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WHOLE NO. 517.

The Household.

ALLOTMENT.

BY HELEN J. CLARK.

The fleeting breath of lilac-blows,
The trembling of the shadowed grass
Neath wooing winds that sway and pass,
The fairy fabrie of the rose.

The phalanx of the golden rod,
The benison of the tasselled grain,
Hoarding the gifts of sun and rain,
For hands that reap, and break the clod.

Mute signals raise of brotherhood!
The holiest life, in humblest part,
Throbs with the universal heart,
And swells the ceaseless tide of good.

What are ye more than voiceless vine,
In your larger scope and place,
Ye fail to bound with worth and grace,
The day of toil to fruitage fine?

Not more, but less! the barren sheaves
Dishonored droop at sunsets hour;
The stem that lifts one fragile flower
Its purpose in its bloom achieves.

The Home Altar.

Correspondence to "The Household."

Our homes are now built in a way made possible only by the civilization of the nineteenth century. They would be marvels of beauty and convenience of our New England ancestors of only a few short years ago, and by our Puritan forefathers would doubtless be thought to savor too strongly of the love of the world, and make the contrast with Heaven too slight for our soul's salvation. It is evidently intended that the saints dwelling here shall have bodies fair, healthy and strong, and so arranged as to be convenient for the duties of life. The sitting-room becomes the center of holiness, wherein cluster all the attractions that make the home perfect—the quiet, sacred life. Now, having secured all that is necessary for the physical well being of its inmates, as well as what is conducive to their intellectual and æsthetic life, the question arises, shall we build an altar here? Is it best to give the children any other training than that which shall fit them for a pleasant, genial useful intercourse with their fellow men? We certainly wish them to be true to themselves; our noisy, rollicking, hearty boys shall learn to be tender, too, thoughtful of the feelings of others, considerate of the aged and feeble, careful not to give needless pain to the meekest of God's creatures. They shall understand that the noble life is one of service, that there is a world of truth in the saying of Jesus, "He that would be chief among you let him be your servant." It is only by the constant and faithful doing of the duties of childhood, and of the every days that one gains such a mastery over himself and others, and even over inanimate matter, as shall make him great among men. Our girls shall receive the same training and education with the boys, and shall be courageous, frank, earnest and true.

But an altar implies time and place and a special service. It implies what our stricter church members find in their formal prayers, their grace before meals, their catechisms. Is there anything which answers to this in our ideal? Shall the rational religionist teach anything of God, or shall we be silent on this and kindred deep themes?

It is supposed that the parents in this home are so wise, loving and good, that the children will look up to them with reverence and deepest affection; and it will follow naturally that they will reverence all the good and great, and finally, reverently form an idea of the great intelligence which is over all, by whatsoever name they come to know him.

Children dwell in a realm apart from our own; they are sensitive, imaginative, fantastic. Without any direct teaching there is danger of our giving them false ideas. It is through nature that they can be led most surely and reverently up to Nature's God. They can understand the laws which govern the universe—that the leaves, hung on bush and twig and tree, obey the same law of order and arrangement as the planets that revolve around the sun. They can be taught wonderful lessons of trust and love from bee and brook and flower and tree. They will see

One living spirit blending all
In beauty and in mystery ever new;
One harmony divine through great and small,
But besides all these lessons which come naturally and continually, I believe also in a stated service. I love the "Children's hour," when the day done, the preparation for the light completed, the little ones are gathered together to hear stories or talk of the ways and occupations of the day, or to sing the hymns

and songs which uplift the soul and prepare them to enjoy the quiet, peaceful, refreshing sleep. Happy the mother who has time and the power to be the trusted, warm and confiding friend of her children. But many are not able to secure this quiet hour. Calls of society or household cares interrupt, and with a loving "good-night," and a fond kiss pressed on their warm lips, the children drop to sleep. Equally I like the beginning of the day, with a thought and a word of gladness in store: "That we may sing, how happy is our case, How beautiful it is to be alive!"

The family gathers with freshened powers around the breakfast table. It is a joyous time; all are glad to be together once more. I would recognize this joy, this gladness, this gratefulness in spoken words. Fortunate is the father or mother who can improvise the right thing, which shall direct the thought to this glad acknowledgment of life continued, of joyous family reunion, and give encouragement and inspiration for the day's activities. All cannot do this, and so I would welcome a little book which should be a help in this direction. It should mark the birth days of friends absent and present, suggesting loving thoughts and kind wishes, and, perchance, a birth-day letter. There should be dates to remind us of dear ones gone before to the spirit world, and notes of glad events in the family circle. It should also mark the birthday, or the death, or some memorable event in the lives of the great and good of earth. It should have short anecdotes to teach the secret of their success and be inspiration to more noble living. It should also have selections of prose and poetry, beautiful facts in nature, and anything which should be for instruction, pleasure or profit. A few minutes spent in this way before engaging in the active duties of the day, give dignity and grace, as well as helpfulness. It helps to lay a broader foundation for the building up of noble characters; for lessons given in this way, so entirely impersonal, and often received more willingly and gratefully. And so by wise speech and golden silence, by example and by precept, we would guide these little ones to know

Life's youngest tides joy brimming flow
For him who lives above all years,
Who all immortal makes the Now,
And is not ta'en in Time's arrears;
His life's a hymn,
The Seraphim
Might hark to hear or help to sign,
And to his soul
The boundless whole
Its bounty all doth daily bring.

SARAH A. BROWN.

Letter from Mattie.

Correspondence to "The Household."

Dear Household Friends:—I have made several unsuccessful attempts to meet with you of late, but this morning I think I shall succeed better. I have an unfinished letter for "The Household," written in the golden days of October, hoping that those who could enjoy the beautiful in nature would appreciate a peep at Oakley when she looked her brightest and best, but now the brightness has departed, and with it the inclination also to describe it. Alas! the weeks have wrought a wondrous change; instead of all that bright autumnal splendor, everything looks gray, cold and cheerless. The leaves, pursued by the winds, fleeing, whirling round and round, taking frantic flights into the air, and playing all manner of gambols in the extremity of their distress, remind us of the freaks of fortune and the instability of human affairs.

The wind is now sweeping around, moaning and sighing as it tries with unseen hands the windows and doors as if to find entrance. Dark clouds are looming up in the distance, and it seems as if dame nature will surely relieve her sorrows in a shower of tears.

Our sitting-room is quite cozy, compared with the outlook this morning. A bright, cheerful fire, and a window full of healthy, thrifty house-plants, are decided improvements. Then we have some of the "bittersweet," that Myrtle told us about, for decorations, and they give us quite a summery look. Little Billy, of Belvoir, when Myrtle asked me to fan our friend with that wonderful name, you recollect, said it was cheering that hot weather; but now that the days of overcoats and mittens have come, I have laid aside the fan, and for fear I may be called upon to do duty in that capacity again, I appeal to the members of "The Household" to select a name for him, one we can pronounce. He says he obtained his name as Pip did that of Handel in Dickens Great Expectations, but it will do him no harm to receive another in the same way. I think he told us his calling was that of a teacher.

I wish some one would tell us about Holland's "Bitter Sweet." I have read five or six of his books, but not that. One must read his books to enjoy the best of literary treats. In the death of J. G. Holland, America has lost one of her best authors.

"Old Bach," I have read and enjoyed your letters. There is a great deal of good, sound sense expressed in them, and I have tried to apply some of it to myself; but there is a wide difference between the ideal and actual. The setting of the table, for instance, if we did it simply for amusement, and when it suited our fancy to produce an artistic effect. I dare say one would find more real enjoyment in it; but after preparing the food to supply the demands of the family, and we enter the dining-room all heated and tired, even though we do put on the table our prettiest things all the time, they get to look very common when we have handled them three times per day; thus putting them on and off the table some two thousand times a year, they lose all their novelty, and we with such close companionship with them lose our interest, and the work often becomes a wearisome task.

I should like to take a peep into that seven-by-nine log cabin of yours and see for myself if you practice as you preach. Something to do is quite as essential to mortals as something to wear. Every child should be taught habits of industry, for how true it is that

"Satan finds some mischief still
For idle hands to do."

The lack of the right kind of training, has done more toward filling our alma-houses than anything else. How often we hear the complaint, especially among town's people, "we have nothing for our boys to do!" If I had a boy and a lot only ten feet square, I would set him to digging post holes one day and filling them up the next, but what I would keep him from getting a street education, that would prove in the end to be the bane of his existence. I have just read "Bach, No. 2's" letter, in last week's SPIRIT, and now I want to ask him why, after wearing his mask so long and successfully, he didn't slip it off more quietly? There is a slang phrase going the rounds that is more expressive than elegant, but just suits the occasion. As I do not advocate slang I will leave him to apply it.

Very truly,
MATTIE.
OAKLEY, Kansas, Dec. 20, 1881.

"Old Bach." Treats of Books.

Dear friends of "The Household":—I have it in my mind to say to you a few words about books, reading, etc. In my day I have been a great reader, and, in proportion to the amount of my reading, have received only half, if indeed so much as that, the benefit that I ought to have received. I have read too much for pleasure, for recreation, and for the gratification of mere curiosity. I have not always been wise in the selection of my books, and those I have selected have not been read too cursorily, with little study or attempt to fix permanently in my mind the facts, and the principles they were intended to illustrate. The purpose of my reading has too often been without aim. That is to say, I have read history without any intention of directly and practically applying the knowledge gained to help forward any work I had in hand. Had it been my purpose to write a book on history, or to deliver a lecture, or write an article for THE SPIRIT in regard to some special historic period, or to elucidate some historic incident, my reading would have been for a purpose, and consequently more thorough and effective. I should have held on to what I read with a more tenacious grasp, and retained it more completely in my memory. It is best always to read with a definite purpose, as a farther illustration of my idea. The members of our household, those who belong to the "Unity Club" if that shall be the name of our organization, will be called upon, each in turn, to write on some subject of domestic economy, household arrangements, home duties, the training of children, the work of the kitchen, the proper adornment and specific uses of parlor and sitting-room, etc. The subject to be treated will be given out weeks or months beforehand, and it will be expected that the member will in good faith, and with all promptness, tell in the best manner possible what he or she knows of the subject. No impossibilities will be demanded; all that will be asked or expected is that the members enter into the work earnestly, honestly and sincerely, and do as well as they can irrespective of the disadvantages or embarrassments under which they may labor.

Now to the point, this preparation for

specified articles will require thought and probably some reference to particular books, and considerable reading. This reading, whether more or less, will be done with a well defined purpose and therefore with the best results. The book is read for the sake of knowledge to be immediately used and practically applied, hence well read and well remembered. Some books are to be read with a specific purpose; this purpose I have tried to illustrate. Other books are to be read with a more general aim and purpose. They are read in order to become well posted on the subjects of which they treat. Newspapers are read to keep up with the current events of the day. There is a great deal of reading for the purpose of general information, to furnish food for the imagination, for æsthetic culture for the unbending of the mind and for relaxation from the sterner pursuits of life. All these objects are good and tend to good results, when they do not consume the time that might be more profitably employed for specific ends. The greatest loss to readers of all classes comes from not choosing the best books, and the best papers. Many of the novels read are mere love stories, a mass of inanity, or give false notions of life and present to the reader characters which have no counterparts in actual life, men and women that exist only in the conceptions of minds diseased, and who live an unreal, impossible, and abnormal life. To familiarize the mind with such characters has nearly the same effect as to divide morbidly on the sins, crimes, murders and depravities of mankind, till all the world becomes dark, and the whole race devilish. Such reading is bad, always bad and to be avoided, as the taking of poison is to be avoided. I do not by any means object to novels as such, but only to bad novels. Many that are written and read are helpful, they tone up our moral nature, strengthen us for the battle of life, inspire us with noble purposes to do good, to reform ourselves, and perform uses worthy our God-given nature and our high destiny.

I am impelled by regard for truth, and the love I bear to children to say, that many, quite too many, of the books they are permitted to read are unhealthy and contaminating in their influence and should no more be put into their hands than a poisoned chalice to their lips. I need not here particularize, or go into any kind of analysis of the contents of these books; parents and those who assume the moral guidance of the young, simply by reading the books, can determine their fitness, or unfitness for the perusal of their boys and girls. I have in mind also a different class of books, sometimes called religious, or Sunday-school books. These need the same careful scrutiny as the other class of which I have spoken. Parents will commit a grand error if they suppose that these books can, without a wise and discriminating selection, be given their children to read. A very large per cent. of them are worthless, or worse than worthless, being insipid, insipid and sometimes untruthful. They inculcate in the virgin soil of the youthful mind false views of God, and man, and human life and human destiny. If my words in this respect are disbelieved, and the truth of my assertions doubted, I beg of parents and teachers to examine for themselves, carefully, thoroughly and unprejudicedly the books that are read and judge for themselves of their character. I am all the more confirmed in the correctness of my opinion from the fact that many sober minded christian parents have excluded their children from all access to this kind of literature.

OLD BACH.

State News.

From Coffey County.

Correspondence to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.
I live in Coffey county but get my mail at Hartford, Lyon county.

Wheat looks well here.

Farmers are plowing right along.

The acreage of corn next season will be a large one as only about one-half the former acreage of wheat has been sown.

Corn is worth fifty to sixty cents and wheat one dollar to one dollar and twenty-five cents per bushel.

Stock is doing fine.

Not many hogs for market left now.

Everybody in good spirits.

Yours truly,
J. W. FLAIR.
HARTFORD, Kans., Dec. 29, 1881.

The Cosmos man tells us a prominent sheep-grower estimates that Morris county will market 70,000 pounds of wool next spring.

Wolves are killing stock in Gove county.

It is said the people of Northwestern Kansas want seeds.

Osage county fire-clay is what the residents call it.

Northwestern Kansans say beavers are thick there.

Cholera is killing off the hogs in Sumner county.

The last saloon in Abilene, Dickinson county, voluntarily closed last Monday.

The Vesper Farmer's club, of Vesper, Lincoln county, holds beneficial meetings every Friday at that place.

A nice (?) editor, J. E. Clardy, of the Wamego Agriculturist, was arrested last Saturday night for beating his wife.

Brown county is afflicted with bogus fire and life insurance agents. Look out for them; they are worse than the genuine.

A. H. Vickers recently purchased a quarter-section in Nemaha county, and in getting at its merits has discovered a foot vein of excellent coal.

A Wilson county resident, a Mr. Francis Blair, was bitten by a dog thirty years ago, and a few days since was attacked with hydrophobia.

The appointment of Mrs. Cora M. Downs, of Wyandotte county, as regent of the State University, is throughout the state considered an excellent one.

A J. W. Sponable (whoever he may be), of Paola, Kans., writes the Kansas City Journal that he hopes the people will see that the silver certificate loan is not repealed.

A letter-carrier in Topeka was arrested last Saturday charged with rifling a letter containing \$2,000 in drafts. The drafts were not negotiable and were returned to the owner.

As before announced in these columns, the "Wool Growers' and Sheep Breeding Association," will convene at Topeka, Kansas, Tuesday, January 17, 1882. Don't fail to be there.

Brief correspondence from Blue Rapids, Marshall county, reports stock of all kinds doing nicely. Crops on the bottom lands good, but on the high prairie a partial failure. Everybody busy and as a consequence prospects good. The woolen mill at that point is running night and day.

Senator Ingalls arrived at Leavenworth Saturday afternoon last, where he was received by Senator Caldwell. In the evening he addressed an audience at the opera house on his personal reminiscences of the late President Garfield. The lecture is reported as a very able one, and at its close an informal reception was given the speaker. The freedom of the city was also extended to him.

Two men brought some hogs to Osage County, last Friday noon and attempted to sell them. By some means it was ascertained the hogs were stolen, when the men jumped into another man's wagon and started north. They were pursued so closely that where they were surrounded and guarded all night, but the latest reports the next morning say they have not yet been captured.

A convention of growers and manufacturers of sorghum was held last Thursday at Sterling, Rice county, which proved of great interest to those engaged therein. Although the season has proven unusually disastrous, even for an unpropitious year, some very good reports were made. Mr. Roxbury, of McPherson county, last season, raised one hundred acres of cane, averaging eleven tons to the acre which yielded nine gallons of syrup per ton, selling at fifty cents per gallon. He saved the seed and sold for more than all expense incurred in making into syrup including raising of the cane. X. K. Stout, of Doniphan county, raised seventy acres of cane with a like return from seed, and afterwards sold the stalks for feed at \$1.50 per acre; his average yield was 110 gallons per acre and net profits from the season's crop \$3,400. G. W. Chapman, of Rice county, reported his yield per acre from the Honduras variety, by actual weight as thirty-three tons and 1,600 pounds. J. K. Maybury, of Chase county, reported an average of sixteen tons per acre on eighteen acres of the Amber variety, which was decided by the convention as the most profitable variety. The convention also decided that early planting, a thick stand and thorough cultivation paid best. The proper time for cutting was decided to be when the seed was just out of the dough as the quality rapidly deteriorates after that time. After securing the signatures of twenty-five members with the payment of the necessary fee (twenty-five cents), and instructing the secretary, Mr. E. H. King, of Warren, Kansas, to receive the names and annual membership fee (25c.) of persons over the state who desire to become members, the convention adjourned to meet at the call of the executive committee.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 4, 1882.

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. Horley James, of Indiana. D. W. Alken, of South Carolina. S. H. Ellis, of Ohio.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

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

The Word is Still Co-operation.

In our writings on co-operation, and we have written much first and last on the subject, we have striven to show its moral and religious bearings, its educational influence, its power to uplift and ennoble the soul, to free it from the love of low and groveling pursuits, from those merely selfish aims which seek to compass the great ends of life by indulging in those pleasures and satisfactions of sense, which narrow and dwarf and debase our natures to the level of the brute creation which ever looks downward and never upward. True we have not overlooked its economic value, or underestimated its humane, social and material element which is working out the earthly and secular well-being of the race. In fact our theory of co-operation is that it co-operates with, and helps along all the great forces of life; that it makes men stronger and better at all points and in all directions, and in every sphere of action. Philosophers use a good word when they speak of the solidarity of the human race. There is, beyond doubt, a living, vital relation existing between man and man, between the individual and the whole of humanity. No man liveth to himself or dieth to himself. His life and his death in some way effects all the dwellers on the globe. As the solid earth, compacted together in an infinitude of atoms, rises up to meet the pebble dropped from the hand, so the race in its solidarity is moved by the attractive force of the individual. But the individual most notably lives, and moves and has his being in the whole body of which he is only a single member. As the whole body is strong and healthy and vigorous, so it fares with the individual member. It is strong as the organism to which it belongs is strong. It is prosperous as the organism to which it belongs is prosperous. The head cannot say to the foot I have no need of thee. The body is one; and when one member suffers, all the members suffer with it. Co-operation as we understand it, is bringing together the disjointed and scattered members of humanity, and setting each in its proper and fitting place, thus forming a strong, sinewy, compact organization which will zealously work for the good of all its members and in this way promote the best good and highest welfare of each. There is an immensity of vulgar talk among men, talk among Patrons and farmers, about looking after one's own peculiar and individual interest, about one's saving his own soul, about getting into Heaven, however it may fare with others. Let any one try to scramble up into Heaven alone and he will find himself sinking alone, unbefriended of God and man, into the abysmal depths, where there is weeping and wailing. He who seriously seeks to save his own soul, must, as the teacher saith, lose it altogether. History, the experience of all men in all past ages, teaches the solidarity of man, teaches that the race is so bound together by religious, moral, social, spiritual and material ties that no individual can be safe while humanity is in peril. The cholera that has its origin in the filthy, insalubrious and densely populated cities of Asia takes up its deadly march around the habitable globe, and puts in jeopardy the life of each man woman and child on earth. The militant spirit that is so rampant in Germany and other countries of Europe spreads its baneful influence over the United States and taxes our people from fifteen to twenty millions of dollars annually to keep up the show of naval power without its potency. And yet we delude ourselves with the thought that we as individuals can be safe and prosperous and happy despite the social, political, and physical evils which pervade mankind. So we find

that our co-operative movement has its sanction in all the laws of the universe; in philosophy that searches out causes in their effects; in religion which is the effusive spring of right conduct; in morals which dominate the action of men towards others; in political economy which teaches the way of material wealth and makes known the conditions of prosperity among the people; in government which is instituted to defend the rights of persons and property; in all these the principles of co-operation find their sanction and their proper sphere of development. It is our work, brethren, to apply the co-operative system to farming, to agriculture. Knowing if we make this industry a complete and perfect success we shall lift up and ennoble thereby all other industries; we shall become co-workers with God to bless and save the world.

Co-operation for Production. Correspondence to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

We will leave our associated families to go on with their work some five years from the commencement of their co-operative organization, and then take a look over their present condition. We go into the parlor of their "Unity Mansion" and there find the presiding officer of the joint stock and co-operative company. He has held his office three consecutive years, having been chosen annually by a nearly unanimous vote. We inquire about the condition of the company, and how its members have fared and got along from the beginning. He tells us they have seen some dark days, and at one time were in some danger of breaking up. There was, the third year, considerable dissatisfaction among the members, principally in regard to the division of profits. The question of profits for the two first years was not raised, for the simple reason there were no profits to divide, except those rather indefinite profits arising from improvements on the farm. But the third year the crops were good, and a large number of hogs had been fattened, the dairy had yielded some 30,000 pounds of butter, and the estimated value of the beef, at this time nearly ready for market, was \$2,000. The hogs, two hundred in number, were valued at \$3,000. The company had raised from three hundred acres of land six thousand bushels of wheat, and from four hundred acres sixteen thousand bushels of corn; besides there were other valuable crops raised this year. From all the crops and productions of the farm there was a reasonable prospect of fair profits to be divided. Some ten or a dozen of the members—all over twenty years of age, both male and female, were eligible, and there were now some sixty voting members—these ten or dozen who had put into the company but little capital were of the opinion that the entire profits of the concern should be divided only among the laborers, each receiving an equal share. Eight of the members thought this division unequal and unjust, and insisted that the capital invested should be paid at least 7 per cent. interest; and that the laborers should receive in proportion to their working force, or producing power. Some of the men and women were inefficient, and had worked less hours and days than others, and as a matter of strict justice, and the right principles of distributions, they should receive less than those who were skillful, energetic and had worked more hours. The whole matter of division of profits was discussed in open meeting for many evenings. There was some wrangling, and some bitterness of feeling was manifested by some of the members. There seemed to be no mode of adjustment of the long disputed, and much discussed points. Finally, as a measure of compromise, it was agreed, three only dissenting, that a committee of five, consisting of three men and two women, should be chosen by ballot and the whole matter should be referred to them, for their decision, and the members would abide their dictum.

The final outcome of the matter was, that seven-twelfths of the net profits should be appropriated to labor, two-twelfths to efficiency of work and skill, the remaining three-twelfths to invested capital. The decision of the committee was favorable received by the larger part of the members, a few grumbled and demurred, and two openly rebelled. But this did not end the trouble. To whom should the two-twelfths be given for their superior skill

and efficiency? Here again the patience and the talking powers of the members were tried. At last it was decided that for the current year the two-twelfths profit should be divided by the aforesaid committee of five at their best discretion among the working members according as they had proved themselves efficient and skillful. But as a basis of future division a strict account of the hours each member worked should be recorded, and the net profits of each department of industry, namely, that of raising corn, and of wheat, and of stock, and of the dairy, and that of the garden and orchard combined; that of beef and pork for market, that of forage for stock, that of buying provisions and selling produce, should be noted by the heads of the several departments, and then those who had attained the best success and managed their respective departments with the greatest skill, in conjunction with those who had worked the most hours, should secure the two-twelfths profits. J. S. B.

EDUCATION FOR FARMERS' CHILDREN.

Report of the Standing Committee on Education, Read by F. G. Adams, Chairman, at the Annual Meeting of the Kansas State Grange, at Topeka, December 14, 1881.

If the educational work of the grange is to be far-reaching, and permanent in its effects, such work must be made to extend to the youth of the agricultural class. Through the action of the grange and its members the highest improvement of schools in which our children are educated must be sought to be effected. This was so understood by the founders of the grange, as is shown by the declaration of principles of the order, in these words:

"We shall advance the cause of education among ourselves, and for our children, by all just means within our power. We especially advocate for our agricultural and industrial colleges, that practical agricultural, domestic science, and all the arts which adorn the home, be taught in the course of study."

If we would have our adult membership composed of broad-minded, clear-headed, intelligent, methodical, and aspiring men and women, we must have the educational work for our children tend to these ends. "Just as the twig is bent the tree is inclined." "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." "The child is father of the man." These are maxims which contain in them golden truths on this subject—truths known of all men, and confirm and establish the self-evident truth that without a basis of sound intelligence through the education of its youth, no body or occupation of citizens can possess an intelligent adult membership.

IN THE COMMON SCHOOLS. Not merely in the agricultural college, but in the primary district school must an appropriate educational work be done; for, broader the reach of our agricultural colleges as we will, after all, but one of our children in five hundred will ever reach any college. We have only to look at the statistics upon the subject, to find this to be the case.

The educational statistics of Kansas show the total number of children of school age in this state, in 1880, to have been 340,647. The attendance of these children in the State Agricultural College and the State University together was 714. This attendance upon both these institutions together, it will be seen, was but a fraction over one in five hundred. The attendance upon the Agricultural College was 276, or less than one in twelve hundred of the school population. Fifty-nine per cent. of the school children are the children of farmers; hence it is true that the farmers' children not one in five hundred attend the Agricultural College. These conditions will improve, and are improving year by year, and the educational interests and the agricultural interest of the state, reaches far beyond the schooling of the individual students who are in attendance upon its classes. It is gratifying to this committee to know that the Agricultural College has always been regarded by the State Grange as an essential factor in the educational system of the state.

INDEPENDENT OF COLLEGE COURSES.

The common school course of study should be complete in itself and independent of college or university courses. The farmer's boy and girl, in the common school, preparing for the business of life, and not for the Agricultural College, or the State University, or the Normal school. Scarcely one in five hundred, as we have seen, will ever enter those institutions; and it would be idle to shape for the common school a course of study to conform to and to be supplemented by college courses. But rather it should be the case that the character of and the scope of our higher state institutions of learning should be made measurably to conform to the wants of the masses. Both through the kind of instruction given in those institutions themselves and through instruction given by the professors and teachers connected with them in our Normal Institutes and Farmers' Institutes; they should be made to reach the masses of the people, and thus more or less directly to reach the farmers' children in the district schools. The district school course should aim to give so much instruction tending to fit the pupils for the practical duties of life as may be imparted in these schools during the brief period of attendance. If such course of instruction shall prove to be such as to stimulate to high aspiration and worthy endeavor, the number of those who will pass from the common schools up to the higher institutions, will be augmented—drawn up by the knowledge of the existence of and the character of, those institutions which the state has provided in its splendid educational scheme. Through the influence of such instruction between professors and people, many a child of the people will be incited to struggle up and make for himself an opportunity to enter the University, the Agricultural College and the Normal school. These higher institutions should be maintained by the state, if, for no other object, for that of inciting effort for higher walks of learning; and many, may be, to worthy achievement in spite of adverse circumstances.

But for actual and direct school training and culture, the great mass of our children must receive their education in our common schools; and it is for these schools that we must especially advocate instruction in "practical agriculture, domestic science, and all the arts which adorn the home."

NOT MERE GENERALITIES.

The committee will not indulge in mere general statement. This report is made for the consideration of practical men and women banded together for advantage in common practical things; for advantage not to ourselves only, but to our children. Hence what we say in reference to education should point to practical duty—the duty of all to look to the character of instruction given in the schools for our children to inquire into courses of study and to know of the competency and faithfulness of teachers and school officers, and beyond these things to supplement the work done by the teachers, by faithful home instruction, in direct co-operation with the school work.

HOW CAN IT BE DONE?

How is the scheme of education contemplated by the founders of the grange to be brought into our common schools? How are our common schools to be made really and truly the people's agricultural colleges? How can "practical agriculture" be taught in the country school-house? How is the teacher who is herself, in most instances but a school girl yet in her teens, to be expected to be competent to teach "practical agriculture" to our boys? and what is there of "domestic science, and of the arts which adorn the home," that she may find time to teach our girls—with all the exacting power to give instruction and training in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, English grammar, and history?

How is it to be done? Well-directed investigation and experiment are being made which already point to the solution of such questions. It has been well nigh, if not fully, demonstrated that the pupil will learn as much by regular half-day attendance, as by the other half day being occupied in usual school studies can be greatly abridged without loss; that much of the time usually expended in the study of arithmetic, geography and grammar may be cut down, and the time so saved applied to the uses sought, to such character of instruction as will tend to the development of a taste for agricultural pursuits, to such instruction and employment as shall open up the book of nature to our children and inspire in them a love for country life and rural pursuits, and give them a sense of the dignity and absolute supremacy of that labor and occupation which affords sustenance to and makes possible the multitudinous occupations of mankind. The time thus saved may be employed in some measure of instruction in "domestic science," and in "the arts which adorn the home."

SUPERFICIAL, DEFECTIVE, NARROW.

In the report which our educational committee made to this State Grange at the annual meeting at Manhattan, in 1876, as the result of much investigation and inquiry, by which the testimony of thoughtful educators throughout the country was secured, the following conclusions were stated on this point:

"That the educational work now being done in our common schools is superficial in its character, defective in method and narrow in scope. That, in respect to arithmetic and geography, the study of such subjects is too broad; taking in, in detail, unimportant subjects, and necessitating a superficial study of important ones."

"That penmanship, and study calculated to impart an ability to speak and write the English language, are sadly neglected. That the study of English grammar, so called, is carried to great lengths, in a manner but little calculated to induce correct expression in speaking and writing the English language."

"That the whole time occupied with the branches taught, is much greater than it should be; and that the studies were brought within proper limits, time would be afforded for the study of elements of such useful branches as book-keeping, drawing, and some of the branches of natural science, some knowledge of which is essential to an intelligent pursuit of agricultural and mechanical employments."

A lapse of five years has not changed these conclusions. They have been strengthened by observation since, and by the evidence of the facts that now a far greater number of the educators of the country than formerly, seem to have adopted similar opinions, and are practicing upon them, thus giving a hopeful promise for the future. "The Quincy Method," so-called, and which in essential respects is the method of not a few of the best schools, abolishes technical instruction in English grammar altogether; abolishes the memorizing of rules in arithmetic, and brings geography down to the mapping of the pupils own neighborhood, of the divisions of his state and country, and to tracings of routes of commerce and intercourse among the nations of the world; and with such written statements accompanying such maps as may exhibit the pupils' acquired knowledge of the neighborhoods and countries so mapped out."

This committee pretends to no originality in the views expressed in this report. Our views have been borrowed from what seemed to be the best sources coming within our reach, and valuable it is hoped they may incite, in some degree at least, to good works among the class for whose especial advantage they are brought forward at this time. If approved by this body, they may have some slight weight among practical educators."

WHAT, INSTEAD.

Instead of the memorizing of technical grammar by improved methods, pupils are made to acquire the forms of language, articulation, pronunciation, spelling, punctuation, capitalization, etc., by use, under the impulse of thought. They learn to use paper and pen, slate and pencil almost as readily as they use the tongue. All lessons are in part language lessons. The language part consists of constant care that the forms of expression be correct and the arrangement of words proper. The results of such persistent practice in writing is, accurate knowledge of the subject studied, capability of correct expression, and habitually correct spelling, capitalization and punctuation; and that, too, without the slightest use of the grammar book, or the spelling book.

Instead of the memorizing of rules and theories in arithmetic, the pupils are trained to be expert in performing practical business operations, in adding columns of numbers, in making bills and statements of accounts, and in adjusting debtor and credit balances, and the like. Instead of applying the pruning knife to the educational methods in our common schools, shortening in a branch here, and lopping off a branch there, we shall save time, to be applied to instruction in some of the elements of the sciences related to agriculture, and the domestic arts, to instruction in a knowledge of how plants grow and of their systematic arrangement in classes, orders, families general and species—how it is ordered by nature that the plant, starting with the germ, is nurtured and developed into the full-grown stem or tree, with its ripened grain or fruit; and how, at least the individuals of the common plants of every day's observations, may be grouped, in the order of nature, into related assemblages; and with all something of the modes of propagation, by seeds, slips, cuttings, grafting, and budding. Some time may be saved for instruction as to the structure of the human body, and of the laws of human life and health; and the laws and practice too which govern the healthy and rapid development of domestic animals, and the speedy return of cash for the

outlay in breeding and rearing. Something may be taught, too, of the families of birds useful and injurious, and of insects, noxious and beneficial. The pupil who plows and harrows, and picks up the pebble in the field, or by the brook side, or wonderingly scans the fossil in the quarry, may, in reply to his instinctive inquiries be told by his teacher the story which these pebbles and these remains of the animal life of the primeval ages tell of the works of the great Creator, of the story which they tell, too, of the composition and character for fertility of the soil which he cultivates. Of all these things our girls as well as our boys, may be taught something; and they, too, may be taught no little of the chemistry of cooking and of household economy.

How otherwise than by such instruction, in the only schools they are enabled to attend, are the boys and girls who are soon to succeed us to keep pace with the rapid expansion, acquisition, and diffusion of knowledge, which is coming to pervade all classes, and this age of progress? How are they to cope with their competitors, who, in the cities and towns, by being brought every day into contact with intelligence and enterprise, experiment and invention, are constantly stimulated to activity, and incited to worthy achievements?

Patrons of Husbandry should see to the election of school officers, and should advise courses of study, and should, by personal visits to the school room, give encouragement to worthy effort on the part of both teacher and pupil. The school room should be made to contain a cabinet of natural objects, the history and relations of which should be made the subject of conversation and explanation, and of written essays, both by teacher and pupil. These objects it should be made the delight of the pupil to assist in the arrangement in appropriate order, and to make the range of oral and written description. Plants, trees, the various woods, rocks, minerals, and fossils, and specimens, and remains of animal life, may be thus made the means of storing the mind with useful knowledge, and of stimulating and widening the range of observation of inciting to broader fields of inquiry. And this, too, without drawing our youth away from the farm to other occupations and pursuits; for all this awakened interest and activity of mind pertains to objects and to subjects of reading and of study, relating to farm life and to the farmers' occupations and surroundings.

And what is here recommended for the school room and its occupations may be adapted, in no small measure, to the occupations and recreations in the household, and to the exercises in the grange. Both the household and the grange hall should have its cabinet of natural objects, and these should be made the subject of reading, study, and discussion, informal or systematic, as opportunity or occasion may dictate.

FARMER'S INSTITUTES.

Beyond the educational work in the school room, in the family, and in the grange meeting, your committee would recommend that the State Grange should give encouragement to the holding of Farmer's Institutes throughout the state. As the professors in the State Normal School, the University, and the State Agricultural College, are now coming to make it a part of their work, year by year, to go out among the teachers of the state, to give to them instruction in their County Normal Institutes, and thus to reach our children, and give them, though indirectly, some measure of the benefits of the higher institutions with which such instructors are connected, so they are coming to embrace opportunities to go out among the people themselves, attending the farmers' gatherings for mutual instruction and interchange of experiences. It is most fitting especially, that the instructors in the Agricultural College should thus mingle among the farmers of the state, giving them the benefit of those acquisitions which have come from special study, and as the result of such experiments as the state has given them special opportunities to carry out.

It is well known to all members of this body how much of mutual benefit and interest is derived from such gatherings of intelligent farmers; and it is not necessary that the committee should urge that they should be frequently held; nor is it necessary that the character of the exercises which should make up the proceedings of such gatherings should be here spoken of.

PROFESSORS COMING DOWN.

It is one of the most encouraging features of Kansas educational progress that the instructors in our higher educational institutions are seeking to embrace the opportunities given them to mingle with the teachers of our children, and to mingle with the people themselves, in their gatherings for education in improved industrial methods, thus seeking to fulfill their whole duty as the servants of the state, in the most sacred of all employments, that of imparting instruction.

The grange is the oldest, and in essential respects the most efficient organization of farmers in the state. It may well be considered whether its own strength and efficiency may not be promoted by taking upon itself the work of the organization of such Farmer's Institutes as we here suggest, thus bringing together for mutual instruction and advantage the farmers of the community generally, without regard to association or affiliation, to mingle in public exercises intended for the common good of all—to receive the advantage of the best order of instruction and of the attention which may be imparted, whether coming from the college professor or from the practical farmer.

THE KANSAS SYSTEM.

Kansas has a well-founded system of education. With her common schools, free to all of the 340,000 children in the state; with her county Normal Institutes, by which all the teachers in every county are every year brought together to be taught in the best methods of imparting instruction; with her State Normal School and Normal Department of her State University, in which a more extended and thorough course of instruction in the art of teaching is given; with her State Agricultural College, in which, from all parts of the state, young men and young women, the sons and daughters of farmers and mechanics are brought together to be taught, besides the most important practical details of farm work, and of manual skill, the most useful principles of science as applied in the operations of the farm, of the mechanic's shop, and of the household; with her State University, in which are offered unexcelled opportunities for education in the higher walks of literature, of science and in professional acquirements; with all these facilities provided, Kansas is excelled by no other state in educational privileges. But how shall all these provisions be made constant and thoughtful attention of the citizens of the state; for their just management, and for their proper improvement as these years of progress develop better plans. Certainly an organized body of intelligent citizens, as is the State Grange of Kansas, having for one of its objects that of the advancement of education among its members, and among the children of the class which it represents, will discharge the duty it has assumed in this regard. And it will fulfill its obligation to carry forward its educational work in the school, in the household, in the grange, and by the organization of such educational means as may be fitting and proper in the farming community generally.

THE WHISTLE.

I have heard that whistle nightly, And I conjecture rightly, It is meant for one or other of these...

Jefferson and Madison on Public Debt.

BY JAMES PARTON.

Reading a list, the other day, of state and national debts, I was reminded of an interesting correspondence which took place nearly ninety years ago between Thomas Jefferson and James Madison.

The list to which I refer showed, not merely that modern states, nations, towns and counties owe a great deal of money, but that their debts have increased of late beyond all precedent, and are still increasing.

The great debt of Russia has vastly increased during the last two reigns. England's debt, long the crowning wonder of finance, is little less than it was at the general peace in 1815.

Indeed, the time is easily computable, when, at the present New York rate of increase, the world will be mortgaged to its full value.

This was the subject of the correspondence between Jefferson and Madison in 1789. Mr. Jefferson was then the American minister in Paris, and Mr. Madison a member of Congress.

Among the subjects of Mr. Jefferson's thoughts at that eventful time was this: Has one generation of men a moral right to bind another?

On this topic he wrote to his friend Madison a long letter, from which it is evident that he strongly inclined to the opinion that communities have no such right, and cannot justly incur a debt which is not to be discharged within the average lifetime of a generation.

The earth belongs to the living. The dead have neither power nor rights over it. That is to say: a dead man owns nothing; and if his will concerning the disposal of his property after his death is carried out, it is owing to the consent of the living as expressed in law or usage.

But when a whole generation dies, and another generation succeeds, which occurs about every thirty-four years, there is no superior power which can give their territory to another community who may have lent money to their predecessors.

In illustration of this point he imagines two cases. First, suppose Louis XIV. had borrowed in Holland, to carry on his wars, a sum so large that the interest would absorb the entire revenues of the country; would the present generation be morally bound to retire from France, and give it up to Dutch bankers?

"Suppose Louis XV. and his cotemporary generation had said to the money-lenders of Holland, give us money, that we may eat, drink and be merry in our day; and, on condition that you will demand no interest till the end of thirty-four years, you shall then, forever after, receive an annual interest of 15 per cent.

The answer is obvious. The principle thus suggested by Mr. Jefferson has extensive applications. It involves the right of entail, the validity of ancient bequests, the suppression or continuance of hereditary offices and pensions.

This letter, written September 6, 1789, did not reach Mr. Madison until February 1, 1790. It was not uncommon then for letters to be four or five months on their way from one continent to the other.

In repelling an invasion, in casting off the yoke of a foreign oppressor, in repairing the losses from an earthquake or inundation, a community, he thought, might be justified, and even compelled, to incur obligations greater than could be discharged in one generation.

By combining the ideas of this correspondence we arrive at these two principles: 1. No community should incur a debt except for self-preservation. 2. Public debt, thus incurred, should be paid off with all reasonable and safe rapidity.

Mr. Jefferson was strongly desirous of having a constitutional limit put to the power of contracting public debt, and urged Mr. Madison to use his opportunity as a member of Congress to force the subject into discussion.

But the world is a little wiser now than it was then. The census system was adopted, at length, and the country is ripening fast for the due consideration of Mr. Jefferson's great idea.

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began to mend, and I am now in perfect health, and feel as well as I ever did. I consider your medicine one of the greatest blessings." MRS. M. MARTIN, Cleveland, O.

A General Stampede. Probably nothing has caused such a general stampede in the direction of any one of our business houses as that produced by the announcement that all sufferers could obtain a trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery free of cost.

Counterfeit notes, produced by photographic process, have just been discovered in circulation, and those who have any money can look over their "pile" and see how much they will be out.

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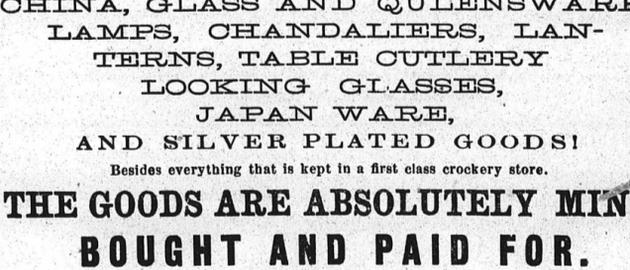
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Through Express Passenger Trains, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, are run each way daily between CHICAGO and PEORIA, KANSAS CITY, COUNCIL BLUFFS, LEAVENWORTH and ATCHISON. Through cars are also run between Milwaukee and Kansas City, via the Milwaukee and Rock Island Short Line.

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We endeavor to keep THE SPIRIT free from advertisements of humbugs and swindlers, 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, JAN. 4, 1882.

On account of a delay in receiving a lot of paper we ordered sometime ago, and which did not arrive till last Monday morning, we issued no paper last Wednesday. The delay was annoying to us, but under the circumstances could not be prevented, so we were obliged to make the best of it and trust to the good nature of our readers to excuse this one omission. However, we come before our readers this week all the better for the "lay-off." The week has not been one of rest to us by any means, as we have occupied every hour with work in the interest of THE SPIRIT. We start the new year with an encouraging outlook, and with the determination to improve the paper in every way possible, confidently trusting and expecting to receive the generous support of our readers. During the last month we have had a large accession to our list of subscribers, and the prospect for a still further increase is promising. We wish you all a very happy new year.

The grand jury will take up the star route cases again soon.

A SALOON at Palestine, Ind., has been blown up with dynamite.

FOR some time past Mr. Gladstone has had a regular body-guard of police. SEVERAL thousand cotton-hands are coming to Arkansas from South Carolina.

Immigrants to the United States for October, 1881, are reported in figures at 58,797.

JAY GOULD will assume the duties of president of the Wabash road the 5th inst.

JUDGE DILLON, the new commissioner of Indian affairs, assumes the duties of his office Thursday.

THE Khedive of Egypt has given four hundred dollars towards the erection of a Garfield hospital at Washington.

Two thousand five hundred buildings have been erected in New York city the past year at a cost of forty-seven million dollars.

THE decrease of the public debt during the month of December amounts to \$12,793,623, with a cash balance in the treasury of \$253,377,980.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT has started for St. Petersburg to confer with the Russian government, looking towards starting another polar expedition.

CHARGES are being made against Ex-secretary Sherman to the effect that he has had work done for himself paid out of the government funds, and charged to the general expense account.

THE floor of a hall in Cleveland, Ohio, gave way on the evening of the 2d inst., during a ball held by the Knights of Pythias, and twelve persons killed or fatally injured. Seventy or eighty more were severely hurt.

THE patrons will not fail to read the lengthy and very able report of the committee of the State Grange on the subject of education, published in today's SPIRIT. It is certainly a valuable paper and worthy a careful study.

RETROSPECTIVE.

This number of THE SPIRIT of Kansas closes the year. We have sent out to our patrons, friends and subscribers fifty-two papers during the year of eighteen hundred and eighty-one. When our patrons take into consideration that each number of our paper represents fifty full days work they will not form the exaggerated idea that the proprietors of THE SPIRIT are rolling in luxurious wealth and indulging in ease upon the enormous profits realized from the two and one-half cents paid by the subscribers for each number of a paper upon which is expended the ready cash which is represented by the aforesaid fifty days work. We are disposed to put the thing in this light before our readers that they may see that THE SPIRIT, each number, costs us something whether it is of great value to the reader or not. However, we have the satisfaction of knowing that those who take and read our paper highly prize it, and feel that they are receiving in full measure a consideration for the money they pay; they know they receive a full equivalent for every dollar and every fraction of a dollar they pay. The larger part of our patrons promptly and cheerfully renew their subscriptions as they expire. We thank them for their promptness, and we shall try to make THE SPIRIT, week by week, still more worthy the generous patronage it is receiving. It is not too late to extend to our readers, one and all, the congratulations of the holiday season, and most heartily to express our good wishes for their future prosperity and happiness.

POLITICAL.

The work of Congress thus far has amounted to little except as a preparation for business. The real work will begin, probably, at once, now that the holidays are over.

The events worth noticing up to date, are Mr. Pendleton's able speech on civil service, and Mr. Dawes feebly put objections to it. Mr. Morrill has made a speech on the tariff question dealing mostly in generalities, and hardly calling for an answer.

The new speaker of the House, Mr. Keifer, is a moderately able man, a stalwart, having little experience in parliamentary tactics, and will most likely be somewhat embarrassed, and antagonized by some of the shrewd Democratic politicians who seem disposed to be aggressive in their conduct towards him. Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, and Mr. Robeson, of New Jersey, on the Republican side, will have great weight in the deliberations of the present Congress, but neither of them have the tact or magnetic force requisite for leaders. The Democratic side is more fortunate in this respect, having men of large experience, great shrewdness, and possessed of a good share of political pluck. When a party, though in the minority, finds within its ranks such men as Ex-speaker Randall, Blackburn, Carlisle, Cox, Hewitt, and McLain, not to mention others of nearly equal calibre, it need not take the back seat, or regard itself inferior in influence, to the party having, numerically, the majority. The Democrats seeing they could not elect their own speaker, are satisfied with the choice of Keifer. The Republicans are also satisfied, because Kasson is left on the floor to maintain the dignity and strengthen the weak points of their party, he being the Ajax of the Republican side of the House.

THE FITH OF IT.

With the close of the year we finish up and close most of our long articles, and in future issues of the paper extract only the marrow of lengthy reports and two column articles. It is a great deal more work to give the "pith" of an article than to transfer to our columns the article entire, but the material boiled down is of much better quality and will give better satisfaction to the reader. Our farmers want the *multum in parvo*. They have too much work to do with their hands, to tax their brains with long disquisitions and fine spun theories. They are more interested in the summing up of a matter—in the conclusions arrived at—than in the detailed processes of argument, experiment and illustration run through by prosy writers.

We premise in future numbers to condense, to furnish more concentrated food, to present a greater variety of dishes, in short to set a better table for our farmer guests. We invite them all to partake of our weekly banquets, at two cents and a half a meal. CHEAP BUT GOOD.

THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION—COMMENTS.

Correspondence to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Your readers have through your columns already attained some idea of the magnitude and importance of the exposition at Atlanta, but a short description from one who spent three days there may not prove uninteresting. The exposition at Atlanta was originally intended as an exhibition of cotton in its various forms of growth, cultivation and manufacture, but soon outgrew its original plan and developed into a general exposition of all products of the soil. Minerals, manufactures, fancy goods, etc. In many respects it is one of the most remarkable exhibitions ever given in this country, and to me, was of more real interest than the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. Not that I would have it understood that it approaches that in size or in variety of displays, but as far as it goes it was, as I say, more satisfactory to me, and I believe to others who have visited it; this is partly owing to the fact that there is less to see and sufficient space is given to each exhibit to enable the visitor to carry away a clear idea of the display; at Philadelphia there was such an infinite variety that after a week's stay I could scarcely recall any single individual display. At Atlanta of course cotton forms the chief object of interest to Northern visitors, many of whom see it for the first time in its natural state. Upon the grounds were to be seen, growing, all the different kinds of cotton in separate patches, each one plainly indicated by printed signs. In addition to the several varieties of American cotton were to be seen the cotton of India, China, Japan, Egypt and other countries. Then in the building, the various forms of packing cotton are shown by sample bales from all foreign countries. In the American department the various methods of ginning and baling are shown by a general display of gins and presses; cotton planters, cultivators and appliances for spreading fertilizers are also shown and at least one machine for picking cotton, though it was not in active operation and does not seem to solve the great question as to whether cotton can be picked successfully by machinery.

Among the different styles of presses, one for making small bales of about one hundred and twenty-five pounds weight attracted much attention, it is similar to the ones used for baling prairie hay, and works continually, the cotton being fed into a hopper and the bales delivered at the end of the machine one after the other without any stoppage of the press. It is generally conceded that the present method of baling and handling cotton involves a loss of at least 10 per cent. before it reaches the cards at the factory, and it is thought that the general adoption of this new style of bale, may effect a great saving. The present bale of commerce weighs on an average five hundred pounds, but in many cases six hundred pounds are put into a bale.

In connection with the growth of cotton, the extent to which fertilizers are used is a revelation to the Northern farmer. In this department the display is a remarkable one, all the various forms of phosphate rock are exhibited with models of the mills and washers, showing the whole operation of converting the rock into the fertilizer ready for use. The display of fossils, shark's teeth, mastodon teeth, verbebrae etc., taken from the phosphate beds, is a wonderful one. The South Carolina state exhibit, and that of the Marine Mining company, of Charleston, South Carolina, contain the finest of these specimens.

The exhibits of the various Southern railroads are perhaps the most remarkable feature of the whole exposition; such a complete display of native woods, ores, minerals and products of the soil has never been made in this country before. It needs to be seen to be appreciated, and I do not feel equal to the task of trying to give any adequate idea of the size and variety of this department. Commissioner Loring has signified his desire to have the whole display just as it is transferred to the state department at Washington, but as several states and educational institutes have the same desire, there will doubtless be some lively competition when the question comes up for decision. To the Southern planter this exposition has a deep and wide significance, it not only serves to show the wonderful resources of his section, but it is a revelation

to him of the development of mechanical skill as shown in the variety of delicate machinery exhibited.

The Williamatic company, of Connecticut, makes a display of cotton and thread machinery that is simply marvelous. This company has spent over thirty thousand dollars on its display, as a result of which the Williamatic thread will become a household word in localities where it was unknown before. Here can be seen the entire operation of making thread from the raw cotton to the spool, all being done in the building, even the making of the spools, the labeling and boxing for shipment. I was present on the day when this company made a suit of clothes for Edward Atkinson, of Boston. He, with his party of friends, picked the cotton on the ground in the morning and before night he wore the suit—coat, pants and vest; the cotton was ginned, spun, woven into cloth, the cloth dyed, cut and made up into the garments, being sewed with thread made in the building. This feat is one that could be accomplished nowhere else in the world. In connection with their display of delicate machinery can be seen an old woman carding cotton by hand, a buxom mountain lass spinning on the wheel and an old-fashioned hand-loom operated by an ancient dame. A crowd surrounded this part of the exhibition all the time. Another interesting display is that by the state department at Washington of samples of all the various qualities and styles of cotton goods manufactured in England and other foreign countries for use of the natives of the different islands and remote regions of Africa and Asia. In the Industrial department displays are made of the different manufacturing establishments of the South; those of the Eagle and Phoenix Manufacturing company, of Columbus, Georgia, and the Mississippi Mills, of Wesson, Mississippi, being particularly noticeable.

The Northern visitor cannot fail to be impressed with the extent and variety of this display. It tears away with a sudden stroke the veil, and shows that while the newspapers for political effect have been accusing the Southern people of spending their time in riots, murder and bloodshed, they have in fact been quietly working away to build up their shattered fortunes and have, in spite of drawbacks sufficient to cause the stoutest heart to despair, steadily progressed till they can make a display which attracts the attention and commands the admiration of the whole world.

While you do not, Mr. Editor, indulge much in politics it may not be out of place for me to venture the statement that the "bloody shirt" has been waved for the last time, and that the politician who in coming campaigns seeks to gain the popular vote by abuse of the South and the Southern people will find himself left out in the cold by a large majority. The interests of the West and the South are identical to a great extent, and the close relation now being formed in a business way are forging chains so strong that no political mountebanks will ever be able to sever them.

TRAVELER.

READ IT.

We call the attention of our readers to the valuable paper written by "Traveler," and published in this number of THE SPIRIT, so vividly presenting the merits of the late "Atlanta Cotton Exposition." We expect to have in future issues of our paper communications from the same pen of a close observer and facile, pleasant writer.

We have also the promise of papers to be written for THE SPIRIT by Prof. W. H. Carruth, of the State University, who has the past season traveled in France and taken note of the system and methods of agriculture in that country. It will be interesting to our farmers to compare the agriculture of other countries with our own. Mr. Carruth is a careful observer and accurate writer, and will give us useful information.

GUILTEAU'S INSANITY.

The conduct of Guiteau under trial, and the testimony offered the past week have strengthened the general conviction that the assassin, although a "crank," belongs to a class morally responsible for their acts, and upon whose minds the fear of punishment has the same effect it has upon other

men. The object of punishment by the state is the prevention of crime. Doubtless, all men who in this age and country resort to murder to accomplish their ends, are persons of unbalanced minds, but their unbalanced condition does not render them indifferent to punishment, and should not exempt them from the penalties of the law.

LET THE LAW BE ENFORCED.

At the late session of the State Grange at Topeka, the following resolution was, we understand, unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the constitutional prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors meets our unqualified approval, and Gov. St. John, in his efforts to enforce it shall have our united support.

All who have the best welfare of the state at heart, whether grangers or not, will say amen to this resolution.

THE impudence of Guiteau has at last resulted in his being placed in the prisoner's dock where he ought to have been long ago. The evidence appears to be running strongly against him, and he still continues to be extremely vociferous in his interruptions of counsel. The trial has now been in progress eight weeks.

A PASSENGER train on the Boston and Maine railway, fell through a bridge on the 2d inst., with about one hundred passengers aboard. Five men were killed, two fatally wounded and quite a large number less severely injured.

WHILE the pen is in our hand we will say that some of the patrons of our paper did not read the very interesting story published in our November 30th issue. When they read it they will thank us for calling their attention to it.

A YOUNG man residing near Wichita, Sedgwick county, attempted to take a shot-gun from the wagon 1st Saturday. The gun exploded in his face and the y.m. lived eleven hours in great agony.

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.

"Price Current."

THE KANSAS CITY

PRICE CURRENT

Is the Oldest, Largest and Best

COMMERCIAL and STOCK

JOURNAL IN THE WEST.

ONLY \$1.50 PER ANNUM.

THE BUSINESS MAN gets just what he wants—for it is a Price Current.

THE GRAIN DEALER gets the doings on 'Change in this city, and the 'outlook' and the market reports of the world.

THE FARMER gets the condition of crops, the actual price paid for produce, and reliable Live Stock and Grain Reports.

THE MERCHANT gets reliable reports, drift of trade, practical comments, editorials and news of the commercial world.

THE STOCK MAN gets a full report of the daily transactions at the Kansas City Stock Yard, and Live Stock information from all sources.

THE JOBBER, THE STOCK BREEDER, THE MANUFACTURER gets to the very class he wants to reach by inserting his advertisement in the columns of the PRICE CURRENT, as it goes to the Business and Stock Men all over the West and Southwest.

Send for Free Sample Copy. Address, THE PRICE CURRENT, Kansas City, Mo.



Thirty-Six Varieties of Cabbage; 26 of Corn; 23 of Cucumbers; 41 of Melon; 33 of Peas; 28 of Beans; 17 of Squash; 23 of Beet and 40 of Tomato, with other varieties in proportion, a large portion of which were grown on my five seed farms, will be found in my Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue for 1882. Sent free to all who apply. Customers of last season need not write for it. All Seed sold from my establishment warranted to be both fresh and true to name, so far, that should it prove otherwise I will refund the order gratis. The original introducer of Early One and Burbank Potatoes, Marblehead Early Corn, the Hubbard Squash, Marblehead Cabbage, Phinney's Melon, and a score of other new Vegetables, I invite the patronage of the public. New Vegetables a specialty. JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY MOODY & DAVIS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 4, 1893.

City and Vicinity.

HOPE, FAWN-BROKER.

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

COHOSH and Tar never fails to relieve a cold. Sold by Geo. Lels & Bro.

THE attention of those troubled with deafness is called to E. Ferris & Co's advertisement.

WHOOPING Cough greatly relieved by the use of Cohosh and Tar. Sold by Geo. Lels & Bro.

THE Kansas Endowment Association is getting a large membership. Now is the time to join.

"NIP your cough in the bud," said Horace Greeley, by taking Dr. Seller's Cough Syrup. Lose no time in getting a bottle.

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

W. S. Linscott, Niles, O., had scrofula for thirty years, and "Lindsey's Blood Searcher" cured him. Isn't it wonderful?

Two hundred and twenty-six students enrolled at Barringer's Business College, Lawrence, Kans., for the year ending Sept. 1, 1891. Send for catalogue.

JOHN BUCK, the famous Eudora saloonist, was again convicted and fined one hundred dollars and costs last Monday. So much for temperance people with a will. The temperance club at Hesper were bound to conquer, and they have, after meeting nearly every difficulty imaginable.

From the Detroit Post and Tribune. I have a little girl, said Mr. Henry Dole, of this city, in a conversation, who was troubled with a severe lameness in her legs, pronounced by some Erysipelas, by others Rheumatism. I had tried several remedies without effect, when I was induced to apply St. Jacob's Oil, and I am happy to say that the use of but one bottle cured her, and she is now able to go to school again.

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

WE were the recipients Monday of a handsome pair of suspenders with "A Happy New Year" neatly embroidered on each suspender. The kind donors were of the well known Steinberg Bros. the "reliable clothiers," of this city, to whom we extend our sincere thanks. These were just the articles we were in most need of, but the iron hand of poverty prevented the realization of our wish. We shall wear them as long as one thread holds to another with feelings of gratitude for the kindness which prompted the gift.

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

IT gives us pleasure to place before our readers the advertisement of Mr. A. Marks, the enterprising proprietor of the favorite jewelry house in this city. To the old residents of the county we need say nothing of Mr. Marks' stock and business as he has held the most of their trade for years, but to those of later residence in this vicinity we can unhesitatingly say that the goods of this house are sold at reasonable prices and will invariably be found just as represented. You parents who have recently made your children so happy with Christmas presents which perhaps even now are destroyed will do well to present yourselves with something that will last a lifetime and longer, this New Year, from Mr. Marks' stock.

FOR some months Mr. R. M. Davis has been at work near the Blue Mound getting out the very good quality of coal found there. We had the pleasure last week of making an inspection of his excavations, and were surprised at the amount of work that had been done. The drift has been followed under the hill about one hundred and twenty-five feet, the vein of coal never running less than twelve inches, and sometimes reaching sixteen. Mr. Davis has built up a good trade in the surrounding country, enough to keep eight men in steady employment, and with a prospect of increasing the business considerably. Since he has been at work, most of the time alone till lately, he has excavated and sold over 4,000 bushels of coal, which appears fully as good as the best Cherokee. There is a chance that a quite respectable industry may yet be established in that vicinity.

Weather Report for December, 1891.

From observations taken at Lawrence, Kansas, by Prof. F. H. Snow, of the University of Kansas. With one exception (1877) the warmest December on our record. The Kansas river has been free from ice during the entire month. The rainfall has been a little more than half the average amount.

MEAN TEMPERATURE. 40.0 degrees, which is 11.43 degrees above the average December temperature of the thirteen preceding years. The highest temperature was 63 degrees, on the 6th; the lowest was 18 degrees, on the 31st; monthly range 45 degrees. Mean at 7 a. m., 34.55 degrees; at 2 p. m., 46.74 degrees; at 9 p. m., 39.69 degrees.

RAINFALL. Including melted snow 0.90 inches which is 0.84 inches below the December average. Rain fell on two days; snow fell on three days. The entire depth of snow was one inch, which is 5.52 inches less than the December average. The rainfall (including melted snow) for the year 1891 has been 32.27 inches, which is 1.56 inches below the average for the same period in the thirteen preceding years.

MEAN CLOUDINESS. 55.26 per cent. of the sky, the month being 4.62 per cent. clearer than the average. Number of clear days, 10 (entirely clear, 2); half clear, 10; cloudy, 11; (entirely cloudy, 5). Mean cloudiness at 7 a. m., 56.10 per cent.; at 2 p. m., 62.68 per cent.; at 9 p. m., 47.09 per cent.

WIND. N. W., 33 times; S. W., 20 times; S., 8 times; S. E., 19 times; E., 1 time; N. E., 6 times; N. 6 times. The entire distance traveled by the wind was 12,679 miles, which gives a mean daily velocity of 409 miles, and a mean hourly velocity of 17 miles. The highest velocity was 50 miles an hour, at 11 p. m., the 29th.

MEAN HEIGHT OF BAROMETER. 29.214 inches—at 7 a. m. 29.230 in., at 2 p. m. 29.187 in., at 9 p. m. 29.226 in.; maximum, 29.544 in., on the 14th; minimum, 28.735 in., on the 27th; monthly range, 0.809 in.

RELATIVE HUMIDITY. Mean for the month, 63.3; at 7 a. m., 80.3; at 2 p. m. 60.12; at 9 p. m. 75.2; greatest, 100, on the 12th; least, 26.2, on the 17th. There was one fog on the 12th.

The following table furnishes a comparison with preceding Decembers:

Table with columns: Year, Mean temperature, Maximum temperature, Minimum temperature, Rain-fall, Mean cloudiness, Mean humidity. Rows for years 1893, 1889, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881.

Mean of 14 Decembers. *The minus sign denotes temperature below zero.

Hesper Again.

County Correspondence to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS. Everything is booming and the future looks bright.

Mr. Buck's trial came off Saturday, 24th ult., before His Honor James Ham. W. A. H. Harris, attorney for the prosecution, and George Barker for the defense. The school house was filled with men and women, mostly of the "national" sort, eager to hear the verdict in the case. Seven or eight witnesses were examined. Four of them had brought drinks of Mr. Buck in his saloon in Eudora and paid him five cents a glass for them. These drinks were drawn from a keg or kegs resembling in form and size the old lager beer keg of the happy days gone by when our "liberties were not trampled upon," and we were happy and drank lager beer to our hearts content without fear or molestation! But these witnesses didn't get lager beer out of these kegs! No sir, by some "hokus pokus" sleight-of-hand performance since the first of May it has been changed into "sea foam," a wonderful piece of jugglery!! Well, these witnesses called for "sea foam," paid for it, and drank it. Three of them were rather doubtful as to whether it would make a fellow gloriously drunk or not. One said, a bucket full might make one boozey. Mr. Cooper, our village blacksmith, was one of the four who had bought "sea foam" of Mr. Buck. His evidence was clear, candid and carried conviction with it. He said this "sea foam" would and did intoxicate him. He also stated that in the days of lager beer he had drunk it, and the effect was the same. In his best judgment this "sea foam" and lager beer were one and the same thing, etc. Unlike Guiteau's trial, this one had an end, and Mr. Buck was fined one hundred dollars (\$100) and costs. He filed the proper bond, a friend of his signed it, and he appealed the case to the district court. He was brought before the justice of the peace again last Saturday on another count. On Monday the postponed trial of December 10th will come off.

Our temperance meeting Christmas afternoon was a grand good one. A crowded house, and an enthusiasm and determination manifested equal to that of our revolutionary fathers to stand by the just cause of temperance until "sea foam" and all other foams that intoxicate are abandoned and moved out of Eudora; then the temperance workers are ready to enter a broader field.

Another point—are the voters of Eudora township and of Douglas county ready to say we will no longer elect and retain in office drunkards? Men who will so disgrace themselves as to get beastly drunk and have to be

shut up in a calaboose to sober off? These are questions for us to think about, and set upon. Let us have moral, sober, and honest men to fill all places of public trust. B. FLAT.

Literary and Book Notices.

"The Tempter Behind" is the title of one of the latest books from the extensive publishing house of D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, Mass. There is little possibility while reading this volume of becoming weary. The mind is unconsciously held to the last and there is no resting till the book is finished.

ONE hundred and fifty thousand copies of "Helen's Babes," have already been printed and sold, and the demand for it continues as lively as ever. It is a book that all should read, old and young. It is published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, price fifty cents in paper cover, or one dollar in cloth.

D. Lothrop & Co., the great Boston publishing house, are excellently placing before the public an excellent class of books especially suitable for circulating libraries and the farmer's family, one of the latest of these is entitled "Echoing and Re-echoing" and comes elegantly and substantially bound for only \$1.50.

The Home Companion Publishing Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, will give their eight-page illustrated semi-monthly paper, twenty-four beautiful pictures 11x15 inches in size, and \$6.00 worth of books for only one dollar. Sample paper and a fine picture of President Garfield and family sent free to all who write for them.

Carry the News.

From the Attleboro Chronicle. Mr. John Eizensperger, manufacturing Jeweler of North Attleboro, Mass., lately communicated to us the following: I suffered so much with pains in my arm, that at times I was completely helpless. I used that incomparable remedy St. Jacob's Oil, and was completely cured as if by magic.

Skin Diseases Cured.

By Dr. Frazier's Magic Ointment. Cures as if by magic, pimples, black heads or grubs, blotches and eruptions on the face, leaving the skin clear, healthy and beautiful. Also cures itch, barber's itch, salt rheum, tetter, ringworm, scald head, chapped hands, sore nipples, sore lips, cold, obstinate ulcers and sores, etc.

SKIN DISEASE.

F. Drake, Esq., Cleveland, O., suffered beyond all description from a skin disease, which appeared on his hands, head and face, and nearly destroyed his eyes. The most careful doctoring failed to help him, and all had failed he used Dr. Frazier's Magic Ointment and was cured by a few applications.

READ, PONDER AND REFLECT.

Two Popular Papers for Price of One. Mr. A. S. Diggs, at the Lawrence Post office, will club "THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS" with all the standard newspapers and magazines at astonishingly low rates. Any paper that is wished can be supplied upon application. The price of THE SPIRIT is \$1.25 per year.

The following are the prices for a few of the most popular publications in connection with THE SPIRIT. The figures in parenthesis are publishers prices. American Agriculturist (\$1.50) \$2.30; N. Y. Weekly Tribune (\$2.00) \$1.95; N. Y. Semi-Weekly Tribune (\$2.00) \$3.00; Inter Ocean (\$1.15) \$2.30; Toledo Blade (\$2.00) \$2.35; Kansas City Weekly Journal (\$1.00) \$2.95; Globe Democrat (\$1.00) \$1.95; N. Y. Weekly Times (\$1.00) \$1.95; Harpers Weekly, Harpers Bazaar or Harpers Magazine (\$4.00) \$4.50; Scribner, (the Century Magazine) (\$4.00) \$4.50; Atlantic Monthly (\$4.00) \$4.50.

PILES! PILES! PILES!

A Sure Cure Found at Last! No One Need Suffer. A sure cure for blind, bleeding, itching and ulcerated piles has been discovered by Dr. William (an Indian remedy), called Dr. William's Indian Ointment. A single box has cured the worst chronic cases of 25 or 30 years standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. Lotions, instruments and electrocutors do more harm than good. William's Ointment absorbs the tumors, allays the intense itching (particularly at night after getting warm in bed), acts as a poultice, gives instant and painless relief, and is prepared only for piles, itching of the private parts, and for nothing else.

Read what the Hon. J. M. Coffinberry, of Cleveland, says about Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment: "I have used scores of pile cures, and it affords me pleasure to say that I have never found anything which gave such immediate and permanent relief as Dr. William's Indian Ointment."

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

A Bargain.

We have placed in our hands for sale a fine farm of 240 acres of fine bottom land with plenty of nice running water and large numbers of fish in the stream. Forty acres of this land is under good cultivation, and has a good stone dwelling house 16x24 feet, also a stone stable 16x30 feet nearly completed. There is one well on the place furnishing excellent water. The farm has also other good qualities which we cannot here enumerate. The farm lies in Ness county, only seven miles from the county seat. We will sell this very desirable property for only \$1,000, and take one-half in cash the balance in stock—cattle or horses, giving a good and sufficient title. Call on or address, MOODY & DAVIS, Lawrence, Kans.

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 CA PETS,

ALL AT OUR WELL-KNOWN LOW PRICES.

GEORGE INNES & COMPANY.

THE OLDEST JEWELRY HOUSE IN THE CITY!

A. MARKS,

DEALER IN

Diamonds, Watches, Clocks and Jewelry

SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

NO. 83 MASSACHUSETTS STREET, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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

Hats and Bonnets at Cost.

Wishing to reduce her immense stock of millinery, Mrs. E. L. Farnum offers to sell many kinds at cost, and all at very low prices. Trimmed hats for \$1.00 each. Trimmed bonnets for \$3.00 each. Also novelties in fancy work very low.

New designs in slippers, felt cloth for Applique work, table scarfs, etc. Embroidery silks, chenille, canvas, tides, collars, collar-ettes and doll's hats. Remember, great bargains at Mrs. E. L. Farnum's.

Live Agents Wanted

To sell Dr. Chase's Recipes; or information for everybody, in every county in the United States and Canada. Enlarged by the publishers to 648 pages. 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 sight. 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.

EVERYONE that wishes to get a practical education should bear in mind that Barringer's Business College, Lawrence, Kans., is one of the best institutions in the West to obtain the desired training. All the common branches, business arithmetic, business penmanship, telegraphy, book-keeping and business practice taught in the most thorough manner. Send for catalogue.

A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Inman, Station D., New York City.

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.

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.

For Sale.

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

S. H. FOSTER.

Alive and Well.

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

Wanted!

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Horticultural Department.

Annual Meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural Society.

MORNING SESSION—THIRD DAY. The president called the meeting to order and opened the exercises with prayer.

The report of the committee on nomenclature was called for and responded to by the chairman, H. E. Van Deman, of Allen county, as follows:

DISCUSSION ON THE REPORT. S. Hatch—Doniphan county—The Missouri Pippin has been pronounced by some of our Eastern pomologists the Nickajack. As it is a valuable apple in Kansas its true name should be made familiar to every one.

William Cutter—Davis county—Any man who is in the least observing, can very readily see that there is a marked difference in these two varieties.

G. C. Brackett—Douglas county—At one of our former meetings I gave this society a full statement of the origin and manner of introduction of the Missouri Pippin, and for the benefit of those present who may not have had access to the back members of this society's reports will repeat it:

This variety originated on the nursery grounds of Mr. Brinkley Hornsby, at Harrisonville, Missouri, from seed, and was propagated for several years before introduced into Kansas, which was in the spring of 1861. Up to that time (1861) it had no established name. He told me he had thought some of calling it the Missouri Orange, but through my suggestion he named it the Missouri Pippin, and sent me a clone on his return home from Lawrence, labeled Missouri Pippin. Some years afterwards Col. Colman of St. Louis, Missouri, sent specimens to Dr. Warder, for identification as he knew of no such apple under known names. Dr. Warder made a cut and full description of the specimen and named it the Missouri Keeper, and it appears in his work, entitled "American Pomology," Charles Downing, in his revised edition of "Fruits, and Fruit Trees of America" places the Missouri Keeper as a synonym of the Striped Winter Pearmain, and the Missouri Pippin a synonym of the Nickajack. The American Pomological society has also placed it as a synonym of the Nickajack, in its catalogue.

H. Perley—Johnson county—I would recommend that this society create a board on nomenclature, the duty of which shall be to correct the confusion in names of varieties, grown in this state, and to test such seedling varieties of fruits originating in Kansas as give promise of merit from time to time, for the purpose of securing a list of fruits superior to those now found in the noted fruit list for Kansas.

F. Wellhouse moved that a board be created for the purpose of identification of varieties of fruit, to test seedlings of Kansas as origin, and report the results to the society, and that said board be composed of G. C. Brackett, of Douglas, E. J. Holman, of Leavenworth, and H. E. Van Deman, of Allen counties. The motion received the unanimous concurrence of the society. The secretary announced the receipt of the following telegram:

CHICAGO, Ills., Dec. 7.—It will be impossible for me to be with the Kansas State Horticultural society during its fifteenth annual meeting. Important business matters here will prevent me.

The secretary stated that Mr. Henry had been announced to lecture before the society during the meeting and that his necessary detention was a great disappointment. A letter from Professor Wheeler, of Ottawa, was read by the secretary regretting his inability to be present on account of sickness.

F. Holsinger, of Missouri, read a paper which, on motion, was referred to the committee on revision of fruit list. J. M. Robson offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it be understood that the local societies or individuals who shall send specimens of fruit to the committee on identification, charges on the same. On motion the resolution was adopted.

The president then announced an essay on the subject of "The Apple" by professor E. M. Plank, of Montgomery county, immediately followed by another on "The Mission of Horticulture," by C. W. Mumteldt, of Missouri.

The president of the Missouri Horticultural society, Major Z. S. Ragan being present, on invitation addressed the meeting substantially as follows:

MAJOR Z. L. RAGAN'S ADDRESS. It is with some reluctance that I presume to engage the attention of the members of this society at this time. But when I review the history of the states of Kansas and Missouri—and my mind reverts to the scenes transpiring two decades of years ago, when these two sister states stood with each other like drawn daggers crossed in deadly conflict, where every high consideration of the development of the interests of the two great commonwealths should have been mutual and friendly. I can but feel glad to assemble with you this day, and receive from your people the friendly greeting which has been so warmly and cordially extended on this occasion. I can assure you that we are glad to have an opportunity to meet with you, and to join hands in advancing the interests of horticulture in the "Great West."

It was my pleasure to meet with the Missouri Valley Horticultural society at Cincinnati in September, and with the American Pomological society at Boston, the home of the president, that noble and venerable pomologist, Marshall P. Wilder, who, though possessing an affluence of wealth, and now in his eighty-second year of age, has followed the pursuit of horticulture through life solely from a love of it. He received us most cordially, and seemed like a father to his children—reverently recognizing all of his acquaintances, new and old. His influence is extensive and kind, and his honors the highest character. Those beautiful Eastern scenes, are the works of horticulturists. Those magnificent landscape grounds, with their beautiful lawns, and grand old elms, and lindens, are the works of horticulturists. In time such scenes will be found in mine and your state. Not in my day, or that of some of you, for our days are fast

numbering, and we shall have passed away. As I look over this society, I miss one of your best and devoted men, Dr. William Howsley. I loved him. He has gone, he has passed to a better land, to forever enjoy the fruits and flowers of God's celestial garden. We hope that as age removes from our ranks the good and the useful, that others, and younger ones may be prepared to take our places. I feel grateful to you for the kind greeting that has been extended to me and the delegation from the Missouri Horticultural society during this meeting.

At the close of the address, the president called for a report of the committee on experimentation on peaches, which was responded to by the chairman, H. E. Van Deman, of Allen county.

DISCUSSION ON REPORT. F. Holsinger—Wyandotte county—The Alexander ripened five days earlier than the Amsden June, this season. The Wyandotte Chief ripened on the fifteenth day of June.

H. A. Stiles—Wabaunsee county—The Crawford's Early, though rather shy and tender has been as profitable as any other in my orchard. I think there was about five minutes difference in the time of ripening of the Alexander and Amsden June.

Mrs. M. L. Macy—Douglas county—Are early ripening varieties any more liable to injury than later ones?

H. E. Van Deman—Allen county—Do not think that the season of ripening is any indication of hardness. The Early Louise is the hardest early, and the Heath Cling the hardest late ripening.

MISCELLANEOUS DISCUSSIONS—GRAPES.

F. Holsinger—Wyandotte county—The Catawba is fully as fruitful as the Concord and equally successful as the Rosedale.

L. A. Walker exhibited leaves of the Catawba, which were infested with the "grape-leaf gall-louse," and stated that he also found this insect on leaves of the Delaware grapevine, while his Clintons were free from them.

PLUMS.

H. E. Van Deman—Allen county—The Wild Goose is worthy of planting until better can be found. The propagation of plums on peach root is not the best.

George Y. Johnson—Douglas county—Found the Sloe plum at Kansas City and was informed by Mr. Espenlaub that it was very productive and curculio proof. Mr. T. C. Henry, of Abilene, told me that he had planted 1,000 trees of the Hinckley or Miner at the time he set his first trees of the variety they would have paid him several thousands of dollars.

J. W. Robson—Dickinson county—Trees of the Miner planted in 1874, bore profusely in 1881. This variety is not curculio proof. Mr. William Cutter has a variety known as the Emigrant which bore profusely this year.

F. Holsinger—Wyandotte county—The Green Gage has been productive as the Wild Goose with me. It is troubled with curculio and plum gorer, but with little attention can be saved from their attacks.

William Cutler—Davis county—The Emigrant referred to by J. W. Robson is a seedling of the Lombard; bore heavily this year. It does not escape the curculio entirely. The fruit is some larger than the Green Gage.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION—THIRD DAY.

The exercises opened with a paper on "The June berry," by H. E. Van Deman, of Allen county, which occasioned the following discussion:

H. Perley—Johnson county—The June berry is worthless. I would not give \$2 for twenty acres of them.

H. E. Van Deman—Allen county—There are poor varieties of this berry, and may be Mr. Perley has obtained of them.

The president called for a report of the standing committee on botany and vegetable physiology by J. W. Robson of Dickinson county. Report read with discussions as follows:

F. Holsinger—Wyandotte county—I have never been able to discover any difference in the result of propagation by cions cut when not frozen, or when the mercury ran to twenty degrees below zero.

A. Willis—Franklin county—I concur in the statement of Mr. Holsinger. The regular order of business was suspended and miscellaneous called for, when Dr. G. Bohrer, of Rice county, offered the following:

WHEREAS, It is a fact conceded by all classes engaged in the pursuits of agriculture and horticulture, that the chief obstacle to the success which the soil of Kansas is capable of yielding in these occupations, is the lack of timber to obstruct the force of violent winds which rob the soil by evaporation of that moisture needed by growing crops. Therefore,

Resolved, That this society petition the state legislature to enact a law that will offer a reasonable inducement to the land-owners of Kansas to plant, cultivate and protect trees along section and half-section lines; that in the opinion of this society such inducement would be most available through a reduction of the annual taxes levied on the property thus protected.

On motion the resolution was adopted, and Dr. Charles Williamson, of Washington county, offered the following:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this society that a modification of the Homestead and Pre-emption act should make it compulsory to the owner thereof to plant annually five acres of timber trees upon every quarter-section through a term of years, as one of the requisites in proving up; would add greatly to the comfort of man and beast, insure the rainfall, produce a more favorable condition in climate, and add millions of dollars to the value of the country.

Resolved, That the sale of lands by the government in large tracts for speculative or herding purposes, between the foot hills of the

Rocky Mountains and the state of Kansas, is detrimental to the highest development of the resources of the country, and best interests of the people.

This resolution was in turn adopted, and followed by another by S. A. Walker, of Montgomery county.

Resolved, That the legislature be requested to enact a law that shall restrain the killing of birds of Kansas at all seasons.

DISCUSSION ON THE RESOLUTION.

Prof. E. A. Popenoe—Riley county—There are birds which are a benefit to man's interest and should be protected, but there are others which are not, and man should be permitted to protect his interests against their invasions, by killing whenever necessary. Any law that protects the English sparrow should be repealed.

Messrs. J. W. Byram, H. Perly, and Dr. Charles Williamson, opposed the resolution, as too general in its application.

F. Wellhouse—Leavenworth county—Moved that a committee be appointed to investigate this matter, and report a list of such birds as in their opinion should receive protection by law.

G. Y. Johnson—Douglas county—Moved to amend, as follows: That a committee on needed legislation be appointed by the president, to whom this matter be referred.

The amendment was accepted, and the motion as amended was adopted as a substitute for Mr. Walker's resolution, and the chair announced the names of Prof. E. A. Popenoe, Prof. F. H. Snow and Prof. J. W. Robson, to constitute the committee, after which the session closed.

EVENING SESSION—THIRD DAY.

An essay on "Floriculture" by M. Sedgwick, of Douglas county, was announced as the opening exercise for the evening. The "Horticultural Deacon" took the rostrum and, making a very polite bow, eliminated floriculture in his peculiar style. This was followed by an essay on the subject "Literature of the Garden," by Rev. Charles Reynolds, D. D., of Davis county.

On motion, a vote of thanks was given to the essayist.

Prof. George Gaumer, of Douglas county, gave a very interesting talk on the American Aloe.

A vote of thanks was extended to the speaker, and the evening session closed.

MORNING SESSION—FOURTH DAY.

The society assembled in the chapel of the State University, upon invitation of the chancellor of the institution, James Marvin, D. D. The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. J. B. Schlichter, of Rice county.

Report of the committee on the decease of W. D. Jones, of Butler, vice-president, for Osage county, was called for, and responded to by H. L. Ferris, chairman.

PLANTS AND INSECTS.

An essay read by Prof. E. A. Popenoe, of the State Agricultural college, Manhattan. On motion, the president appointed the following members delegates to attend the annual meeting of the Missouri Horticultural society at Columbia, January 20-22, 1882: M. B. Newman, George Y. Johnson, E. J. Holman, A. Willis and F. Wellhouse.

A poem by Mrs. J. H. Peairs was then read by the president, followed by an essay, "Kansas Trees and Kansas Forests," by A. N. Goddard, of Greenwood county, eliciting the following discussion:

J. E. Schlichter—Rice county—We have no use for the willow in the western counties. The Russian mulberry is a desirable tree. Its natural form is dwarf and scrubby, but if cut like the ground in the spring of its second year, vigorous and straight shoot, which will form into a nice body, which will bear black walnut trees from seed which will not make nice posts. Planted black locust seed in 1873, and can cut posts a foot from the trees they produced. Eight feet long and five inches in diameter. Forty acres of such would be a fortune to any man; have never seen the works of a borer in them.

Dr. G. Bohrer—Rice county—The Ash-leaved maple (Box elder) and ash trees are liable to attacks of borers. All trees have their insect enemies. Russian mulberry is a very desirable variety of tree to grow. White Mulberry is too tender.

G. Y. Johnson—Douglas county—I met the Russian mulberry on the farm of Mr. Switzer at Hutchinson, in 1879, and found the trees nearly ruined by the previous winter.

J. B. Schlichter—Rice county—Black walnut has given entire satisfaction on my farm. It will not do to plant the walnut among rows of cottonwood, as some have done. They will starve to death.

Dr. Charles Reynolds—Davis county—The Kentucky Coffee tree appears to be exempt from attacks of insects, and from information it is a valuable tree. The reed must be boiled in water for an hour, and then wrapped in heavy clothes until cold and then plant. It is one of the most vigorous trees.

Dr. Bohrer—Rice county—It is rather a slow growth with me.

A. Ellis—Montgomery county—It grows on bottom land along our streams and is vigorous.

Hon. M. Allen—Ellis county—Its growth is mostly below ground with me.

H. A. Stiles—Wabaunsee county—A stringer of the wood of this tree was put into a bridge near where I live, and it rotted in a few years. Chestnuts are a failure.

H. E. Van Deman—Allen county—It is about as durable as black walnut.

H. A. Stiles—Wabaunsee county—Honey locust makes a fine tree, but is not durable. Black locust falls from attacks of borers. Red cedar is one of the most valuable, succeeds on all soils except wet. The mulberry is valuable.

P. G. Carter—The ash tree suffers from attacks of borers. Honey locust is desirable.

Rev. C. H. Lovejoy—Douglas county—I have posts of the Honey locust posts which have been in the ground ten years, and they are as sound as at the time set.

H. Perley—Johnson county—The ash is an excellent tree for Eastern Kansas. Chestnuts also succeed there; Sycamore does well on bottom lands; walnut grows vigorously; cannot recommend the mulberry for black soils.

RESOLUTION OF FORESTRY.

H. E. Van Deman, of Allen county, offered the following resolution, which was adopted: WHEREAS, We, the members of the Kansas State Horticultural society are deeply impressed with the importance of forest tree

culture on the great prairies of the West, and this state, that the general government should be the first to act in this great and so important work, be it

Resolved, That this society now in session at Lawrence, Kansas, this December 9, 1881, do most gladly accept the information of the Hon. Commissioner's intention to give more consideration to this matter than has been in the past.

Resolved, That we most urgently request that the influence of the department of Agriculture be used to establish and maintain such experimental stations as the forestry interest demands, within the borders of Kansas, and other prairie states.

Resolved, That the secretary of this society be instructed to furnish the commissioner of agriculture at Washington, D. C., with an authentic copy of these resolutions.

The committee on Fruit Exhibited During the Meeting, then made a report, followed by a report of special committee on nomenclature.

On motion, all papers prepared for the meeting and not read for lack of time, were referred to the secretary for publication.

On motion, the morning session adjourned to partake of a feast prepared by the members of the Douglas County Horticultural society.

EVENING SESSION—FOURTH DAY.

President Gale called the meeting to order, and the exercises were opened with music by Miss Clara Junk and Mr. Otto Faas, a finely executed piano duet.

S. president of the agricultural college, Hon. G. T. Fairchild was introduced to the audience and addressed the meeting which was so well received that the earnest vote of thanks was tendered the gentleman.

Miss Mamie Grew entertained the meeting with a very excellent rendering of music, a solo, "On Mighty Pens." Creation, with accompaniment, by the fine orchestra of Lawrence, led by Frank O. Marvin.

Prof. James H. Canfield was then introduced, and addressed the meeting on the subject, "The Best Education for the Industrial Classes."

On motion, a hearty expression of thanks was tendered Prof. Canfield for his address, and an honorary membership was conferred.

The address was followed by a very fine rendering of music by Miss Zella Neill, of Lawrence, a solo, "With Verdure Cad," Creation, accompanied by Prof. Frank O. Marvin's orchestra.

By S. Reynolds, "Now Heaven in fullest Glory Shone," orchestra accompaniment. The report of committee on final resolutions was announced and responded to by Dr. J. M. De Ball.

The meeting again entertained an excellently performed selection of music by Samuel Reynolds, secretary of the Douglas County Horticultural society, and accompanied by Prof. Marvin's orchestra.

President Gale announced that arrangements had been made with the City Bus Transportation company to carry all visitors from abroad to the respective railway depots, that the buses would be at the university in proper time, and that free bus tickets would be furnished by Mr. Reynolds, secretary of the Douglas County Horticultural society. That the ladies of that society had put up a lunch in small baskets for all such as were from a distance.

The audience then arose and with the Lawrence orchestra, all joined in singing that familiar song, "Auld Lang Syne."

The meeting then adjourned and thus closed the most interesting and happy meeting in the society's history.

HORTICULTURAL.

An Essay read before the last meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural Society, by L. W. Burlingame, of Lawrence, Kansas.

Mr. President:—The subject assigned me by your committee is, "The preparation of the soil for the Horticulturist in various ways for the following years work." Horticulture is defined as "The cultivation of a garden; the art of cultivating gardens." The definition of garden is, first, "A piece of ground appropriated to the cultivation of herbs or plants, fruits, flowers and vegetables. Second, a rich, well-cultivated spot or tract of country; a delightful spot." Much has been said and written upon this interesting subject, and it seems rather inconsistent for me to attempt to write for so well informed and successful horticulturists as I address to-day. It is with much timidity that I offer a few thoughts that have been confirmed by my limited experience. Gardening is of ancient and Divine origin, which now is in universal use among all civilized nations.

We read, "And the Lord God planted a garden eastward in Eden; and the Lord God took the man and put him into the garden of Eden, to dress it and to keep it." We are further informed that fruit was found, and that fig trees abounded there.

In locating a garden for the state of Kansas, I shall most respectfully beg leave to differ from the location of the garden of Eden which was eastward. In this latitude a garden should be located southward, and never northward, and gently sloping; it should be dry, porous, deep, rich soil well drained, inclosed with wind-breaks for protection. Having selected a place for your garden, go to work and enrich the soil and put it in good condition for planting. The enriching of the soil was well understood by the Ancients. The poet sang two thousand years ago:

"But sweet vicissitudes of rest and toil Make easy labor and renew the soil, Yet sprinkle sorrel as he's all around, And load with fat'ning dung the fallow ground. Thus change of seed for meagre soils is best; And earth manur'd, not idle, though at rest Long practice has the improvement found. Wit's kindled fire to burn the barren ground."

Care must be taken not to use coarse manure, but well rotted and pulverized, and well mixed with the soil before planting. Having enriched your land, and put it in first class condition, the next thing is to plant it in due season. We are not informed of the manner of planting the garden of Eden, nor of any great variety it contained: we know that it contained fruit.

A modern garden should comprise fruits, flowers, and vegetables; the vine has been cultivated from time immemorial, and should have a place in every garden with many other kinds of fruits. Everything, as far as practicable, should be planted in rows, from north to south, and even east and west, with large varieties. Man's occupation is to dress and keep the garden in good condition. The poet already alluded to further sang:

"Nor is the profit small the peasant makes, Who smoothes with harrows, or who pounds with rakes. The crumbling clods; nor Ceres from on high Regars his labors with a grudging eye; Nor his, who plows across the furrow'd grounds, And on the back of earth inflicts new wounds."

Much of the labor can be performed with a horse and plow where the planting is in rows, and even by a man with a garden plow among

small plants. Manuring and plowing in the fall for the following year's planting is generally successful if done when the ground is not too wet; then plow it again in the following year before planting.

Small fruit plants should be mulched with straw or coarse manure to protect them from winter killing.

Care must be taken to manure and fertilize the soil continually in order to raise remunerative crops; by putting too much barn-yard manure around strawberry plants, the common white grub worm will destroy your plants. Bone phosphate if properly applied, by being thoroughly mixed with the soil and not allowed to come in direct contact with the plants, is a good fertilizer. In order to be successful with garden the ground must be constantly stirred of extermination kept up against grass and weeds. If the ground is well mulched with straw around the plants, it will not be necessary to stir the ground frequently. The soil will retain moisture much longer by being properly mulched, which would be of great benefit to the growing crop in a dry season. The better way to manage it is to stir the ground frequently in the early part of the season, when the soil is moist, and to mulch it before the dry season commences, and not delay till it is too late.



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