yet. You are not requested to buy, but are invited to call at Barber Bros. drug store and get a trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery free of cost. If you are suffering with consumption, severe coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, quincy, phthisis, hay fever, pain in side or chest, difficulty of breathing, night sweats, loss of voice, hoarseness, or any affection of the throat, chest or lungs, you will be surprised to see how almost instantly this wonderful remedy will afford relief. A single trial bottle will convince you of its merits, and show what a regular dollar size bottle will do.

A Wise Deacon.

"Deacon Wilder, I want you to tell me how you kept yourself and family well the past season, when all the rest of us have been sick so much, and have had the doctors visiting us so often?"

"Brother Taylor, the answer is very easy. I used Hop Bitters in time, kept my family well and saved the doctor bills. Three dollars' worth of it kept us well and able to work all the time. It'll warrant it has cost you and the neighbors one to two hundred dollars apiece to keep sick the same time."

"Deacon, I'll use your medicine hereafter."

CITY MARSHAL PRENTICE is receiving letters from every direction inquiring after the pickpocket he arrested in this city a few days ago. It seems that such a one has been committing depredations in a good many localities.

JERRY GLATHART still continues to thrive in the buggy business. This kind of weather is just the time to make people want some way to ride, and Jerry is the boy to fit you out in first-class style.

Merino Underwear.

We keep a full line suitable for ladies, children, misses, boys, and men—all grades and prices. GEO. INNES & Co.

GEORGE INNES & CO.

Are now exhibiting Novelties and Bargains in

FALL & WINTER DRESS FABRICS!

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

CONFINED STYLES.

—ALSO—

The Latest Parisian Novelties in Plushes,

SATINS,

PLUSH AND OMBRA RIBBONS.

Also the Latest Patterns in

WOOL AND BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS,

ALL AT OUR WELL-KNOWN LOW PRICES.

GEORGE INNES & COMPANY.

Boots and Shoes.

A full and complete assortment of boots and shoes can be found at Hume's, the reliable boot and shoe house, No. 125 Massachusetts street. A complete line of kip boots from \$2.25 to \$5.00; a good solid ladies shoe at \$1.50; a Misses at \$1.25; childrens copper tipped from ninety cents up. If you want the best boot in the country, one that will keep soft until worn out, get a pair of our "oil dressed," you will never regret it. All goods guaranteed as represented. Remember the place, No. 125 Massachusetts street. JOHN HUME.

Their Statements Indorsed.

From the Pittsburgh Catholic. A strong statement unqualifiedly indorsed must induce confidence. In this connection we note the following from Dr. Louis Bock & Son, Sheboygan, Wis.: "We have been handling St. Jacobs Oil and are pleased with the large demand. Hardly a day goes by without hearing from some one or another of our patrons having used it with entire satisfaction, saying it is the best thing they ever tried, and we join them in so saying."

Live Agents Wanted

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

Delicate Women.

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

How to Get Rich.

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

Sheep for Sale.

One hundred and ten head—one buck and six ewes, Cotswolds, the rest mostly Cotswold grades, will sell in numbers to suit purchasers. Terms cash, young cattle or young mules. Address, WM. ROE, VINLAND, Douglas county, Kans.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

Great Bargains

In plain black cashmeres, plain colored cashmeres, flannel suitings, and Chuddah cloths—in all the newest shades.

GEO. INNES & Co.

For Sale.

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

Dress Goods.

We show a beautiful line in plain, plaid, stripes—from ten cents a yard to \$1.50. GEO. INNES & Co.

GO TO

TOM JOHNSON'S BARBER SHOP

Under the Douglas County Bank

FIRST CLASS WORK

DONE BY WHITE

BARBERS.

Opposite the Eldridge House.

G. H. MURDOCK.

WATCHMAKER

—AND—

ENGRAVER.

A Large Line of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.

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

PETER BELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE OVER LEIS'S DRUG STORE.

ZAWYEN, KANSAS.

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

MONEY TO LOAN,

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

With reasonable commission.

J. B. WATKINS & CO.,

Lawrence, Kansas.

WESTERN SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY.

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

Inclose stamp for catalogue.

G. B. KLINE & CO.,

Lawrence, Kansas.

BEATTY'S ORGANS 13 useful stops. 5 sets ready only \$65. Pianos \$125 up. \$7 lbs. Catalog, free. Address BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS

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

Announcement.

I hereby announce myself an independent candidate for sheriff of Douglas county subject to the vote of the people at the polls.

J. H. GLATHART.

Cloaks, Dolmans, Ulsters.

By all means call and look at our unequalled stock of these goods before buying.

L. BULLENE & Co.

Every Man, Woman and Child

Should know that "Plantation Cough Syrup" will cure coughs, colds and all diseases of the throat and lungs. For sale by Barber Bros.

Died!

During the past year hundreds of persons whose lives could have been saved by "Dr. Baker's German Cure." For sale by Barber Bros.

Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep Kept in good condition with the great Arabian remedy, "Gamgee Stock Powders." For sale by Barber Bros.

Fever and Ague,

Liver complaint, and all malarial diseases cured by "Antimalaria," the great German fever and ague remedy. For sale by Barber Bros.

Horticultural Department.

The Quince.

Special Correspondence SPIRIT OF KANSAS. The quince is a rather neglected fruit in Kansas. We see very little of this fruit at our fairs, very little in market though it always commands a good price. It is an excellent fruit and greatly prized by the good housewife. She holds it in high estimation for sweetmeats, jellies, marmalade, etc., and for adding piquancy and a delicious flavor to apple-sauce, tarts and stewed fruit. The quince tree, perhaps we should say shrub, is quite hardy and is usually a free bearer. It grows best in rather a moist soil, and will repay careful culture and pretty heavy manuring. It requires, after being well established, little pruning and no special attention except to keep it free from borers and well replenished with top dressing or mulch. There are always some corners or unoccupied spots in the garden or angle of the fences which might be profitably utilized by growing the quince. The fall is a good season for setting out. When laden with golden fruit there is no more pleasant sight than this shrub.

October Meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural Society.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather and the muddy condition of the roads, the Douglas County Horticultural society held its October meeting at the University on last Saturday.

After dinner the meeting was called to order by the secretary, the president being absent, and Joseph Savage elected president pro tem.

ORCHARDS.

The fruit question was discussed at some length by G. C. Brackett, Joseph Savage and others. It appears that while the present bountiful rains are putting fruit trees in good condition to pass the winter, they are causing the Genet, which in many orchards is the principal crop the present season, to crack open badly, thus greatly damaging its keeping qualities, and reducing its value as a late winter apple.

STATE MEETING.

It is well known that this society, some months ago, invited the Kansas State Horticultural society to hold its next annual meeting in Lawrence. This meeting takes place from the 6th to the 9th of December next. It was thought best by some of the members present that committees should now be appointed to arrange for the kindly reception and hospitable entertainment of the many prominent horticulturists from all parts of the state who will attend this meeting. Accordingly the following committees were appointed:

On reception—G. C. Brackett, Joseph Savage, Martin Sedgwick, D. G. Watt and A. H. Griese. This committee will meet the visitors at the different railroad stations, and conduct them to their several places of entertainment which will be provided by the committee.

On Material Aid—G. Y. Johnson, G. C. Brackett, Miss M. L. Macy, Mrs. Joseph Savage, Mrs. A. H. Griese, Mrs. Rottman, Mrs. Burlingame, Mrs. Apitz and Mrs. Brackett. This committee will solicit from the good people of Lawrence and vicinity, either free entertainment for one or more of the guests, or means to procure the same. Lawrence has already acquired a reputation for generous and genuine hospitality, and it is confidently expected that her reputation will not suffer in this instance, where men of distinction will be here from all portions of the state.

It is proposed to make a display of Douglas county fruit, which will be in charge of S. W. Pearson, T. M. Pierson, William Barnes, O. H. Ayer, A. H. Griese, and E. A. Colman, and will doubtless do credit to the committee, the society and the county.

On Decoration—The following persons were appointed on floral decoration: Mr. Whitcomb, Mrs. Paul Brooks, Mrs. Joseph Savage, Mrs. Rottman, Mrs. Apitz, and Mrs. Burlingame. G. C. Brackett was assigned the duty of providing a place, or places for the meeting; and S. Reynolds the charge of the music.

It is the custom of the state society to hold its meetings in different places in the state on special invitation, always having free entertainment provided. It ought to be deemed a privi-

lege by all interested in the success and advancement of horticulture to enjoy the benefit of the experience and knowledge of so practical a body of men as compose the membership of the Kansas State Horticultural society.

SAMUEL REYNOLDS, Sec'y.

Horticultural Notes and Comments.

William Maxwell, of Edgerton, Johnson county, Kansas, claims to have trees five feet high from suckers which bear seedless persimmons.

You can prevent the tips of your raspberry canes from taking root by careful pruning. It is best to allow only as many new plants to take root as are needed for replanting.

In the orchard the thumb and forefinger are a better pruning instrument than the knife, and the latter than the shears or the saw; but the former must be used in the nick of time.

Like the blackberry, the raspberry bears the fruit upon the cane of the previous year's growth which, after fruitage, dies, the new cane coming forward for the next year's crop.

The statement that the Canada thistle is spreading over a large part of the Northern or Middle States is not creditable to the enterprise of farmers. It should be eradicated by eternal vigilance.

At a late meeting of the Elmira (N. Y.) Farmers' Club leaves of "Brand" tobacco were exhibited measuring forty inches in length and twenty in breadth. Leaves of larger dimensions had previously been exhibited.

In planting seeds and pits for raising fruit trees, Marshall P. Wilder says, "plant the most mature and perfect seeds of the most hardy, vigorous, and valuable varieties; and as a shorter process, insuring more certain and happy results, cross or hybridize your best fruits."

According to the views entertained by Dr. Hartsen, of Cannes, in France, the organic acids in grapes deserve more consideration, dietetically, than they have generally received, and their nutritive value has been as commonly underrated. It is known that they are changed to carbonic acid in the blood, and possibly careful researches will show that they are convertible into fats. It is thought that they should be ranked with the carbo-hydrates as food; they have also been found a valuable diuretic in fever, and the well-known "grape cures" in the Tyrol prove their benefit in other diseases.

Setting Small Fruit in the Fall.

We know it would be to our interest peculiarly to urge our readers who are writing us about setting out large plantations of strawberries, and who want plants by the thousand for that purpose, to recommend fall setting, but as a rule, we cannot do it and be true to their interest. Where but a few hundred are wanted to start new kinds or to get a little fruit next year, we recommend setting in September as small beds are properly cared for after setting and protected through the winter by mulching, but do not recommend setting out plants in quantities for market purposes before spring, unless it be south of Virginia, where winters are mild and they can be set in November.

September is the month for fall setting of a few dozen or hundred plants, although we have had good luck with October setting, and even into November. But for raspberries and blackberries, we say most emphatically, the fall setting is far preferable, and we propose setting this fall thirty acres, driving over ground just as freezing weather begins and throwing a forkful of manure over each hill for winter protection. Our experience in setting, both spring and fall, is that we get nearly double the growth the first year from those set in fall over the ones set in spring, and the following year nearly double the crop, that is if set this fall they will make double the growth next season over those set next spring, and in 1883 we get about double the crop.

Will Potatoes Mix in the Hill?

When we take into consideration the nature of the potato, its habits of growth, methods of propagation, and production of new varieties, we should say that it is impossible for them to mix in the hill. There are two methods of propagating the potato: First, by planting the tubers; second, by planting the seed which grows in balls on the ends of the tops. The first method is pursued in raising crops for consumption; the second for the purpose of originating new varieties. The immediate product of the seed is too small for table use, but by replanting the small tubers the product is increased in size.

In the germination and growth of a potato tuber, or the eye of a tuber, the same changes take place observable in the germination and growth of a seed of any vegetable product, or the cutting of a plant: A stem ascends toward the surface and roots descend into the soil spreading out laterally. But the tuber does not grow on the descending roots as does a turnip or a radish, or a carrot or a parsnip, nor does it grow on the branches of the ascending stem, as do tomatoes, peas, beans, etc. It grows

on an underground stem (a rhizome) growing out of the ascending stem. Now, reason would inquire, by what process could anything of the characteristics of the tubers in one hill be imparted to those in another hill, growing out of distinct stems? We can readily see how, if both varieties should blossom, and the pollen of each fecundate the germs of the other, tubers raised from the seed might blend the characteristics of both plants; but we can not conceive how tubers growing on a stem proceeding from the eye of a tuber can differ in essential characteristics from the one parent.

Sometimes the deductions of logic and the conclusions of science have to yield to human testimony of facts, discovered by the senses. In such cases, the witnesses must be of unimpeachable veracity, and possessed of such intelligence that removes all possibility of their being deceived. For instance, science would declare that the miracles recorded in the Bible are impossible, they are such a departure from the established order of things, such violations of the laws of nature that they could not have happened; but believes in the Bible claim that we have the testimony of good men, who would not lie, and as they were inspired, they could not be deceived.

We have read of several cases in which it was claimed that potatoes have mixed in the hill. We knew nothing of the witnesses, whether they were too truthful to willfully misrepresent facts, or too intelligent to be deceived. If any of our readers had evidence that convinced them that tubers of two distinct varieties, growing in separate hills, combined their characteristics, we should be glad to hear from them, with all the particulars, time, place and circumstances.

Missouri Valley Horticultural Society.

From the Kansas City Journal. The regular monthly meeting of the Missouri Valley Horticultural society was held Saturday at the office of J. K. Cravens, president, J. C. Evans in the chair.

Reports from several members and committees were received, among them being the following: W. M. Hopkins, of Linwood, reported strawberries growing nicely in his locality, but large numbers of the white grub about the roots. He asked what would kill them, and in discussing the matter it was learned that ashes, salt and plaster were often used for this purpose.

W. G. Gano advised all members to pick their apples at once, as they were rotting on the trees, owing to the warm and damp weather. Raspberries were reported as not tipping, or giving out sprouts, and the matter was discussed by the members. A discussion brought out the fact that many members had purchased what purported to be turnip seed from certain dealers, but having sown large fields with the seed, found a crop of mustard coming up very much to their disgust.

An essay by F. Holsinger on the cultivation and profit on apples was then listened to, and proved to be very interesting. He advised an elevation as a proper site for an orchard, a southern slope to be avoided, because the wood did not ripen and the trees were subject to injury from flat heads. He also recommended a rich soil and frequent cultivation for the first seven years, a corn crop being the most advisable to grow with the trees. He said he believed in mounding, as it braced the trees and made a nest for the eggs of destroying insects which could be removed in September. Hoisting after a rain storm was also recommended. In pruning he cut back the bunches, and if forked, cut to the switch at the point desired to head. The gentleman did most of his trimming with his thumb and finger. Of varieties the Early Harvest, Red June, Red Astrachan, Cooper, Early White, Maiden Blush, Rambo, Ben Davis, Wine Sap, Jennett, Little Romanite, Smith's Cider and York Imperial were the most profitable for this climate. The York Imperial was his favorite.

In the decision which followed, Smith's cider apple was advised to be stricken out and some members wanted the Jonathan added. Others wanted the Fulton in place of Rambo.

The president recommended late plowing for orchards, and the secretary gave report of exhibition made at St. Louis fair, at which their display took the first premium of \$50. A committee was appointed to correct the list of apples, as some species are winter apples in the East which are fall fruit in the Missouri valley.

A number of premiums were awarded and the society adjourned.

Apiary Department.

Bee Notes.

It is a fact that glucose will kill bees if you attempt to winter them upon it, either in liquid form mixed with honey or sugar syrup or in the form of candy.

Hybrids, except in rare instances, are ranked as the most vicious and irritable bees, and we ought not, of course, to expect that Cyprians, when crossed, should be an exception.

It is almost impossible to find one who keeps bees in the common hive, who either rears a good many forced queens by driving or has a dividing neighbor near enough to spoil the vigor of his bees in a few years.

As queens are usually cheap at this season it is a good time to re-queen. Young laying queens introduced during this month will, if properly managed, build up colonies, strong in young bees, to go into winter quarters.

The difficulty in introducing queens and brood into queenless colonies increases with the length of time the colony remains queenless and the number of laying workers therein produced; there is no exception to this rule.

Salicylic acid for bee stings, from having been too highly extolled, has fallen somewhat into disfavor, there can be no doubt that it is useful in the case of bee stings. An Austrian paper recommends the following treatment: First, to remove the sting as quickly as possible with a forceps or by scratching with a finger, but never between the thumb and forefinger, because this squeezes more of the poison into the wound. Next, squeeze the wound until a drop of blood comes out, and rub the place as large as a dollar with an aqueous or dilute alcoholic solution of salicylic acid. The effect is still better by injecting the salicylic acid into the wound with the hypodermic syringe. After this the spot is painted with collodion to keep out the air. A sting treated thus causes little or no pain, slight inflammation and swelling, and is not followed by nettle-fever or lameness in the most sensitive and nervous individuals.

To those wishing to Italianize their bees we say now is a very good time. By doing this in the fall, instead of waiting until spring, you not only get queens cheaper, but you gain many months in Italianizing. You, of course, must take the chances on successful wintering. Do not give new queens to poor weak colonies at this season of the year, better double up two or three, or give them to good, strong colonies. This will enhance their chances for safe wintering. Many make the mistake of putting a choice queen they have purchased into a colony that is in poor condition, having been queenless for a long time. We would never do this.

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Farm and Stock.

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

From Will Carleton's Country Fair.

DIALOGUE OF THE HORSES.

FIRST HORSE.

We are the pets of men—
The pampered pets of men!
There is naught for us too gentle and good
In the graceful days of our babyhood:
We risk and caper in childish glee—
Oh, none so pretty and proud as we!
They cheer and cherish us in our play—
Oh, none so smilingly sweet as they!
And when a little our lives have grown,
Each has a table and room his own,
A waiter to fill his bill of fare,
A barber to clean and comb his hair.
Yes, we are the pets of men—
The pampered pets of men!
They show us, gayly dressed and proud,
To the eager eyes of the clamorous crowd;
They champion us in the rattling race,
They praise our beauty and cheer our pace;
They keep for us our family trees—
They trumpet our names beyond the seas;
They hang our portraits on the walls,
And paint and garish and gild our stalls.
Yes, we are the pets of men—
The pampered pets of men!

SECOND HORSE.

We are the slaves of men—
The mental slaves of men!
They lash us over the dusty roads;
They bend us down with murderous loads;
They fling vile insults on our track,
And know that we can not answer back;
In winds of winter, or summer sun,
The tread of our toll is never done;
And when we are weak, old, and lame,
And labor-stiffened, and bowed with shame,
And hard of hearing, and blind of eye,
They drive us out in the world to die.
Yes, we are the slaves of men—
The slaves of selfish men!
They draft us into their bloody spites,
They spur us, bleeding, into their fights;
They poison our souls with their senseless ire
And curse us into a storm of fire.
And when to death we are bowed and bent,
And take the bait that for them was meant,
Alone they leave us to groan and bleed,
And dash their spurs in another steed!
Yes, we are the slaves of men—
The slaves of brutish men!

The Culture of Rye.

Special Correspondence SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

The cultivation of rye for the purpose of bread-making has nearly ceased. A century ago it entered largely into the composition of the brown loaf, which was the principal kind of bread eaten by farmers and laboring classes generally. Now the cultivation of this grain for human food is an indication of a low state of agriculture and a poverty-stricken style of living. Its cultivation as a catch crop to furnish forage for milch cows and early calves is greatly on the increase, and is growing more and more in favor with farmers for purposes of pasturage in late fall and early spring. As a forage crop it is nutritious, causing a large flow of milk and making a quick and healthy growth in young cattle. It can be sown at almost any season of the year when the ground is unfrozen. It is a sure crop and will grow in almost any soil into which it is cast.

Take Care of the Cattle.

By all means provide shelter for your stock this winter, if you have not already done so. With good shelter your cattle will grow better, fatten better, produce better, and winter better; they will become larger, healthier, handsomer and more profitable. In every way farmers get amply paid for taking good care of their stock, and especially for their comfortable shelter. Are your good horses—stallions, broodmares, trotters and racers, reared without shelter, without care and kindness? Are your best bulls, cows, sheep, hogs, such as are exhibited at our fairs, and are found on the premises of good farmers, reared in the open air, through all temperatures and in all weathers? Not so. The farmers' family is scarcely better sheltered and provided for than such stock. The merciful man is merciful to his beast; and being merciful he obtains his reward in the way of better cattle, more butter and cheese, better work from his horses and oxen, and a larger price in market for his well fattened beves.

Economy as well as kindness will prompt the farmers to provide good comfortable quarters for his stock this coming winter.

Dairy Cows.

Special Correspondence SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

Although cattle of all breeds are used for dairy purposes, there are several that are calculated chiefly if not exclusively because of their peculiar fitness. Dairy husbandry is prosecuted under two very different and well-defined classes of circumstances. In and near cities and in populous mining and manufacturing districts it is carried on for the supplying of families with new milk.

In the country and in districts remote from populous towns, where the soil

and climate are more favorable to the production of grass and other green crops than of grain, butter and cheese constitute the staple products of the dairy farmer. The town dairyman looks to quantity rather than quality of milk, and seeks for cows that are large milkers, and give milk for a long season, and which can be readily fattened when their daily flow of milk falls below the remunerative measure. Large cows of a breed that will take on flesh easily are consequently his favorites.

In the rural dairy, again, the merits of a cow are estimated by the weight and quality of butter or cheese which she yields rather than by the mere quantity of her milk. The breeds that are selected for this purpose are accordingly characterized by a less fleshy and robust build than is requisite for milk-propucing or beef-making animals.

American wool-growers or shepherds have yet much to learn in regard to the management of their flocks. For example, the sheep in Silesia are never exposed to much rain. Shelter and shade are provided for them. Nor are they exposed to dust, for that is known to be injurious to the fleece. The greatest possible care is taken in the breeding. Men of experience are employed to go from farm to farm to examine the sheep and select the best rams that can be found. The rams are closely examined as to their fleece-bearing properties, and all but the very best are sold off. The whole economy of the sheep farm is as perfect as intelligence and industry can make it. For its value, there is no farm product that can be carried on one or two thousand miles so cheaply and so safely as wool. A ton of wool is worth \$750 at thirty cents a pound, or \$500 at twenty-five cents. A ton of wheat is worth \$32 and of corn about \$16. The freight is about the same for each, and is thus twenty-five times more for wheat and nearly fifty times more for corn than wool.

How a Horse Kept Warm.

One morning last March, a well-known physician in Meriden, Conn., drove up to a house on Crown street, left his horse standing in front of the door, and went in to visit a patient.

The horse was one that could be trusted to stand without tying, but the weather being cold, he soon began to feel chilly. He stamped and pawed the ground, he moved this way and that, hoping that his master would be ready to drive on.

At last, feeling that he could not wait any longer without exercise, the horse started off at a brisk pace, toward Olive street. When he had gone several rods, turned the buggy round as neatly as though guided by a skillful driver, and trotted back to the standing place.

Here he stopped, and awaited again full five minutes. Then he trotted on several rods toward Main street, turned round as skillfully as before, and in spite of a boy who tried to stop him (fancying that he was a runaway) pranced back to his old station in front of the house, and waited patiently for his master.

When the doctor came out, there was the horse standing at the hitching post as demurely as though he had never thought of leaving it. This is a true story.

A Comparison.

From the Fruit Recorder.

A farmer not more than ten miles from our grounds, turns up his nose at "fruit growing," and says "it's a small business," and "hard on horses and wagons." Let us see about this "small business." We have about the same amount of land which this farmer possesses. He employs on an average through the entire year one unmarried man and one girl, thus giving means for support of two persons, besides his own family. We employ on an average twelve men, heads of families, and as many more single men and women, for most of eight months, in fact, the average number that we give employment to, including pickers, from April 1st to Dec. 1st, is thirty-five to forty persons, thus giving means for support to at least 75 to 100 persons, besides our own family. He pays to help, say \$400 per year. We pay at least \$6,000 per year. He sells from his farm, say, \$1,500 to \$1,800 yearly, gross. We \$15,000 to \$18,000, (which includes our plant trade). He plows, harrows, sows, reaps, draws into barn, threshes, cleans and draws to market the product of an acre, say an average of fifteen bushels of wheat, for which he obtains gross, say \$20.00. We plow, harvest, plant, cultivate, hoe, gather and market from an acre an average of fifty bushels of fruit, for which we obtain gross say \$150, saying nothing of the plants sold from same. He and his help work from 5 o'clock in the morning till dark, our help work from 7 to 6. He tags, lifts, and sweats. We don't. "Small business," isn't it, reader?

Education of Horses.

From the Rural World.

Horses can be educated to the extent of their understanding as children, and can be easily damaged or ruined by bad management. We believe that the difference found in horses as to vicious habits and reliability comes much more from the different management of men than from the variance of natural disposition in animals. Horses with high mettle are more easily educated than those of less or dull spirits, and are more susceptible to ill training, and consequently may be made good or bad according to the education they receive. Horses with dull spirits are not by any means proof against bad management, for in them may be found the most provoking obstinacy, vicious habits of different characters that render them almost entirely worthless. Could the coming generations of horses in this country be kept from their days of colthood to the age of five years in the hand of good, careful managers, there would be seen a vast difference in the general character of these noble animals. If a colt is never allowed to get an advantage it will never know that it possesses a power that man can not control, and if made familiar with strange objects it will not be skittish and nervous. If a horse is made accustomed from his early days to have objects hit him on the heels, back or hip, he will pay no attention to the giving way of a harness or a wagon running against him—at an unexpected moment. We once saw an aged lady driving a high-spirited horse attached to a carriage down a steep hill with no hold back straps upon the harness, and she assured us that there was no danger, for her son accustomed his horse to all kinds of usage and sights that commonly drive the animal into a frenzy of fear and excitement. A gun can be fired from the back of a horse an umbrella held over the head, a buffalo robe thrown upon his neck, a railroad engine pass close by, his heels bumped with sticks, and the animals take it as a natural condition of things, if only taught by careful management that it will not be injured thereby. There is great need of improvement in this noble animal. Less beating wanted and more education.

Horse Points.

All agree, says a writer in the Agricultural Gazette, it is action in the horse that sells. This is obtained when we have the complementary power in the muscles, the greatest leverage from the bones, and quality in the tendons, health in the ligaments, and truth in the disposition of the limbs. We adjudicate on the horse's hind-quarters as the whole. All horses with any pretensions to quality or family possess length and straightness from the hip to the tail. This is especially graceful and horizontal in the thoroughbred.

1. Length from hip to hock is the criterion both of speed and power. All horses of value are "well let down" in their quarters, affording increase of length and volume in their muscles, power and speed accruing. The haunch bone and thigh bone—the first strong and long, the second strong, of average length. This naturally varies with breed, but in all classes it is most important that the thigh "be well let down into the hock." Muscular development here cannot be too "immense." Good gaskins afford material help for getting through the dirt.

2. At the articulation of the haunch and thigh bone we find the stifle *in situ*. A good one, without exception, is high up, abutting the flank. This is the concentration of power in all classes; it is a certain sign that the haunch bone is well sloped forward, and that the thigh bone is well carried back.

3. The hock we have previously determined on, but, as in the forelegs, I counsel young beginners to avoid, ill-defined knees. So here, have as little to do with horses whose *os calcis*, or point of the hock, is ill-defined. Remember puff and gum is weakness. Secure hocks that are clean and well defined. The *os calcis* contributes leverage; it is evidence both of power and speed.

The hind cannons, or metatarsal bones, must individually be straight, with just a *soupcou* of inclination forward. They should be flat and short. Breadth under the hock here is strength, the sign of quality. Feel tendons along their course, that the legs, as in the fore, are clean in the tendons (broad and flat); the sesamoid bones, at the upper portion of the fetlock joints, well pronounced.

Breeding for Profit.

From the Western Rural.

The Agricultural Gazette (London) recently contained a very excellent article upon this subject, and the views of the Gazette will very soon find general adoption. The article drew the line very closely between breeding as a business and breeding for the fun of it, detailing the conditions necessary to the former. It placed at the head of all the requisites well-bred animals, but expressed its lack of sympathy for high lineage, which it termed a vanity that might please the wealthy few who play at farming, and which ordinary business men regard as rich men's playthings. The Gazette remarked in the course of its article that a bull which would insure a fast maturing bullock, or a good milker, could be obtained for a reasonable sum, although it might be devoid of the "fancy" entirely. This has been the position of the Western Rural exactly, and it would be pretty difficult to find a breeder now who would not agree with it. Cattle breeding in this country was for a time carried beyond the practical, because high lineage became fashionable, and fashion in that case worked just exactly as fashion works in any other case, it in a

very large measure made the useful subordinate to the fanciful. Gradually this came to be seen, and those who would not willingly open their eyes to see it, were compelled to do so by financial reverses. Among those who are engaged in breeding good stock in the United States, there is now a settled conviction that breeding on the principle on which Horace Greeley farmed, that is, by following a course which always places the balance on the wrong side, does not only not pay, but that it has no elements of pleasure in it. Occasionally a man may be found who breeds on the principle which actuated Mr. Barnum to plow with elephants, that is, for notoriety or the fun of the thing; but the world, as a whole, is too practical to make such a thing general. We are all after profits, and in the profit of an undertaking most men find their greatest pleasure.

The Gazette has, therefore, indicated the first step in breeding for profit. Not only does it specify what kind and priced bulls will be profitable, but applies the same principle to sheep, and says that well-fleshed and abundantly-wooled rams are to be had at very reasonable prices after the cream of the flock (by which will generally be meant animals with a slightly darker face, or bigger top lock) have gone at extraordinary prices to prize breeders. Such moderate-priced rams will answer their purpose perfectly, and beget as heavy-fleshed and woolled progeny as those which may have realized a fabulous sum.

Dairy Notes.

The large eating capacity of a good dairy cow is proverbial, which will be easily understood if we make a cursory examination of her production. Suppose a cow weighing 900 pounds yields 6,000 pounds of milk in nine months, this milk would contain 780 pounds of dry matter, counting it 87 per cent. water. Here she yields 6-2-3 times her own weight in milk, while the dry substance in the milk is twice that in her own body.

The importance of perfectly quiet handling of cows is apparent when it is understood that the milk is secreted from the blood. Dog or excite cows just before milking or during that period, and the butter-producing quality of the milk is seriously affected. There are many instances mentioned where the milk from cows thus excited, given children has been the occasion of serious cases of fever. Physicians have traced such diseases directly to this cause. It should be kept well in mind that milk drawn from cows dogged or excited in any way, is nearly unfit for any use. The greatest of quiet and gentleness should characterize the handling of milk cows at all times, in order to secure good results.

The best rule for salting butter is to salt to suit the taste of the consumer. There is no use of applying any particular amount of salt for the sake of preserving it, because the very lightest salting is always more than sufficient for all the effect salt can have as a preservative of butter. Generally one ounce of salt to sixteen ounces of butter is used. But if the butter has any undesirable flavor or is insipid, a little more salt may be used, say one ounce to twelve or fourteen ounces of butter. So as to obscure in a measure the faulty taste, the flavor of salt being less objectionable than a wrong or defective taste in butter. But if the flavor is very fine and full, it will not be desirable to hide it, but, on the contrary, to give it more prominence; hence less salt, say one ounce to twenty of butter, will give a better effect.

The real value of a cow or any other animal is in proportion to the profit derived from its product. A cow that will produce 200 pounds of butter a year may be actually worth \$50. One that will produce 300 pounds in the year would be well worth twice this sum, because the extra product costs nothing in feed or care, and at the same rate a cow that will produce 400 can not be worth more than \$150, and in addition to this a certain sum on account of the value of her calves. A thousand dollars is more than any cow can reasonably be worth, excepting so far as the owner may derive pleasure from the possession, and value this at about \$800. Two hundred dollars is, perhaps, the extreme limit to the actual value of any cow as a butter producer. For her bull calves to be used for breeding, some still further additional value might be set upon the cow.

Losses in churning are liable to occur, even where the churn is faultless. The defect may be in the cream. The cream of some cows is changed into butter with much less churning than that of others. The cream of a Jersey may become butter after fifteen minutes' churning, while that of a Short-horn may require 45 minutes. If the cream of two such cows is mixed and placed in the churn, the Jersey cream may become butter long before that of the Short-horn. The Jersey butter is removed, and that of the Short-horn remains in the buttermilk, requiring a second churning to bring it, or it is lost. The cream of farrow cows requires longer churning than that of new milk cows. It is stated that the cream of a cow eighteen months from calf requires one and a half times longer in churning than that of the same cow one month from calf. If the cream of farrow and new milk cows of the same breed is churned together, the butter of the new milk cows is likely to come

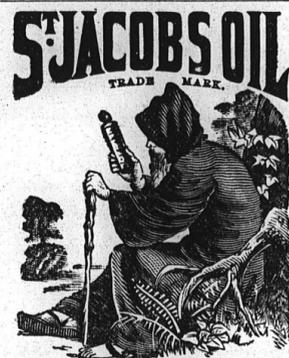
first and leave that of the farrow cows in the buttermilk. When several cows are kept the cream of one or two farrow cows might be lost in this way, and no one suspect that there had been any loss sustained. Sour cream churns in a shorter time than sweet cream. It is not unusual to take sweet milk from the cream on the morning of churning, add it to the cream pot, and put the whole in the churn. As a result, the sour cream or that which has stood in the cream pot a day or more, will change to butter in less time than the sweet cream, leaving the latter in the buttermilk.

Veterinary Department.

Supposed Sweeny.

From the Western Rural.
I have a filly that was three years old in May, that has the sweeny. What shall I do for her? She was broke and used for putting in my corn crop, and then turned out. Do not think she showed any signs of having the sweeny when she was turned out.

ANSWER.—Apply once daily a small portion of equal parts of tincture of cantharides and tincture of iodine. Give the animal liberty out-doors. Special care should always be exercised, in the selection and fitting of collars for young horses.



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ADDITIONAL HOUSEHOLD & STATE NEWS.

Continued from First Page. Grape Leaves for Pickles. I wonder if housewives generally use fresh green grape leaves to put on top of their pickles...

Pancakes. Beat up three eggs and a quart of milk; make it up into a batter with flour, a little salt, a spoonful of ground ginger, and a little grated lemon-peel...

Apple Meringue. Clara Francis in the Prairie Farmer. To a quart of sifted apple-sauce add the yolks of three eggs, butter the size of a small egg...

Another Apple Meringue. Clara Francis in the Prairie Farmer. Pare the apples, core them carefully, and arrange them in a neat pudding dish in which they can be served...

Breakfast Rolls. Two quarts of flour, two tablespoons of white sugar, two tablespoons of cold lard, rub these thoroughly together, then add a pint of scalded milk, partly cooled, and two-thirds cup of yeast...

Mirrors should never be hung where the sun shines directly upon them. They soon look misty, grow rough and granulated, and no longer give back a correct picture...

A physician was called to visit a lady in the country. After continuing his calls for some weeks she expressed her fears that it would be inconvenient for him to come so far on her account...

An exchange publishes the successful paper for a prize essay on woman. It is this: "After man came woman, and she has been after him ever since."

Attorney General Johnson has rendered an opinion that a woman of lawful age and a bona-fide resident of the county in which she becomes a candidate, is eligible to the office of recorder of deeds.

More Sheep. From the Wichita Beacon. Mr. O. Z. Smith arrived last Wednesday afternoon with between seven and eight hundred Merino sheep, which were bought by him in Hocking county, Ohio...

Salt Found. From the Wichita Beacon. The seekers for coal near the cemetery, struck a strong vein of salt water, at a depth of 745 feet. Last week Mr. M. Heller said they had over seven hundred feet of this water in the drill hole...

Young Folks' Department.

THE WAYSIDE WELL.

He stopped at the wayside well, Where the water was cool and deep; There were feathery ferns 'twixt the mossy stones...

He saw but a farmer's boy As he stooped o'er the brook to drink, And truly and tanned was the laughing face, That met his o'er the brink.

The Baby Who Wouldn't Cry. "Cry, you little darling; let me hear you cry," said his mother one day as she held up baby Basil in her hands...

But Basil only laughed, he had no notion of crying. "What ails you," said mamma, "why don't you cry like other babies, you little good-for-nothing?"

The truth was this: Baby Basil was brought up in a healthy way. His father was a wise man, a retired doctor. Coming into the room one day, and seeing the nurse about to give baby a teaspoonful of somebody's "soothing syrup," papa took the vial and emptied it on the ashes...

So baby Basil soon grew to be the most cheerful and independent of babies. He found out that it was much pleasanter to laugh and growl than to fret and cry, and make himself unhappy.

What "gargoo" means in the language of baby land, I do not quite know. It means something pleasant, I think; for baby Basil was quite fond of the word, and did not give it up until one day he found he could say "kitty."

Charley and His Train of Cars. Charley is nearly five years old. He has a mechanical turn of mind, and delights in any thing having motion. On a late visit to the fair, he was attracted by a miniature locomotive, worked by steam, and drawing a long train of cars.

Some boys would hardly know what to do first with such a treasure; but Charlie went soberly to work like a practiced engineer. He drew out the locomotive on a line of extra track, and the coupled on the passenger cars, making a train eight feet long.

The locomotive is made of wood and runs by spring power on an iron track. It is lettered to "Charlie," and the cars are marked "Oakland to Boston."

Suicide and Dyspepsia. A most remarkable cure for dyspepsia Walla's Health Renewer. The greatest tonic, best bilious and liver remedy known. \$1. Druggists. Depot Geo. Lels & Bro's, Lawrence, Kans.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets. KANSAS CITY, Oct. 18, 1881. Flour—lowest to highest prices. 1.75 @ 3.35. Wheat—No. 1 fall, spot. 1.40 @ 1.42 1/2.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 18, 1881. Flour—lowest to highest prices. \$6.55 @ 7.75. Wheat—No. 2 fall, spot. 1.45 @ 1.46.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18, 1881. Flour—lowest to highest prices. 4.50 @ 8.25. Wheat—No. 2 spring, spot. 1.34 @ 1.34 1/2.

Live Stock Markets. KANSAS CITY, Oct. 18, 1881. CATTLE—Receipts, 2,322; shipments, 2,188. Market firm and active.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 18, 1881. CATTLE—Receipts, 3,100; shipments, 500. Supply liberal; wholly butchers' stuff and grass cattle, which sold promptly at strong prices.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18, 1881. CATTLE—Receipts, 7,000; shipments, 2,600. Fair demand; all fat stock selling strongly. Range of prices, \$2.40 @ \$6.90.

Lawrence Markets. The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 20 @ 25c; eggs, 15c per doz; poultry—spring chickens, \$1.50 @ \$2.00 per doz.

Wanted! Agents in every county in the state for a good paying business. Money can be made rapidly at the terms offered.

"Rouls on Rats." The thing desired found at last. Ask druggists for Rough on Rats. It clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, bedbugs, etc.

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

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

The Barb Wire Suits. The Iowa Husbandman under the above head gives some account of these suits as follows:

No litigation that has arisen in this country for twenty years has made so deep an impression, or has involved as wide reaching interests to western farmers, as the suits brought by the Washburn Co. against the users and manufacturers of barbed wire.

"grab" of an unscrupulous monopoly of several millions of dollars a year from the pockets of western farmers which was to be divided up among the notorious "forty," on the principle of "addition, division and silence."

The "division" was a failure from the start. Jacob Haish refused to "divide" with the oily, eloquent and avaricious Washburn; so rather than have a quarrel in the family, Washburn let Jacob off from the "division" if he would observe strict "silence."

One of these fences was but seven miles from Glidden's residence, and as he was sheriff of the county at that time, there is little doubt that he saw it often, and stole his idea from the original inventor.

A FELLOW who calls himself Dr. George Smid has been swindling poor widow ladies in Cleveland, Ohio, by pretending that large sums of money were hidden in their yards and persuading them to mortgage their places to get the requisite amount to unearth it.

A FARMER named Howland who lives near Paw-Paw, Michigan, came home intoxicated last week and after abusing his wife turned upon his son and commenced to stab him with a knife, young Howland thereupon him, drew his pistol and gave his father a wound just over the heart from which he died.

The wheat crop throughout the north-west of Illinois, is said to have been considerably injured by the recent heavy rains and the neglect of the farmers in taking proper care of the grain.

The Senate in special session on the 13th inst., elected Hon. David Davis, senator from Illinois, as president pro tem. of that body, which action appeared to be highly amusing to all the spectators; every body smiled, even David Davis appeared to enjoy the occasion.

Two brothers-in-law, of Columbus, Ga., got into a dispute over a debt and attacked each other with knives, slashing each other fearfully. The one named Comer was stabbed through the heart twice, and Patrick his opponent was fatally injured.

FIFTY-FIVE vessels, principally British, were lost off the coast of the United Kingdom during the recent gale, against only twenty wrecks in the early part of the week in all parts of the world.

A DUBLIN dispatch says that the people should be warned against the exaggerated reports of the outbursts of public fury in various quarters of Ireland.

The governor of Louisiana, Louis Alfred Willy, died last week.

PRINTERS. Not Amateurs. Name and address to S. Whybrow, Rochester, N. Y.

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181. Cape Cod and all Along Shore. Stories by Charles Mordhoff.
143. Burns by Principal Sharp, Goldsmith by William Black and Bunyan by J. A. Froude.
159. Better than Good. A story for girls by Annie E. Ridley.
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5. My Heart's in the Highlands. A novel.
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120. Clara Vaughan. A novel by R. D. Blackmore.
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Carlyle's Life of Robert Burns.
Light of Asia, by Edwin Arnold.
Thomas Hughes's Manliness of Christ.
Mary, Queen of Scots' Life, by Lamartine.
Vicar of Wakefield, by Oliver Goldsmith.
Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.
Shakespeare's Principal Plays.
Sketch-Book by Washington Irving.
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