

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

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The Household.

From the Boston Gazette.

LOVE'S LIMIT.

I'd swear for her,
I'd tear for her,
The Lord knows what I'd bear for her!
I'd lie for her,
I'd sigh for her,
I'd drink a river dry for her.
I'd weep for her,
I'd leap for her,
I'd go without my sleep for her.
I'd fight for her,
I'd bite for her,
I'd walk the street all night for her.
I'd plead for her,
I'd go without my feed for her.
I'd shoot for her,
I'd boot for her,
A rival who'd come to sue for her.
I'd kneel for her,
I'd steal for her,
Such is the love I feel for her.
I'd slide for her,
I'd glide for her,
I'd swim against the tide for her.
I'd cry for her,
I'd cry for her,
But hang me if I'd die for her.

Letter from A. V.

Correspondence to "The Household."
Dear Relatives of the Household.—What a world of push, hurry and go this is. Time, O, time, how fleeting! Minority in all its innocences, majority with its high anticipations, manhood in its meridian, to all, the sober evening of life, the setting sun how near.

But a few days more and 1881, read the figures which way you may, will have forever passed. Have those with whom we have associated through the now closing year of favor, been made better by our society? Have we acquired any new ideas by which we can the more certainly and safely cross the rough future that yet lies before us? Has it been our aim to contribute to the general stock of intelligence? Have we at all times advocated the right to the best of our judgment? Do we know more now that is really valuable to us than we did one year ago? Have our contributions to "The Household" had any good effect upon ourselves and our readers, or have we written merely to "fill up the paper"? These we rather think are important questions. Many, very many of the great problems of life are yet unsolved, undecided and still debatable—and among them this: "Has man a greater influence in the formation of national character than woman?" This question I would like to have discussed by "The Household," and to facilitate the matter I will take the liberty to designate "Old Bach" in the affirmative, and Mrs. S. A. Roser on the negative, and that each shall select a colleague from the members of "The Household" assistant disputants, neither party to use more than seven hundred words in any one article; all to have two articles each as in order selected; the preliminaries to be decided by the foremen.

Sister Roser, you asked me sometime since if I was at the State Fair. Indeed I was, and on the day you were, but saw none of "The Household" that I knew. Sorry for it.

I do think such a meeting would have been very interesting to us and conducive to the interests of THE SPIRIT. Next time we hope the editors will see the propriety of having their office there, and a day set for contributors to meet. If alive and well I will do my part to have a social dinner, too. Who will second the motion? I was through your county last October, and called at the post-office in Burlington to find where you lived, but failed.

A. V.

WONSEVE, Kans., Dec. 29, 1881.

Treat Kindly the Boys at Home.

Correspondence to "The Household."
Dear friends of "The Household."—I would like through the "Household Department" of THE SPIRIT, to say a few words to parents in regard to treating kindly the boys on the farm. I know that it is very seldom indeed that either father or mother intend to treat unkindly their children, whether boys or girls. There may, possibly, be exceptions to this general rule of kind intentions. But in a great majority of cases—I might say almost universally, parents love their children and would not intentionally do any thing to alienate their feelings, or to make home unpleasant. Still mistakes are often made. There is not unfrequently a lack of sympathy, a coarseness and harshness of demeanor on the part of parents which causes irritation and makes the boys particularly regard home with aversion.

Boys may be reckless or stubborn, yet they always appreciate affection. They will

yield to gentle and kind treatment when harsh words and heavy blows have no influence over them except to harden. From a long and somewhat varied experience I have never known a boy to become an outcast, and live a hardened, sinful life, who had the instruction and influence of a thoroughly kind-hearted, judicious and loving mother. A querulous, fault-finding tone, a propensity to indulge in scolding, a fretfulness of spirit manifested in every instance of deviation by the child from the line of right, stirs up a rebellious feeling, and acts like a slow poison on moral character. A bright, cheerful state of mind always works like a charm in the family government. Boys want encouragement. It is always better to reward them for their good actions than to punish them for their bad.

A pleasant look and a kind word when the child does well is far better than a cross word or a blow when he does ill. Boys are well pleased to have their parents put confidence in them. Distrust has a baneful effect. I will trust you, my boy, tones up his moral character. The thought, my father, and my mother trusts me, has saved many a boy from ruin. I believe that the feeling of love and respect towards father and mother has very strong root in the heart of most boys. If this feeling can be kept alive by considerate and tender treatment, by the manifestation of affectionate regard and a never-failing love, a noble and manly life will generally be the result. OLD BACH.

Pleasanties.

Do all the good you can, to all the people you can, as long as ever you can, and in every place you can.

They named the twins Kate and Dupli-Kate. What is the meaning of a back-biter? Little urchin answered, "It means, perhaps, a flea." Husband—If I have ever used any unkind words, Hannah, I take them all back.

Wife (snappishly)—Yes, I suppose you want to use them over again.

There are some dogs, says Smith, that know more than their masters. Just so, responds young Fitzoodle, I've got that kind of a dog myself.

Our country is fast drifting into anarchy, bawled a stump orator to a listening audience. The audience of course cheered.

Secrets should never be confided to belles. They are liable to be telled.

My paper comes to me in the morning intolerably damp, grumbles Jones to the carrier. The retort comes quick: "It is because there is so much due on it."

The six-year-old school girl describes an elephant as "that thing that kicks up with his nose."

Is your father a christian? asks a clergyman of a little boy. I b'lieve so, answers the boy; but I guess he hasn't worked at it much lately.

The usual upshot of speculating in mining stock is: mine, miner, minus.

Any one may innocently beat a drum, but to beat a drummer is a grave misdemeanor.

She who Mrs. to change from Miss Has Mr. Chance of married bliss.

Kindergartens.

The Unity, a bright and incisive religious paper, published in Chicago, speaking of the good influence of "kindergartens" says:

If every church would but have a kindergarten under its protection it would be doing a better missionary work than sending a man to preach to the parents occasionally. Let the little gamins be gathered into a Garden of Eden for a few hours each day; shield them from harmful influences; surround the receptive mind with bright things; teach them to play the tender, thoughtful games that will as surely kindle within them bright thoughts and feelings as friction will a match. Once interested in these things of beauty, their little hands will do something other for their owners than thieving. Happiness is the normal state of childhood, and if it be not outraged it will be happy. There is no room for a mind preoccupied with the beautiful for corruption. Trying to reform the grown-up people in society is like trying to cure an ulcer by outward application—it will remain until its cause is removed by inward remedies. One inward remedy for society is the kindergarten; apply it to the poor forlorn children of the world and the poor-houses will eventually become vacant, and there will be no more drunkards' graves.

[The intelligent reader will not confound the word "games" in the above article with card or dice playing, but will associate it rather with works of skill and art.—Ed.]

Prophecies.

In Senator Ingalls' recent address at Leavenworth on Garfield allusion was made in the opening paragraph to the prophecies ominous of evil which were to be fulfilled in 1881. It

reads thus:

Long anticipated with vague terror and mysterious apprehension, the year that is now closing has verified the ominous prophecies with which a century ago its advent was predicted. Its annals are thick with horror. The heavens have blazed with comets that from their horrid hair shake pestilence and war. Storms of inconceivable violence and fury have raged in the sun, whose convulsions have agitated the physical and moral universe to its remotest circumference. States have been alternately inundated by floods and blackened by conflagration. Unprecedented tempests have tossed the seas. The ruler of the greatest monarchy and the chief magistrate of the greatest republic have fallen by assassination. The passions of men have felt the fatal contagion. Political contention, lawlessness and crime have ravaged the earth till it seemed as if the evil forces of the world had been unleashed and bade to work their unrestricted will upon nature and upon man.

Shall Religion be Taught in our Public Schools?

A boy was recently whipped, in Stonington, Conn., by his teacher because he refused to bow his head while the teacher conducted religious exercises; and the boy, persisting in his refusal, was severely punished by a member of the school committee, to whom the teacher had appealed for advice and assistance. The parents of the boy, who are Catholics, took the boy out of school and are about to bring a suit for damages against the teacher and committee, determined to test the legality of Protestant religious exercises in the school. The contest is one in which the prosecution will have abundant sympathy and aid.

Truth in a Nut-shell.

The loftiest form of greatness is never popular in its time. Savages would think a juggler a greater man than Franklin.

Show me, if you can, a discoverer who has not suffered for his discovery, whether it be of a world, or of a truth, whether a Columbus or a Galileo.

If one thing is clear, it is that faith is strong in proportion as it dares to put things to the proof. Fear and laziness can accept beliefs. Only trust and courage will question them. To reject consecrated opinions demands a consecrated mind. The great sceptic must be a great believer. O. B. FROTHINGHAM.

Good Words and Great Truths.

The rarest attainment is to grow old happily and gracefully.

Beyond all doubt, the worst of our enemies are those whom we carry about in our own hearts.

Kind looks, kind words, kind acts and warm hand shakes—these are secondary means of grace when men are in trouble, and are fighting their unseen battles.

Man's whole duty to man is service; and therefore everybody is somebody's servant, and he stands highest who best serves the greatest number.

Other Cranks Besides Gullitans.

Rev. C. W. Hamilton, in a sermon at Salem, New Brunswick, explains that the assassination of Garfield was ordered by God as a punishment of the nation, because of the popular and semi-official reception of Parnell in this country.

Justice Gray, recently appointed one of the supreme judges on the United States bench, took his seat on the second Monday in January.

State News.

From Secretary of Sorgo Convention.
Correspondence to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—After thanking you for your notice of our sorgo convention, please allow me space to make a little correction, viz: The first report should read, Mr. Lawson, of Roxbury, McPherson county, who instead of saving and selling his seed, fed the most of it. Mr. Stout of Troy, Doniphan county, sold his seed, but instead of selling the stalks for feed, used them for fuel to boil his molasses with (as do most all manufacturers now) and sold the second growth of cane, that sprouted up from the stumps of the first crop for \$1.50 per acre. The reason of our not taking in more members was that our roll book was not opened until about 12 o'clock midnight, and a great many of our manufacturers and growers had gone home on the early train; we will have another meeting though about the middle of February, when we will be able to make a much better showing on membership, as a great many have already signified their intention of coming on

or before that time. They should join previous to the meeting, as the A., T. & S. F. railroad company carried our members at one cent per mile from our last meeting, and will probably do something in the way of reduced fare to and from all our meetings held on their road, for they appreciate the importance to our state of our large and rapidly growing industry. And hoping yourself and all other publishers may see it in the same light and lend us a helping hand, I remain, yours truly,
E. M. RUGG, sec'y.

The members of all the different churches in Kansas is put down at 178,605. Deduct this number from the population and there remains 817,966 out of the fold of any church.

We have now a law in Kansas prohibiting any divorced person marrying again within the limited time of six months. The limit of a whole year would have been the wiser measure.

Arkansas City, Cowley county, has turned water from the Arkansas river into her canal. The fall is twenty-one feet to a mile, and furnishes almost limitless power for manufacturing purposes. In Pawnee county the farmers have made money in entering upon the business of raising broom-corn. They are getting for it good prices, ranging from \$75 to \$130 a ton, according to its quality.

A notorious law breaker in Emporia was happy to compromise the liquor suits entered against him by agreeing to leave the state; and that's the way the prohibitory law is driving the people from Kansas.

The New York Tribune says: At a recent temperance meeting in Topeka Governor St. John said: "There was no more chance of the Kansas prohibition law being repealed than there was for a saloon keeper going to Heaven." [Such a speech was in shocking bad taste, Governor. Pray never repeat it.—Ed.]

The Sumner County Press saith: To-day, Sumner county still offers to the stranger, seeking a home, over 10,000 acres of unclaimed government land, that is surpassed by none; an atmosphere still pure and invigorating; the advantages afforded by two railroad lines, home markets, refined society, 164 schools and over 100 church organizations.

The Junction City Union thinks the grand jury necessary to the enforcement of the law, and to relieve the county attorney of unpleasant duties under the law, and suggests that petitions be circulated and presented to the county commissioners, asking them to call it into existence, so that it may purify the community and bring the criminals to justice.

We wonder how our little article on "clover seed" published first in THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS happened to get into the Kansas City Times two or three weeks ago without giving us credit? In the Strong City Independent of January 7th we find the self-same article inserted without credit. We don't blame these papers at all for publishing our article, but rather admire their good judgment. But in such cases honorable men give credit, or make an apology for their mistake.

Small-Pox.

At De Soto there have been sixteen cases of small-pox. Three persons have died of it. At Cedar Junction, one and a half miles from De Soto, there are now fifteen cases, and only one death as yet occurring.

Wanted!

Agents in every county in the state for a good paying business. Money can be made rapidly at the terms offered. None but persons having the best of reference need apply. For particulars address THE SPIRIT office Lawrence, Kans.

Clay County.

A new industry seems to be developing in Clay county. Out on Fancy creek some twelve miles from Clay Center is a gypsum quarry and a manufactory of plaster of Paris. The gypsum is quarried, crushed, boiled and so manufactured at the rate of twenty-five barrels per day into plaster.

Saline County.

Does up the liquor business on the square. At the last session of the district court, twenty-six cases were brought up against parties for violation of the prohibitory law. In sixteen cases the plea of "guilty" was offered and the guilty parties were mulcted in fines ranging from \$3,400 to \$100 and costs of suit. Nine cases were continued until the next term of court. Those who were found guilty were committed until their respective fines should be paid.

Not a Beverage.
They are not a beverage, but a medicine, with curative properties of the highest degree, containing no poor whisky or poisonous drugs. They do not tear down an already debilitated system, but build it up. One bottle contains more hops, that is, more real hop strength, than a barrel of ordinary beer. Every druggist in Rochester sells them, and the physicians prescribe them.—[Evening Express on Hop Bitters.]

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.

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, ring-worm, scald head, chapped hands, sore nipples, sore lips, old, obstinate ulcers and sores, etc.

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

The first and only positive cure for skin diseases ever discovered.
Sent by mail on receipt of price, fifty cents.
HENRY & CO., Sole Prop'rs.,
62 Vessey street, New York City.
For blind, bleeding, itching or ulcerated piles DR. WILLIAM'S INDIAN PILE OINTMENT is a sure cure. Price \$1 by mail. For sale by druggists.
Woodward, Faxon & Co., Kansas City, wholesale agents.

Dr. Frazier's Root Bitters.
Frazier's Root Bitters are not a draw-shop whisky beverage, but are strictly medicinal in every sense. They act strongly upon the liver and kidneys, keep the bowels open and regular, make the weak strong, heal the lungs, build up the nerves and cleanse the blood and system of every impurity.

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

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

Mrs. M. MARTIN, Cleveland, O.
Sold by all druggists everywhere at \$1 per bottle.
HENRY & CO., Sole Prop'rs.,
62 Vessey street, New York City.
Woodward, Faxon & Co., Kansas City, wholesale agents.

How Watches Are Made.

It will be apparent to any one who will examine a SOLID GOLD WATCH, that aside from the necessary thickness for engraving and polishing, a large proportion of the precious metal used is needed only to stiffen and hold the engraved portions in place, and supply the necessary solidity and strength. The surplus gold is actually needless so far as UTILITY and beauty are concerned. In JAS. BOSS' PATENT GOLD WATCH CASES, this waste of precious metal is overcome, and the SAME SOLIDITY AND STRENGTH produced at from one-third to one-half of the usual cost of solid cases. This process is of the most simple nature, as follows: a plate of nickel composition metal especially adapted to the purpose, has two plates of SOLID GOLD soldered one on each side. The three are then passed between polished steel rollers, and the result is a strip of heavy plated composition, from which the cases, backs, centres, bezels, etc., are cut and shaped by suitable dies and formers. The gold in these cases is sufficiently thick to admit of all kinds of chasing, engraving and enameling; the engraved cases have been carried until worn perfectly smooth by time and use without removing the gold.

THIS IS THE ONLY CASE MADE WITH TWO PLATES OF SOLID GOLD AND WARRANTED BY SPECIAL CERTIFICATE.
For sale by all jewelers. Ask for Illustrated Catalogue, and to see warrant.

From Little Unity.

GREETING.

As the New Year just before us opens its friendly gate, While within, around and o'er us busy moments stand and wait...

Wish you first that double treasure, health of body and of mind; Riches, friends, and all true pleasure, we would wish that you might find...

In the New Year's glad beginning, while our hearts, new born in love, Late attuned with Christmas meaning, like an impulse from above...

Something that shall give direction to our daily active part, Mingling thought for life's perfection with the outflow of the heart...

Surely they who act upon it learn what God's great blessing is: "Inasmuch as ye have done it to the least of one of these..."

PETER'S TOMBSTONE.

BY AUGUSTA LARNED.

Peter Haynes was a little lame man, a grave-stone cutter by trade. He had worked hard all his life, and had neither wife nor chick nor child for bliss or bane...

Peter lived solitary in two rooms over his marble shed, which was attached to a little yard filled with broken shafts, crosses, urns, marble lamps, and other devices of the tomb.

Long ago, it had occurred to Peter to chisel his own tombstone while yet there was time. He reflected that he might like to look at it occasionally, and it certainly was not a task he would wish any other man to perform.

Old Peter Haynes Died of his pains, Or want of breath Was the cause of his death. Of a crooked gait, He still walked straight; Nor quarreled with any, Nor owed a penny.

This slab he kept set up in one corner of his sitting-room, and grew to be fond of it. He gazed upon it with pride and satisfaction, as an excellent specimen of good carving, and also a most truthful tablet.

One of Peter's legs being shorter than the other, he was easily known by his limp to all his neighbors, and was pointed out as the man who kept his tombstone by him in his house.

You will perceive from the tombstone itself that Peter's rule of life was narrow. To walk straight, even with a crooked leg, not to quarrel, not to run in debt, to live peaceably and quiet, keeping much to himself, this was the little man's simple code.

Peter loved quiet so dearly that on certain days he would stuff his ears with cotton-wool to keep out the rude noises of the world. He would also, at times, feign to be dumb, and would carry on needful transactions with the butcher and baker in the sign language.

In spite of his desire to keep entirely to himself, Peter had neighbors with whom he was necessarily brought into contact. One of these was the widow Magruder, a dweller in an adjoining shanty.

Magruder, as the poor widow averred, was a "farrard" man, and a handy. He had built the shanty out of the cast-off boards and bricks which he had picked up, and, though snug, it was a curious patchwork.

Peter, when the widow had told him of Magruder's accident with much sobbing and holding of her apron to her eyes, had consented to

give her his washing. Surely now, he said to himself, the widow ought to be comfortable. But what is one shirt, a pair of socks, and an odd handkerchief weekly in a family of nine...

Peter's fixed principle was neither to borrow nor lend. If all people kept the straight path, minding their own business, paying just debts, and refusing to quarrel, Peter reasoned, there would be no occasion to give; everybody would be as snug and comfortable as he was with Muggins and the tombstone.

Peter did not mean to be overruled with the wild Irishry of the neighborhood. He had put some spikes on top of his fence, and he generally kept his gate locked. But the Irishry sometimes clambered to the top and peeped between the spikes, whole rows of them, brown heads, blonde heads, and red heads, snub noses, pug noses, and straight noses, all kinds of queer little hats and caps and tattered furbelows belonging to the Magruder Brigade.

In spite of the iron spikes, Peter could hear a great deal that went on at the widow's, and such absurd things were always going on there he would have been an anchorite not to have smiled sometimes. Strange to say, there was a little hole through the fence by means of which Peter could both hear and see.

Peter often watched the Magruder Brigade, especially Jenny, when they were busy at their plays and unconscious of his observation. Shoes there were none. Frocks and trousers were tattered and torn. The widow was too busy to waste much time on the mere decorative part of life, washing faces and combing heads.

Peter looked on through his peep-hole in the fence, and always followed Jenny's bright head with his eyes. She was the embodiment of glee, a little bunch of rags and loveliness; and Peter, in his dim way, wondered how that child came to be born. He saw, too, the widow's difficulties with all those little scapgraces. He heard the spanking and the howls of pain as well as the cheers of the Magruder Brigade.

The widow was one of those to whom misfortune comes as regularly as Sunday or Monday. She was a cheery, big-hearted kind of body, struggling with adverse circumstances, and coming up each time out of the battle of life who can tell how, but still with a smile on her face. Peter naturally felt that the widow's struggles did not concern him. Late in the season, when cold weather had set in, he observed that something was going wrong with his neighbor.

Peter loved quiet so dearly that on certain days he would stuff his ears with cotton-wool to keep out the rude noises of the world. He would also, at times, feign to be dumb, and would carry on needful transactions with the butcher and baker in the sign language.

"Anybody sick? I thought I saw the doctor." "It's me sister Jenny," blubbered poor Mike, "and she a-rollin' her head all night with the bad pain in it, and the doctor says she's goin' fast. No savin' of her, and me mother in high stricks, and only poor old Biddy Dooley to hold her up, and me to look after the children. I've built a fire outside to keep them away, and there's not a sup of breakfast nor a drop of anything whatsoever," Mike added, looking very white.

"No potatoes?" Peter responded, who knew the Irish predilection. Mike shook his head. "If there was praties, I could roast them on the hot ashes. Not a pratie in the house," Mike stood miserably and expectant for a moment, and Peter suddenly became deaf and dumb. Taking up his tools, he shambled away.

Little Jenny died, and there was an Irish funeral of the poorest and scantiest sort, provided mainly by the city. The widow was forced to wear borrowed black on that occasion; and the brigade, with its little irruptions of mourning tagged on to its rage, was comical and pathetic enough to make you laugh and cry in the same breath. Peter did not go near the widow nor make any offer of help. He felt that he could not conscientiously do it. On the other hand, he partly closed up the hole in the fence with some loose boards, and locked his gate, and became more and more deaf, until one may say he was as deaf as a post. He knew the poor people about had helped the widow a little; for a subscription paper was brought and thrust through the gate, which he silently handed back unsigned.

In spite of Peter's noble adherence to principle and a high sense of duty, he was not happy. Strange to say, he missed little Jenny's bright head in the plays and games which had begun again after a fashion, and the flirt of her ragged little skirt, and her sweet bird-voice in the songs. Poor Mrs. Magruder had seen furtively wiping her eyes at the wash-tub. She scolded the children less than was her wont, and some way that sign went to the place where Peter had once kept his heart. Troubles never come alone. The widow lost her best customer in the washing line by removal, and a hard winter had just closed in.

Peter had never thought much of Christmas. He was not one to observe times and seasons. All days were alike to Peter, Muggins, and the tombstone. But now, as the weather was growing frosty, monitions of Christmas seemed to float in the air. They came to the widow, whose eyes were so often blinded by thoughts of the dear lamb who would never again come into her arms on work days or holidays.

"And shall we have goose this year?" Mike would ask of an evening. "No, dear." "No puddin'?" piped little Ted, regretfully. "No, dear." "And what shall we have?" put in Nora, the second girl. "Pot-luck, dear."

"And will Santa Claus be after fillin' our stockings?" asked Johnny. The poor woman shook her head; no use in raising false hopes about Santa Claus this year, when soul and body could hardly hold together.

"And where will Jenny be Christmas?" Teddy asked, with some awe. "In Heaven, darlint, with the blessed saints and angels." "I wouldn't like to be in Heaven," responded Teddy, stoutly. "I'd rather be here with billy-goat and mammy."

Now, although Peter was so comfortable with his nice fire of an evening, and all things snug and tight, a vague kind of trouble grew in his breast, and such as he had never felt since he was a very young man, and had reconciled himself to his lameness, and settled on the few simple principles which were to guide his life.

As he sat eating his supper one night, and gazing at the tombstone, the conviction came to him, which I suppose does come to nearly all of us sooner or later, that his life had been a poor, make-shift affair, and his boasted principles after all were but so many excuses for selfishness. Peter in long years of economy had laid up a pretty penny in an aimless kind of way, thinking it was for that rainy day when he could no longer work.

One evening there was this vague kind of trouble in Peter's heart when he sat by the fire with his legs stretched out, and the cat purring near his feet, and he fell asleep. And Peter had a dream. He seemed to be sitting just there in his room, with the ruddy firelight filling all but the dimmest corners, and looking at the tombstone. And, strange to say, the inscription seemed no longer true nor good. Why should he, old Peter, boast of walking straight even with a crooked leg. Who can say that he walks straight in this world? What conceit and vanity in the vaunt of having quarreled with no man and of not owing a penny, if a man must separate himself from his kind, from the interests and sorrows and joys of others! It might be wiser for him to quarrel sometimes, or even to run in debt. These thoughts came to Peter in his dream, and he was looking at the tombstone with quiet contempt, when suddenly his room was full of mystic light, and a long procession of lovely children came floating in just above Peter's head. They were all in white robes, with flowers and palm branches in their hands, and the awe-struck Peter knew they were the little children who had died that year. Their sweet, rosy faces and happy looks seemed to make a wreath about Peter's poor room; and at the very head, leading the band, was little Jenny, with her yellow hair floating and her blue eyes full of glee. She danced and skipped just as of old, and approaching the tombstone glanced archly over her shoulder at Peter, and passing her rosy little palm over the inscription rubbed it all out, and the stone was fair and smooth and unlettered. Peter awoke with a start; but the children had vanished, and there was the tombstone shining in the firelight.

The widow Magruder was growing poorer day by day. It seemed as if the children would have to live like the house sparrows, by picking up such crumbs as they could find in the street. They talk about the Christmas stockings and Santa Claus went to the sad mother's heart. Poor as she was, she would have had her Jenny back in her arms, if she could. The very night before Christmas, the widow missed her best clothes-basket. Some sneak thief, bad luck to him, had stolen it from the back door. There was a little fire of boards and splinters, which Mike had gathered from some old buildings which were tearing down; and the children sat in a circle, toasting their toes and sending letters up the chimney to Santa Claus.

They had hung against the side of the cabin two pairs of stockings and a hat, all they could muster among the seven. Teddy had put his one shoe up besides, because, he said, Santa Claus could as easily fill a shoe as a stocking; and little Pat had tied strings about the legs of his only pair of trousers and had hung them up too, and now Pat was going about very queerly with only his jacket on.

The widow did not tell the children of the loss of her best clothes-basket. She persuaded them to go to bed, and gave them all kisses and hugs as cheerily as she could. A light snow had fallen, but the moon was out now, and riding high. The widow looked forth and thought of her dead, and then she thought of God, and with her face in her hands she wept for the poor little stockings against the wall, and Pat's trousers, God bless him! Then she brushed away the tears, and raked the fire, and sat down to mend the children's rage by the dying embers.

It was very late when the widow was attracted by the sound of a barking dog. She stepped to the door, still clear in the moonlight, and there stood her lost clothes-basket. But the exclamation of joy on her lips was checked by something uncanny and weird about that basket. It seemed to be entirely full, and the irregular outline of the top was covered neatly by a cloth. Mrs. Magruder was afraid to touch it. She remembered stories she had heard of babies left, and other strange things which had come to people in baskets. It was Christmas eve, and wonders would happen, as she well knew. But feminine curiosity is strong. The children were all sound asleep. She could hear poor Mike in his dreams babbling about Santa Claus. With quaking caution, she raised one corner of the cloth, and then, after the manner of her sex, she gave a little scream.

The basket was dragged into the cabin, and there by the flickering light of the embers a sight was revealed. On the very top lay a fine plump goose. The Christmas dinner was all there, not forgetting the "puddin'," and, ah, how much more! That basket was wonderfully capacious, and mixed with little frock and jackets and shoes and caps and hoods, were tin trumpets and balls and kites, and tops and doll babies. The first thought of the widow, as she dropped on her knees to give thanks, was of a miracle; but at last, with the grateful tears streaming, she rose to her feet and stepped out of doors. Even on Christmas eve, that wonder-working time, Mrs. Magruder could put two and two together. Now she bent down and examined some footprints in the light snow. There was something so peculiar about those tracks that the astute widow pondered a long time, standing there by the little shelter which Mike had made for the goat, and, as she pondered, light broke in on her meditations.

The next day being Christmas, some one knocked at Peter's door, and as the postman and the milkman had already paid their visits Muggins looked up at his master in surprise. Peter had been working with his coat off all the morning; and now, chisel in hand, he stepped to the portal. "Good day, Master Peter," said Widow Magruder, looking as bright as a new spence; "and a merry Christmas to you! My Christmas goose is done to a turn, and a lovely bird it is, sure. And you must come and take a bite and a sup with me and the children, I deed you must." "Oh, I'm busy, I'm busy," muttered Peter, turning his back on the widow. "And why should you be busy this day, Master Peter, when the blessed saints in Heaven are holding their Christmas feasts?" Peter slowly pointed with his chisel to the tombstone in the corner. "Do you see that stone, Widow Magruder? It used to have some lines write on it which I thought would stand over me when I'm dead, but I've smoothed them clean off, and now I hope to have something different writ over me when I'm gone, something kinder and more human-like, so to speak." Here Peter paused, for his power of expression had failed. "O Mister Peter," broke out the widow with sobs, "if I could write it, it should be the beautifullest and best. But come along and see the childer's Christmas. Such a Christmas never shone on us before; and Muggins must come too."

Mother Shipton's Prophecy. The generous proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, specially request that all sufferers from consumption, Coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, loss of voice, difficulty of breathing, choking in throat, night sweats, phthisic, quinsy, hoarseness, croup, or any affliction of the throat, chest or lungs, to call at Barber Bros. drug store and get a trial bottle free of charge, which will convince you of its wonderful merits, and show you what a regular one dollar size bottle will do. Thousands of hopeless sufferers who once looked forward to a dark and unpromising future, are now the most happy beings on earth, having been completely cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption.

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HANDBOOK OF PLANTS.

By PETER HENDERSON. Author of "Gardening for Profit," "Practical Floriculture," "Gardening for Pleasure," etc. This work is designed to fill a want that amateur and professional horticulturists have long felt—the need of a concise yet comprehensive Dictionary of Plants. The work embraces the Botanical Names, Derivations, Linnaean, and Natural Orders of Botany of all the Leading Genera of Ornamental and Useful Plants, up to the present time, with concise instructions for propagation and culture. Great care has been given to obtaining all known local and common names; and a comprehensive glossary of Botanical and General Horticultural terms and practices is also given, which will be found of great value, even to the experienced Horticulturist. It is a large octavo volume of four hundred pages, printed on fine paper, and handsomely bound in cloth. Published and sent post-paid by mail, on receipt of \$3.00. OUR COMBINED CATALOGUE OF SEEDS AND PLANTS. For 1894, sent free on application. PETER HENDERSON & CO. 35 Cortlandt Street, New York.

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All Leading Varieties in large supply. Warranted true to name. Prices low. Also, the celebrated NEW WHITE GRAPE, PRENTISS. Send stamp for Price and Descriptive List. Also Trees, Small Fruits, etc. T. S. HUBBARD, Fredonia, N. Y.

To any suffering with Catarrh or Bronchitis who earnestly desire relief, I can furnish a means of Permanent and Positive Cure. A Home Treatment. No charge for consultation by mail. Valuable Treatise Free. His remedies are the outgrowth of his own experience; they are the only known means of permanent cure. "Baptist" Rev. T. P. CHILDS, Troy, O.

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THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

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

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION: ONE Year (in advance) \$1.25, Six Months 0.75, Three 0.40, One Year (if not paid in advance) 1.75.

TO ADVERTISERS: THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS is the best organ through which to reach the farmers of the West...

TO CORRESPONDENTS: In sending communications to this paper do not write on both sides of the paper.

NEWSPAPER LAW. The courts have decided that—First—Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, or letter-carrier, whether the name of his name or another name, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the pay.

TO SUBSCRIBERS: When you send your name for renewal or to change your post office be sure and give your former address, which will accommodate us and enable you to get your paper much sooner.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 11, 1882.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

We send the present number, January 11, 1882, to a few of our friends whose names we would like to enter on our list of subscribers.

To those friends living in Lawrence and vicinity, we only say that THE SPIRIT is a home production, contains much local news, has a "Household" department which your wives and daughters will be interested in reading.

The grange and all that the grange movement intends, will receive special attention. In short, we know that THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS has such sterling merits that you who become subscribers to it for the current year will thank us for urging it, in our frank and earnest way, upon your attention.

With the business men of Lawrence we promise an interview shortly that will result, we hope, in such an exchange of our respective products as will insure to our mutual benefit.

HENRY WARD BEECHER declares that protection is "organized immorality," and the Independent says that "free trade" is a silly speculation.

THE recent big scare of the politicians of the state over a discussion of the supreme court that all bills passed by members from pioneer counties last admitted to the Legislature making the number over the lawful 125 limit, has been sifted down at last by the tardy copy of the journal from the clerk of the late House showing that no important acts have been illegally passed.

THE Kansas Endowment Association is the name of a new institution recently started in this city for a very worthy object. The projectors are men of the highest standing in the community, and are a guarantee of its trustworthiness.

FARMER'S CONSCIENCE.

It is the duty of the editor of a paper to give his readers the best he has—the best he can get. If he can find brighter, better and more profitable thoughts in his exchanges, he is bound in honor to give them.

Agriculture now represents, and probably always has represented, a larger class than any other business or profession. But it has never been supposed, until lately, that agriculture needed working brains, as did the other great industries of life.

But we, as farmers, have made our calling ignoble, or rather, we are tacitly leaving it in the low state in which we found it. There are several causes for this. It is a lamentable fact, and with all humility I, as a farmer, acknowledge it, we, as a class, are not as honest as we should be.

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Merchants say we are the hardest class of customers. We run up small and great bills and grumble about their size. We agree to pay after harvest and do not do it. We go to another store, and run another bill, and so on round, till we have to dodge around every corner in town to keep from meeting our creditors.

POLITICAL.

Growing Dissatisfaction in Reference to Kiefer's Formation of House Committees. This dissatisfaction is not confined, by any means to the Democratic members of the House, but extends with equal force to the Republican members also.

Representative Orth, of Indiana, a Republican member of the House, protests against the injustice he claimed was done to him and to his constituents in the organization of the House committees.

As the different committees of the House have shaped, and in fact have controlled the legislation of that body in times past, we hope the reports of

the committees as now constituted will not be embodied and made effective in legal enactments by the present Congress without a very close scrutiny by all the members of the House, and that without regard to former party affiliations.

Postmaster General Howe took upon himself the duties of his office on January 5th, inst. Postmaster James retires from the office with dignity and with a record, though short, of duties faithfully discharged.

Fitz John Porter has written to the president urging him to take action upon his application for relief, and is strongly sustained by letters from Generals Grant and Terry, who say that Porter has suffered injustice nineteen years. It will be recollected that in 1863, by a court martial, Porter was sentenced "to be cashiered and forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit under the government of the United States."

THINGS ABROAD.

The Emperor William received more than a thousand telegrams of congratulation on new year's day. Some of them were from America.

The Irish difficulties, though somewhat toned down, seem as deep-seated as ever. There will be no peaceable English rule in Ireland till land monopoly is abolished, and tenants are permitted to hold their land on long leases and at a greatly reduced rent.

The Earl of Derby has announced himself a thorough Liberal. Lord Byron's statue at Missolonghi, was unveiled with solemn ceremony a few days ago.

Elizabeth, Empress of Austria, proposes to take her nine hunting horses over to England this winter for a six weeks' hunt. Sorry that the Empress Victoria is too old to join her in the hunt.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

In Georgia the proportion of those who either cannot read or cannot write, is 1 to 1.3; that of Massachusetts the ratio is 1 to 10; that of the state of New York is 1 to 13.

For the last fiscal year the state of New York expended on her public schools \$9,675,992; Pennsylvania, \$7,046,161; Illinois, \$6,735,478.

The average annual expenditure in Boston upon each pupil in her primary schools, is \$18.45; upon a grammar school pupil \$28.20, while upon a pupil in the high or normal school it amounts to \$87.42.

Iowa has 21,598 public school teachers, just about one-third of whom are males and two-thirds females. The wages of the men average per month \$31.16, of the women \$26.28.

At a recent meeting of the Massachusetts Teacher's Association, the question of moral teaching in the schools was discussed by two speakers. One declared that moral training is an obligation as much due the state, and even society, by the schools, as intellectual training; that during the kindergarten stage of childhood, when the mind of the child is open and plastic, the proper direction of the sentiments, unfolded under the stimulus of curiosity, is most important; and that habits of truthfulness are best cultivated by observance of natural phenomena.

The president of the board of education in San Francisco declared in his report "That one reason why the work of teachers was not more uniformly successful, was, that parents showed indifference to their children's progress. So long as the child was crammed with something at school, they were satisfied. If they would visit the schools more frequently, and show the teachers that they themselves feel an interest in what is taught, the result would be more mutually profitable."

[There is a great deal of truth in this declaration and if the parents of Kansas school children would profit by it,

there would soon be a change for the better in our public schools.—Ed.]

NO MORE RAILROAD SUBSIDIES.

Senator Windom has introduced a bill into the Senate the purport of which is a grant of 12,800,000 acres of land in aid of the North Branch of the Union Pacific railroad. Is not the Union Pacific a sufficiently strong and abundantly rich corporation to construct its thousand mile branch without the aid of the United States? What do the people of the country say to this proposed measure? Do they wish to have their landed property squandered away after this fashion? If they do not let them speak and say No.

THE country has not yet been relieved by the termination of the trial of Guiteau, though there is some prospect now for an ending. The defense raised the point of jurisdiction but it was decided adversely by Judge Cox after an able argument by Judge Porter, in which the assassin received some most scathing and deserved rebukes. The cowardly wretch grew pale and trembled at the terrible castigation. It was the first time his brazen impudence had been effectually subdued.

Our Last Year's Exports.

In regard to our exports during the last fiscal year statistical reports show the following figures: Grain exports to the value of \$269,935,734; cotton, \$247,695,746; provisions, \$151,528,268; oil exports, \$40,315,590; tobacco, \$20,868,834; live animals, \$16,112,393. These constitute about five-sixths of our total exports.

THE firm of J. House & Co., has dissolved partnership. Mr. House continues in the business.

A Bargain.

We have placed in our hands for sale a fine farm of 240 acres of fine bottom land with plenty of fine 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.

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 electuaries 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.

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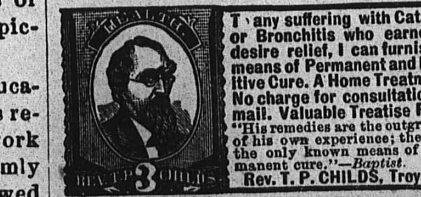
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WANTED—CANVASSERS TO KNOW THAT A

number of counties have never been canvassed for THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS, but are rapidly being taken on our liberal terms. Good agents make most. MOODY & DAVIS, Proprietors



Any suffering with Catarrh or Bronchitis who earnestly desire relief, I can furnish a means of Permanent and Positive Cure. A Home Treatment. No charge for consultation by mail. Valuable Treatise Free. His remedies are the outgrowth of his own experience; they are the only known means of permanent cure. —Baptist. Rev. T. P. CHILDS, Troy, O.

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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.

FOR 30 Cts. I will send my illustrated Fence Treatise, which tells how to make a SELF-SUPPORTING FENCE, a LIFT GATE, A FOLIAGE-YARD FENCE WITHOUT POSTS, a three board fence and how to start a locust plantation. Also one of the following premiums—A. One Dozen Japan paper banknotes—B. Kendra's Horse Book, 100 pages illustrated—C. The Success Visit to Mammoth Cave, 64 pages—D. One package each of Penz, Double Pink, Bloated Petunias and Winning-test Cabbage. Gourds hold from 3 to 10 gal. each. Seeds choice. Fence not patented. Illustrated seed catalogue free. Send silver or stamps. Address, Waldo F. Brown, Oxford, O.

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Great chance to make money. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.



Thirty-Six Varieties of Cabbage; 26 of Corn; 28 of Cucumber; 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 acre farm, in Vermont 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 Ohio 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. GIBSON, Marblehead, Mass.

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FOR SALE OR TRADE!

A fine farm of 320 acres situated in Arkansas county, seven miles south of De Witt, Arkansas, the finest, richest farming land in the state valued by the owner at only \$3000 as he is anxious to obtain better educational facilities for his children. The owner will sell the entire tract in good condition and unencumbered for the named amount or exchange for a small farm within five miles of Lawrence. For further particulars call on or address this office.



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Of the Best strains of Black and

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

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We will fill promptly all choice applications for loans upon improved farming lands on the easiest terms to the borrower.

Farmers wishing to make LONG TIME LOANS will save money by calling upon our agent in their county.

Central office NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, Lawrence, Kansas.

L. H. PERKINS, Sec'y.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY MOODY & DAVIS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 11, 1882.

City and Vicinity.

HOPE, PAWNBROKER.

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

A GOOD assortment of kip and calf boots, also shoes, at HUME'S.

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

CALL for bargains in boots and shoes at MASON'S.

WE offer a fine farm for sale in another column, at a bargain. Read it.

A FEW pairs of rubber boots, also gents and ladies arctic, at bottom prices at HUME'S.

WHOOPIING Cough greatly relieved by the use of Cohosh and Tar. Sold by Geo. Leis & Bro.

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

A FINE farm of 240 acres with good improvements for sale. See advertisement in another column.

SOME sheep and buffalo-lined boots and shoes which you can have at cost by calling at HUME'S.

NOTHING makes a man, woman, or child feel meaner than a tickling sensation in the throat. Take "Dr. Sellers' Cough Syrup." 25 cents.

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

THE friends of this paper are doing it good work by the opinions expressed. Twenty-eight new subscribers this week.

TWO hundred and twenty-six students enrolled at Barringer's Business College, Lawrence, Kans., for the year ending Sept. 1, 1881. Send for catalogue.

YOUNG men and ladies from ten different states and territories have attended Barringer's Business College, Lawrence, Kans., the past two years. Send for catalogue.

THE famous Young Men's Social Club gave an entertainment exclusively for gentlemen on its sixth anniversary which occurred last night. The enjoyment of the occasion was complete.

THE excavations which are going on for the foundation of the Leis Chemical Works are on an extensive scale, and to a depth which indicates not only a large and heavy building, but one which is intended to last.

WASHINGTON POST, No. 12, G. A. R., gave their first annual camp-fire installation, together with a social entertainment and banquet last Friday night. The Post spared no expense or pains to have their guests enjoy themselves.

From the Des Moines (Iowa) State Register. We notice the following in an exchange: Mr. G. B. Haverer, foreman N. Y. & N. H. S. B. Co., suffered for eight days with terrible pain in the back, almost to distraction, until he heard of and used St. Jacobs Oil, one bottle of which cured him completely.

AN office and a large store-house have just been built on the corner of Connecticut and Quincy streets by the Box Manufacturing Company of this city. This company is doing a good work for themselves, for Lawrence and for the state at large. Such industries build up the town and state.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican. Edgar T. Page, Esq., druggist, writes us from Chicopee Fall, that Mr. Albert Guenther, under Wilds hotel, has used that remarkable remedy, St. Jacobs Oil, for a severe case of rheumatism and it cured him, as if by magic. He also used it with great success among his horses, in case of sprains, sores, etc., and it cured every time.

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

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.

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, Liquorice Root, and other medicinal agents scientifically manipulated and made into a syrup with a sufficient quantity of refined sugar. This combination makes one of the best cough preparations. It is so good that little children cry for it. Sold by Geo. Leis & Bro.

Literary and Book Notices.

BEFORE us is Vol. 1 No. 1 of the Free Press, of Colony, Anderson county. The paper is a seven-column folio, and furnishes a good deal of reading for the first issue of a country paper in a new town. The editors, Richardson & Burke, show considerable enterprise by giving their town a thorough write-up in their first issue. The paper merits the support of that section and we wish it success.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW

Will present in its February number, to be published on the 15th of the present month, Part III of its series of articles on "The Christian Religion." It will be from the pen of Geo. P. Fisher, the eminent professor of ecclesiastical history in the Yale Divinity School, as thorough a scholar and as able a defender of the Christian faith as this country affords. A powerful presentation of the claims of Christianity is expected.

PAINTER'S MAGAZINE.

This journal has entered upon its eighth year with an established reputation and a rapidly growing circulation. Its pages are made up of thoroughly practical and useful matter on the various branches of painting and decoration. It numbers among its contributors and patrons some of the oldest painters and best established shops of the country. Each number is illustrated with decorative designs and lettering. Call upon your news dealer or address N. C. White, editor and publisher, 72 William street, N. Y.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.

This monthly for February promises superior excellence. Both the novelets, that of Mrs. Stephens, and that of Mrs. Austin, increase as they go on in power and interest. The illustrations for fashions are attractive and beautiful. Nothing in the way of art can excel the principal steel plate, "Fast Caught." The literary matter is exceptionally fine.

The price is but \$2.00 per year, with great deductions to clubs. Specimens are sent gratis, if written for, to those wishing to get up clubs. Address CHARLES J. PETERSON, Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

An Outrageous Assault on Rev. Mr. Tremper.

On Massachusetts street on Monday forenoon a violent assault was made upon Rev. A. A. Tremper by a "crank" or insane man by the name of Urban. The attack was sudden and without the least provocation on the part of Mr. Tremper, as every one would know who is in the least acquainted with the reverend gentleman. Several severe blows upon the face, causing blood to flow, were inflicted by the ruffian, before he could be arrested by the crowd now gathered around. The culprit would have been severely dealt with by the indignant citizens had not the muscular arm of Mr. Ed. Munroe rescued the man from the peril of immediate punishment by the excited crowd who were witnesses of the brutal assault. We are happy to say that the reverend gentleman was not seriously injured that he could not be carried to his residence on Connecticut street. We are nevertheless fearful of the result of such a shock upon so aged and feeble a man as Mr. Tremper. It seems that this dangerous crank who committed the assault was released and suffered to roam at large again by giving bonds for his future appearance at court. Why should such a dangerous man be let loose to play again his brutal propensities?

READ, PONDER AND REFLECT.

Two Popular Papers for Price of One.

Mr. A. S. Diggs, at the Lawrence Post office, will club "THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS" with all the standard newspapers and magazines at astonishingly low rates. Any paper that is wished can be supplied upon application. The price of THE SPIRIT is \$1.25 per year. The following are the prices for a few of the most popular publications in connection with THE SPIRIT. The figures in parenthesis are publishers' prices. American Agriculturist (\$1.50) \$2.30; N. Y. Weekly Tribune (\$2.00) \$1.95; N. Y. Semi-Weekly Tribune (\$3.00) \$2.00; 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.

School Report.

County Correspondence to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS. Report of the Bismarck school for the month ending December 23, 1881. The following is a list of the names of pupils having an average standing in attendance, punctuality, deportment and examination higher than 70 on a scale of 100: Lydia Campbell, 98; Susie Adams, 93; Nancy Hurd, 90; Mamie Kemberling, 88; Lilly Campbell, 88; Cyrus E. Lake, 97; Charles W. Campbell, 96; Charles A. Gaston, 94; Robert J. Adams, 90; Edward R. Boucher, 91; Aaron Lake, 90; Orlie Adams, 77; Freddie Lake, 76; Willie R. Lemmon, 88; Eddie Lake, 72; Andrew Stewart, 80. MARY G. MCCAULEY, Teacher.

Fire on Warren Street.

On Monday about noon the frame house occupied by mail agent C. H. Hoyt, and situated on Warren street nearly opposite the "Jimmy Christian place," was discovered to be on fire. The second story was pretty thoroughly burned through before the fire department was able to arrest the flames. Almost all the furniture and valuables were removed from the house without much loss or damage. We understand the building belonged to Mr. William Haseltine, now of St. Louis. There was an insurance on the furniture; whether on the house we were unable to learn.

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, tidies, collars, collar-ettes and doll's hats. Remember, great bargains at Mrs. E. L. Farnum's.

West Douglas.

County Correspondence to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS. The spelling school at Fair View last week, was a success.

Mr. J. C. Richardson, one of the pioneer settlers of West Douglas, has gone to his long anticipated visit to Tennessee. He takes with him the best wishes of his many friends for a safe journey and a pleasant time.

District No. 59, near Belvoir, has recently reelected its building, getting the easy, elegant and well-finished Automatic seats and desks. BELVOIR, Kans., Jan. 10, 1882. PLUCK.

Attention Everybody.

Thousands of people throughout our county and state intend building and otherwise improving this spring and it is often a satisfaction to know where to buy the best quality of locks, hinges, hinges, window-springs, pulleys, sash cord, nails, bolts and paint; also tin roofing, guttering, spouting and all kinds of tin work. The best of work and warranted to be just as represented. All of which I represent and solicit your orders. J. W. BEARD LAWRENCE, KANS.

Profitable Patients.

The most wonderful and marvelous success, in cases where persons are sick or wasting away from a condition of miserableness, that no one knows what ails them (profitable patients for doctors) is obtained by the use of Hop Bitters. They begin to cure from the first dose and keep it up until perfect health and strength is restored. Whoever is afflicted in this way need not suffer, when they can get Hop Bitters. See other column.

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, blisters, 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.

Lo. O. Ives, of Junction City, is gaining notoriety as an advertiser. He takes an entire column of the Union and changes it every issue. The novelty of the wording causes every one to read it entirely through. His business is photographing.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Patrons Co-operative Association of Douglas county for the election of officers, will be held on Wednesday, the 18th day of January. M. L. Gilbert, sec'y.

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.

For Sale.

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

Farmers.

All winter goods will be sold very low from now on. Owing to mildness of the season we are overtaken; therefore, remember bargains at Family Shoe Store. MASON'S.

Every Man Woman and Child should know that "Plantation Cough Syrup" will cure Coughs, Colds, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. For sale by Barber Bros.

Died!

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

Fever and Ague.

Liver Complaint, and all Malarial diseases cured by "Antimalaria," the Great German Fever and Ague Remedy. For sale by Barber Bros.

Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep kept in good condition with the great Arabian Remedy, "Gangee Stock Powders." For sale by Barber Bros.

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

OUR readers can not fail to see Dan'l F. Beatty's special offer on another page.

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS A. WHITCOMB, Florist, Lawrence, Kans. Catalogue of Greenhouse and Bedding Plants sent free.

GEORGE INNES & CO.

Are now exhibiting Novelties and Bargains in

FALL & WINTER DRESS FABRICS!

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

CONFINED STYLES

—ALSO—

The Latest Parisian Novelties in Plushes,

SATINS,

PLUSH AND OMBRA RIBBONS.

Also the Latest Patterns in

WOOL AND BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS,

ALL AT OUR WELL-KNOWN LOW PRICES.

GEORGE INNES & COMPANY.

Our Warerooms are Located at 46 and 48 Vermont Street!

IF YOU WANT PLAIN FURNITURE, CHAMBER SUITS, OR PARLOR GOODS

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

UNDERTAKING GOODS IS LARGE!

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

LARGE FINE HEARSE!

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

F. F. METTNER, PHOTOGRAPHER, KANSAS LAWRENCE, Only First Class Work made in every size and style of Pictures. COPYING WORK DONE IN INDIA INK. Crayon and Water Colors in the most perfect manner Equal to any done in the United States of America.

FOR DIRECT PICTURES ONLY THE NEW RAPID BROMIDE EMULSION PROCESS USED. No head rest needed any more! From one to four seconds sittings! CHILDREN'S PICTURES INCOMPARABLE! PRICES LIBERAL!

A. G. MENGER,

BOOTS AND SHOES!

No. 82 Massachusetts street,

LAWRENCE KANSAS.

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.

G. H. MURDOCK, WATCHMAKER

—AND—

ENGRAVER,

A Large Line of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.

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

BEATTY'S ORGANS 27 stops, 10 sets reeds only \$100. Pianos \$125 up. Rare holiday inducements ready. Write or call on BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

AHLSTON & PETERSON.

(Fifth door south of M. E. Church)

NOVELTY WORKS

All kinds of repairing in wood and metal. Electric machinery made and repaired. Brazing, etc. Lawrence, Kansas.

Agents wanted. As a day made selling our NEW HOUSEHOLD REFRIGERATORS and FAMILY Saws. Weigh up to 25 lbs. Sells at \$15.00. Domestic Scale Co., Cincinnati, O.

Horticultural Department.

This and That.

Near Stockton, California, is a tree that is 325 feet high; two in Victoria, Australia, are estimated to be 435, and 450 feet high.

In December 1880, one florist near New York had over 1,000 plants of Jaqueminot roses, averaging eight buds to a plant, which he sold for \$6,000.

The farmer and dairyman must depend on cows of their own breeding and raising for beef and butter, both for home use and for the market.

The guinea fowl is not remarkably popular with farmers, yet its eggs are of excellent flavor, and its flesh most delicious, resembling that of the pheasant.

A black walnut grove that was planted by a Wisconsin farmer twenty years ago, on some waste land, was recently sold for \$27,000. A good investment, surely.

There is no branch of husbandry so universal, none more capable of yielding fair profits, none more likely to be attended by success, than the raising of stock.

We believe in the truth of the old French proverb. "No cattle, no farming; few cattle, poor farming; many cattle, good farming." But the cattle must be all thrifty.

A cheap mucilage paste can be made of gum tragacanth, (to be had at any drug store) five cents worth of which with sufficient water to swell it will make half a pint of paste.

According to English accounts, "five hundred agrarian outrages were perpetrated in Ireland during the last month;" and they will continue so long as the land is monopolized.

If the present condition of farming, compared with what it was twenty years ago, is carefully inquired into, the answer must come prompt and decisive, "50 per cent better."

Rose buds often bring, in the market of New York, more than a dollar each. We wonder if any of the cities of Kansas can develop a market for this article so that it would pay to raise it?

The only respect in which our foreign affairs are not in a desirable condition is in their relation to Chili and Peru. Their present entangled condition is due to shysters and speculators.

Onions.

This esculent is somewhat difficult to raise. Horticulturists much oftener fail of a crop of onions, than of beets, beans, turnips, or any other garden vegetables. The failure of the crop is sometimes owing to the want of vitality in the seed sown, sometimes to the methods of culture. Onion seed of the very best quality of the last year's raising commands always a very high price. Farmers often demur in giving what is called by them an exorbitant price and often purchase to their own loss, second or third quality seed, which on being sown produce but half a crop, and a good portion of that, perhaps, scallions. Much of such seed fails to come up, and the end of the year's trial ends in disappointment. Before purchasing seed a test of its quality should be made. If the seed is good not 2 per cent. will fail to germinate. The next thing in order is to have the ground well plowed and thoroughly enriched with well rotted manure. This is better done in the fall, so as to be ready for early sowing. In a warm and somewhat dry climate like ours the early sowing is indispensable. The earlier the better if the ground is in a condition to be worked. If the work of preparing the ground and tending the crop is to be undertaken by one inexperienced in raising onions, he had better prepare himself for the business by purchasing some good treatise on onion growing. A young beginner in Ohio says "I bought the little work, 'How to Grow Onions,' paying for it twenty-five cents and I think it was worth twenty dollars to me." And so would such a treatise equally benefit any inexperienced farmer who was determined to succeed in onion growing.

Lucerne as a Forage Crop.

J. M. M., in New York Tribune. Let those who incline to try its cultivation remember then that wherever lucerne has been fairly tested in the United States, south of 45 degrees, it has shown a capability of yielding, in favorable localities, from three to six full crops in a year, the greatest yield

being obtained in the southern states. It is probably owing to two of its peculiarities that it has not become a more general crop with us. It is a feeble plant the first year of its existence, and weeds are sure destruction to it; its unpromising appearance discourages the busy farmer from giving it the care and cultivation that would insure its success, hence it soon languishes under the shade of more sturdy productions. The other reason is that it will not thrive on a compact clay or a shallow soil with hardpan subsoil. The requirements of lucerne are: a rich loam, well-drained, with a permeable sub-soil; thorough preparation of the ground before drilling in the seeds, and clean culture for the first year or until the plants shade the ground. Broadcasting is practised also where the ground is free from weeds and the manure applied well fermented to destroy weed-seeds. Twenty to thirty pounds to the acre has given the best results. This seeding produces coarse stalks, invites weeds and exposes the surface to drying winds and hot sun. The seeds, like those of clover, if fresh and good, are yellow, glossy and heavy; if white or brown they will not be likely to germinate. Sowing should be delayed till all danger from spring frosts is over. The seeds require a shallow covering, and if in drills should be put in a foot and a half apart.

Treatment of Trees.

Few farmers who plant an orchard or have the oversight of fruit trees are aware of the injury done to trees by a careless treatment of them while small and before they come to bearing. The cherry tree especially is extremely tender and suffers more from bruises and rough handling than most other trees. A blow from the hoe, the scratching or barking by the singletree in plowing or harrowing, or even a kick by the heel of the boot, will almost invariably do an injury that the tree will never outgrow. A decay as of some blight will set in which all the effort of the tree, however young or flourishing it may be, will never recover from. The slightest wound of even an apple tree when young is a damage to the tree, retarding its growth, destroying its symmetry and diminishing its fruitfulness. Young fruit trees repay in vigorous growth, in symmetrical beauty; and when they come to bearing, in their increased fruitage, all the care that can be bestowed upon them.

What a Hot-bed is for.

A hot-bed is not a mere make-shift, nor a cold frame, nor a pit, but a bed of dung for forcing purposes, one in which it is not the mere object to start seeds and guard the young plant from changes of weather, but to force things to grow out of season by giving the plants the most uniform and prolonged heat practicable, until they can safely be transferred to the open garden or into special frames, with an extraordinary advancement of growth. Yet with all the well known advantages to be derived from hot-beds, but few comparatively possess one. Surely the farmer deserves the first fruits of the season, and he may have them if he will. Lettuce, cabbage, cucumbers, tomatoes, cauliflower, melons, etc., may be upon his table three or four, or even six weeks, earlier than usual, by a little pains-taking at a season when the farmer is not driven by his work.

Mulberry Fruit.

Some new varieties of the mulberry, which had been recently introduced into the state, were spoken of approvingly by some of the members of the State Horticultural society at their late annual meeting in Lawrence.

It is our opinion that it will take some years to develop a more valuable tree than the old reliable "Downing's Seedling Mulberry." It is a very fruitful as well as long-lived tree. The fruit is much richer than that of the common purple or wild mulberry, and more than twice the size, and is really a very pleasant fruit to eat out of hand, and it possesses excellent qualities for cooking—in pudding better than most other berries. The tree grows in quite an ornamental form, with rich foliage, and when filled with its purple fruit is beautiful.

Crookedness.

The state of Illinois authorized the faculty of the Industrial University of Illinois to make experiments concerning the manufacture of sugar from sorghum, and made adequate appropriations for conducting the experiments. It seems that important results have been arrived at from the investigation of the faculty of the university, and that two of the professors who took a prominent part in the experiments have obtained from the patent office at Wash-

ington letters patent, thus securing to themselves the benefit of the discovered process of making sugar from sorghum. This looks to us like sharp practice on the part of the two professors, and may cause some litigation of an unpleasant nature.

Potatoes.

A correspondent to the Leavenworth Times from Wyandotte says: "There is a man named Taylor who is trying to make his fortune out of Irish potatoes, and he is in a fair way to succeed. He resides in Wyandotte, but his large patch is on the farm of Simmons, in the river bottom, near Edwardsville. Last spring he planted two hundred acres of this farm in potatoes, paying rent at the rate of \$4 per acre. Out of his crops his sales have already amounted to over \$15,000, and there are many more potatoes to follow. His planting was mainly of the variety known as the Early Ohio. Late varieties, such as the Peach Blow and New York Mercer, seldom come to much in this strip of country, but the early varieties always do well."

Castor Bean Culture.

From the New York Weekly Tribune. It was my privilege to be connected with the agricultural press of Kansas when castor bean culture was new in the state, and I have watched its growth with astonishment. From a beginning of a rod or two square in two or three counties it has spread to a leading crop in forty odd counties and is grown more or less in seventy-seven counties, or, to be more exact, there were cultivated last year 50,437 acres, and the gross yield was 558,674 bushels of the beans, being an average yield for the whole surface of a fraction over eleven bushels per acre, and the price has not varied from \$1 per bushel (the price last year) for several years. A few years ago castor oil was supposed to be a very nauseous medicine; we now esteem it one of our most valuable lubricants, and its uses have increased and ramified in the mechanic arts, so that the demand has kept pace with the supply and the price has been steadily remunerative to the producer.

Kansas Sugar Mills.

Five sugar mills are now running with good success in Kansas. One of these mills is located at Ellsworth, one at Larned, one near Great Bend, and two at Sterling. The Ellsworth Sugar company owns one hundred and sixty acres of land adjoining the city, and has a mill capable of turning out 5,000 gallons of syrup per day. The capacity of the two mills at Sterling is about five hundred tons of cane per day. The mill at Larned has been in successful operation for the past two years, and has paid well. That near Great Bend, for the past season, after supplying the farmers of the neighborhood with syrup, had a surplus of 40,000 gallons worth from forty to forty-five cents per gallon.

Parsnips.

Parsnips boiled then sliced up endwise and fried brown in lard or butter are not by any means bad eating.

For stock they are valuable. They may be cheaply raised. The crop, if rightly treated, is sure. Apply twenty loads of rotted manure to the acre in the early spring and turn it under with plow. Harrow smooth with light harrow; drill the seed in rows two feet apart, using five pounds of seed—last year's growth—to the acre. Thin out the plants while young, so they shall stand three inches apart, and keep out the weeds. Parsnips no more than other kinds of vegetables will thrive among weeds.

Winter Pruning.

An expert in fruit-growing says: "I am of the opinion that most fruit trees have too much top for the amount of roots, and a deficiency of nourishment for producing a developed fruit. I like fall and winter pruning. Always cover the cut with gum shallac or grafting wax. After thinning out the center and cutting off the branches that interfere, and those suckers that drain the sap of the tree, it will bear more and better fruit. Do not be afraid of applying to your orchard ground a yearly dressing of well-rotted manure."

Choose Stocky Trees for the Orchard.

Those well acquainted with nursery stock will tell you that short, stocky trees, whether apple, pear, peach, cherry, or plum, are better for an orchard, more likely to live, come earlier to bearing and are longer lived than tall spindling trees. We should always choose the former kind, though purchasers often look for height, smoothness and straightness rather than stockiness in their trees.

J. HOUSE & CO., THE POPULAR CLOTHIERS OF LAWRENCE AND TOPEKA

Have received their fall and winter stock of CLOTHING, GENTS FURNISHING GOODS, HATS AND CAPS. ETC. We claim to have the LARGEST AND FINEST ASSORTMENT OF GOODS In our line in the state.

Having two stores, one in Topeka and one in Lawrence, WE BUY LARGER Than those who do a smaller business and are therefore enabled to SELL OUR GOODS CHEAPER THAN OUR COMPETITORS. Call and examine our stock AND YOU WILL NEVER PURCHASE ELSEWHERE.

Respectfully Yours, J. HOUSE & CO.

FOR THE FALL TRADE!

I have a very large stock of CHINA, GLASS AND QUELNSWARE. LAMPS, CHANDALIERS, LANTERNS, TABLE CUTLERY, LOOKING GLASSES, JAPAN WARE, AND SILVER PLATED GOODS! Besides everything that is kept in a first class crockery store.

THE GOODS ARE ABSOLUTELY MINE BOUGHT AND PAID FOR.

They are first class goods and I am offering them at such prices as will insure their speedy sale. COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF. J. A. DAILEY.

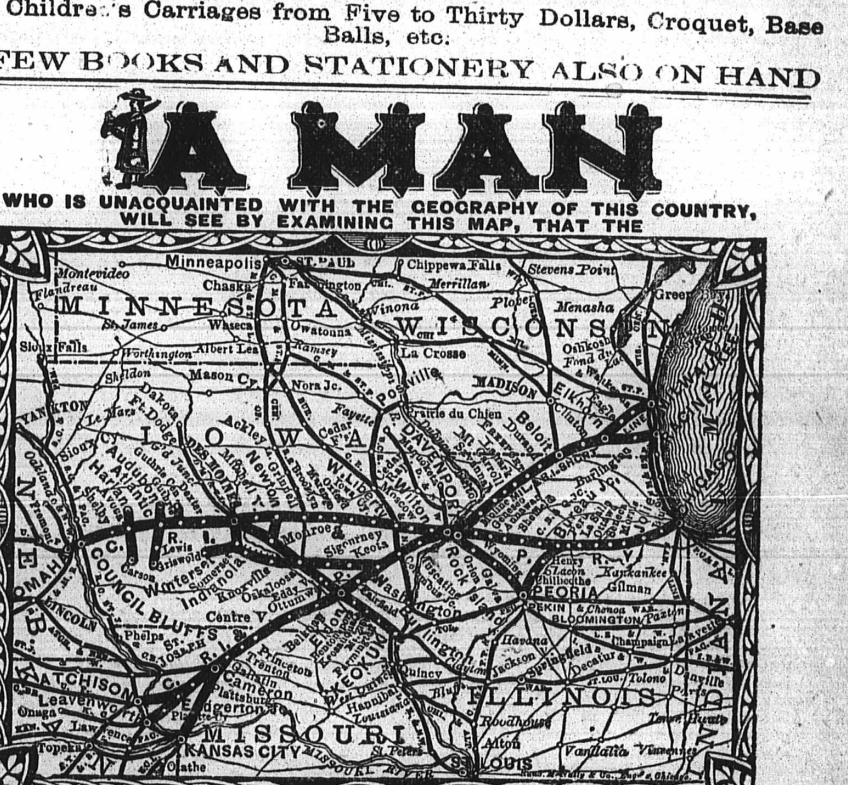
115 Massachusetts Street.

J. S. CREW & CO. OUR WALL PAPER STOCK IS VERY COMPLETE.

Embracing all Grades, from Brown Blanks TO THE BEST DECORATIONS. WINDOW SHADES MADE TO ORDER ON KNAPP'S SPRINGS OR COMMON FIXTURES.

150 Children's Carriages from Five to Thirty Dollars, Croquet, Base Balls, etc. A FEW BOOKS AND STATIONERY ALSO ON HAND

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



CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RY Is the Great Connecting Link between the East and the West!

Its main line runs from Chicago to Council Bluffs, passing through Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Geneseo, Moline, Rock Island, Davenport, West Liberty, Iowa City, Marengo, Brookfield, Grinnell, Des Moines (the capital of Iowa), Stuart, Atlantic, and Ayco, with branches from Bureau Junction to Peoria; Wilton Junction to Muscatine, Washington, Fairfield, Eldon, Belknap, Centerville, Princeton, Trenton, Gallatin, Cameron, Leavenworth, Atchison, and Kansas City; Washington to St. Joseph, Oskaloosa, and Knoxville; Keokuk to Farmington, Bonaparte, Bentonport, Independent, Eldon, Ottumwa, Eddyville, Oskaloosa, Peola, Monroe, and Des Moines; Mt. Zion to Keosauqua; Newton to Monroe; Des Moines to Indianapolis and Winterset; Atlantic to Grayfold and Audubon; and Ayco to Havana and Carson. This is positively the only Railroad, which owns, and operates a through line from Chicago into the State of Kansas. Through Express Passenger Trains, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, are run each way daily between CHICAGO AND PEORIA, 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. The "Great Rock Island" is magnificently equipped. Its road bed is simply perfect, and its track is laid with steel rails. What will please you most will be the pleasure of enjoying your meals, while passing over the beautiful prairies of Illinois and Iowa, in one of our magnificent Dining Cars that accompany all our Through Express Trains. You get an entire meal, as good as is served in any first-class hotel, for seventy-five cents. Appreciating the fact that a majority of the people prefer separate apartments for different purposes (and the immense passenger business of this line warranting it), we are pleased to announce that this Company runs Pullman Palace CARS THROUGH TO PEORIA, DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS, KANSAS CITY, ATCHISON, AND LEAVENWORTH. Tickets via this line, known as the "Great Rock Island Route," are sold by all Ticket Agents in the United States and Canada. For information not obtainable at your home office, address, E. F. CAHILL, Vice President and General Manager, CHICAGO, ILL.

Farm and Stock.

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

How to Reduce the Cost of Production of Beef.

Henry Reynolds, M. D., in New York Sun. Some may feel disposed to doubt the probability of economically bringing beoves to maturity, so that they are fit for the market at the age of two years, or at an earlier age. Record was made of a calf in Orange county, New York, which at birth weighed 134 pounds. At the age of ninety days it weighed 885 pounds, having gained 251 pounds, or 2.75 pounds per day. During this time he had the milk of his mother (who was well fed), and after ten days old a quart of meal and oats per day. At six months old he weighed 670 pounds, having gained 285 pounds during the second period, or 3.16 pounds per day, his food having been gradually increased to two quarts of meal per day. At one year old he weighed 1,036 pounds, having gained during the second six months 360 pounds, or 2.03 pounds per day. At eighteen months he weighed 1,354; gaining the third six months 318 pounds, or 1.76 pounds per day. At two years old he weighed 1,616 pounds, having gained the fourth six months 262 pounds, or 1.45 pounds per day. At the age of four years he weighed 2,860 pounds, and gained at the rate of about one pound per day. As the age increased the food was increased to meet the wants of the animal; and at two years and a half eight quarts of meal with good roots and hay or grass were given. At two years old this animal would have sold for \$100, which would have given a profit, but not so large a profit as would have been obtained at one year old, when he would have sold for \$70. It cost less than half as much to produce a given weight the first year than it did the second and third years. This is a very instructive experiment. It not only shows that cattle can be brought to a sufficiently large size for the market at the age of two years, but it also clearly shows how much more profitable it is feeding young animals than older ones. It will be observed that from the time the animal was three months old till it was six months old it gained 2.16 pounds daily, while from the time it was one and a half years old till it was two years old it gained only 1.45 pounds daily, or less than half as much, although it consumed much more food. No better argument in favor of high feeding for calves could be adduced. It costs less than half as much, probably less than one-third as much, to produce a given increase in weight by feeding calves than it does by feeding two-year olds, while it costs much less to obtain a certain increase by feeding four-year olds than it does by feeding two-year olds. The older the animal, the more it costs to produce a certain increase of weight.

Some Facts to be Considered.

There are several facts connected with the raising and fattening of stock which farmers will do well to note most carefully. The first is that the growth of animals goes on in an ever decreasing ratio as they approach their maturity; and from this fact follows another fact, namely, the cost of putting on flesh is greater the third year than the second, and greater the second than the first. The second fact to be noted is that regularity in time of feeding and evenness of ration produces the largest weight of flesh from a given amount of feed. The third fact and a most important one it is, that the six months in which cattle graze and get their living on pasturage, they increase in weight at least six times as much as they do in the six months in which they are stall fed. This estimate is made of the aggregate stock of the country and not alone of cattle whose fattening is carried on in winter; though it may safely be said of these that they put on four or five times more of flesh in summer than in winter. These facts we believe have been verified by carefully tried experiments, as well as proved by long experience and from them farmers will be able to make some deductions which will help them materially in obtaining better results from stock farming.

Poultry Raising.

Correspondence to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

We cannot for the life of us, understand why farmers, as a class, do not take a greater interest in poultry than they do. Of all occupations theirs is the best suited for the rearing and successful management of poultry, on a large scale. What is to hinder the average farmer from rearing from three to six hundred fowls every year? We mean chickens, turkeys, ducks, and geese; that they could do so I cannot doubt in the least. In fact I know of one man, a farmer, that has for several years back raised from three to six hundred fowls yearly and made it pay handsome returns for money, time, and labor, besides giving employment to the younger portion of the family that will be worth something to them in the future, if not now. A look at the fowls of a majority of Kansas farmers will convince one that they receive very little care. If they chance to have a shelter at all, it is a poor excuse for a hen-house. Often they are left to roost in the trees, or on the fence, or in some place half full of rubbish, or the dropping of the fowls, and to get what they can find around the pig-pen or some other equally filthy place. What can you expect but that your chickens will not pay? There never was a better time to commence to keep fowls as they should be kept than with the beginning of the new year. Along with all your good resolutions put this one at the top. I will give my feathered friends more care and attention the coming year than the last. Try keeping an account and see how it pays and tell the many readers of THE SPIRIT how you have made it pay, for pay it will, and large returns for your extra time and care. We would like to hear from more of those interested on the subject. F. E. MARSH, MANHATTAN, Kans., Jan. 9, 1882.

Corn for Farm Horses.

We have long doubted, says the New England Farmer, whether, everything considered, it pays for the extra labor to cook or even to grind corn for all

our farm stock. For feeding milch cows and fattening beef it is quite probable that a larger per cent. of a given weight of grain would be digested when ground than if fed whole, but even here it remains a question whether the grain would be more than sufficient to offset the extra cost of grinding. The expense of grinding corn, as it is often managed, is no small item. We have fed our own horses with corn on the ear during portions of the past two years, and find they not only like it as well as any grain they get, but do as well upon it in every respect. It must be remembered, when considering this question, that every kernel of corn left at the mill to pay toll is just so much lost to the fertility of the land upon which it grew, while the few stray kernels that may pass the horse undigested when fed on the ear are not necessarily lost to the farm unless the teams are on the road continuously, as is seldom the case with farm horses. Young pigs, too, are particularly fond of whole corn, and if not fed too freely, and other foods of poorer quality, as bran and skimmed milk are given in part, the corn will be digested with very little waste, while the saving on milling will by no means be inconsiderable. In feeding whole corn either to horses or pigs that are unaccustomed to it care must be taken not to overfeed at first. We have seen pigs nearly ruined by feeding excessively on corn. The same is true also of corn meal.

Blanketing Horses.

Stables should be warm enough so that horses may be comfortable without blankets, then the blankets will do good service as coverings when the animal is left standing out in the street. The practice of covering a horse with a blanket in the stable, to be removed as soon as he is taken out, is like a man wearing his overcoat indoors and taking it off when he goes out in the open air.

Lucerne.

A correspondent of the London Agricultural Gazette remarks that lucerne is justly held in high estimation by breeders of horses. Six head have been maintained from May to October on one acre stocked with this crop, whose greatest vigor is attained the fifth year after seeding.

More Lime.

A reader has two or three hens that lay eggs with soft shells. Feed them with mashed oyster shells. If burned a little they crush the more easily. Crushed bones are also good. The hens cannot supply hard shells without material.

Oatmeal.

The consumption of oatmeal in this country, says the "American Grocer," has reached large dimensions. Not many years ago it was used only as an article of luxury, but now thousands of American families have oatmeal on their breakfast tables, with as much regularity as they do potatoes. That it is a desirable and healthful food no one can doubt, and large as is the amount now consumed, it is destined to become still more popular. The oatmeal of Scotland has always enjoyed the reputation of being the best in the world, owing more to the qualities of the oats produced than to skill in manufacturing. In many parts of our own country the condition of the soil is becoming more fitted to the production of superior oats, and many of our local factories are making excellent qualities of oatmeal.

Sunflower Seeds for Poultry.

Some who have tried it say that sunflower seeds are, as food for poultry, worth twice their weight of corn. While we have no doubt this, under some conditions, would be the case, we should not recommend their separate use, unless it would be for a week or two just before killing. There is too much oil in sunflower seeds for a steady diet. If the proper variety is selected—that is, the large-headed, single-sort—the amount of seed produced on the same ground would very nearly or quite equal in weight a good crop of corn; and if there be any virtue in the sunflower as an antidote to all malaria plagues, as claimed by some, this would be a clear gain.

Native Cows.

Thomas H. Ludington in a letter to The Husbandman says: I will give you the record of my dairy of natives, including one grade Jersey heifer. I milked the past season twenty-two, including seven heifers, four two-year-olds and three three-year-olds. They dropped their calves in the following order: one in March, ten in April, ten in May, and one the 16th of June. I have sold 4,058 pounds of butter and have three tubs on hand exclusive of what I have used in my family. And I would say that they have had no grain feed from the time I turned them out of the stable in May until I commenced stabling in October. All the extra feed they had was about an acre of fodder corn. The above dairy is all of my own raising.

Broom Corn.

From the McPherson Freeman. Mr. J. A. McConnell, living west of this place, on Little river bottom, came out from Illinois last spring, bought a section of land and planted 150 acres in broom corn. He now has twenty-five tons of broom corn of the best quality, for which he has been offered \$120 per ton. He planted the crop from May 5th to July 10th. The crop was never cultivated, while the value is about \$3,000. One specimen shown us was from fifty acres planted of July 10th. This matured in two months, and is worth \$1,000. Here is money with but little work and time, almost sufficient to pay for the entire section of land. But Mr. McConnell is a man of push and energy, and he makes his efforts tell.

Farmers, who take time by the forelock, will take advantage of the open winter to do all the plowing possible. If the weather is cold they will find an opportunity to draw away and spread upon their fields the heaps of manure that are accumulating about their barns, yards and premises generally. An increase in the yield of corn, wheat or any other farm product, will amply repay the extra labor, even if it be labor hired expressly for the purpose.

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villages or sparsely settled districts, where the demand for the services of a regularly educated veterinary practitioner would be insufficient to warrant his settling among them, may not be left entirely without help. There is no good reason why any physician of any school of practice should not fit himself for the duty. As we have said, many of the diseases of animals are analogous to those of man. With these he would be readily conversant. His knowledge of anatomy, physiology and the general laws governing vitality, fit him, with little study, to understand in general the specific diseases of horses, cattle, sheep, etc. The name of quack is now no longer associated with him who attempts, professionally, to relieve the ills of brute creation, and he will be considered none the less competent to cure the man because he is also competent to cure his horse. Every physician in country practice should attend a course of lectures at a veterinary college, and fit himself for duty in that line.

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PROSPECTUS OF THE GLOBE-DEMOCRAT 1882

In its prospectus for 1882 the Globe-Democrat announced with pride and satisfaction the election of Gen. Garfield, and the belief that his administration would be so wisely counseled and so well conducted that it would give a new lease of power to the party under which the nation has prospered. As we have said, the will of an assassin has since stricken down the good and gifted man who, while we wrote a year ago, stood on the threshold of the Freedom office, in the prime and vigor of manhood, with a future full of honorable promise to himself and his country. The high trust which the people had reposed in him was dropped, and the patriot hand of death when but a small part of the great work upon which he had entered had been accomplished. But to quote his own inimitable words when the saddest of all American tragedies was enacted, nearly seventeen years ago: "God reigns, and the Government at Washington still lives." The mantle which was voted to James A. Garfield by the people falls upon Chester A. Arthur under the Constitution of the United States, and there is every reason to believe that he will worthily wear it. He was almost the first choice of the Chicago Convention for Vice President, and his name and efforts contributed perhaps more than anything else to the success of the Republican ticket in the state of New York. He is a man of broad views, fully informed on all public questions, and he enters upon the duties of his office determined to discharge them honestly and conscientiously. The Globe-Democrat pledges him its cordial support in every good word and work for the country and for the Republican party. We hope and believe that under his leadership the evil spirit of faction will disappear from the ranks of the party, and that unity and harmony will prevail in all its councils. This and once secured there can be no doubt of future success. A large majority of the people of this country are Republicans in sentiment and sympathy, and nothing but honest disunion could prevent our triumph at the polls while the choice is between Republicanism and Democracy. The Globe-Democrat has no new declaration of principles to announce. It can fairly stand firm on the platform of the party on all national questions; believes in the equal rights of all men in law and politics; a sound currency with an honest silver dollar for part of it; a well-regulated tariff, giving protection without encouraging monopoly, and a system of popular education so liberal that ignorance and illiteracy shall be inexcusable. These are the main questions upon which the two great parties are now divided. The Democrats oppose, and the Republicans support, each of the propositions we have named. While fully appreciating the magnitude of national issues, the Globe-Democrat will not be unmindful of the importance of questions which affect the West, and especially the State of Missouri. Among these is immigration. We shall do all we possibly can to encourage Europeans seeking a home on this side of the Atlantic to investigate the claims of the great State—its fine climate, its fertile soil, and its great mineral resources. Everything is good here except political domination. Bourbon Democracy is the foe of immigration in Missouri, as it always has been in Kentucky and in other States. A Republican victory in the State would do more to encourage the best class of immigrants to come to our borders than can be accomplished in any other way, or through any other agency. The leaves in working, and we have faith in its success in a few years. At the meantime we shall not forget that while Republicanism is a help to immigration, immigration is also a help to Republicanism. The thrifty farmers of more land to meet the necessities of a growing family are not Bourbon Democrats; and the industrious foreigners who come here for homes and industrial pursuits learn to choose rightly between the two parties. As a newspaper the Globe-Democrat will hold the pre-eminence which it has already gained. It will present in all its editing, full and faithful record of current events. Its facilities are unrivalled. No other newspaper East or West has a larger corps of active and intelligent correspondents in all sections of the country and abroad. We spare neither energy nor expense in the collection of news, as our columns from day to day abundantly show.

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Young Folks' Department.

A Receipt. Correspondence "Young Folks' Department." Mr. Editor:—I am a little girl seven years old, and as all the large girls and boys have quit writing for your paper, I will write a short letter. I go to school—have not missed a day. I read in the second reader. Last winter I got the prize in my class for the most head-marks. If I see this in print I will write again.

SALLIE PETEFISH. BELVOIR, Kans., Jan. 2, 1882.

From an Old Member. Correspondence "Young Folks' Department."

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—As I have not written for a long time I thought I would write. I go to school, my teacher's name is Miss Carrie L. Lewis; I love my teacher and I like to go to school; I study reading, grammar, geography, history, arithmetic and spelling.

Mamma is not at home. I was at a Christmas tree Saturday night; it was very nice. This has been the most pleasant winter for a long time. As you did not come up to help eat that turkey I will invite you again. We have lots of nice ones now.

I will be fourteen years old the thirteenth of January coming. My brother is nine years old.

The turkeys are all around the steps now. Please come up and we will have a nice one.

Well, as it is near supper time, I will close for this time. I would like to hear from Mrs. Loring; I would like to know what has become of her. Good by. From your affectionate friend,

VIOLA BELLA BOOTH. DECEMBER 27, 1881.

A Little Girl's Letter to Her Cousin. DEAR COUSIN:—Miss Florene is well; has had good health ever since you went home; I have a bunting dress done; ma made her a hat and trimmed it with blue, and a small red flower. It is real nice, she made it for a birthday present. Corla is well, but has his trials the same as other people; one of them is, when brother tries to put him in a kettle of water, you ought to see him hold his feet and tail as high as he can, he is so afraid he will get wet. I am sorry Vena is sick so much; you had better try mud or dough pills, either is good for a bad cold. When ma bakes cakes I cut some with my little cup and have a nice time when company comes. On my birthday ma had a surprise party for me; we had frosted cake with candy on; had supper with my little dishes; had a nice time. I don't go to school, but am learning to read. When can you make us another visit? Brother took sick in school the other day, so I took care of him; I had to get up in the night and give him a drink. I made a visit to aunt; the dolls are all well. It is late so I must close; from your cousin.

[The above characteristic letter was furnished by a patron, and we consider it worthy a place.—Ed.]

Letter from James Stepp. Correspondence "Young Folks' Department."

Mr. Editor:—Why does Children's Friend want me to leave our column? I don't want to go over to "The Household" where the Old Bachelors are. Although I don't feel very good towards Children's Friend for calling me tall and lank when I am not, I think his suggestion that we select some topic to write about will help us.

In the anatomy class we had a cow's stomach to dissect; it is one of the most interesting subjects we have had. It is divided into four pouches: the rumen, reticulum, omasum and abomasum. It is estimated that these will hold altogether fifty-five gallons. The rumen is the largest pouch. The reticulum is united with it by a large orifice near the opening where the food enters. The lining of the rumen is rough like Turkish toweling; that of the reticulum is beautifully honey-combed. The food first enters these two apartments, whence the cow at her leisure raises it again to her mouth in little boluses and masticates it more thoroughly. This is called chewing the cud. When swallowed the second time it passes through a partially closed channel into the omasum. The omasum contains very many broad membranous leaves; the food passes between these in thin layers, and thence through a small opening into the abomasum. This is called the true stomach; it corresponds to the stomach of the dog and cat. Why the food does not pass into the omasum

when first swallowed as it does the second time I cannot tell, unless it be that the cow has power by muscular contraction to draw the channel into a more favorable position to receive the food after the second mastication. This does not seem more strange than that she is able at will to raise to her mouth portions of the food from the rumen.

The digestive apparatus of birds is curious. The little enlargement of the oesophagus just above the gizzard is called the stomach. So the food is not ground up until after it leaves the stomach—a curious arrangement. The gizzard with its thick, strong muscles on the outside, and tough pouch filled with gravel is admirably adapted to grinding grain. I should like to see one at work. Birds that live on flesh do not have a gizzard, since their food does not need grinding.

I like anatomy and botany especially, because we do not have to take the books' word for everything. If there is anything we don't understand, in most cases we can get a subject and see for ourselves. These studies are quite a treat after we have been drilled in grammar and arithmetic, spelling and geography year after year. Yours truly,

JAMES STEPP. DOUGLAS COUNTY, Jan. 2, 1882.

The Story of a Robin. Correspondence "Young Folks' Department."

It was in the sunny South; the sun was shining, the brooks were bubbling, the woods were ringing with the happy songs of birds, and all was sunshine and happiness.

But mother robin was discontented and tired of waiting for the coming of spring, when she would wing her flight to the North. "Oh!" sighed she one day, will spring time never come? How I long to go North! You foolish thing!

exclaimed one of her mates. "It is only January and you would freeze to death for as yet the cold winds are howling and the snow is lying deep up there." "O the beautiful snow! I must see the snow and feel the cold wind, I fear neither of them with this warm coat of mine." "I must go, I will go." So like the unwise robin that she was, she raised herself Heavenward, and amid the protests of her mates, she bid all a fond good-bye, and started with the swiftness of the wind, toward the North.

After flying for some time, the green wood, with its babbling brooks, her home and her mates, began to fade in the distance. And far ahead she espied dark, grey clouds. After she had flown for several hours, she reached these dark clouds; and O how lonesome she felt, as she searched for a place to rest her aching wings. "There are no green leaves, no babbling brooks, no mates, and no birds at all, save a few stupid snow-birds, which I care nothing for."

And there was snow above and below her; on the ground and in the air; and the cold wind made her shiver with cold. After she had rested, she visited the spot where she and her mate had the spring before built their nest; and the sight of this sacred spot brought back to her memory some events of the past. How she and her mate had built a cozy nest, and how, soon after it was finished four eggs appeared, and not long after four little featherless birds, and she remembered how, when they had grown up, they had wandered away leaving their parents sad and alone.

"But things have changed now," thought she, "there is no mate, no young, and no sunshine; but instead, dark clouds float overhead and the cold winds whistle a doleful tune through the leafless branches." And as she thought of all these changes, her little heart was filled with sadness, and a longing came over her—a longing to see her Southern home and friends once more; and when the farmer's daughter came out to hear her sing, as she was wont to do in spring time, she could not raise her drooping spirit enough to sing her sweetest lays, but gave her a few of her merriest chirps, then raising herself majestically into the air she started back to the sunny South there to await the coming of spring. "Then" said she, I will come with my mates; and with our songs we will cheer the heart of the farmer as he toils from day to day in the field.

J. L. M. CATARRH OF THE BLADDER. Stinging, smarting, irritation of the urinary passages, diseased discharges, cured by Buchu-palpa. Druggists. Depot Geo. Lela & Bro.

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THE LATEST MARKETS.

Table with columns for Kansas City, St. Louis, and Chicago markets, listing various commodities like flour, wheat, corn, and their prices.

Table with columns for Live Stock Markets in Kansas City, St. Louis, and Chicago, listing receipts, shipments, and prices for cattle, hogs, and sheep.

Lawrence Markets. The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 20 @ 22c; eggs, 12c per doz.; poultry—spring chickens, live, 3 @ 4 cents per lb, dressed, 6c per lb; turkeys, 8 to 9c per lb; potatoes, 95 cents @ \$1.00; corn, 55 cents to 60 cents; wheat, 1.15 @ \$1.20; oats, 38c; lard, 10 @ 11c; hogs, \$5.00 @ \$6.00; cattle—feeders, \$3.00 @ \$5.00; shippers \$4.25 @ \$5.00, cows, \$2.50 @ \$3.10; wood, \$4.00 @ \$5.00 per cord; hay, \$6.00 @ \$6.50 per ton.

Look Out for the Shysters in Congress. The New York Sun is not far away from the truth in the declaration that "The House, taken as a whole, is organized in the interest of great corporations, of bare faced jobbery and of unlimited extravagance. Star routers, railroad schemers, mining speculators, syndicates, land grabbers, Indian jobbers and other like characters, will control legislation in the House." The complexion of the most important committees in the House would seem to justify the strong language used by the Sun.

Tree Planting on Government Land. Judge McFarland, the commissioner of the government land office, says: "It is immaterial whether or not a party to a timber culture entry be a resident of that state or territory in which the land so entered is situated, but he must appear before the district land officers, or the clerk of some court of record, or officer authorized to administer oaths in the district in which the land is situated, and make the required affidavit. The cultivation, planting and care of trees can be done as well by agent as in person."

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HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Table listing Harper's Bazar, Harper's Magazine, Harper's Weekly, Harper's Young People, and Harper's Franklin Square Library with their respective prices.

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