

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

VOL. XII.—NO. 2.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, JANUARY 18, 1882.

WHOLE NO. 519.

The Household.

PRETTY IS THAT PRETTY DOES.

BY MICE CARY.

The spider wears a plain brown dress,
And she is a steady spinner;
To see her, quiet as a mouse,
Gazing about her silver house,
You would never, never, never guess
The way she gets her dinner.

She looks as if no thought of ill
In all her life had stirred her;
But while she moves with careful tread,
And while she spins her silken thread,
She is planning, planning, planning still
The way to do some murder.

My child who reads this simple lay,
With eyes down-dropped and tender,
Remember the old proverb says
That pretty is that pretty does;
And that worth does not go or stay
For poverty or splendor.

'Tis not the house, and not the dress,
That makes the saint or sinner,
To see the spider sit and spin,
Sir, with her webs of silver in,
You would never, never, never guess
The way she gets her dinner.

Correspondence of Traveler.

Correspondence to "The Household."
EDITOR SPIRIT:—I am moved to relate a little incident that occurred on my recent trip from Lawrence to Louisville, Kentucky, and trust your readers may be touched by it as I was. At Kansas City a pleasant looking lady came into the chair car on the Missouri Pacific railroad leading a little girl of about seven years of age, and after finding a seat for the child asked the lady sitting in the adjoining chair if she would look after her during the night, saying that she was an orphan going by herself to her grandfathers in Southern Kentucky; that she had come nearly two hundred miles to see that she was fairly started on the long journey. She had provided the child with a letter which I copy and the conductor of the Santa Fe train had endorsed on it a request to all conductors to pass the little girl to her destination. The letter read as follows:

CDAR POINT, Kans., Jan. 1882.
To whom it may concern:—Please be very kind and gentle with little Louie. The poor child is motherless and fatherless and at the request of her grandfather, in Kentucky, we are sending her to him. She has suffered much unkindness and cruelty and has known nothing of affection. It is possible she may prove refractory on the train and the only way to manage her is through loving treatment. She is timid about being left alone and dreads the thought of her journey. I accompany her to Kansas City and would go further if possible. Please take a good care of her and do not allow her to reach her destination in the night. Very respectfully yours,
LILIAN M. RIDGWAY.

The conductor's endorsement reads:
A. T. & S. F. R. R. Jan. 5, 1882.
To conductors:—I know this to be a case of charity and I consistent with your rules, please pass this little girl to Pulaski county, Kentucky, care of M. T. Stigall, and see that she makes all the necessary changes, and oblige,
J. J. ALLENBORGH.

Passenger conductor, A. T. & S. F.
This child could have gone to the most remote town in America, I believe, with those letters; words fall me when I try to give you an idea of the kindness and sympathy shown to her by everybody—conductors and passengers. On the trip to St. Louis she was cared for in the most motherly manner by the young married lady who had taken her in charge; but everyone had a kind word for her; she had apples, oranges and figs given her; everybody seemed interested and anxious to do what they could. Some wild young men who were inclined to be rather boisterous and rude in their manners, were as tender as could be with little Louie. They would come every little while during the night to see how she was getting along. At St. Louis I took charge of her and kept her with me till I had to change cars at Mt. Vernon about 4 in the afternoon; but the gentleman who occupied the same seat with us, was going through to Knoxville, Tenn., by way of the Cincinnati Southern road, and gladly took charge of her, promising to see that she got off at the right station, and to get off with her and put her in the care of the station agent. All during the day little Louie was the object of delicate attentions from the passengers. One would give her an apple or some figs, another gave her a nice picture book, and every now and then some one would stop and stroke her hair and speak a pleasant word. My eyes filled with tears more than once during the trip, and the experience was of the kind that strengthens one's faith in human nature, and goes to show there is more love and kindness in the world than hate and cruelty. The poor child's face was

drawn and old, but her eyes were bright and her smile a merry one. She was so quick and ready with her answers that more than once all within hearing were forced to laugh.

It was a little incident to be sure, but one that impressed me deeply, and I hope may not prove uninteresting to those who read it. I gave Louie a postal card addressed to me to be sent by her grandfather on her arrival, and I shall be glad to let you know the sequel when I hear.
TRAVELER.

Can the Housewife Make Cooking a Pleasant Work?

Correspondence to "The Household."
Dear friends, I have asked a question which, if put to the wives of "The Household," would receive, I imagine, a variety of answers. Some would give a direct affirmative answer; some a curt negative; some would give an answer qualified with an if, or a but, or a perhaps. It is most certainly no light task to plan out, prepare, set on the table, clear away and wash the dishes of the three daily meals, and this right on through the year and years. The woman who does this work should have the aid, counsel, and sympathy of the household, and of all others who partake of the fare prepared at the expense of so much time, labor, and perplexity of the housekeeper.

I fear that the labor of cooking is not always appreciated by the head of the family. If the meals are not ready at just the right time, if the bread is not light and sweet, if the butter should be found rancid, if the steak is too raw or overdone, there is often a frown upon the face, or an ill-natured word from the tongue of the husband, which does not tend to alleviate the trials of the housewife, but makes her burdens all the more heavy and her work the more irksome.

The work of cooking would be rendered easier and much pleasanter if the wife and daughters could receive aid and advice, and above all, sympathy from the husband and brothers of the family. A kind word, a pleasant remark, and occasionally a helping hand from them would be a strong incentive to the cook to do her best; and it would certainly cause her to go about her daily task with a lighter heart and a more elastic step.

It would also make the business of cooking more satisfactory, and its burdens lighter, if it could be entered upon as a work of art. The best cooks in the large restaurants and public houses of our cities, have made cooking a study for years, have brought the art to a state of great perfection, are proud of its results and command the largest wages for their services. Cooking is a science, and it could be entered upon and studied and practiced as such. I do not see why it should not be pursued with the same enthusiasm as its kindred science, chemistry. I understand the young ladies at the university enter upon the study of chemistry with great ardor. They learn the form, structure, and laws inherent to certain substances; they glow over the furnace and retort; they note the physical condition and chemical changes of various bodies; they become intensely interested in the study of chemistry and its application to the various arts. Is there any reason in the nature of things why a woman cannot become equally interested in the science of cooking, and in its practice as a fine art? It is really a fine art, as well as most useful art, and if entered upon with the determination to become master of it, I believe it would possess attractions which would make the pursuit of it anything but irksome and unpleasant.

I will mention another point of interest which in these hard times is worth a careful consideration. The cost of living in the matter of food might be reduced at least one-half by the practice of the best economy in cooking. The French people understand and practice this economy; they can live well at one-half the expense that it costs us for food. Miss Carson, superintendent of the New York cooking school, has by a series of experiments demonstrated that a good dinner for ten persons can be prepared at a cost of ten cents each. Such a dinner—palatable, nourishing and satisfactory—can be gotten up, and placed on the farmer's table at a less cost in the country than in the city. If the farmer's wife could save, by greater economy and the practice of a better art in cooking, one-half of what is usually spent in the family for food, and yet at the same time fare as well, she would have achieved a success in housekeeping of which she might well feel proud.
HOME.

Pleasanties.

Why is it bad for a boy to be given a man's clothes? Because he would be acquiring loose habits.

"Were you a bull or a bear?" asked an acquaintance of a speculator. "Neither" he replied; "I was an ass."

Atmospheric knowledge is not thoroughly distributed to our schools. A boy, being asked "What is mist?" vaguely replied, "An umbrella."

It is with narrow-souled people as with narrow-necked bottles—the less they have in them the more noise they make in pouring it out.

A new work on etiquette says: "Soup must be eaten with a spoon." Persons who are in the habit of eating soup with a fork or a carving knife will be slow to adopt these new-fangled ideas.

Hunt's picture of Niagara sold for \$10,000. The other day, the purchaser thinking it cheaper to buy the picture at that price than visit the falls and drive around in a hack.

"That's what I call a finished sermon," said a lady to her husband, as they wended their way from chapel on a recent wet Sunday. "Yes," was the reply; "but do you know, I thought it never would be."

Snooks went home the other night, afflicted with double vision. He sat for some time with his sleepy gaze riveted on Mrs. Snooks, and then complacently remarked: "Well, I declare, if you two gals don't look 'nough alike to be twins."

The young man who stores his mind with old proverbs must soon become wise. For instance he will learn that "An empty bag cannot stand upright." No one ever thought or believed that it could, or ever wanted to; but it is well enough to know such things.

"What time is it my dear?" asked a wife of her husband, whom she suspected of being drunk, but who was doing his best to look sober. "Well, my darling, I can't tell, 'cause you see there are two hands on my watch, and each points to a different figure, and I don't know which to believe."

While an Idaho girl was sitting under a tree waiting for her lover, a grizzly bear came along and approaching from behind, began to hug her. But she thought it was Tom, and so leaned back and enjoyed it heartily, and murmured "lighter," and it broke the bear all up, and he went away and hid in the forest for three days to get over his shame.

Where the Presidents are Buried.
The body of George Washington is resting in a brick vault at Mt. Vernon, in a marble coffin.

John Adams was buried in a vault beneath the Unitarian church at Quincy.

John Quincy Adams lies in the same vault, by the side of his father.

Thomas Jefferson lies in a small, unpretentious private cemetery of one hundred feet square, near Monticello.

James Madison's remains rest in a beautiful spot on the old Madison estate, near Orange, Virginia.

James Monroe's body reposes in Hollywood cemetery, Va., on an eminence commanding a beautiful view of Richmond and the James river.

Andrew Jackson was buried in the corner of the garden of the Hermitage, eleven miles from Nashville. The tomb is eighteen feet in diameter, surrounded by fluted columns, and surmounted by an urn. It is surrounded by magnolia trees.

Martin Van Buren was buried at Kinderhook. The monument is a plain granite shaft fifteen feet high.

William Henry Harrison was buried at North Bend, fifteen miles from Cincinnati.

John Tyler's body rests within ten yards of that of James Monroe, in Hollywood cemetery, Richmond. It is marked by no monument, but is surrounded by magnolias and flowers.

James K. Polk lies in the private garden of the family residence at Nashville, Tenn. It is marked by a limestone monument with Doric columns.

Zachary Taylor was buried in Cave Hill cemetery, Louisville.

Millard Fillmore's remains lie in the beautiful Forest Lawn cemetery at Buffalo, and his grave is surmounted by a lofty shaft of Scotch granite.

Franklin Pierce was buried in the Concord, N. H., cemetery, and his grave is marked by a marble monument.

James Buchanan's remains lie in a Woodward Hill cemetery, at Lancaster, Pa., in a vault of masonry. The monument is composed of a single block of Italian marble.

Abraham Lincoln rests in Oak Ridge cemetery, Springfield, Ill., enclosed in a sarcophagus of white marble. The monument is a great pile of marble, granite and bronze.

Andrew Johnson's grave is on a cone-shaped eminence half a mile from Greenville, Tenn. The monument is of marble, beautifully ornamented.

The body of James A. Garfield has been placed in a tomb at Cleveland.

Benefit of Preachers.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

I like preachers. They hold us back from going to extremes. They are the conservatives. They are good citizens and set a good example. They are like the Sabbath that gives us rest and peace. They are to society what the judge is to the law. I love 'em all and when they are blotted out, which God forbid, I want to go, to go. In sickness, in trouble, in affliction, yea, in the last agonies, they are with us, and comfort us, while the busy world wags on. God bless the preachers of this land—the preachers of every creed that teaches love to our Creator and love and kindness to one another. Nevertheless, I sometimes feel sorry for the preacher's children, for the good man is so afraid he will do wrong he leans the other way.

It did me good the other day when I saw one of 'em take his children to see the circus procession. It was so kind and considerate. If they can't let the little chaps see the circus, do let 'em see the procession. By-and-by, may be they will get on enough to be trusted within the canvas and see the pretty horses in the ring and the men ride round, hear the clown crack his jokes, and laugh at him because he is such a fool. I don't admire these folks who are always a-laughing whether a thing is funny or not, and I never did like to see a pretty girl giggling at everything that happened; but still it is better to laugh than be crying. The world is not draped in mourning. The bird-sing, and the butterflies float around us in the happy sunlight. At night the cricket chirrups on the hearth, and the katydid sings his evening song; sweet flowers are blooming everywhere, and Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these. All nature is happy, except a few snakes and hyenas, and I don't want to be like them.

The Useful is Crowned at Last with Beauty.

Herbert Spencer, in one of his essays, quotes approvingly Emerson's saying, "What nature at one time provides for use she afterwards turns to ornament," and goes on to say that "we trace the evolution of beauty out of what was once purely utilitarian."

This principle is finding its exemplification in the gradual transformation of railroad depots and their surroundings. Instead of being the unattractive, cheerless and coarse places of torture to the traveler they once were, they are gradually being transformed into genial and artistic centers of public assemblings. Some of the eastern roads give a regular allowance to agents to be spent in flower seeds and ornamental plants, offering premiums for the most attractive depot lawn, while the great new depots recently constructed in Chicago, at Denver, and St. Paul, exhibit some of the most successful attempts at modern interiors and architectural experiments. An old lady seated in a rocking chair, costly knitting by the open grate fire, in the waiting-room of the Union depot at St. Paul, is a promise of that refinement that is to come when men and women will take their good manners as well as good clothes, with them on their journeyings.

Calling on the Sick.

1. Only call at the door unless you are sure your friend is able to see you without harm.
2. Enter and leave the house and move about the room quietly.
3. Carry a cheerful face and speak cheerful words, but you need tell no lies to be cheerful.
4. If your friend is very sick do not fall into gay and careless talk in the attempt to cheer him.
5. Don't ask questions and thus oblige your friend to talk.
6. Talk about something outside, and not about the disease and circumstances of the patient.
7. Tell the news, but do not give the list of the sick and dying.
8. Never whisper in the sick room.
9. If possible, carry with you something to please the eye and to relieve the monotony of the sick room—a flower, or even a picture which you can leave for a few days.
10. If desirable, some little delicacy to tempt the appetite will be well bestowed; but it is the most unkind kindness to tempt the sick to eat too much of rich cakes, preserves, sweet meats, etc.

Home Religion.

It is pleasant to have tender-hearted, affectionate acts associated with our homes. Whenever a forgetfulness of the higher things prevails there should be hours at home when some helps to aspire and to yearn for eternal things should be used. All of us need some times set apart to express what is best within us. If we have not piety at home, it is almost certain that we have it nowhere else, though we may pretend to have it. What we are at home is a pretty sure test of what we really are. Home is the most permanent thing we have—enduring when nations die and sects vanish and temples fall. Characters are usually formed at homes. Then let us endeavor to make our homes 'houses of God,' the most sacred and lovely of all places, including sundry expressions of the best principles and affections—little heavens on earth. UNITY.

Live Thoughts.

No man can be brave who considers pain to be the greatest evil of life; nor temperate who considers pleasure to be the highest good.
CICERO.

Reputation is what men and women think of us. Character is what God and angels know of us.
T. PAINE.

The most virtuous of all men is he that contents himself with being virtuous, without seeking to appear so.
PLATO.

No great enterprise, no needed invention, no generous deed, ever sprang from the inertia of satisfaction with things that be. It is the divine discontent that spurs us on to achievement.

Secular Education Alone in the Public School.

Says the Toronto Daily Globe, the most influential journal in Canada:

"We do not deny the existence of a certain class in the community who believe it practicable to have public school-teachers give religious instruction to their pupils indiscriminately; but we have never been able to understand how they could so regard it. As a matter both of principle and of expediency, we hold that the state should not undertake the work of religious instruction in any form. Equal toleration for all forms of belief and for agnosticism also is the proper attitude of the secular power. The work of imparting religious instruction devolves on the parent and the church."

Hard Work.

There is no real success in any pursuit in life without hard work. "I find," said Livingstone, in addressing the spinners of Glasgow, "that all eminent men work hard, and that both early and late." It matters not what position a man may occupy, as a general thing, his labor will constitute his measure of success. Eminence in any profession or calling is only attained by toil. There is hard, earnest, persistent work somewhere before this end is reached. It is not luck, but toil, not chance, but well-directed labor that makes life a success.

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.

Tender Hearted.

The dear sympathetic old lady is the only saint left in this practical nineteenth century. One of this ilk when recently told that in the grand march of human events whale oil had been entirely superseded by the invention of gas, lifted up her hands in horror and with tears in her eyes exclaimed, "and what is to become of the poor whales?"

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.]

It is a hopeful sign, says the Unity, when an American "D.D." devotes himself to the study of the habits of ants, as Henry C. McCook, D.D., has done, giving a good work upon the "Honey Ants of the Garden of the Gods, and the Occident Ant of Colorado," which the Literary World pronounces worthy a place alongside Darwin's book on "Worms."

The Independent is responsible for the figures that tell us that out of 14,216 children committed to sixty-seven reform schools in the United States, but 1,752 are known to be of foreign birth, while 7,039 are American born. According to this, all the fifth of American society does not come beyond the seas.

Mystery.

It is a great mystery to bachelors why married men seem to be so afraid of their wives, and bear themselves with such an air of subjection. The only answer to the conundrum is that given by the Quaker, "Friend, when there is married there will know."

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18, 1882.

Patrons' Department.

NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master—J. J. Woodman, of Michigan. Secretary—Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C. Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Harley James, of Indiana. D. W. Aiken, of South Carolina. S. H. Ellis, of Ohio.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

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

Have a Distinct Mark to Aim At.

No farmer knows his real strength, his latent and unused powers, the stores of energy treasured up in himself, till some exigency calls it out. To many, perhaps to the majority of farmers, this exigency never comes, and they plod on year after year plowing the same field, fattening the same number of hogs, raising about so many calves, cutting the same quantity of hay, and doing the like things over and over again till the whole work of farming becomes mechanical and might as well be carried on by an automaton as by a man having reason, imagination and a prophetic spirit. To these dreamy, humdrum characters there is no future, or if a future it is the same dusty, beaten track over the same dead level, without any grand mountain scenery, any shady groves, or fertile, flowery meads; there is no journey's end in prospect, no magnificent Niagara to visit, no dear friends to meet, no mountain heights to climb, but only a plodding, aimless, dog-trot sort of movement in a way that leads nowhere and ends in nothing.

Such a life no farmer should be content to live. This world is God's world—the very best he could make for us; with infinite pains and millions of years' patient labor, he has given it into our hands, not yet finished to be sure, but in such a forward state towards completion that we can live in it comfortably now with a bright and encouraging prospect that with our willing and hearty co-operation it will be finished so that it will be a splendid, well-furnished and spacious mansion for ourselves, our children and our children's children to dwell in forever.

Now the practical question for every farmer and every worker is, what can I do in this year of 1882 to help build up this home for myself and family—what can I do to make life this coming year more noble, more grand, more fruitful of good, more abundant in happiness and more blessed in every respect? Now is the nick of time to form plans. Let the plans be sober, reasonable, practicable, such as can be carried on towards the completion of a larger and more comprehensive life plan, which will round out our three score years and ten and make life worth living. Yes, let us have an object to aim at this year. I will increase the value of my Jersey and grade stock, or my Short-horn stock, or my native stock, to the amount of two hundred dollars. I will not so much try to increase their number as their quality, their productiveness. I have several cows in my dairy that are quite inferior. I will weed them out, selling them or exchanging them for better, or fattening them for market, and I will replace them by other and better cows. I will also take better care of my dairy stock, feeding my cows up to the point of the best condition of health, growth and productiveness. To this end I will arrange my crops of clover, millet, rye for forage, corn for stalks and meal, wheat for straw and bran, so that I shall, beyond bread for the family and a portion for market, have an abundance of fodder and of the kind that will keep up a full flow of milk and a healthy growth. I will raise so many calves, and they shall be the best of the kind and shall receive the best of care, so that if raised for market they shall be prepared at the earliest period possible for sale; if for the dairy they shall be prepared for milking at the time or before they shall be two and a half years old.

We give this as a hint only in one department of farming. There are several other departments respecting which plans could be formed. But this of the dairy will perhaps be enough for the present year while managing the other

departments somewhat in reference to it. One thing at a time is undoubtedly the wisest plan, till we have worked up to it the best we can and the nearest to our idea. This one thing will I do. This one thing may just as well be seeding the farm to grass, the increase of corn or other cereals, the planting an orchard, or perfecting any department for which we have a taste or which we think will advance our interests or enhance the value of our farm. The point on which emphasis is to be laid is to have a plan, a precise definite object to accomplish, a work to do that will tax not only our brain and our hands but our heart also, will call forth our energies and enlist our enthusiasm to the degree that will make our work a pleasure and not a burden and a servile task.

Co-operation.

From the Grange Bulletin. It is strange that any farmer should suppose that he can accomplish more single-handed than by a union with his neighbors. He should not lose sight of the fact that "union is strength."

In one aspect of the case, and from one point of view, "it is strange that any farmer should suppose that he can accomplish more single-handed than by a union with his neighbors." In another aspect of the case, and from another point of view it is not strange that he should suppose he can accomplish more alone than by co-operating with others. We must remember that thus far in the history of the race we have had no presentation to outward sense of any truly co-operative association of many members working together as one body. We know that men and women have associated together and co-operated with each other for specific purposes, but we have had as yet no example of any thing like a universal co-operative association in which all industries and all interests were represented, and where all were so adjusted, interlocked and relegated one to the other that they would work together harmoniously, without friction and with a hundred fold efficiency for the self-same end. To realize the largest economies, and to avail ourselves of the most efficient working forces, we must not only co-operate as farmers to obtain from our fields the maximum of crops at the minimum of cost, but we must contrive in some way to entwine our specific agricultural interests with commercial, mechanical, educational, manufacturing, and governmental interests, so that all these interests co-ordinated shall form a many stranded coil of rope so strong that it will move and raise the whole industrial world to such a state of productiveness and equitable distributions that no human being on earth, who is willing to lend a hand and do his part as a member of this grand co-operative system, shall feel the sharp pinch of poverty or lack a single thing that is necessary for a full supply of all the comforts of life,—good nourishing food, clothing of the best material and well made, a house of his own, well built and spacious enough to accommodate his own family, ample means to educate his children, and sufficient leisure so to improve his mind and cultivate his moral and spiritual nature, as well as to indulge in those recreations, amusements, and social entertainments which are needful for the health of the body and sanity of the mind.

No one doubts that the natural resources of the earth, if fully developed by the genius and industry of man, are amply sufficient—enough and more than enough—to supply all the wants of every human being according to the above schedule. And we need have no fear that any population, increase to whatever extent it may, in the near or even distant future, will so press upon the productive powers of the earth and of industry, that in order to preserve the equilibrium of demand and supply, God will have to interpose his judgments of war, famine, pestilence, and the scourge of poverty in order to keep within limits the swelling tide of human life, which if suffered to go on increasing would, as our political economists affirm, so press upon subsistence that destitution and want would inevitably be the lot of the great majority of earth's tenants.

So war, famine, pestilence and the scourge of poverty, are according to our political economists' philosophy, instruments in the hands of God to keep within bounds the surplus population of the earth, so that it will be

possible for each survivor of these scourges to snatch enough to keep soul and body together.

Such a system of political economy takes off a world of responsibility from men's consciences, and they can look with the greatest unconcern, if not with absolute approval, upon these dire scourges of the race, because, forsooth, they are of God's ordination! We, of the co-operative school, cannot lay this flattering unction to our souls. God is in no wise responsible for the evils and ills that infest the world. Neither can we lay the burden of them upon any invisible foe of man. We, the living, breathing, thinking, acting men and women of this age and this day, are the parties responsible for the evils which rest like an incubus on society. We are responsible for the ignorance, the crime, the poverty, the wars, the pestilences, the famines, the oppressions which visit and revisit the earth.

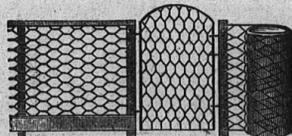
We greatly rejoice that we farmers are beginning to feel the responsibility, are girding up our loins, putting on our armor to contend with and overcome these foes which have so long ravaged the earth and kept the masses of mankind under the heel of oppression, the scourge of poverty, the mastery of evil passions, and that selfish greed which impels to unjust gains and legalizes robbery. And we shall not put off our armor until we gain the victory.

State Master's Annual Address.

At the tenth annual meeting of the State Grange, held at Topeka on the 13th of December, ult., Worthy Master Sims delivered an able address from which we make an extract on CO-OPERATION.

Co-operation being the great underlying principle of our order, our progress in every department of grange work will be measured by our knowledge and the proper application of the principles in the work undertaken by our organization.

Co-operation in its true sense means just what we in our declaration of purposes have proposed to do—meet together, talk together, and, in general, act together for our protection and advancement. Labor united combines our efforts; act jointly, and direct our strength and exert our influence throughout the organization. Do these thoroughly and success will be assured, and in proportion as we refrain, or fail to promptly apply the true principles of co-operation in our efforts to accomplish the desired results, failures and disappointments may be expected. Though not essential to our success, I regard co-operation in buying and selling of great importance, and now since we have demonstrated the practicability of our present system of business co-operation (the Rochdale plan), knowing it to be adapted to the wants of our farmers, and feeling assured that satisfactory results will be reached, locating where the strength of our order is sufficient to warrant the establishment of business enterprises, I have no hesitancy in recommending this plan to those of our membership who desire or propose to organize business associations. We must, however, insist upon a strict enforcement of prescribed rules, and that none but faithful, honest, business men be employed as agents. Cheap men with no experience and little knowledge of general business or book-keeping, cannot be expected to accomplish much, even under favorable circumstances. In my judgment, all business associations gotten up under the auspices of our order should be constructed strictly upon the Rochdale plan, which requires co-operation between local associations as well as among individuals. When we organize local stores and fail or refuse to co-operate with other associations of like character, we reject the main features of the plan and fail to draw to ourselves the greater benefits promised to the system. I therefore very respectfully suggest the propriety of this body urging upon the state association of local agents, the importance of securing uniformity in their work, so as to enable them at an early day to concentrate their trade and thereby secure to the association the full measure of advantage to be derived from true co-operation.



Is the only general purpose wire fence in use. Being a strong net work without barbs. It will turn dogs, pigs, poultry, as well as the most vicious stock, without damage to either fence or stock. It is just the fence for farmers, gardeners, stock raisers and railroads, very desirable for lawns, parks or cemeteries. As it is covered with rust proof paint, it will last a life-time. It is superior to barbed wire in every respect and far better than barbed wire. We ask for it a fair trial knowing it will wear itself into favor. The Sedgwick Gate made of wrought iron pipe and steel wire, is by all competition in neatness, lightness, strength and durability. We also make the best and cheapest all iron automatic or self-opening gate. Ask hardware dealers or for price list and particulars address SEDGWICK BROS., Richmond, Ind.

FOR THE FALL TRADE!

I have a very large stock of

CHINA, GLASS AND QUELNSWARE. LAMPS, CHANDALIERES, 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.

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OUR STOCK IS LARGE AND COMPLETE.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

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

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It will pay you to examine stock and get prices before purchasing.

BATES & FIELD, 99 Massachusetts Street,

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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.

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OUR WALL PAPER STOCK IS VERY COMPLETE.

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WINDOW SHADES MADE TO ORDER

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150 Children's Carriages from Five to Thirty Dollars, Croquet, Base Balls, etc.

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

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TO ADVERTISERS:
THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS is the best organ through which to reach the farmers of the West of any periodical published. It has a larger circulation than any agricultural paper published west of St. Louis. It also has a larger circulation than any two papers published in the country. Its patrons are cash customers.

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

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

TO SUBSCRIBERS:
When you send your name for renewal or to change your post office be sure and give your former address, which will accommodate us and enable you to get your paper much sooner. Remittances should be made either in money orders, drafts or registered letters.
We endeavor to keep THE SPIRIT free from advertisements of humbugs and swindles, but we cannot do so unless you protect us. If our advertisers, if our readers wish to protect themselves they will pay out no money for anything until they have received it. A little care will obviate many difficulties.
All communications should be addressed to
MOODY & DAVIS, Lawrence, Kans.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18, 1888.

We have not received all the names of those who are now members, or wish to become members of the "Household" department of our paper. We shall be ready to organize more efficiently and systematically as soon as we receive the requisite number of names. Remember that no responsibility rests upon those who send them other than their promise to write occasionally for "The Household" department. Please address immediately, JOHN S. BROWN, Lawrence, Kansas.

THE SPIRIT SAITH READ AND ACT.
We send a specimen number of THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS to some of our friends, that they may read it and become subscribers. Take it on trial for a month, a quarter, or six months at our yearly rate, and we will send it promptly for the time paid for and then stop, if you say stop; though we are well assured if you get one good draught of THE SPIRIT you will continue right on taking it. Respond at once and send on your address, naming state, county, and postoffice, not forgetting the stamps. Address
THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS,
Lawrence, Kansas.

THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS again comes to its patrons and friends filled to the brim with good reading matter. If its readers will scan the different articles composing this number, they will find every one worth a careful perusal. Though we have not inserted any less of agricultural, horticultural and farm and stock items than usual, we have given more general news, and presented in greater abundance and variety subjects which will interest not only the farmer and the farmer's family, but those also who are engaged in other pursuits, and whose lines of thought are running in directions other than those that lead to corn-fields and Jersey cattle. We know that the readers of THE SPIRIT are intelligent people, and like a variety of good hearty food which will build them up mentally and morally, as beef and pork, beans and bread build up the man physically. The mind is more than the body, and if that hungers and thirsts and finds appropriate nourishment, and becomes strong and vigorous, then by its potent charm it will turn the sterile earth into fruitful fields and make the desert blossom.

It has ever been a conviction with us that if the man himself were well cultivated, if he had a mind enriched with all knowledge, a heart beating in sympathy with all human kind, a body well developed in all its tissues, his outward surroundings of house and garden, farm and field, orchard and pasture would be turned as with a wizard's wand into structures of beauty and fields of fruitfulness, and there would be no further need of urging the farmer to deeper plowing and a better tillage, but that all things animate and inanimate under the control

of one so richly endowed would range themselves in beautiful order and clothe themselves with such a wealth of fruitage as would satisfy the most hungry soul. Yes, the aim of THE SPIRIT is to bring out the faculties latent and unused of the agriculturist to stir him up, if it may, from that sluggishness which an isolated life is so apt to beget, to bring him in contact, so to speak, with the outside world, to work up within him a co-operative spirit, to make him see and feel, that so far as the earth, the fruitful mother of all things, is concerned, there is nothing wanting, but that the lack, if lack there be, is entirely within the man himself, in his dullness, in his ignorance of the laws of nature, in his unfaithfulness to the great trust committed to his hands. The bountiful Providence and the beneficent Father has given the earth and all things that pertain to it into the hands of man, to use or to misuse, to render fruitful or barren according to the measure of his intelligence and faithfulness, or the lack thereof.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The spirit of civil service reform has become of unlooked-for proportions. The old political leaders who have become steeped in an atmosphere of intrigue and personal aggrandizement till it grows hard for them to recognize the necessity for a practical interest in the people's welfare, will soon have to come down, and allow men with clearer records and broader minds to take their places. The people have been strangely long-suffering with perhaps a hope that good would, at last, in some way "come out of Nazareth." But in this they have been grievously disappointed, at least in a majority of cases, and where these exceptions do arise, it is but the forerunner of what must come sooner or later.

Young men who have not become so inured to the questionable practices of the average political life, possessed of great strength of purpose, able to overcome difficulties, and with the moral courage to pursue a right course, will find from this fact an opportunity to rise if they have a strong ambition to attain to eminence.

Money and other illegitimate political influences will continue for a time to exert a certain amount of influence among the members of all parties, but we are entering upon a time when an indiscriminate use of such methods by either the candidates or their friends will be the surest road to defeat. Our great political leaders should be the first to inaugurate the movement for reform, and with those who are in that capacity to-day in the two great parties there is little hope of anything better than heretofore. "The elements must be so mixed in him" who is fitted for a leader of the people that they would seem to be comparatively few, but no one denies that there are any number of men now in private life who do not place a premium upon dishonesty as well adapted to be our standard bearers as the men now at the front.

If our present leaders will not do their duty we must find those who will. The shameful methods in vogue at Washington for the appointment of subordinate officials is already too well known. This deplorable state of affairs should be among the first to be remedied. Our government is a good one enough if its purposes were carried out in the spirit of justice. It was not intended that men should be appointed to office for political service alone. It was not intended that good men should be turned out to make place for those of no ability but for political intrigue. If men of more clerical capabilities and less political influence were placed in the thousands of subordinate positions there would be fewer discrepancies, less need for expensive investigation, and a fuller treasury, besides the justice of the thing.

We believe the time has come when an enlightened people will no longer allow so much irregularity, dishonesty, and miserable toadyism on the part of their own officials. We look for the greatest wave of civil service reform that ever country experienced. "Let justice be done though the Heavens fall."

FARMERS' CONSCIENCE.

We will conclude what our Iowa farmer says about the dishonesty of his brother farmers. Our readers will do well to read over once more the first part of the article under the head "Farmers' Conscience," in our last

week's SPIRIT, so that the whole scope of the indictment may be made clear:

If we sell apples or potatoes, the grocery man finds the small ones at the bottom of the sack. There may be a law in nature that causes the best things to always be on the top. We put the clean sack of wheat where the buyer will be apt to look at it first; and so on with everything we have to sell. Why this lack of business conscience? There is no man living who could enter any other of the great industries of life and conduct his business after the fashion of the common farmer, without going down, as he would deserve, a financial wreck. And those of us who are dishonest with our business men, and have to skulk in the by-ways to keep from meeting them, are far more dishonest at home, on our farms. We have not a field that we can meet and look squarely in the face without being ashamed, for we have dealt niggardly and dishonestly with the soil; taking crop after crop, and never returning even a load of plant food, while our cattle are belly-deep in the richest fertilizers ever hauled from the barn-yard. There it will stay, for we move our stables and make new barn-yards to fill with manure, to leave those to profit by who will soon succeed us. I would not be understood as saying that all of my class are guilty of these sins.

Some are guilty of one, and some of another; but there is not a farmer who reads this that cannot add one or two to this list of dishonest dealings. Our homes, bare of trees, bare of books and pictures, bare of a hundred nameless graces, all attest that we, as a class, are sadly lacking in that conscience whose motions would lead us to higher walks and profits in our calling. We pay dearly for the lessons we are trying to learn, in our rough way, but "open confession is good for the soul." And whether it is "lunatic crazedness" that causes all this through a fall of some one in past ages, or whether it is through hereditary descent that fault of character are entailed, I know not; but this I do know, that the environment of farmers has now, and always has had, the effect to keep them ignorant as to many of the amenities of life. Many things conspire to keep us down, to dampen our ardor, to keep us like the beasts we own. Among them are these: We live in isolated places, with but little chance to mingle in the great throngs of other industries. Some of us take the newspapers—others do not. We hardly know what is going on in the outside world.

"Coming events cast their shadows before." We expect to have a great nation, and the West will be devoted to agriculture. The West will be the real heart of a population to be numbered by hundreds of millions. It is incumbent on us, then, as farmers to educate ourselves in our noble calling. We must bring science to our fields and barnyards; art and comfort to our homes; intelligence to ourselves and families. We can become the peers of the realm, as we are now the conservators of the nation. There are no sudden transitions in nature. We are now in the A B C's of agriculture. It will take time for us to spell out the grand results of industry, even though we labor to the utmost with hand and brain. Our continent slopes upward from the gulf swamps and lagoons to the summit of the Rocky mountains.

Let us, as farmers of this age, awaken by the touch of our industry the hills and valleys of this grand slope. Let us with the consciousness of improved character, be found on the side of pure religion, temperance and morality. There is no occupation in life where the emotions are oftener stirred, or revelations of nature and nature's God oftener made, than on the farm to a truly conscientious farmer. We are proud that we have some of that kind of farmers. These are the missionaries of agriculture, who see that the only way is to work and think—to talk and write of the coming farmer and the coming farm. Some of them have realized their dream; some of them have succeeded in something grander and nobler—the building of a character, broad, liberal, and deep. It is a pleasure to meet them at home. They have an enthusiasm about them that is contagious and their spirit is fast spreading through the West. "While getting a living they have learned to live." We can emulate these men, for they are prophetic types of the future. We may not be so religious as we should be; I know we are not as business-like as we must be, if we succeed; but the latter we can remedy by observation and labor; and this is no hindrance to us from raising our minds to the stars and beyond, to the source of all power and inspiration, to invoke aid to help us in our noble calling. WILLIAM WARD.

In the farm department of this issue will be found a very interesting and practical farm letter from the pen of W. S. Hanna, a former lecturer of the State Grange, who will be remembered by old subscribers of THE SPIRIT as a former interesting correspondent to its columns. In his article Mr. Hanna alludes to THE SPIRIT'S advice to fall plow. Strictly speaking we agree with Mr. Hanna about fall plowing for corn, but as a rule the farmers of Kansas are a great deal more in the habit of cultivating eighty acres with one man and two horses than with two men and six

horses, in which case we advise fall plowing as much as possible in order to get the crop in at the earliest opportunity, where otherwise the work put off until spring would make the planting entirely too late as disastrously evidenced the past season. "Of two evils the last is to be chosen." Friend Hanna, let THE SPIRIT readers hear from you often.

THIS AND THAT.

Daniel Webster's friends want him to have a statue in Washington.

Four hundred exiled Russian Jews arrived in New York recently.

President Arthur has invited no one to a seat in his cabinet who is afflicted with the "presidential fever."

The emigration from Germany to the United States, promises, in 1882, to exceed greatly that of 1881.

"Moderate drinking is potential in exciting gout, heart disease, Bright's disease, and liver complaints," so says Dr. Andrew Clark.

A statement of the Anthracite coal trade shows the production for 1881, to be about twenty-eight million five hundred thousand tons.

The Old Farmer's (Thomas') almanac is ninety years old and lively as ever.

During eleven months of this year some 4-0 tons of meat unfit for food was seized in the London markets.

The tendency to the ownership of small farms in the south is increasing, especially among those who were in slavery twenty years ago.

St. Louis wants a branch mint; and a bill to establish one there has been introduced into Congress.

It is reported that the colored people are leaving South Carolina by the thousands. They are bound for Arkansas. Will they find any better home there?

Some lots in Paris, France, have been sold at the rate of \$2,000,000 per acre; in London for \$5,000,000; and in New York for \$8,000,000.

The net result of electric light wires in Philadelphia, is twenty-five buildings set on fire in one day, and a number of persons injured by shocks received.

The appointment of a commission to inquire into the liquor traffic of the United States is now agitated in congress. Hon. William E. Dodge, president of the National Temperance society, appeared before the select committee a few days ago, to give his reasons why such a commission should be appointed.

The New York city authorities are vigorous in making raids on the milkmen who sell adulterated milk.

The largest sale of cotton ever made in the United States, was made January 12, by M. D. Cleveland, of Dallas, Tex. It consisted of 5,725 bales, and brought cash in hand \$200,000. Major A. Kay was the purchaser.

Two preachers of the mormon faith are zealously laboring in Fayette county, Penn., to convert men and women to a belief and practice of their gospel. They are reported as having good success.

The prospect of a short crop of ice this winter is beginning seriously to disturb the dreams of the dealers in the article.

Two English boys, unattended, came on an English steamer to New York recently, aged four and seven respectively. They were sent over to their father in Maryland.

The camels set adrift in the Arizona deserts about twenty-five years ago, have greatly increased in numbers, and have grown to very large size. The Indians, whose horses are frightened by them, are capturing these camels and selling them to menageries for trifling sums.

One million five hundred thousand cases of American canned fruit are annually imported by Great Britain, and are valued at \$10,000,000.

Three car loads, containing 7,500,000 silk-worm's eggs, have been transported from California to the East. They came from Japan and are bound to Milan, Italy.

PASSENGERS on trains passing Rincon, New Mexico, have to be armed by the company and the lights put out as a protection against "rustlers."

It is now reported that the "Book of Mormon" was first written as a novel by Rev. Solomon Spaulding about the beginning of this century.

POLITICAL SUMMARY.

A minority, we know not how large, of the Republicans of Pennsylvania, refuses to act with the present controlling "Cameron clique" as it is called, and propose to hold a state convention of their own so as to have things their own way or split the party.

The Sherman funding bill seems still to hang fire in the Senate. Senator Plumb has made a strong speech against it, taking the ground that government was able to pay off the debt much faster than the Sherman bill contemplated. He also advocated the paying out all the coin reserves in the treasury over \$100,000,000, in liquidation of our bond indebtedness. We believe Kansas will sustain Senator Plumb in his position on this bill.

The House committee on rules has reported an amendment to the rules of the House, which, if adopted, will increase largely the number of members on several of the most important committees. We suppose this movement of enlarging the committees is made as a sort of sop to appease the discontent of some of the Republican members of the House, arising from Keifer's maladroitness in making up the committees.

Representative Haskell from this district, seems to be setting his foot down pretty squarely on the neck of Mormonism so far as its polygamous features are concerned. We care not how quick this head and front of the system is crushed. We commend our representative for his courage in attacking this hydra-serpent. Let its life be choked out.

If the Democratic party would adopt the issue of civil service reform in the spirit of earnestness there is no doubt that it would receive a large accession to its strength, but if it follows out the policy as indicated by some of the Democratic journals, that of adopting it merely as a prop to the party and with little or no intention to make a practical application, the new departure will avail them little.

A COMPANY has been organized in Canada for the purpose of bringing over and establishing upon government land in Manitoba, colonies of persecuted Jews from Russia. A charter has been applied for, abundant capital is promised, and a large emigration from Russia to the Northwest is expected. Manitoba is said to be the best wheat-growing region in America, or, in fact, in the world.

THE most enterprising of Kansas newspapers, the Topeka Capital, has a large advertisement in this issue, to which we would call the attention of our readers. The short time the Capital has been under the new management it has become one of the most popular newspapers in the state.

Two interesting letters from Johnson county in this issue. The farmers of Johnson county always have stood nobly by THE SPIRIT, and it is meet that we have two letters from that section at a time. Come again, friends.

THE Leavenworth Standard has an advertisement in another column and we call the attention of our readers to it. The Standard is a good paper and deserves support.

WOOL GROWERS

Ship your Wool to

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

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



Thirty-Six Varieties of Cabbage; 26 of Corn; 28 of Cucumbers; 14 of Melon; 33 of Peas; 28 of Beans; 17 of Squash; 23 of Beet and 40 of Tomato, with other varieties in proportion, a large portion of which were grown on my five seed farms, will be found in my Vegetable and Flower seed Catalogue for 1888. 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 price. The original inventor of Early Ohio and Burbank Potatoes, Marblehead Early 'O'n and Hubbard Squash, Marblehead Cabbage, Phinney's Melon, and a score of other new Vegetables. Invite the patronage of the public. New Vegetables a specialty.
JAMES J. H. GURNEY,
Marblehead, Mass.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY MOODY & DAVIS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18, 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. Lels & Bro.

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

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

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

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.

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

JUDGE USHER celebrated his sixty-sixth birthday by entertaining a few of his gentlemanly friends at his home on Tennessee street.

A BRACON in distress is "Dr. Sellers' Cough Syrup," the most efficacious remedy for coughs, colds, and whooping cough. Price 25c.

THE invitations of the social club, spoken of elsewhere, were printed by W. I. Hoadley, whose card may be found in another column of this issue.

MR. N. HENSHAW, a worthy farmer, of Hesper, has recently lost seven fine grade Cotswold sheep killed by dogs; he has now built a dog-proof fence for his sheep fold.

IF I had any skin or blood disease, like tetter, itch, scald head, pimples, sore eyes, scrofula, etc., I would take "Lindsay's Blood Scurcher," sure.

From the Louisville Home and Farm. Frank O. Herring, Esq., of the Champion Safe works, 251 and 253 Broadway, New York, reports the use of St. Jacobs Oil for a stiffness and soreness of the shoulder, with most pleasant and efficacious effects.

WALDO F. BROWN, of Oxford, Ohio, offers in another column, his fence treatise which tells how to make a self-supporting fence and lift gate, etc., for the small sum of thirty cents. He also offers a premium. Read his advertisement.

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.

MR. M. MOHLER, member of the state board of agriculture, and an enthusiastic horticulturist of Osborne county, was in the city last Saturday and made THE SPIRIT a pleasant call, engaging the horticultural paper for future reading. He visited Jos. Savage, G. C. Brackett and other prominent horticulturists while in the city.

WE have an invitation to be present with our ladies, at the fifth Annual Bal Masque of the Young Men's Social Club at Frazer Hall, Thursday evening, January 26, 1882. The social club boys never do anything by halves, and this invitation is a beauty, and we doubt not an index of what the "bal masque" will be. Thanks, boys, we'll try and be there.

ABOUT the neatest thing in the way of a calendar is the one for 1882 presented by A. Vogeler & Co., Baltimore Md., the manufacturers of the famous St. Jacob's Oil. These calendars are not scattered around promiscuously, at the drug stores, but may be obtained from the manufacturers at Baltimore by enclosing a three cent stamp with your address.

THE PRICE CURRENT, of Kansas City, displays considerable enterprise in its issue of last Saturday. Besides its regular issue, it has a six-page supplement in which can be found a resume of the live stock business of the Kansas City stock yards for the year just past, besides other valuable statistics, the compiling of which required long and laborious calculations.

THE old adage "the best is always the cheapest" will apply to no article with greater force than to Seeds. Nothing is quite so worthless as poor seeds. D. M. Ferry & Co. of Detroit, Michigan, seem to be one of the very few firms who have fully realized the importance of selling only the freshest and best of seeds, and as a result their brand of seeds has become exceedingly popular all over the land. We refer to their advertisement in our columns, and would advise all our readers who will require seeds to send and obtain their beautiful catalogue, giving prices, instructions for planting, etc.

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 nickle 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.

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) \$2.50; N. Y. Weekly Tribune (\$2.00) \$1.95; N. Y. Semi-Weekly Tribune (\$3.00) \$3.00; Inter Ocean (\$1.15) \$2.20; Toledo Blade (\$2.00) \$2.35; Kansas City Weekly Journal (\$1.00) \$2.35; Globe Democrat (\$1.00) \$1.95; N. Y. Weekly Times (\$1.00) \$1.95; Harpers Weekly, Harpers Bazar or Harpers Magazine (\$4.00) \$4.50; Scribner, (the Century Magazine) (\$4.00) \$4.50; Atlantic Monthly (\$4.00) \$4.50.

Questions Which We Would Like to Have Answered.

We wish some of our Lawrence millers would rise and explain why we cannot get good oat meal made at home instead of being obliged to send abroad for it and paying what seems to us an extravagant price?

Again, with a kind of growl, we ask why cannot we get good Kansas-made graham flour? Why must we send East, or why must our grocers send East, to get this kind of bread-stuff while the best of wheat from which good graham meal could be manufactured, is raised on our own soil?

There is a screw loose somewhere which prevents our city millers from manufacturing these articles which enter so largely into our daily food. Do they lack enterprise in this matter, or do they fail to see money in supplying the market with this kind of meal which is so much in demand? Shall we get a response to these questions which we ask in all earnestness? We want to buy and eat home made oat and graham meal.

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.

Hesper Items.

County Correspondence to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS. John Buck was brought before E-quire Hamm again last Saturday, and was proven guilty of selling intoxicants. His fine this time is \$400 and costs. He again appeals to the district court.

No marriages, births, or deaths to record for the last two weeks.

The new church receives the finishing touch this week. Services will be held in it next Sunday.

The Hesper school has an enrolment of sixty-two; rather too many for one teacher. Superintendent Dinsmore visited the school last Friday.

Mrs. Eliza Conger has sold her large farm to Mr. Kohler.

Everything is booming at the "corners." Health of community, good. B. FLAT, HESPER, Kans., Jan. 17, 1882.

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.

Last Saturday.

We never saw more active business going on in Massachusetts street than we witnessed last Saturday. Wagons from the country lined both sides of the street. The grocery stores were thronged with customers. The ladies were out shopping in full numbers. The orange and peanut stands were all alive with trade. There was a hurrying to and fro of men, women and children on the street as though their fortunes depended on haste. The merchants looked eager and glad. The transfer wagons went rattling over the pav. Numberless vehicles laden with packages went zig-zagging through the streets, delivering at this house and that their several bundles. Well, we were glad to see this activity. It is a prophecy of better times and a brisker trade for Lawrence.

A Bargain.

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

Given Away.

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

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, ties, collars, collarettes and doll's hats.

Remember, great bargains at Mrs. E. L. Farnum's.

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.

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 all them (profitable patients for doctor-) 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.

Horticultural.

The regular monthly meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural society will be held at the university next Saturday, 21st, inst. The special subject for this meeting is "Vegetable Physiology," and its presentation is assigned to Prof. F. H. Snow. These meetings are free to all. SAMUEL REYNOLDS, sec'y.

THERE is to be a township Republican meeting at Eudora, Saturday, 23th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating a ticket for township officers for Eudora for the ensuing year.

By order of the committee.

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.

Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep

kept in good condition with the great Arabian Remedy, "Gamgee Stock Powders." For sale by Barber Bros.

THE MILD WINTER

Has caused us to have

AN OVERSTOCK

On quite a number of goods.

WE DESIRE TO CLEAR THEM OUT!

At prices that will pay the consumer to purchase.

Table listing various goods and their prices: Gent's Arctics, Ladies' Arctics, Misses' Arctics, Flannel-Lined Shoes, etc.

MANY GOODS TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION, WE SHALL SELL AT BARGAINS!

We now Have Ready for Inspection,

A FULL LINE OF

KID BUTTON SHOES; BEAUTIES!

FOR BAGAINS, CALL AT

MASON'S.

FOR ONE DOLLAR.

THE WEEKLY CAPITAL

Published at Topeka, Kansas, a Splendid 8-Page, 48-Column FAMILY NEWSPAPER Published at the Capital of Kansas, at the Low Price of

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR!

The WEEKLY CAPITAL is an 8-page, 48-column family newspaper, carefully edited, complete in every department. The CAPITAL gives particular attention to news from every county in the state, reports of conventions, associations and meetings—political, educational and religious—are fully reported, and to all Kansans are alone worth the subscription price.

Agents Wanted in Every County. Send for Canvassing Outfit. Enclose One Dollar by Postoffice Money Order or in Registered Letter Addressed to

TOPEKA DAILY CAPITAL PUBLISHING CO.,

Sample Copy of "Capital" Sent Free to any Address. TOPEKA, KANSAS.

W. S. REED

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THE MEMORIAL ART WORKS,

EAST HENRY STREET, - LAWRENCE, KANSAS,

Will Occupy this Space Shortly With a Fine Illustration of Art.



1882.

OUR ANNUAL SEED CATALOGUE

Containing Description and Prices of Reliable Vegetable, Field, Tree and Flower Seed, Seed Grain, Novelties, Seed Potatoes, Seed Drills, etc., will be mailed free on application.

Address,

PLANT SEED COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, MO.

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.

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.

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.

BEATTY'S ORGANS 27 stops, 10 sets reeds only \$90. Pianos \$125 up. Rare holiday inducements ready. Write or call on BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

Agents wanted. \$5 a Day made selling our NEW HOUSEHOLD ALL PURPOSE and FAMILY SCALE. Weighs up to 25 lbs. Sells at \$1.00. DOMESTIC SCALE Co., Greenock, N. J.

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS

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

Horticultural Department.

Rotation of Crops.

There are few agricultural facts more fully ascertained than this, that the growth, year after year, on the same soil, of one kind of plants, or family of plants, and the removal from it, either of the entire produce, or at least of the ripened seeds of such plants, rapidly impairs the general fertility of that soil, and in particular cases, suits it for bearing further crops of the kind by which it has been exhausted. Why this exhaustion of the soil takes place, we must leave to the agricultural chemist or vegetable physiologist. He can give an explanation of the reason why this deterioration takes place. It is enough, however, for the farmer to know the fact, and then if he is a wise man and wishes to keep up, and increase the productiveness of his farm, he will study up such methods of rotation of crops and of supplying such abundant food for his plants that his fields, instead of giving out, will increase in their productive powers and year by year return richer harvests to the cultivator. We cannot believe that there is any natural tendency in the soil to deterioration. If at any time, therefore the earth fails to yield its increase for the use of man, it must be owing to his own ignorance and cupidity, and not to any defect in the beneficent arrangements of an all bountiful Providence. It must be the aim of the farmer to obtain from his fields abundant crops at a remunerative cost, and without impairing their future productiveness. We doubt the policy, so much in vogue with our farmers, of selling corn, potatoes, cereals, hay or any other kind of forage from the farm, without in some way providing for as great an amount of plant food, to be directly restored to the land, as is taken from it by the crops sold. The soil of Kansas is rich, almost any kind of crops can now be raised without manure, but without a systematic rotation of crops and without an annual restoration of so much of fertilizing elements to the land as are withdrawn by the yearly crops, farms must deteriorate and yield less and less as the years roll on. Farmers must not be deceived in this matter. The largest estates will be squandered if even a trifle more is daily paid out than comes in; it is peculiarly so with land; take ever so little of the elements of fertility from it annually, without any restoration, and the time will come when it will be truly said "my farm is run out." We owe it to our children and others who shall come after us, to transmit the land, we now call ours, in as good condition as we received it. The generation to come will require this of us.

Grafting Fruit Trees.

From the Cultivator. The first thing to be done is to furnish oneself with the requisite implements for this delicate operation. First a saw for cutting stems and branches too large to be cut with a knife, of thin plate and well set teeth for cutting green wood without binding; then a pruning-knife for removing the smaller branches. A small wood-mallet for striking the back of the pruning-knife for opening the stems for cleft-grafting; also a small, wooden wedge to introduce into the opening of the stem while the graft is placed in the slit; lastly, a grafting or budding knife is required. The spatula at the lower end of the knife should be made of hard wood, bone or ivory, which may serve as a budding knife; with this the graft may be fitted for setting.

Until the grafts are firmly grown in their settings, it is of the first importance that they be kept in their position, which is or may be done by means of bandages of wool, bark, or grafting wax or mastic, as now more generally done. Clay was formerly used. Most every thing but mastic or wax furnishes a harbor for insect pests. A very good mastic for grafting is made as follows, for 100 parts by weight:

Table with 2 columns: Ingredient and Quantity. Black pitch... 28 parts. Burgundy pitch... 28 " Beeswax... 16 " Grease... 14 " Yellow ochre... 14 " Total... 100

This composition should be sufficiently warm to be liquid when used, but not hot enough to injure the tissue of the tree or stem. A small brush is used to spread it with. Formerly, says a French writer, all the grafting mastics were used cold in the form of a soft paste. Warm mastics are now preferred, he adds. He continues: But now, M. L'homme Lefert, of Belleville, near Paris, has invented a liquid mastic that may be used cold. It is of the consistency of thin paste, which can be easily applied with a wooden spatula. Its mode of preparation is kept as a secret by the discoverer. In a few days after

its application it becomes very hard and is unaffected by sun or frost. Humidity hastens its solidification. This being sold at a moderate price is rapidly displacing all others. The stem that receives the graft is called the stock, and the branch set is called the graft or cion.

Cleft grafting is the most common in old orchards, and has been quite extensively practiced in New England. If the stem or stock be large two cions are generally set, and sometimes three; if small, but one is set. The cion is usually cut so as to contain three buds. As to the influence of the stock on the fruit of the cion, and of the cion on the stock, there has been much speculation. It seems rational to believe that the stock must and does affect the quality of the fruit of the cion set therein; to what extent we are quite unable to say. Articles from time to time have been published in the Cultivator, furnished by correspondents, yet they have failed to throw much light upon the subject. That the practice of grafting has served greatly to change and improve the quality of the fruit, none can or will deny. Yet very much more might be profitably done in this way by the farmers of New England and New York than has been done, especially in some of the old settled townships. Let this subject be considered by such the coming winter, and cions, we doubt not, will be seasonably produced for the cleft-grafting of old trees the coming spring.

Market Gardens.

From Facts for Farmers. There is not one village in ten that is large enough to support a butcher that would not support a good market garden from the first year of its establishment, the produce being sent round to the houses in the same way that the butcher sends his meat. Of course, all the waste or refuse of the garden must be fed to the cow, pig and poultry, and the owner would grow wealthy faster than the owner of a large farm cultivated in the ordinary way.

The great success in market gardening lies in the succession of crops. Heavy manuring, thorough cultivation and a good market are of course important adjuncts, but all these will not give maximum results without the gardener's skill in keeping the ground fully occupied; and in that more than in all other things is where not only gardeners but farmers fail. They keep too much unoccupied land, allowing a grain crop, oats for instance, to be followed by a crop of miserable weeds more worthless than it is easy to imagine, for they are more exhausting than the grain, and of no use to man, animal or soil. Land should never be left idle. In a well-arranged market garden one thing succeeds another so rapidly that one row of the first crop is off to-day and its successor growing in its place to-morrow. The owner cannot afford to wait till all is off, because by planting one after the other he has the ripening crop for sale in the same order and thus secures the whole value of the manure.

Much of the success of the garden peculiarly depends upon having its products a little anticipate the usual season. Potatoes first in market often bring two or three times as much as those that come two weeks later. Large profits are made from almost any early vegetable.

About the first of February operations commence with the hot-beds. They are prepared with varying quantities of manure according to the heat required. The beds are generally from four to six feet wide, for convenience in attending to the plants. They are covered with sash of suitable width, the glass being not more than seven by nine. In these beds a great variety of plants are forwarded, cabbage, tomatoes, spinach, egg-plants, lettuce, radishes, cucumbers, beets, etc.

In the open ground of the garden there come, in order, radishes, lettuce, spinach, early beets for greens, cabbages, asparagus, peas, turnips, potatoes, onions, sweet corn, etc. The plant can be, if properly protected and cared for, ready for market the last week in March or the first of April. Early potatoes are off in time for late cabbage; early radishes in time for celery, sweet corn, or cabbage. Early peas are always followed by a crop of something that will ripen before frost. Early corn may be followed by turnips or spinach for spring. Carrots form a good successive crop to the onions. They may be sown, if the earth is not too dry, between the rows about the first of June. Two crops, and sometimes three may be grown from the same plot of ground in a season. Nothing but ignorance of these facts prevents a great many small owners of land in the vicinity of towns from establishing market gardens for the supply of those who cannot, or at least do not, grow for themselves a supply of the most common sort of garden vegetable.

Soil and Subsoil Suitable for a Garden.

A sandy loam, light in texture, is adapted for most garden crops, whether of fruits or culinary vegetables. If the soil is not moderately good and of fair depth the situation is not an eligible one for gardening purposes. Whenever the soil is not quite suitable but is capable of being made so it is best to remedy the defect at the outset, and as it will be found easier to render a light

soil sufficiently retentive than to render a heavy soil sufficiently porous a light soil is to be preferred to one which is excessively stiff and heavy.

It is advantageous to possess a variety of soils, and if the garden be on a slope it will be often practicable to render the upper part light and dry while the lower remains of a heavier and damper nature.

Natural soils consist of substances derived from the decomposition of various kinds of rocks, the bulk consisting of clay, silica and lime in various proportions. As regards preparation draining is of great importance in wet and retentive soils. The ground should be plowed or trenched—the deeper the better, as most roots will penetrate to a great depth if they can find food and moisture.

A deeply trenched soil stands both rain and drought much better than a shallow soil. Three feet is none too deep for garden crops provided the soil is made fine and rich from top to bottom. Deep trenching, a liberal treatment of manure and constant and careful culture will be followed by abundant and rewarding harvests.

The Roots of Trees.

The roots of trees, though not precluded from access to air, are not directly dependent for their growth on the agency of light. The efficiency of drainage, digging, hoeing, and like operations, is accounted for by the manner in which they promote aeration of the soil, raise its temperature, and remove its stagnant or superfluous moisture. Owing to their growth in length at, or rather in the immediate vicinity of, their tips, roots are enabled to traverse long distances by surmounting some obstacles, penetrating others, and insinuating themselves into small crevices. As they have no power of absorbing solid materials, their food must be of a liquid or gaseous character. It is taken up from the interstices between the particles of soil exclusively by the finest subdivisions of the fibrils, and in many cases by the extremely delicate thread-like cells which project from them, and which are known as root-hairs. The number and density of these latter are in direct proportion to the abundance and suitability of the food of the plant. The importance of the root fibres, or "feeding roots," justifies the care which is taken by every good horticulturist to secure their fullest development, and to prevent, as far as possible, any injury to them in digging and transplanting, such operations being therefore least prejudicial at seasons when the plant is in a state of comparative rest.

Transplanting Trees.

The best way of performing transplantation depends greatly on the size of the trees, the soil in which they grow, and the mechanical appliances made use of in lifting and transporting them. The smaller the tree the more successfully can it be removed. The more clayey and the less sandy the soil the more readily can balls of earth be retained about the roots. All orchardists lay great stress on the preservation of the fibrils; all indeed admit them to be indispensable for the absorption of nutriment. The point principally disputed is to what extent they can with safety be allowed to be cut off in transplantation. Trees and shrubs grown in thick plantations, or in sheltered warm places, are ill fitted for planting in bleak and cold situations. During their removal it is important that the roots be covered, if only to prevent drying by the air. Damp days are therefore the best for the operation; the driest season is the most unfavorable. Though success in transplanting depends much on the humidity of the atmosphere, yet as an important requisite is warmth in the soil; humidity can be supplied artificially, but heat cannot.

Leaves of Plants.

The work of the leaves may be briefly stated to consist in the processes of nutrition and respiration. Nutrition by the leaves includes the inhalation of air, and the combination, under the influence of light and in the presence of what is termed chlorophyl, of carbon from the carbonic acid gas in the air with hydrogen from the watery vapor it contains, oxygen being exhaled. There is also a process of true respiration, in which atmospheric oxygen unites with a portion of the carbon in the plant, and is evolved as carbonic acid gas. In describing the functions of

leaves we have been necessitated to use some scientific terms which may not be familiar to the general reader, but which may be understood by use of Webster's dictionary.

It may be a matter of interest to add, that as a result of the processes carried on in the leaves under the influence of light, many of the secretions, as starch, sugar, oils, and coloring and odoriferous matters are formed. Plants growing in the dark are usually void of color or smell.

Bottom Heat.

The "optimum" temperature, or that best suited to promote the general activity of roots, and indeed of all vegetable organs, necessarily varies much with the nature of the plant and the circumstances in which it is placed, and is ascertained by practical experience. Artificial heat applied to the roots, called by gardeners "bottom heat," is supplied by fermenting materials, manure, tan, flues or hot-water pipes. In some cases solar heat is, as it were, entrapped by placing beneath the roots substances such as bricks, the heat previously absorbed by which is slowly radiated. In winter the temperature of the soil, out of doors, beyond a certain depth is usually higher than that of the atmosphere, so that the roots are in a warmer and more uniform medium than are the upper parts of the plants. Often the escape of heat from the soil is prevented by mulching with a thick layer of litter, straw, dead leaves and the like.

If farmers were as sharp as they should be we should not see such articles as the following going the rounds of the agricultural papers:

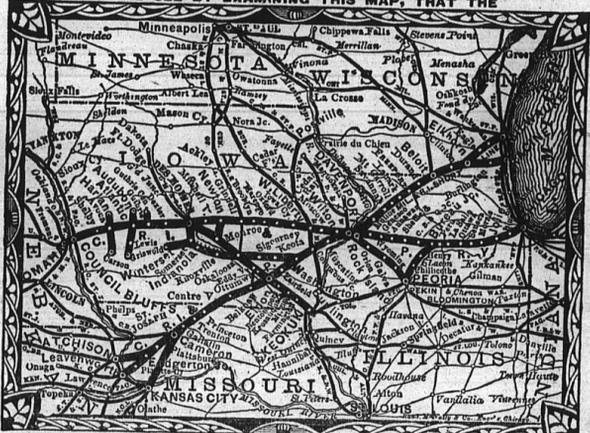
"A swindler comes along offering to sell a county right for a patent wagon tongue for \$250. The farmer declines and he leaves his address in case the farmer should change his mind and want the article. A confederate comes along and offers the farmer \$400 for the patent right, giving him \$10 to bind the bargain. The smart farmer bites at the tempting bait, quietly sends his note for \$250 to the swindler number one to secure the patent right, and is astonished when his note in the hands of an innocent party is presented for payment, and the proposed purchaser of the patent is not to be found.

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.

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!

The main line runs from Chicago to Council Bluffs, passing through Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Geneseo, Moline, Rock Island, Davenport, West Liberty, Iowa City, Marengo, Brooklyn, Grinnell, Des Moines (the capital of Iowa), Stuart, Atlantic, and Avoca; with branches from Bureau Junction to Peoria, Wilton Junction to Muscatine, Rock Island, and Peoria; from Peoria to Quincy, Springfield, Hannibal, and St. Louis; from St. Louis to St. Charles, St. Joseph, and Kansas City; from Kansas City to Omaha, Lincoln, and Council Bluffs. Through cars are also run between 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 beaches of Illinois and Iowa, in one of our magnificent Dining Cars that accompany all through Express Trains. You get an entree 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 for business passenger business of this line warranting it, we are pleased to announce that this Company runs Pullman Palace COUNCIL BLUFFS, KANSAS CITY, ARCHLOND, 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, R. H. CABLE, Vice President and General Manager, CHICAGO, ILL.

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THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM,

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

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

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

A. VOGELER & CO., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

HOP BITTERS.

(A Medicine, not a Drink.)

CONTAINS HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,

AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.

\$1000 IN GOLD.

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything injure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irrefragable cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. SEND FOR CIRCULAR. All above sold by druggists. Hop Bitters Mfr. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Ont.

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.

The Dairy.

Dairy husbandry is prosecuted under two different and well defined classes of circumstances. In or near cities, and in populous mining or manufacturing districts, it is carried on for the purpose of supplying families with new milk. Thus the town dairyman looks to quantity rather than quality of milk, and seeks for cows which are large milkers, which are long in going dry, and which can be readily fattened when their daily yield of milk falls below the remunerative measure. Large cows, such as Short-horns and heavy breeds which are good milkers, are accordingly his favorites. In the rural dairy, at a distance from dense population, the merits of a cow are estimated by the weight and quality of butter and cheese which she yields, rather than by the mere quantity of milk. The breeds which are cultivated expressly for this purpose, are characterized by a less fleshy and robust build than is requisite for beef cattle. Of these we will select for special notice the Ayrshire, the Suffolk Dun and the Jersey breeds.

THE AYRSHIRES.

The Ayrshires now occupy a high rank as profitable dairy cattle. From the pains that have been taken to develop their milk-yielding power it is now of the highest order. As might be expected this breed possesses little merit for those who deal merely in beef cattle. The wide pelvis, deep flank, and enormous udder of this cow seem out of all proportions to her fine bone and slender forequarters. As a dairy cow the Ayrshire is unsurpassed as it respects the amount of produce yielded in proportion to the food which is consumed, or the faculty of converting the herbage of thin and poor soils into butter and cheese of the best quality.

THE SUFFOLK DUN.

The county of Suffolk, England, has for centuries been celebrated for its dairy produce, which is chiefly obtained from a polled breed of cattle, the prevailing color of which is dun, or pale red, and from which they are known as the Suffolk Duns. They have a general resemblance to the Scotch polled cattle, and are we suppose the original stock from which has descended our polled or hornless cows, which are now growing so much in favor with our dairymen. They are rather ungainly in appearance, and of little repute with dealers in beef cattle, but they, like the Ayrshires, possess an undoubted capacity of yielding a large quantity of milk in proportion to the food which they consume.

THE JERSEYS.

To this breed, professional dairymen give the preference over all others for their butter-making qualities. They originated in the Channel Islands and are now distributed in nearly their original purity of blood over the United States. The establishment of herds of the pure Jersey cattle for the supply of the demand now made for this stock is a business of growing importance, and many are entering upon it with the expectation of making their fortunes by the high prices they command. But the shrewd dairyman knows he can raise his own Jersey cows, of equal purity and quality, and at less cost, than he can obtain them from professional breeders. The Jerseys are regarded as of little value for beef-making qualities. The pure Jersey heifer has a certain deer-like form which has great attractions for fancy stock raisers, and her gentleness, beautiful form, and excellent dairy qualities, makes her a great favorite with farmers who like to get good prices for their butter, which commands in market five or ten cents more per pound than butter made from native cows.

From Franklin County. Correspondence to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS. It is a long time since I have written for THE SPIRIT, and my subject now is not the grange, but practical farming learned in the school of experience. Last year we were able to raise, notwithstanding sixty-three days of drouth, during which not over one inch of rain fell, fifty-five bushels of oats, and forty-two bushels of corn per acre. The last being a field of twenty-five acres, and the measure 4,200 cubic inches per bushel. Ten years' experience in Kansas during which this mat-

ter has been constantly debated in club and grange makes us, as a neighborhood, united in this respect. We fall plow for oats, but never for corn. By fall plowing we have enough in the amount of corn per acre to pay the cost of plowing in the spring; the extra weeds are not got rid of by two years' work with the hoe, at least mine were not.

On eighty acres of plow land I and one hired hand in the first part of October each year pulled every cockle burr and jimson growing thereon, carefully depositing them in the wagon box and have never succeeded in getting a wagon box full from eighty acres yet. I draw them to a grass plat, dry them, and burn root and branch. I never plow for corn over ten days before I plant it as a rule, and it pays me to keep sufficient force (six horses and two hands for each eighty acres) to push the work when the time comes. Then the ground is harrowed and rolled, planted with a check rower, and cultivated five times usually, last year only three times, and then followed by plowing with eight inch plows. My neighboring renters, on either side of me, one not ten rods distant, got twenty-five bushels, or less, per acre, and this year proved that the lazy, shiftless farmer reaped the reward of his (non) labor.

Our theory and practice is opposed to your advice to fall or winter plow, so as to be ready. Instead of this, we are getting ready thus: by splitting our summer wood, by hauling all manure; by fixing all fences; by working our teams regularly every day so as to have them ready for severe muscular labor, by putting all the machinery in first class order, by cutting all stalks as fast as the stock finishes their part of them, by doing everything that would interfere, or take up our time when we get ready to plow, which is generally about the last of March, expecting to plant about the 15th to the 20th of April, usually. And with two sixteen-inch plows turning up the soil eight or nine inches deep at the rate of over five acres per day, we are generally able to raise from fifty to seventy-five bushels per acre, and our land is clean, easily tilled, and continues to produce good crops. W. S. HANNA.

OTTAWA, Kans., Jan. 14, 1882. Breeder's Institute. The State Breeder's Institute, to be held under the auspices of the Central Kansas Breeder's Association, at Manhattan, Kans., February 1-2, 1882, has the following programme of exercises arranged: Feb. 1, 2 p. m. "Bulls, shorthorns."—T. C. Anderson, Sideview, Kentucky. "The Poland China hog."—S. C. Jones, Michigan. 7:30 p. m. "Some Insect Enemies of Live Stock."—Prof. E. A. Popenoe, State Agricultural College. "The Stock interests in the herd-law counties of Western Kansas."—Hon. T. C. Henry, Abilene, Kansas. Feb. 2, 9 a. m. It has been determined to make this session chiefly an experience meeting. Our friends from abroad will be invited by the president to give their successes and failures in stock-raising and the causes. The following questions will suggest some of the subjects about which information will be asked: (a) What breed or breeds of cattle are in use in your section? (b) How do the profits of stock-raising compare with those obtained in grain-growing? (c) How has the drought affected stock-raising? (d) What diseases affect your live stock? (e) Is wool-growing a profitable industry? (f) What breed of sheep gives best returns? (g) What breed of swine gives best returns? At the close of this session a short business meeting will be held when the question of effecting a permanent organization will be raised. 2 p. m. "Atavism, the Influence of Remote Ancestors," Warren Knaus, State Agricultural College. "Shorthorn Families," William Hallowell, Durham Park, Kansas. 7:30 p. m. "The Hog With a Streak of Lean and a Streak of Fat," Hon. F. D. Coburn, Topeka, Kansas. "The Future of Shorthorn Breeding," Gen. J. C. Stone, Leavenworth, Kansas. On the day following the adjournment, conveyances will be furnished all those who may wish to visit the Agricultural College and herds in the vicinity.

A cordial invitation to be present is extended to all who are interested in these meetings.

It is expected that excursion rates will be given on the principal railroads of the state. O. W. BILL, president. E. M. SHELTON, secretary.

Agricultural Notes.

From the New York Weekly Tribune. English papers mention an instance of transmission of diphtheria from calves to pigs.

Three California farmers, the Kern Record says, planted 4,000 acres to alfalfa during the past two years.

Master Harry Davis, of Dyre, Indiana, a bright lad of twelve years, was one of the prize takers at the recent Fat Stock Show in Chicago.

At the Darlington dairy in Chester county, Pennsylvania, the weekly products are often a thousand weight of butter, and the winter price is ninety-five cents per pound.

The Iowa Homestead mentions so-called sugar returned to the groceryman as containing too much sand for table use and not enough for profitable building purposes.

In an English garden one green-house 200 feet long is devoted to tomatoes. It has three rows of the plants in the front border and a fourth trained up the back wall.

Three car load of silk worms' eggs, valued at \$250,000 were recently transported from Japan to San Francisco, and thence across the United States en route for Milan, Italy.

The establishment of a California "quail cannery" is said to be seriously contemplated. A Sacramento correspondent declares that strong legislation will be necessary one of these days to prevent the extermination of these useful birds in that state.

A Jersey man owned a two-year-old Muscovy duck which had never had a square meal. Desiring to test its storage capacity, a supply of shelled corn was given, of which, Forest and Stream says, the bird succeeded in swallowing two quarts "and then lay down and died."

Lebia grandis, one of the beneficial insects that does what it can to spoil the market for Paris green by devouring, to the extent of its power, the larvae of the Colorado potato beetle, was found by Mr. William Saunders during the past summer in greater numbers than usual around London, Canada.

The first number of The Breeder's Gazette, weekly—the latest venture in live stock journalism—is in appearance and contents very creditable to the editor and business manager, Mr. J. H. Sanders, of Chicago, a veteran in the literature of this increasingly important agricultural interest.

Mr. C. A. Bonesteel, of Palenville, New York, writes to the Christian Union that he has known of many instances where the bell on sheep has given the owner notice, especially during the night, that there was trouble in the flock. He is doubtful about its being in any other sense protective against the canine Gulleaus.

Mr. William Saunders, president of the Entomological Society of Ontario, and editor of the Canadian Entomologist, says that, during a midsummer visit to Colorado, although he traveled much over the plains and through the mountain canons, he found no trace of the ten-lined beetle which has made the name of the new state so familiar to potato-growers everywhere.

One of the remarkable poultry yards of the world is that of the Rev. M. H. and Mrs. Kicketts, of Knighton Vicarage, England. There are "ninety runs and eighty varieties of fowls." The Cottage Gardener says: "The object is not to excel with any one breed, or raise prize-winners, but 'to have a good specimen pen of every known kind, and indeed many that can scarcely be called known.'"

Mr. John K. King, of Coggeshall, England, sells each year as much as sixty tons of mangel seed, 1,500 to 2,000 bushels of Swede seed, and a like proportion of that of the white varieties of turnip, to the raising of which several hundred acres of land are devoted. His annual show of prize roots—of which the eleventh was held last month—bids fair, the Mark Lane Express says, to "take rank with the foremost in the country."

Mostly homeless, and without tools, the Connecticut Experiment Station has done such good service hitherto that the Legislature could probably make no better use of the money than to grant the special appropriation of "\$25,000 to plant, and \$8,000 per year to work it, for the solicitation of which the State Board of Agriculture in recent session appointed a committee. The "name" is already won; now let there be the "local habitation" so indispensable to the best success.

Daily lectures on general farm management, live stock husbandry, disease of animals and elements of horticulture will be given at the Illinois Industrial University, at Champaign, during the winter term—eleven weeks from January 4, 1882. Persons interested will be received as special students and permitted to attend any one or all these courses, with use of the library, museum, etc. The annual Agricultural Institute will be held the last week of next month. For further information address Professor George E. Morrow.

Improved Demand for Breeding Hogs.

In the scarcity of hogs, and the tempting prices now offered for all good stock, some see a promise of a very satisfactory future for those who will have good breeding stock to sell. It is said, with some show of justice, that the hogs of the Middle and Western states are generally better in breeding and quality than those of any other part of this, and perhaps better than those of other countries. But there are still thousands of farmers who have been so far wanting in enterprise and ordinary business capacity that they have neglected to add to their income by the use of well-bred boars. The profit which has been found in hogs this year will be likely to awaken a fresh and strong interest in swine breeding; and it is but reasonable to hope that they, with others who have paid some attention to the work of improvement, will, next year, go largely and judiciously into the work of raising more and better hogs. With prices of fat hogs ranging from fifteen to twenty-five dollars each in the general markets, the farmer can well afford to pay from twenty to thirty dollars for a young boar which will add greatly to the feeding value of every pig he may get. It is a pleasure to be able to report an improved demand and higher figures for well-bred stock; yet breeders are even now getting but little more for pure-bred animals for breeding purposes than the same pigs would, after a few weeks of judicious feeding, sell for in the general markets.

The Pig as a Florist.

From Bell's Messenger. A well-known American writer on live stock, Mr. Joseph Harris, has just issued his annual catalogue of Berkshire [Essex?] pigs, and in his preface gives what all must admit to be a very original test for purity of breed. He tells that "a large, well-filled bed of choice annual flowers is the delight and admiration of all beholders. Even an Essex pig, should he find his way accidentally into the garden, must lack that refinement for which the breed is so pre-eminently distinguished, if he does not, while cracking the cherry stems under the trees, stop to admire a beautiful bed of phlox, verbenas, petunias. Should he disturb them there would be just grounds for distrusting the purity of his breeding. The roughest man in a village must feel the refining influence of a beautiful flower garden." Paddy's "gentleman" evidently has a great admirer in Mr. Joseph Harris, but what would the gardener say, after two or three pigs had proved their breed to be doubtful?

Silk Culture.

Mr. Edwin Henry, writing to the New York Tribune on the subject of "Silk Culture in America" says:

The popular error that silk culture was once tried in this country and proved a failure should be expelled, as it is not true so far as any of the experiments in testing the natural elements were concerned. The growth of the very best silk is possible, and can be made profitable, as has been proven by those who have tried it. It is a branch of American industry that commends itself to all who desire to see the wealth that grows from it retained in their own country. This production is one that especially recommends itself to American women as a means of gaining wealth. The exhibit made by them at the late "Atlanta Exposition," in this department does them great credit, and goes to show what can be done, as the report of their exhibit will show.

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PROSPECTUS

1882 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 had grown free, strong and prosperous. The vile hand 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 Presidential office, in the prime and vigor of manhood, with a future full of his noble promise to himself and his country. The high trust which the people had reposed in him was dropped by the palsied hand of death when but a small part of the great work upon which he had set his heart had been accomplished. But to quote his own noble words which were the saddest of all American tragedies was enacted, nearly seventeen years ago: "God reigns, and the Government at Washington still." 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 unanimous 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 prudent and skillful leadership the evil spirit of faction will disappear from the ranks of the party, and that the unity and harmony will prevail in all its councils. This end 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 internal discord can imperil our triumph at the polls while the choice is between Republicanism and Democracy. The Globe-Democrat has no objection to the publication of principles to announce. It can fairly ask judgment as to the future from the record of the past. It stands firmly by the platform of the party on all national questions; believes that the success 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 entangling ourselves in the meshes of popular clamor; discouraging monopoly and any form of speculation so liberal that ignorance and illiteracy shall be inexcusable. These are the main questions upon which the two great parties are divided—the Democrats oppose and the Republicans affirm as to each of the propositions we have named. While fully appreciating the magnitude of national issues, the Globe-Democrat will be unflinchingly in support of the principles which we believe to be the best for the West, and especially the State of Missouri. Among these is immigration. We shall do all we possibly can to encourage European immigration, and we shall do all we possibly can to discourage the immigration of the Chinese and Japanese. We shall do all we possibly can to encourage the immigration of the best class of immigrants to come within our borders than can be accomplished in any other way, or through any other agency. The eleven is working, and we have faith in the success of our cause a few years. In 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 the West, who move West in pursuit of more land to meet the necessities of a growing family are not Bourbon Democrats; and the intelligent correspondents who come here for homes and fields, to learn to choose rightly between the two parties. As a newspaper the Globe-Democrat will hold the pre-eminence which it has already gained, and will present in all its editions a 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 world. We spare neither energy nor expense in the collection of news, as our columns from day to day abundantly show. Our weekly issue is made up from the most valuable of the contents of seven daily issues, carefully selected and edited with a view to completeness and timeliness. It has, as special features, the fullest and best market reports from all the business centers of the world; the choicest of current literature for the family and fireside, and a well-edited Agriculture Department of great value to the farmer.

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Young Folks' Department.

Don't Smoke. Correspondence "Young Folks' Department." In the youths' department, dear SPIRIT I want to say to that lad whom I saw last Sunday smoking a cigar in the street, that I feel sorry that he is forming a habit, a bad habit, which he will certainly regret when he becomes a man.

Hogs—Receipts, 5,500; shipments, 4,300. Market slow; range of prices, \$3.85@5.65; bulk of sales, \$6.00@6.45. SHEEP—Receipts, 1,600; shipments, 1,800. Good to choice muttons wanted; range of prices, \$2.95@5.50; bulk of sales, \$3.75@4.75. CHICAGO, Jan. 17, 1882.

CATTLE—Receipts, 3,304. Fairly active demand for choice fat steers, but for common to medium stock little call and prices weak; range of prices, \$2.50@6.00; bulk of sales, \$3.95@5.20. Hogs—Receipts, 53,000; values stronger with heavy packing and shippers in good demand; range of prices, \$4.70@6.90; bulk of sales, \$5.70@6.70.

Lawrence Market.

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 to \$1.00; corn, 55 cents to 60 cents; wheat, 1.15@1.20; oats, 33c; lard, 10@11c; hogs, \$5.25@6.00; cattle—feeders, \$3.00@3.50; shippers \$4.25@5.00, cows, \$2.50@3.10; wood, \$4.00@5.00 per cord; hay, \$6.00@6.50 per ton.

State News.

From Johnson County. Correspondence to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS. EDITOR SPIRIT:—Please allow a new contributor a chance to rise and explain that we are not indulging in fulsome flattery when we say that THE SPIRIT more nearly meets the wants of the average Kansas farmer than any other journal of the sort either in or out of the state.

Wheat is looking well—the weather is fine—and every body is hopeful and jubilant over the prospect of a plentiful harvest in the year to come. A. FARMER. SPRING HILL, Kans., Jan. 14, 1882.

The agony is over. The Junctionites now take a breathing spell, and business begins to resume its wonted course: Since about two weeks ago the shadow of the dark winged angel has rested over the place, and gloom and sadness and death have been with us. The young and the old alike have been transformed and passed to their last earthly resting place. All told there have been twenty-nine cases of small-pox and eleven deaths. We now believe the Junction to be entirely clear of the disease.

Among the recent deaths is that of Thomas Bonny, postmaster here. Uncle Bonny, as he was familiarly known by old and young, was an old resident of this county and the earliest settler of this place, building the first house in the town. He was ever an active, energetic and progressive man, and age did not seem to repress or deter him from his works of improvement which he was ever designing and carrying out. He was eighty-four years of age at the time of his decease, though he seemed a much younger man. The least that can be said of him is that he was an honest, upright and honorable man. He leaves no family but an aged wife.

The good old man is gone; Hell is in his saintly rest; His labors all are done, And the work he loved the best. Dr. Thornton, who has been here for some weeks past attending small-pox cases, will return in a few days to his home in Montgomery county. The doctor had good success in his practice while here.

On Saturday evening last, while a freight train was backing out on "calamity" branch, something got wrong with the switch, and four cows were precipitated over the embankment. Damage small. Joseph Argubright, son of Preston Argubright of this place, who was working with Mr. Watt, superintendent of culvert and abutment work on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, received a serious injury one day last week, by overlifting. He is now in a very precarious condition.

It is rumored that Hon. Austin Brown, of Monticello, is selling goods in Cowley county. Amos Taylor and James Barratt have gone to partake, for a short season, of the all-healing waters of the Arkansas mineral springs.

We have had splendid winter weather, and the farmers here have improved each shining

hour, preparing the ground for the spring crops. Wheat is standing the winter well and looks fine. JOHN. CEDAR JUNCTION, Kans., Jan. 17, 1882.

Davis county hogs have the quinsy. It is stated that Ness county is to have a large cheese factory.

A Kingman farmer says the second-growth sorghum don't kill cattle.

A \$5,000 Methodist church has just been dedicated near Hiawatha.

Eleven divorce cases have been brought up before the district court in Leavenworth county.

Two whiskey sellers at Iola have been arrested and fined \$100 each. The boom still continues.

A Barton county farmer this year realized \$2,500 net cash from one hundred acres of broom corn.

The Lund whiskey case at Independence is the first successful prosecution of a druggist holding a permit.

The Woodson County Post says that there will be more corn planted in that county next spring than ever before.

At Oswego they have ginned about one hundred bales of cotton, the product of one hundred and sixty acres.

Davis and Babcock of Nortonville, sold to Muncy and Culver, Friday, January 6th, sixty hogs which averaged 412 pounds.

The Topeka Capital tells us "There are seven school superintendents, twenty ministers, twenty six physicians and four lawyers of the feminine sex in Kansas." Junction City has a hog whose length is 7 feet; girth of neck, 6 1/2 feet; girth of chest, 7 1/2 feet; girth of center, 8 feet; width across the hips, 30 inches; and weight 1,532 pounds.

McPherson county farmers gave their notes for the S. & S. W. railway on the condition that it be completed at a certain time. It was not and they wouldn't pay. Being sued in the district court the case was decided in their favor.

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.

Condition of Stock. From the Burlington Patriot. After carefully inquiring among stock men, we had the winter so far, has been extremely favorable for live stock and January finds them in excellent condition. J. M. Baldwin has about 800 head, mostly steers, and is full-feeding half of them. William Crotty has 800 head and is full-feeding 350. S. J. Carter has over 60 head and is full-feeding one-half, with from 10,000 to 20,000 bushels of corn on hand. Warren Grandall has 600 head, and is full-feeding half of them, and 200 hogs. Mr. C. has a four year old steer weighing 2,000 pounds, that has been taking on flesh at the rate of four and five pounds per day. We have had few winters more favorable to stock, and they are coming in excellent shape.

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

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.

Domestic News. It is said that arrangements are making to extend the international postage money order system.

Guiteau proposes to make the closing speech for the defense in his case. A doctor has offered Mr. Scoville \$1,000 for Guiteau's body. The great showman, Barnum, would pay for it ten times that amount. Dead he would be worth a thousand fold more than he ever was alive.

Connecticut, the "Nutmeg" state, is in a prosperous condition, according to Governor Bigelow's message. Her former "blue laws" have almost entirely faded out, and she, like all other states, follows the law of progress.

The Langley cotton factory at Augusta, Georgia, has earned 22 per cent. in the past year. A good dividend this for the stockholders.

ALBANY TROUBLES. A dead-lock has been caused in the Albany assembly by a rupture among the Democrats, the Tammany Hall faction demanding more than the country members are willing to grant. This has led the Norristown Herald to remark:

It is said that a cause cannot be more effectively crippled than by making it ridiculous. If this be true, some deadly enemy of the Anti-Monopoly League must have suggested to John Kelley his present performance. The spectacle of a handful of Tammany ward poli-

ticians demanding the best places on committees in the New York Legislature, in order to prevent their being "made up in the interest of corporations," is the broadest joke of the season.

A DISASTROUS fire was discovered in Abilene, Dickinson county, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, which lapped up nine buildings—six frame and three fine brick houses—out of the heart of the city. The total loss is estimated at \$75,000, including the court house, valued at \$5,500, but insured for \$5,000. The district court records were all consumed, together with many records, etc., of all the county officers, who have rooms in the building. The postoffice and contents were a total loss. The safe of the county treasurer contained \$25,000, which was unhurt by the flames or heat. The business men are generally determined to rebuild with finer buildings. The origin of the fire is a mystery, but is attributed to an incendiary.

RECONCILIATION. It is said that General Sherman's visit to the cotton exposition at Atlanta, where he faced former foes in the spirit of true amity, and his frank words of reconciliatory friendship, for the reconstructed South, have done much to bridge over what little opening is still left of the "bloody chasm." It is quite time that the bloody chasm was filled up and put out of sight by brotherly deeds and good wishes from all sections of this great union.

The report that the King of Ashantee butchered two hundred girls a while since is almost too shocking to be credited, and yet it is now confirmed. The state convention of wool growers, now in session at Topeka, is enjoying a good attendance and profitable meeting.

The Nihilists are very active just now. The St. Petersburg police are making numerous arrests.

Notice of Garnishment. C. V. Motram, Plaintiff, Theodore Bonitz, Defendant. Before Alvin Schellock, Justice of the Peace of Eudora township, Douglas county, Kansas. SAID DEFENDANT IS HEREBY NOTICED that on the 25th day of October, 1881, a Garnishment summons for a sum of one hundred and fifty cents was issued by the above named Justice of the Peace in the above entitled action and that said cause will be heard on the 6th day of December, 1881, nine o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the said Justice of the Peace. C. V. MOTRAM, Plaintiff.

Administrator's Notice. TO ALL THE CREDITORS AND ALL other persons interested in the estate of Mary Grant, deceased, that I will, on the twentieth day of February, A. D., 1882, make a final settlement of the business of said estate with the probate court of Douglas county, state of Kansas. S. I. VA TAYLOR, Administrator of said estate.

DEMOCRATS—ONE DOLLAR PAYS FOR "THE DEMOCRATIC STANDARD" (weekly) one year; E. G. Ross & Sons, publishers, Leavenworth, Kansas. Daily by mail Six Dollars a year. Only morning Democratic daily in Kansas.

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