

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Household.

VOL. XII.—NO. 10.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, MARCH 15, 1882.

WHOLE NO. 527.

The Household.

A Good Book and a Good Offer.

We regard it one of the duties of the editor of "The Household" to introduce to its members and readers all the good books he can search out.

Our readers will recollect, perhaps, that some months ago we spoke very highly of the merits of a book entitled "The Duties of Women," written by an English woman, Miss Frances Power Cobbe. An eminent American clergyman writing from London, says of this book: "It is the profoundest, wisest, purest, noblest book, in principle, aim, and tone, yet written upon the True Position of Woman in Society. It should be circulated far and wide among all classes of our countrywomen." This is high praise of the book, but in our estimation none too high.

We wish we were rich enough to give this book to all the readers of "The Household" but we are too poor to give it even to one. We will make this offer, however. To each one who will send us a new subscriber to THE SPIRIT, accompanied with the cash, we will send, post-paid, this valuable book. Every careful mother, every thoughtful woman, should own a copy to read and to lend.

Please address JOHN S. BROWN, Lawrence, Kansas.

Written for "The Household."

"LOVES RETREAT."

A HOME SCENE.

BY MRS. S. E. NOBLE.

A hillside, sloping northward down;
A rivulet, gliding from its crown;
A babbling brook, with gladsome trill
Is rushing on at foot of hill.
A spring is gurgling 'neath the bank;
The trees, are clinging tall and rank;
From out a rough but rugged wall
Of massive rock, through crevices small
Their root-lets find a sure retreat.
Great jagged rocks, lie at your feet.
The bottom of the stream is silt,
Each strata formed at early date,
And yonder just a little way,
A water-fall, in constant play,
Has worn its way through slate and rock
Till in the pathway it doth mark
An islet, formed to rest just there;
A little lake—let small but fair;
Across the out-let, a pleasant seat—
A fallen tree; "Lover's Retreat;"
By a dear sister it was named,
This little spot is not far-famed.
While from the lake a water-fall
Gently glides o'er a four-foot wall.

What wondrous change a few years make
The islet, tree, and little lake,
Surely, but slow, have worn away,
And naught remains of them to-day.
The water-fall has changed its place
By that old elm, the spot we trace,
Where sister Lib and I would go,
And watch the falling waters flow.
She too, is gone; there is a cleft
Within our hearts and homes bereft;
But to this spot fond memory clings,
And round her form a glory flings,
And o'er its scenes a bow of promise bends.
STANLEY, Kans., March 3, 1882.

Another Explanation.

Friends of "The Household"—We suppose many others like our friend, whose note we will not for good reasons publish, are in the dark as to the future of "The Household" department. We are equally in the dark with others. Our only thought was, when we spoke of a new departure, that the members of "The Household" had no unity of plan, little fellowship of spirit, not much concerted action, and that it was desirable, and practicable to have a living organization, as one body, of the diverse members. It was far from our thought to fetter any one with rigid forms, or in any way to impose whims of our own, or restrict freedom of thought or the free expression of it.

Perhaps our first address to the friends may have appeared stiff and formal, as though we had taken the editorial tripod to utter oracles,

take on airs of criticism, and utter imperial edicts. We had no such thought in our heart or head.

It was rather to unloose the tongues and set free the pens of the members that we took upon ourself the office or rather was appointed editor.

The idea of giving out subjects for discussion was rather prospective than immediate in its application. If, in our first letter as editor, we have given cause for any misunderstanding in the matter, let that first letter be blotted out, and its remembrance perish. Our immediate purpose, impulse and heart's desire is that we come into a fellowship of the spirit, so that eventually we can form an outward organization, meet together as persons, and enjoy each other's helpful and strengthening friendship. We think we have a work to do, and that it can be done through and by our chosen organ, THE SPIRIT. We entreat you all to write freely on whatever topic you interest centers. We would not get too far off from the central idea, home and home interests. Whatever our members are thinking of, and are interested in at home, whether it be kitchen or parlor, food or clothing, poetry or prose, religion or politics, books or newspapers, that which is vital and living to them, we would like to see printed in our organ. In membership we are now progressing well. As our aims and purposes are better understood, week by week, names come in. We intend in a few weeks to publish our list of members.

The book we offer as premium to each new subscriber, namely Miss Frances Power Cobbe's "On the Duties of Women," is well worth the price of our paper. It is a noble and inspiring book, and should be owned, read and circulated by every woman, whether wife, mother, sister or daughter in the state.

We shall order a hundred copies of them of the publisher, so as to be ready as subscriptions come in to forward the book. Address, JOHN S. BROWN, Lawrence, Kansas.

Country and City Life.

Correspondence to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

The tendency of farmers' sons towards cities and city life is deprecated by many of our agricultural papers. Many suggestions are by them made to counteract this tendency, and to bring back the poor, struggling, half-fed denizens of the city to the pure air, the pleasant walks, the sure rewards of rural life and agricultural pursuits. Thus far all efforts made in this direction have not proved very fruitful of results. Horace Greeley's clear, ringing cry to the hard-worked, poorly-fed, and ill conditioned toilers of New York and other large cities, "Go West," has probably effected something. A few undoubtedly have followed his advice. Still the current from the country to the city is so strong, full and continuous, compared with that of the city towards the country, that we are forced to the conclusion that there must be efficient and ever-acting causes in operation to produce this result which we so much deprecate and so strongly desire to counteract.

We must search out the causes which create and foster these tendencies in the young men of rural districts to rush towards the busy marts of trade, of business and intense activities. We do not believe that it is a false estimate of life, or a perverted will, or a diseased imagination, or a love of evil that acts so efficiently, so constantly and so universally to draw the young towards the great centers of commerce, trade, art, wealth, fashion, and business enterprise. There must be something great and good in cities, some advantages not enjoyed in sparse populations, which attracts thither such crowds. In cities there is life, activity, collision mind with mind, means of culture, facilities for social intercourse, the strong tie of common pursuits and common interests, which it is impossible to have in nearly so rich abundance on the isolated farms and in the scattered homes of those engaged in agricultural pursuits. These facts account for the strong predilections which so generally exist for city life.

Make the attractions of life in the country as numerous, as strong and all pervading as they are in populous cities, and the equilibrium between country and city life will be restored. The farming districts will no longer be deserted, the cities will no longer overflow with a surplus population.

Till this is done, till horticulture and agriculture are installed among the fine arts, till they are so organized and so conducted as to furnish as wide a scope for the development of man's entire faculties, as wide a field for enterprise, as good a chance for the acquisition

of wealth and of honor, and the prizes of ambition, as the so-called professions, or the pursuit of commerce, or of the manufacturing industries, so long will the present flow of population towards large towns and cities continue with its annual ratio of increase.

In a high state of civilization associated and co-operative life is the normal condition of man. The highest and best forces of life, whether material or moral, are co-ordinate forces, forces joined together, acting in the same direction, pulling in the same way, helping to the attainment of the same end. The more communities of men and women can unite their strength, concentrate their wealth, become members of one body, act in unison, plan together, work together for the same end, the sooner shall we arrive at the full stature of men, and attain that fullness and blessedness of life which makes life worth living.

J. S. B.

Letter from Clericus.

Correspondence to "The Household."

Dear Friends of "The Household"—We are living in a new world of thought, in a new realm of moral, spiritual and social verities. Old things are passing away. The old theologies and the old ideas of church and state, and the old ways of becoming good and doing good, and serving God, and living a useful and true life, seem to be changing and passing away with the old time spinning wheel, hand loom, and the old farming implements, hand-rake and scythe, sickle and flail, of half a century ago. And because our old theologies change, and our thoughts about God and man and nature change, and because the minister and the church cease to be regarded in the same light that they were in former days, and because the service of God is becoming every day more strongly relegated to the service of man, and because an unblemished character is thought to be a surer test of goodness than church membership or subscriptions to creeds, it is feared by many that pure and undefiled religion is dying out; and that all the sanctions to a pure and holy and good life are weakened, and that the world is waxing worse and worse, and that a moral inter-regnum is impending over the race.

There are other clouds, dark and ominous to the timid, fearful souls, which seem to overcast the sky and obscure the sun of the moral and spiritual world. The Bible called Holy, called by many, and believed by some, to be the very Word of God, is now being read, criticized and regarded by not a few of those who are numbered among the members of evangelical and orthodox churches, as a human book and not the Word of God in any such sense as makes it true in every point of historical record, or inspired in any such sense as make it infallible teaching and absolute, or sole authority in moral and religious ethics. I suppose that the number is very few in our own country who think the Bible a bad book, harmful in its teachings or immoral in its tendency. But there are thousands and hundreds, hosts and still increasing hosts, who have great respect for the Bible as a human book, an authentic and reliable record of the religious belief, the early history of the Hebrew nation, their temple worship, their theocratic government, their prophetic teachings and their sacerdotal and priestly rites and offerings; and yet these same men refuse to acknowledge it as the Word of God, or to believe it specially and divinely inspired.

Now while these traditional beliefs are passing away I cannot believe that there is one whit less real goodness in the world, one whit less faith in a superintending Providence, one whit less of that religion, pure and undefiled, which seeks to relieve human want, feed the hungry, clothe the naked and turn the world into the paths of benevolent and beneficent action, than there was in the old Puritan times when a man had to belong to a church and attend the Thursday lecture and prayer-meeting as a prerequisite for voting at the polls. I have the strongest faith in God's universal government over, and his paternal care for his earthly, human child. I believe that there is a spirit in man, and that the breath of the Almighty giveth them understanding just as much now and here, as in the time of Job and in the land of Uz. I believe there are prophets to-day, speaking in the ears of the American people as sternly of duty and of the necessity of yielding obedience to the laws of God, as the prophets of Judea spoke to the children of Israel. I believe that the prohibitory law embodied in the constitution of our state is just as sacred and binding on the conscience of the citizens of Kansas, as the law,

"Thou shalt have no other gods before me," was sacred and binding on the conscience of the ancient Jews. Everything right is sacred, every truth is holy, every righteous law whether enacted by God or man is to be obeyed or the just penalty be suffered. But, lest my friends of "The Household" should tire of my sermon I will close. CLERICUS.

From A. Varner.

Correspondence to "The Household."

Editor Household.—In the closing part of your rejoinder in "The Household," of the 15th February, you say if I have any more light to throw upon the subject we would certainly like to see it. In this it shall not be my object so much "to throw light" as it shall be to get you in a proper position to receive what has already been thrown.

This religious question with many minds is as I conceive, badly understood and the Bible unjustly blamed for it.

If you have carefully read my articles in "The Household," especially in regard to the "family relation," you know that I have said that we are biblically in the Christian dispensation, and not in the Patriarchal or Jewish one. Consequently the religion of to-day biblically is the religion of the Bible as taught to us in and under this dispensation. I mean the Christian one. We are not now under the Patriarchal or Jewish dispensation. The Patriarchal ended with the inception of the Jewish, the Jewish ended with the beginning of the Christian, and the Christian began on the last day of the Jewish passover, kept by Christ and his apostles. When we talk of Bible religion we mean religion applicable to us in our own dispensation.

Now, friend Brown, if the above exposition is correct why do you say that if I "take and stick to St. James' definition of religion, there is no matter of controversy between us," and then further on say when we use the term "Bible religion, it is susceptible of all sorts of misconceptions, false definitions and applications." Will you please draw the curtain a little more to one side right here, and let me tell you that the term religion only occurs five times in the whole Bible. Three of which in regard to the Jews religion of which we have nothing to do, and twice by the apostle James, 1st chapter, 26th and 27th verses. The last, 27th, turns the key, and fully explains the beauty, grandeur and benevolence of this whole subject. And let me say further that it is admitted by all our best biblical scholars that the Bible is its own best exponent when properly divided.

The apostle to the Gentiles meant something when he told his son Timothy, in the gospel, to "study to show thyself approved unto God a workman that needeth not to be ashamed rightly dividing the word of truth."

Still further on in my friend's rejoinder he says when I speak of the "Bible religion I use a term indefinite, loose, and misleading which any dogmatist and sectarian may seize upon and pervert to the support of his own partisan views." He says, too, that I "know this as well as he does." I may be a little too non-comprehensive mentally, a little too obtuse, but I must be permitted to plead insanity here. Will my friend Brown tell me where, when or how "pure and undefiled religion before God and the Father" has ever misled any one? Where is the man or woman, father, son, or daughter, but what is the better by it?

That God may be allowed does not prove that there is no pure gold; that there are men and women that are not virtuous does not prove that there are none that are; that some families, neighborhoods, schools and churches that are terribly cursed by vain and pharisaical religion, does not prove that there is none of the "pure and undefiled" kind. But my friend thinks he would rather have it called by another name—morality. Morality is good but religion is better. A man may be a good moral man and a very poor philanthropist. A man morally may be not far from the kingdom of Heaven—religiously he may be.

Thanking you for assisting in drawing us out on this subject, and for your courteous invitation to assist in "The Household," I am yours truly,
A. VARNER.

Home.

DEAR HOUSEHOLD:—"Old Bach," has had his say several times about home and how to make it pleasant, and now he gives us what the editor of the Christian Register says upon the same topic:

It depends altogether upon what the home is, whether there is no place like it. A mere restaurant or boarding-house is not a home; though its patronage be confined to the family

that there supplies its needs in eating and sleeping. A dwelling furnished with all the finery of the shops or decorated by the latest freak of aestheticism, or is simple in the humble fashion that some sentimental people still associate with the best kind of contentment, is not thereby made a home. The place for a home, and the accompaniments of one, are quite different from the thing itself. The old metaphysical conundrum, "Are we bodies?" applies in its thought to homes, as well as to men and women. A man is both soul and body. A home is both heaven, its great prototype, is both a reality and state—a prevalent spirit and a habitation.

At the center of home there must be a personality; and at the risk of seeming to touch on a commonplace theme, we wish to ask the parents who read these columns what they are doing as home-makers? The season of the year is still with us when a large portion of the population must spend within doors. Where and how shall it be occupied? This is one of the old questions that is made forever new by the perpetual procession of fresh generations of children. Are you, mother, the companion of your girls, the friend of your boys? Do you plan and execute things to keep them where you want them, and to make them what you wish them to be? Whether it be fashion or philanthropy, folly or a "mission," know the result is the same, if you are thereby led to neglect your home. The absorption and pressure of modern life, especially in cities, have robbed both parents and children of much of the charm and the good of that old-fashioned maternal oversight, known as "mothering." There are multitudes of the little ones who are left motherless from morning till night from a real necessity. Ah, the pity of it! There are some, it is to be feared, who are thus neglected through selfishness or thoughtfulness. Oh, the shame of it!

Blessed are the homes—and they are more common than the professional pessimists would have us believe—at the center and heart of which a true motherhood sits enthroned.

Are you, father, acquainted with your boys? Do you know anything of their studies and their reading, or do you trust the former to that huge machine that has taken the place of a schoolmaster, and leave the latter to the chance of the circulating library? What do you know of their mates and their plays? Have you ever seriously considered their temperaments and studied their tendencies? That bright-eyed little fellow is learning, is thinking, is observing, is receiving impressions that will shape his whole after life. Have you troubled yourself to find out in what direction the twig is bending? You can turn the lad's heart and guide his mind at six or eight or ten years of age. At sixteen he may be as far from you as though he had not a drop of your blood in his veins. And so, whether it be for business or the club, whether slavery or selfishness, a greed of money or a love of ease—the result will be the same if you neglect your boy. If they adopt the "never mind" policy with the clay, they must accept the marble that comes from such a model.

The evenings at home bring a great opportunity to parents, and it should be improved in all pleasant and helpful ways. The home should be made so attractive that even the play-loving boys will be content to stay within, and the children of a larger growth prefer it to any ordinary attraction without. With games and reading and music, with stories and light and visits, with cheerfulness, warmth, play, and best of all sympathy, let the home be made truly the dearest spot on earth. Only they who put themselves into their homes, and the best part of themselves at that, have fulfilled their duty and improved to the full their high privileges.

Wit and Wisdom of Emerson.

What I must do, is all that concerns me, not what the people think.

Nothing is at last sacred but the integrity of our mind. Absolve you to yourself, and you shall have the suffrage of the world.

A man is relieved and gay when he has put his heart into his work and done his best.

Who has more soul than I, masters me, though he should not raise his finger; who has less, I rule with like facility.

It is alike your interest and mine and all men's, however long we have dwelt in lies, to live in truth. If we follow the truth it will bring us out safe at last.

Let us approach our friend with an audacious trust in the truth of his heart, in the breadth, impossible to be overturned, of his foundations.

Happy is the house that shelters a friend! It might well be built, like a festal tower or arch, to entertain him a single day.

A friend is a person with whom I may be sincere. Before him, I may think aloud.

Two may talk and one hear, but three cannot take part in conversation of the most sincere and searching kind.

Good Luck.

Some farmers talk about good luck in raising crops. Good luck, as we understand it, is to rise early in the morning and go to work. Good luck is to save five cents out of every dollar earned; good luck is to look after one's own business and let his neighbor's alone; good luck is to do to others as we wish others to do to us; good luck is hard work and patient waiting, careful thought and strenuous action, wise planning and faithful execution. Good luck is good luck. Bad luck never comes to a wide-awake, resolute, determined man, to him who obeys nature's laws and can tell which way the wind blows.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

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

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TO CORRESPONDENTS: In sending communications to this paper do not write on both sides of the paper. A large number of articles are not published for want of space.

Patrons' Department.

TO PATRONS. Patrons desiring bound copies of "The Patrons Code and Manual of Practice" by J. A. Cramer, first lecturer of the Kansas State Grange, can obtain the same by mail postpaid for fifteen cents each or twelve copies for one dollar.

To any person securing us a new subscriber with the cash we will send copy of the "Code" free, also a copy to the subscriber.

The Hope of the Grange.

National Lecturer Eshbaugh tersely states what he expects the order will accomplish, as follows:

Local agricultural organizations have only a local value and interest. State organizations have value only to certain ends and in certain directions. National agricultural associations and agricultural congresses may accomplish certain objects in certain ways.

Farmers Thirty Years Ago.

CONTINUED. We continue in this week's number of THE SPIRIT, Prof. Sanborn's remarks on agriculture before the convention for the revision of the constitution of New Hampshire, in 1850.

We continue them because they are stimulating to the thought and as practical in their application to the condition of farming to-day as they were to the past generation.

Science comes to the aid of the desponding husbandman. It reveals to him the resources which the earth yields for his benefit. It reveals to him the structure and organization of his vegetable productions. It points him to the proper food of the plant and directs him to the source whence it may be obtained.

Still this gain of economy would not suffice to keep these two thousand individuals together; for, to most, if not to all, this close proximity without close sympathy, without lively constant co-operation in work would be repugnant. Except through attractions of pursuits in common, people will not continue united, even in the partial union at present existing.

be provided either by the state or by state munificence. The wants of the age absolutely require it. The agriculture of our state must be revived, our soil must be rendered more productive, or we shall soon lose our rank in the great national confederacy and sink into obscurity.

The time has come for the union of practice with science, and who is prepared to forbid the bans? Long enough have they labored alone. Long enough have they ruled over separate and independent domains.

The chemist not only explains the relations of the soil to the plant, and the uses and re- sults of the various manures, but he demonstrates the effects of light, air, temperature, rain, dew and electricity upon the development and progress of vegetable life.

Work Organized and Co-operative. CHAPTER III. The economies hinted at in our last chapter resulting from the combination of three hundred, often ill constructed and badly arranged private houses, into a large and commodious unitary building, might be extended almost indefinitely and illustrated by numberless well-recognized facts, but enough has been already shown to convince any intelligent and thoughtful-minded man that the saving of expense, by this mode of living in proximity of residence, would be very large, running up in the aggregate to many thousands of dollars multiplied by many tens.

THE HOME. Giving recipes for practical uses, hints for making up the wardrobe, and for keeping up with the latest fashions at the lowest price.

THE FARM DEPARTMENT. The most practical suggestions and discoveries relating to the duties of the farmer, hints for raising Cattle, Poultry, Grains, Trees, Vegetables, &c., &c., with suggestions for keeping them in good order and for repairing them.

THE PRODUCE MARKET. Sporting news at home and abroad, together with a story every week, a sermon by some eminent divine, Literary, Musical, Dramatic, Personal and Sea Notes.

interests, while multiplying and enlarging them; to annul all discords, or rather out of many discords to make one grand concord, so that these two thousand shall not only be willing to stay together, but shall delight in being together, and so delighted that no impulsion or temptation could draw them asunder.

Natural law is the principle of rule primordially inherent in all created things, and must be comprehended and obeyed to bring about order and harmony. The function of man as to laws is executive and administrative, not legislative. Laws, genuine laws, immutable, logical, and harmonious, are the work of the Most High only.

In human nature, and noticeable by the most superficial observer, is a restless tendency ever manifesting itself more or less superficially and transiently—but in which there is a deep dormant power—the tendency apparent on the play-ground, in social parties, in legislative and political assemblages, and elsewhere, wherever men do congregate, to break up into groups—a crude exhibition in these cases of the law of attraction of like towards like, a law which in its mature play, and intelligently directed, will furnish the key to an organization of work. This law is universal.

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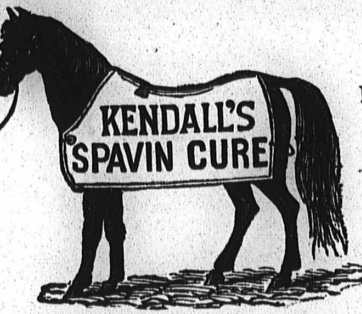
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KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE!

It cures Spavins, Splints, Curbs, Ring-bones and all similar blemishes, and removes the bunch without blistering.



For man it is now known to be one of the best, if not the best liniment ever discovered.

We feel positive that every man can have perfect success in every case if he will only use good common sense in applying KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE, and persevere in bad cases of long standing. Read below the experience of others.

FROM COL. L. T. FOSTER.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, May, 10th, 1880. Dr. B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents:—I had a very valuable Hambletonian colt which I prized very highly, he had a large bone spavin on one hind and a smaller one on the other which made him very lame; he had him under the charge of two Veterinary surgeons who failed to cure him.

PERSEVERANCE WILL TELL.

STOUGHTON, Mass., March 16th, 1880. B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents:—In justice to you and to myself, I think I ought to let you know that I have removed two bone spavins with Kendall's Spavin Cure, one very large one, don't know how long the spavin had been there. I have owned the horse eight months. It took me four months to take the large one off, and two for the small one. I have used ten bottles. The horse is entirely well, not at all stiff, and no bunch to be seen or felt. This is a wonderful medicine. It is a new thing here, but it does for all what it has done for me, its sale will be very great.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE!

Aome, Michigan, December 28th, 1879.

B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents:—I sent you one dollar for your "Kendall's Spavin Cure" summer which cured a bone spavin with half a bottle. The best liniment I ever used.

Kelley's Island, Erie County, Ohio, } March 28th 1880.

Dr. J. B. Kendall & Co., Gents:—I have used your "Kendall's Spavin Cure" on a bone spavin and am pleased to report that it has taken the largest completely off. It took only one bottle to perform the cure. I am confident if it is properly used it will do all you claim for it.

FROM REV. P. N. GRANGER.

St. Albans, Vt., Jan. 20th, 1880. Dr. B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents:—In reply to your letter I will say that my experience with "Kendall's Spavin Cure" has been very satisfactory indeed. Three or four years ago I procured a horse of lameness caused by a spavin. Last season my horse became very lame and I turned him out for a few weeks, when he became better, but when I put him on the road he grew worse, when I discovered that a ringbone was forming, I procured a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure and with less than a bottle cured him so that he is not lame, neither can the bunch be found.

STATEMENT MADE UNDER OATH.

To Whom It May Concern:—In the year 1875 I treated with "Kendall's Spavin Cure" a bone spavin of several months' growth, nearly half as large as a hen's egg, and completely stopped the lameness and removed the enlargement. I have never had a spavin since. Last season my horse became very lame and I turned him out for a few weeks, when he became better, but when I put him on the road he grew worse, when I discovered that a ringbone was forming, I procured a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure and with less than a bottle cured him so that he is not lame, neither can the bunch be found.

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Hamilton, Mo., June 14th, 1881. B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents:—This is to certify that I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure and have found it to be all it is recommended to be, and in fact more so. I have removed by using the above ointment, bone spavins, ring-bones, splints, and can cheerfully testify and recommend it to be the best thing for any bone spavin I have ever used, and I have tried many as I have made that my study for years.

Read Proof of Wonderful Cures!

Fremont, Ohio, Jan. 15th, 1881. Dr. B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents:—I think it my duty to render you my thanks for benefits and profits which I have derived from your invaluable and far famed Spavin Cure. My cousin and I had a valuable stallion worth \$4,000, which had never had a spavin and was pronounced by four eminent veterinary surgeons beyond any cure, and that the horse was done for ever. As a last resort I advised my cousin to try a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure. It had a magical effect, the third bottle cured it, and the horse is as well as ever. Dr. Dick, of Edinburgh, the eminent veterinary surgeon was an uncle of mine, and I take great interest in assisting his profession.

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Chilteburgh, Ky., Feb. 20th, 1879. B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents:—I have tried your Spavin Cure on a chronic case of bone spavin, which has been treated by two of the best doctors in the land. The case was tried twice, and I can safely say that Kendall's Spavin Cure did more good than anything which I ever tried. I believe it to be a good remedy for a great many difficulties. Ring-bone and bone spavins I am sure it will cure if taken in time. It is also good for sore-throats, greases, etc.

FROM A PROMINENT PHYSICIAN.

Washingtonville, Ohio, June 17th, 1880. Dr. B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents:—Reading your advertisement in Turf, Field and Farm, of Kendall's Spavin Cure, and having a valuable and aged horse which had been lame from spavin for eighteen months, I sent to you for a bottle by express, which in six weeks removed all lameness and enlargement, and a large part from another horse, and both horses are to-day as sound as colts. The one bottle was worth to me \$100.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE!

ON HUMAN FLESH it has been ascertained by repeated trials to be the very best liniment ever used for any deep seated pain of long standing, or of short duration. Also for Corns, Bunions, Frost-bites, or any bruise, cut or lameness. Some are afraid to use it on human flesh simply because it is a horse medicine, but you should remember that what is good for Beast is good for Man, and we know from experience that "KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE" can be used on a child 1 year old with perfect safety. Its effects are wonderful on human flesh, and it does not blister or make a sore. Try it and be convinced.

WHAT IS GOOD FOR BEAST IS GOOD FOR MAN.

Read its effects on Human Flesh

Patten's Mills, Washington Co., N. Y., Feb. 21, 1878. B. J. Kendall, M. D.—Dear Sir: The particular case on which I used your "Kendall's Spavin Cure" was a malignant ankle sprain of sixteen months standing. I had tried many things, but in vain. Your "Kendall's Spavin Cure" put me to the ground again, and for the first time since, in a natural position. For a family liniment it excels anything we ever used.

FROM A PROMINENT PHYSICIAN.

Bakersfield, Vt., Dec. 23, 1879. B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents:—I wish to add my testimony in favor of your invaluable liniment, "Kendall's Spavin Cure." In the spring of 1873 I slipped on the ice and sprained my right limb at the knee joint. I was very lame, and at times suffered the most excruciating pain. I wore a bandage on it for over a year, and tried most everything in my reach, but could find nothing that would give me permanent relief. When I overworked, it would pain me very much. In April, 1875, I began to think I should be a cripple for life, but having some of "Kendall's Spavin Cure" thought I would try it. I used one-third of a bottle and experienced relief at once. The pain left me and has not troubled me since. I feel very grateful to you, and would recommend "Kendall's Spavin Cure" to all who suffer with sprains or rheumatism.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

Kendall's Spavin Cure is sure in its effects, mild in its action as it does not blister, yet it is penetrating and powerful to reach any deep-seated pain, or to remove any bony growth or any other enlargement if used for several days, such as spavins, splints, curbs, callous, sprains, swellings, any lameness and all enlargements of the joints or limbs, or rheumatism in man, and for any purpose for which a liniment is used for man or beast. It is now known to be the best liniment for man ever used, acting mild and yet certain in its effects. It is used full strength with perfect safety at all seasons of the year.

Send address for Illustrated Circular, which we think gives positive proof of its virtues. No remedy has ever met with such unqualified success, to our knowledge, for best as well as man. Price \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. All Druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the Proprietors.

MUSINGS OF THE SNOW.

BY E. ELLKN CHERRY.

Looking out of my casement, On the white and falling snow, As flake by flake falls gently, So quietly and slow.

What can exceed the whiteness? And yet our Savior said, Although our sins are many, And of the deepest red,

But hark! the sleigh-bells jingle! They stop my musing's guide, As swift the sled comes laden With forms of spirits light;

And still the snow flakes fall; Not pausing for the sleighers, No heeding them at all.

But as the sleigh-made furrows, Deep in the unbroken snow, So death makes furrows in our homes,

LAWRENCE, Kansas.

FOUND AND SAVED.

CHAPTER I.

It was near the close of a dreary day in the early part of the spring of 18—, that a single horseman might have been seen speedily making his way along one of the rugged mountain roads which led to the pleasant valley and finally ended in the broad road that led to the city of D—, then our most populous far western town.

"Heigho, Lightfoot, we will go this way," said he, as he suddenly stopped singing, and he guided her into what proved to be a mere bridle path, which led along the foot of the mountain.

"Be you a doctor?" queried Benton, as he stepped into the full light of the fire. "I am," answered our friend, whom we will now introduce to our readers as William Dudley, M. D., of the city of D—, Colorado.

"Why?" queried the doctor, as he scanned the features of the man, now that he was in the bright light. He was a tall, burly man, with a dark countenance not wholly evil, nor yet was there much of good to be seen in it, for it was evident that he drank excessively as his eyes were red and his face bloated, a sure sign of intemperate habits.

"Oh, please give me a drink," it pleaded piteously. The woman, who had scarcely moved since he first rode up, now arose and taking a cup of water in her hand entered the tent, and the doctor noticed a dark scowl upon the face of Benton as the child's words reached his ears, but he answered him pleasantly, saying: "Yes, my wife is not well, and if you would give her something, Doc, I would pay you for it."

"Certainly I will, that is my business, you know," answered the physician kindly. Benton looked pleased, yet he hesitated and appeared confused as he said: "She is in here, will ye go in and see her," at the same time stepping to the door of the tent and opening it.

The doctor walked softly in, Benton and Ned both following him. He glanced quickly around the apartment, and there upon a rude bedstead, covered with some straw and a few well worn bed-clothes, lay a pale woman, with a small babe upon her arm. She looked up with a half scared look in her eyes as the doctor stepped up beside her bed.

left and a short distance behind him, he saw the light of a small fire. He turned his horse quickly and galloped up within a few paces of the fire, around which were seated two men and a woman.

The intruder rode within a few feet of the fire, saying as he did so: "Peace, peace, my good friends, I am not on the war path to-night, nor any other I think." This was said in a clear ringing tone, having the accent of good breeding which the most ignorant never fail to recognize.

The men dropped the hands that held their weapons to their sides and advanced to meet the man who had thus, unknown to them, followed to their camp.

"Good evening, gentlemen," said he, in the same pleasant tone. "Good evening," returned both men, staring at him in the dim light, and he recognized the voices he had heard among the trees.

"I have missed my way to-night by some unlucky mishap or other, and seeing your fire I came to it thinking to find some one who could direct me to the city; will either of you be so kind?"

"Certainly we will," said the younger and better-looking man, and in whose voice he recognized the second speaker of the bushes. "Won't ye get down?" said the other, who was owner of the gruff voice he had heard.

As this was just what he wanted, he quickly dismounted, and as he did so he quietly thrust the revolver, which he still held in his hand, into the top of his riding boot. It was so dark they did not see the movement, and they put their own weapons into their belts.

As he threw the reins over his arm and stepped nearer the fire, he said: "It is cool riding to-night."

"That's so," said the younger man, whom we shall call Ned, as he stirred the fire into a bright blaze. "Did you come far?"

"Oh, no, only about ten miles north of here," said our hero, as he rubbed his chilled fingers, and as he did so, he surveyed the encampment, with an anxious look upon his face, which soon gave way to one of satisfaction as he saw that it was composed of only two wagons and one large tent. It was plain that there were only two men belonging to the camp, whatever might be in the tent, and he thought it would be an easy matter to investigate the affair, for which he had risked his life, as he undoubtedly had, for any one who knows anything about these lone encampments in the mountains know that it is of times dangerous business to intrude upon their grounds;

our hero knew this and more, that they were dangerous men, from what he had overheard, he could not for a moment doubt. He was risking his life to save the life of another, and that other he knew to be that of a child, and had the danger been double what it was he would not have hesitated a moment, for he was as generous as he was brave, and being well armed he did not fear. He knew his business, they did not, and now as the man asked the question, "Did ye come far," he answered him pleasantly, saying: "Only ten miles; not far in this country, you know, but it grew dark sooner than I expected."

"Bin out prospectin?" said the man, whom we shall call Bill Benton.

"No," said our hero, "I was visiting a sick man at Eagle Pass."

"Be you a doctor?" queried Benton, as he stepped into the full light of the fire.

"I am," answered our friend, whom we will now introduce to our readers as William Dudley, M. D., of the city of D—, Colorado.

"Why?" queried the doctor, as he scanned the features of the man, now that he was in the bright light. He was a tall, burly man, with a dark countenance not wholly evil, nor yet was there much of good to be seen in it, for it was evident that he drank excessively as his eyes were red and his face bloated, a sure sign of intemperate habits.

All this the doctor saw at a glance, and he laid his plans accordingly as he asked again, "Why, my friend?" Seeing that the man hesitated, "Can I help you in any way before I go?" said he, rather patronizingly, for he knew the man before him needed nothing, but he thought it might be that some person in the tent did. Before the man could reply, a child's voice, faint and feeble, greeted his ears.

"Oh, please give me a drink," it pleaded piteously.

The woman, who had scarcely moved since he first rode up, now arose and taking a cup of water in her hand entered the tent, and the doctor noticed a dark scowl upon the face of Benton as the child's words reached his ears, but he answered him pleasantly, saying: "Yes, my wife is not well, and if you would give her something, Doc, I would pay you for it."

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"This is my wife, and this is my baby," said Benton, in a softer tone than he had used before, and with something very like pride in the words.

Dudley could not help noticing the softened look upon the man's face as he said this, and put his great, rough fingers gently upon the

little baby-head that lay upon its mother's bosom.

"This man is a doctor, Fanny, he'll give ye some medicine that'll make you strong, I reckon," said he kindly, and seated himself on the edge of the bed, after placing a rude seat near the bed for Dudley, who had taken the woman's hand and laid his fingers upon the pulse.

He held it a few minutes, saying, as he laid it down: "How do you feel ma'm?"

"Oh, I am just weak, I think. I have no appetite, and I believe I get weaker every day," said she, wearily turning her head and casting an anxious look to the other side of the tent.

The doctor's eyes followed her look, and he saw a rude pallet of straw, upon which lay a child apparently about twelve years of age. Beside him, on a rude box, sat the woman, who had answered the call for water; there was a worried, half-frightened look still upon her face, as she gazed upon the child beside her, who seemed to be sleeping.

The physician saw this at one glance, and divined the cause of the woman's anxious look, and that this was one cause of her weakness. Then he said: "You are very weak now, but I will soon remedy that if you will promise not to worry yourself about anything. As he said this he again saw the dark scowl on the face of her husband, who had now arisen and was walking about the floor.

"That's jest it," said he, an evil expression coming into his eyes, "she jest worries and frets all the time about that young 'un. I tell her it'll do no good, if he gets well, all right, if he don't, why, why, I can't help it, ye know." He suddenly stopped speaking and looked at his wife, who looked at Dudley with a frightened gaze. The man had evidently said more than he meant to have said, and paused abruptly in his walk, then came again to the bedside.

"Will you please get some water? Then I will give her some medicine," said the doctor to Benton, who seemed confused.

"Yes," said he, and away he went. Then the doctor said in a low tone to the sick woman, "What is it?"

"The boy," she said, "my husband hates him so."

"I will attend to him," said Dudley in a low tone.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

MUSIC HATH CHARMS, ETC.

From the St. Louis Western Watchman. One of the great manufacturing interests of Boston, is the Emerson Piano Company, whose pianos are used with high appreciation and satisfaction throughout the world. In a recent conversation with Mr. Joseph Gramer, one of the proprietors, that gentleman remarked: "I have used that splendid remedy, St. Jacob's Oil, in my family, and found it to be so very beneficial that I will never be without it. It has cured me of a severe case of rheumatism, after other remedies had failed."

MEDICINE GIVEN AWAY.

The fastest proposition yet brought to our notice, is now made by the proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, that great remedy which is producing such a stir all over the land by its many marvelous cures; positively curing asthma, hay fever, bronchitis, dry hacking coughs, severe colds, croup, hoarseness, sore throat, difficulty of breathing, phthisis, quinsy, or any chronic or lingering disease of the throat, chest or lungs. They do not ask you to buy, but request you to call on Barber Bros., druggists, and get a trial bottle free of cost, which will convince you what a regular dollar size bottle will do. As you value your existence you cannot afford to let this chance pass.

All readers writing letters to advertisers in answer to advertisements in THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS will confer a favor on the publishers by mentioning this paper in their letters. Bear this in mind.

THE KANSAS ENDOWMENT ASSOCIATION

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AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. For further information address THE KANSAS ENDOWMENT ASSOCIATION, 127 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

HEAR YE DEAF!

Garnore's Artificial Ear Drums. An invention and worn by him perfectly restoring the hearing. Entirely deaf for thirty years, he wears with them, even whippers, distinctly. Are not observable, and remain in position without aid. Descriptive Circular free. CAUTION! Do not be deceived by bogus ear drums. Mine is the only successful artificial ear drum manufactured. JOHN GARNORE, 2, W. COE, FIFTH & HACE STS., CINCINNATI, O.

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

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We also carry in stock a full line of Stationery of all grades and prices. PICTURES AND PICTURE FRAMES, WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES NOTIONS, ETC., ETC.

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

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OUR WALL PAPER STOCK IS VERY COMPLETE,

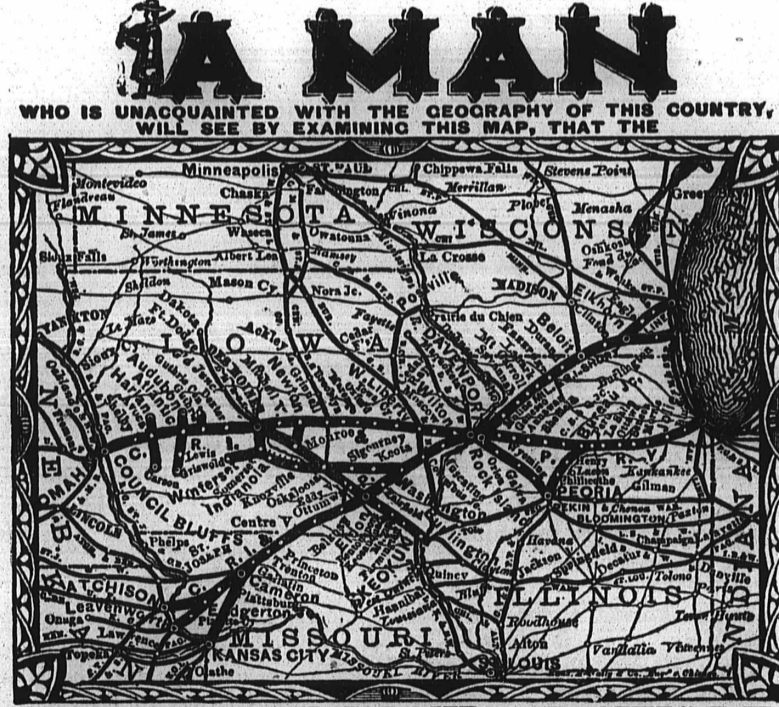
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150 Childre's Carriages from Five to Thirty Dollars, Croquet, Base Balls, etc.

A FEW BOOKS AND STATIONERY ALSO ON HAND



CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RY

Is The Great Connecting Link between the East and the West!

Its main line runs from Chicago to Council Bluffs, passing through Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Geneseo, Moline, Rock Island, Davenport, West Liberty, Iowa City, Marango, Brooklyn, Grinnell, Des Moines (the capital of Iowa), Stuart, Atlantic, and Avoca; with branches from Bureau Junction to Peoria; Wilton Junction to Muscatine, Washington, Fairfield, Eldon, Belnap, Centerville, Princeton, Trenton, Gallatin, Campbell, Leavenworth, Atchison, and Kansas City; Washington to Sigourney, Oklawaha, and Knoxville; Keokuk to Farmington, Bonaparte, Bentonport, Independent, Eldon, Ottumwa, Eddyville, Oklawaha, Peella, Monroe, and Des Moines; Mt. Zion to Keosauqua; Newton to Monroe; Des Moines to Indianapolis and Winterest; Atlantic to Graywood and Audubon; and Avoca to Harlan and Carson. This is positively the only Railroad, which owns and operates through line from Chicago into the State of Kansas.

Through Express Passenger Trains, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, are run each way daily between CHICAGO and PEORIA, KANSAS CITY, COUNCIL BLUFFS, LEAVENWORTH and ATCHISON. Through cars are also run between Milwaukee and Kansas City, via the "Milwaukee and Rock Island Short Line." The "Great Rock Island" is magnificently equipped. Its road bed is simply perfect, and its track is laid with steel rails. What will please you most will be the pleasure of enjoying your meals, while passing over the beautiful prairies of Illinois and Iowa, in one of our magnificent Dining Cars that accompany all Through Express Trains. You get an entire meal, as good as is served in any first-class hotel, for seventy-five cents.

Appreciating the fact that a majority of the people prefer separate apartments for different purposes (and the immense passenger business of this line warranting it), we are pleased to announce that this Company runs Pullman Palace PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run through to PEORIA, DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS, KANSAS CITY, ATCHISON, and LEAVENWORTH. Tickets via this line, known as the "Great Rock Island Route," are sold by all Ticket Agents in the United States and Canada. For information not obtainable at your home office, address, R. R. CARLE, Vice President and General Manager. E. ST. JOHN, General Ticket and Passenger Agent, CHICAGO, ILL.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

M. C. C. MOODY. L. L. DAVIS.

MOODY & DAVIS,
Publishers and Proprietors.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

ONE Year (in advance)	\$1.25
SIX Months	0.75
FOUR "	0.50
THREE "	0.40
ONE Year (if not paid in advance)	1.75

TO ADVERTISERS:

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

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

Every day this office receives a dozen or more letters which require answers, and in most cases the answering takes time and postage for which we get no remuneration, and our readers can see that in the course of a week, or month, the amount paid for postage alone is not small. We have decided, therefore, to answer no more letters unless a three-cent stamp is enclosed for that purpose. In many cases a postal will answer as where a receipt for a remittance is wished, but the sender must be the judge in the matter.

At the present writing negotiations seem final for a change in the management of this paper as Mr. C. C. Thacher, a well known journalist, for the past few years connected with the Journal of this city, has made an offer for the paper, and although the papers are not now drawn up, the probabilities are that Mr. Thacher will publish the paper commencing with the next issue. The change will in no way affect our patrons, and a formal announcement may be looked for next week.

THE SPIRIT AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

To Wholesale or Retail Dealers in Agricultural Implements, Field or Garden Seeds, Nursery Stock, Small Fruits, Real Estate, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Fowls, or Hot-house Plants.

We would say that we are now ready to advertise your goods and guarantee in every instance a profitable return for whatever is invested in this line. THE SPIRIT has a large circulation and is taken and read by the best and most enterprising farmers and business men of the state. We can with entire safety guarantee perfect satisfaction to all who may advertise in our columns. Our terms in proportion to our circulation are certainly as favorable as those offered by any agricultural paper. In this connection read the following as a sample of many received from those who have patronized THE SPIRIT. Mr. Cook has had a standing advertisement in this paper for a number of years:

MESSRS. MOODY & DAVIS:—Enclosed find the amount due you. My advertisement in THE SPIRIT has been the means of my selling quite a number of fine pigs, and you can rest assured I will continue to advertise with you as long as you furnish so good a paper. My neighbors frequently ask me how it happens I can sell so many fine pigs at such paying prices, and I tell them I advertise in THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS, and let the people know there is such a person as R. Cook at Iola, and if they want Poland China pigs they can get them. It pays to advertise.

Yours truly, ROBERT COOK.
IOLA, Kans., March 8, 1882.

POLITICAL AND CONGRESSIONAL.

The Boston Evening Gazette speaking of the late appointment of Aaron A. Sargent as minister to Germany says, from George Bancroft, Bayard Taylor and Andrew D. White, our former ministers to this court, to Aaron A. Sargent, is a long step downward. Sergeant Mason, who fired at Guiteau, has been sentenced to eight years' imprisonment.

The legislature of Michigan has passed a bill appropriating \$265,000 for relief of sufferers by the forest fires.

The Senate on the 10th inst., by a vote of 34 to 14, passed the bill to establish a commission to investigate the alcoholic liquor traffic.

In the House the Agricultural appropriation bill was passed.

The Senate has passed the Chinese Immigration bill.

Mr. How, of the House committee on commerce, reported a bill recently to prevent foreign countries shipping adulterated food into the United States. It was placed on the calendar.

Mr. Voorhees introduced a bill to the Senate Friday appropriating \$125,000 for the improvement of the Wabash river.

Four memorials from 10,966 young ladies, 13,035 young men, 15,000 women and 12,378 men, all residents of Utah, has been laid before the House, asking for the suspension of further action on all bills relating to Utah, and that a commission of unprejudiced men and women be appointed to inquire into affairs in that territory.

MR. P. T. BARNUM declares that the prettiest and most gratifying picture he ever beheld was twenty thousand upturned, cheerful, smiling faces, and that the most heavenly music outside the gates of Paradise is that of ten thousand children laughing in gleeful harmony. The veteran showman sees such a picture and hears such music under his immense tents scores of times every year, and such has been his happy experience for half a century. No wonder he declares that he has not the slightest ill-will toward any human being.

A SENSIBLE RESOLUTION.

At a late meeting of the school officers of Lincoln, Neb., a paper read by E. D. Harris, advocating the teaching of vocal music in schools, was warmly indorsed by all present; and a resolution was adopted making vocal music one of the branches of study in the schools. It was also decided that the time has come to take a new departure in the general methods of education, by which the ideas of the age shall have a place in all systems of teaching.

P. T. BARNUM, the greatest of great showmen, is spending more money than ever before during the winter months, in newspaper advertising. Besides the articles he is constantly sending to papers all over the world, a recent issue of Harper's Weekly, perhaps the most expensive medium of advertising in America, contains a full page illustration of the training now taking place at Bridgeport, and a two-column leader of the same.

A CERTAIN writer for the press does not believe in furnishing good, clear copy; for he says if the copy is legible it will be put into the hands of the worst compositors, whereas if it be written indifferently it will be put into the best hands and the work well done. He overlooks the probability of its going into the waste-basket instead of the printer's hands, and his presumption is altogether unfounded, anyway.

EDUCATIONAL.

Superintendent Tash, of Portland, Me., calls for the establishment of sub-primary schools for children between four and five years of age, in which the Kindergarten method shall be employed. It is a noticeable fact that the Kindergarten, in some form or another, is coming to the front as an educational problem to be solved.

THE Frankfort Bee gives this evidence of prosperity: "Yes, next week we shall commence printing THE Bee all at home. Hereafter we shall employ only home labor, spend home money, and 'stand off' Lome dealers in the good, old unprejudiced fashion. There's no place like home."

SOME fiend incarnate cut a hole four feet square in the levee near New Orleans, but the cut was discovered in time to prevent damage, and a guard from New Orleans to Carrollton has been put on to prevent a repetition. The residents of that section are sorely afflicted just at present.

THE man Armstrong, who was recently stabbed by the militia during the continued strike at Omaha, has died from the wound Monday, and the fact has occasioned great excitement among the strikers.

THANKS.

We are indebted to Senator Ingalls for his able speech delivered in the Senate, February 6, 1882, on the Arrears Pension Bill. THE SPIRIT thanks him for his kind remembrance of us.

THE Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad company has purchased the Sonora railroad. This is now said to be the longest line of railroad owned by one company in the world.

THE wounded editor of the Washington Republican has so far recovered that he is able to write with the shears again, and so can his sisters, "and his cous"—we mean the rest of the family.

A NUMBER of Western farmers will make an attempt to use the Scotch potatoes now being imported into this country for seed for the coming season.

COAL has been struck at McCune, in Crawford county, three hundred and fifty feet below the surface. The vein is said to be three feet thick.

THE lady president of the defunct woman's bank of Boston was sentenced Monday to three years' hard labor in the house of correction.

THE Kansas State Horticultural society will hold its next semi-annual meeting at Clay Center, Clay county, in June next.

LONGTON, Elk county, will pay some man liberally to come there and start a woolen mill.

From Pottawatomie County.

Correspondence to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

I have been a reader of your paper for nearly two years. Am well pleased with it. It should be read by every family in the state. Great improvements have been made in its columns the past six months. The paper is always out on time, and full of good reading matter.

I fear that the peach and cherry buds are badly damaged by the late cold spell, and the crop will be short. The buds were swollen nearly ready to burst in full bloom.

The wheat looks well. Large acreage of oats will be sown this spring.

Yours truly, J. J. M.
VIENNA, Kans., March 13, 1882.

Criticisms.

Correspondence to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Your last number, of March 8, is one of your best.

A few months ago, when I subscribed for THE SPIRIT, it was with some reluctance, for I was taking the Rural World, Western Rural, Chicago Tribune, American Agriculturist, and the Kansas Tribune, which I thought was enough for a workingman to read in a week; but now I find time to read all your articles, and then I feel a stronger spirit in me to see THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS gaining friends, and all your humble servant can do for it will be done freely. I have read all your articles in the last paper, in which I notice in an editorial you ask for some criticism. I have none for any part of the articles or contents of your paper; but to give your first page to the family circle or household matters is not in good taste for an agricultural paper. Most farmers or horticulturists want their strongest diet first, and their desert towards the last. While the home circle is a necessary adjunct in every well conducted farm agricultural paper, but let it come in about the sixth or seventh page, serving it as a sort of desert food.

First impressions are often lasting. Suppose a copy of THE SPIRIT is handed a stranger. He reads at the head THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS, and glancing his eyes down its columns, his eyes fall on "Tootsy a New Recruit," or other letters of light reading, he will scarcely take time to look at the inside, but will cast it aside with possibly the reflection in his mind that the paper might be compared to one of our Kaw river cat-fish, with an immense head, scarcely any body but rapidly tapering to the tail.

Now, THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS to be complete, wants a page for the family circle; but let us have our farmer's department first, filled full of all the "spirit" there is in our state on agriculture, stock-growing, dairying, horticultural matters, etc., then let us have "The Household" for desert.

B. F. S.
LAWRENCE, Kans., March 13, 1882.

"Traveler" at Pensacola, Florida.

Correspondence to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—By way of introduction, I copy from the ancient records of the town the following:

CHRONICLE.

The bay of Pensacola was discovered by Panfilo de Narvaez in 1525. Sundry adventurers gave it different names, as Port of Ancho, St. Mary's Bay, but that of Pensacola, or rather Pensacola, which has prevailed, was the true name amongst the Indians, or natives of the country. The first establishment was made by the Spaniards in 1696, and its first governor was Mr. Andrew Arivola, who made a small enclosure (recto), picketing off fort, called Fort St. Charles, and a church over the broken ground (Barrancas) at the entrance of the port. The French took Pensacola in 1719. The Spaniards retook it, and

the French again took it in the same year and kept it until 1722, when it was restored to Spain. The Spaniards, in the meantime, removed to St. Joseph's bay; and in 1726 formed a small town at the west end of the island of St. Rosa, about the present ruined fort, which was originally made by them, although improved afterwards by the English general Haldemant. The establishment remained there until 1754, when being partly inundated the town was removed to the place which it now occupies. It was ceded to the English in 1763, and these laid off the town with regularity in the year 1765. It surrendered to the Spanish arms in 1781, and since then H. C. M. possesses it. On the 7th day of November of the present year, the American general, Andrew Jackson, entered into said town, and in the evening of the same day and morning of the 8th, the English, which were in the bay, robbed and destroyed the forts of St. Charles, of Barrancas and St. Rosa.

PENSACOLA, 9th of December, 1814.

Also the following:

Translations from the map of Pensacola, made in 1814.

A plan of the town of Pensacola, and its contiguous new suburb of gardens, according to the general arrangement, correction and addition, made in the years 1807, 1808, and 1809, and other alterations made up to date by Mr. Vincent Sebastian Pintado, captain of infantry and surveyor general for his majesty, of West Florida, year of 1814.

The population of Pensacola was for many years largely composed of the descendants of the old Spanish and French families, its early settlers, and to this fact, probably, is due the lack of enterprise which alone has prevented it from being one of the leading ports of America, but a change has come over the spirit of its dreams, and with the advent of railroads and the influx of capital and energetic men, the place has doubled its population in the last three years, and seems to be now on the high road to prosperity and success. It numbers now some eight thousand inhabitants, and the number is constantly on the increase. There is much that is quaint in the appearance of the city, and although the business part is rapidly becoming Americanized there is much that is foreign about its docks and in the older parts of the city.

The water front is far from attractive, the shore being lined with shanties of every sort and description, mostly sailor boarding houses, saloons and dance houses, the usual adjuncts of a large seaport. The docks, or piers, are built out into the bay, some of them being from a quarter to a half mile in length, and are at the present time lined with vessels loading with lumber, which is the principal article of export. There are often from 150 to 200 vessels at a time lying at the docks and in the bay loading, and the sight, as one stands on the end of a pier and looks out on the bay, is a novel and interesting one. The lumber is floated down the bay from the various mills and is loaded from the water into the vessels.

There are some fifty saw mills, with a capacity of about three million feet of sawed lumber per day, within a radius of twenty or thirty miles, all sending their products here, either by water or rail. A large quantity of hewed timber also comes here for shipment, and when brought by rail is thrown off into the water as it is too heavy to be loaded into the ships from the land. Of the ships coming here for loads nearly all sail under a foreign flag. The bay is one of the finest of American harbors, and is large enough for all the navies of the world to be safely sheltered; the depth of water on the bar is from twenty-three to twenty-four feet, though at present vessels drawing as much as twenty-four feet can only enter on very high tides, but with dredging the latter depth can easily be maintained.

The country adjacent to Pensacola is heavily timbered, and not only furnishes the finest of yellow pine lumber, but has also extensive turpentine groves, the products of which will, when the contemplated railroad connections are made, seek this port for shipment.

Speaking of railroads, I learn that one of the first roads built in this country, or started rather, was to run from this place to Columbus, Ga., and quite a number of miles were graded in 1834. The financial crisis of 1837 put an end to its building. Its projectors were John Jacob Astor, the elder Harper (of Harper Brothers), Wm. A. Booth and several other prominent capitalists of New York and Philadelphia. At present the Louisville & Nashville railroad makes this place one of its termini, and a road is being built east-

ward to connect with roads running to Savannah, Jacksonville and Fernandina. This road will open up a splendid country for early vegetables, and the northwest will, in all probability, draw its supply from this section in a few years. Jackson county, just east of here, is especially adapted to the raising of vegetables. The road will also furnish a new outlet for cotton, and much of the cotton from Vicksburg and that section will find its way by this line to the Atlantic ports, at Savannah or Brunswick.

Heretofore visitors to East Florida have had to take a very roundabout way to get there, in coming from the West and Southwest, but will find this new route much shorter and more agreeable. Lines of steamers will run from this port to the West Indies and also to ports on the west coast of Southern Florida, bringing the oranges and early vegetables for shipment by rail from this place and taking back the products of the Northwest—butter, cheese, grain, etc., etc., but little of which is raised or made in that section.

The fish and oyster business is one of considerable importance already, but is really in its infancy. An immense business will eventually be done, as the supply of both is practically inexhaustible. An ice factory, recently established, is doing a fine business, and will soon be compelled to enlarge its capacity, as a great deal of ice is used in shipping fish and oysters.

While vegetables grow luxuriantly here, and several crops are made in a year, yet there is a great scarcity of good milk. The butter used is almost entirely brought from other states. Milk sells readily for eighty cents a gallon, and a good dairy farm would pay as handsomely as anything I know of.

One cannot be in Florida long without catching the Florida fever, and already I find myself planning how I can manage to secure an orange grove. There is no doubt in the world about the attractions of this genial climate for those unable to bear the severe winters of the North and the ease and comfort of living, attracts many who are perfectly able to bear the cold weather, but who prefer to live where the temperature is even and mild. While it is hot in the sun during the summer months, the sea breezes keep the temperature down; and while in Kansas last summer the mercury was as high as 104 and 106 degrees in the shade, it did not rise above 97 degrees in Pensacola.

There is a large immigration to Florida, and land is being taken up rapidly. A large proportion of the new settlers come from the Northwestern states and Canada, the latter doubtless in many cases are lumbermen, attracted here by that interest, which is in a declining condition in many parts of Canada.

I have obtained much valuable information from Mr. Peter Knowles, one of the old residents, and should any of your readers wish to obtain definite and reliable information in regard to Florida, its lands and resources, they can obtain them by correspondence with him. There are many other interesting facts that I could write, but I fear I have already taxed your patience and the limit of space that you care to devote to the effusions of TRAVELER.

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; 23 of Cucumbers; 41 of Melon; 33 of Peas; 28 of Beans; 17 of Squash; 22 of Beet and 40 of Tomato, with other varieties in proportion, a large portion of which were grown on my five seed farms, will be found in my Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue for 1882. Sent free to all who apply. Customers of last season need not write for it. All Seed sold from my establishment warranted to be both fresh and true to name, so far, that should it prove otherwise, I will refund the order gratis. The original introducer of Early Ohio and Burbank Potatoes, Marblehead Early Corn, the Hubbard Squash, Marblehead Cabbage, Phinney's Melon, and a score of other new Vegetables, I invite the patronage of the public. New Vegetables a specialty.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY,
Marblehead, Mass.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY HOODY & DAVIS.

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.

HOPEE fed taken in exchange for subscription at this office.

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

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.

There is no use talking! "Lindsey's Blood Searcher" is taking the lead for curing all blood diseases.

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

We will exchange subscription for wood either in stove or cord lengths, and pay difference in cash. Bring us your wood.

We have not yet heard of a case of colds, coughs, throat, or chest complaint, that has not yielded to "Dr. Sellers' Cough Syrup."

Now is the time for owners of building lots to set out trees along the streets upon which their lots are situated. It is a work that will pay.

NEXT Friday evening, 17th inst., the far-famed Duprez & Benedict's gigantic minstrel troupe appear at Liberty Hall in this city. They will have a rousing house.

We judge by the earnest looks and elastic step of our business men that they are hoping and expecting brisk spring trade and a prosperous future. Some building and many improvements in the way of "fixing up," are going on all over the city.

THE saloon-keepers and their special champions are looking quite serious. They feel that they are fighting in a waning cause. They know that public opinion is against them, and that they, sooner or later, will have to give up beat. Our advice to them is, just wind up your illegal and immoral traffic and take hold of better business.

OUR readers will remember the dastardly assault of one Urban on the Rev. A. Tremper, an account of which THE SPIRIT gave. Last week Mr. Tremper's son, Ed., who has been engaged as an operator for the Western Union at Topeka felt obliged to give up his position there and accept one in this city that he might be near his father, who has been quite sick since the assault, and last Monday Ed. met this Urban for the first time since the trouble and proceeded to give him such a pounding as he deserved. Ed. was fined therefor \$31.50, but a collection was started among our citizens and Ed. was not allowed to pay the fine. It appears to be the unanimous opinion of all, except perhaps Ed's father, that he served Urban just right, as the fine imposed by the justice upon Urban was so light.

A FRIEND of ours, knowing, we suppose, our love for the beautiful, gave us an invitation Monday to visit the studio of Mr. Mettner, the photographer, promising to show us something that would be sure to please our fancy. We supposed it to be a photograph of the many fine ones Mr. Mettner is constantly finishing. However, upon entering the studio, we immediately forgot our friend and what we came for, we were so completely enchanted with the beautiful walls and ceiling, which had since our last visit there, fallen into the artistic hands of Mr. T. M. Hargis, recently employed by Bates & Field of this city, and formerly president of the Paper Hanger's Association of Cincinnati. To say that the work in the studio was fine, but half expresses it. It is magnificent, and Mr. Hargis has won for himself a reputation which he will never lose in this city. Mr. Mettner proposes to charge an admittance fee to keep the crowd out of the studio, but he will probably let customers in free. It is certainly a gem of a studio now. Bates & Field should be congratulated on securing the services of one of the finest artists in his line in the West.

Formation of Partnership.

The undersigned desire to announce to the public that they have formed a partnership for the transaction of a general agricultural business, the firm to be styled McCurdy & Alexander, and invite the patronage of the public wishing anything in our line. At the old stand of F. A. McCurdy, No. 126 Massachusetts street. Give us a call.

F. A. McCURDY, F. M. ALEXANDER.

Prohibition.

The following story may throw a little glimmer of light in regard to the very contradictory reports in regard to prohibition in Kansas. The Christian Statesman says:

A long letter from Kansas, claiming that prohibition is a failure, appeared not long since in the St. Louis Republican. Mr. Hoostittler, who had stumped the state of Kansas for prohibition with Gov. St. John, and who was familiar with the facts in the case, wrote an answer, claiming for the new law a fair degree of success. As it did not appear, he wrote again, inquiring why it was refused. The reply was: "If you will pay fifty dollars we will insert it. The whiskey men paid that for the other."

Beauty Investigated.

A TRIP TO WASHINGTON, NEW JERSEY.

A representative of an Advertising Agency sending business to this paper, visited the mammoth piano and organ factory of Daniel F. Beatty, at Washington, New Jersey, a few days since and thus speaks of the gigantic enterprise: "Leaving New York, foot of Barclay street, a run of two hours brought us to the city made famous by its present mayor, Hon. Daniel F. Beatty, who owns and controls one of the most extensive and well organized factories on this hemisphere, where is manufactured his well-known and highly-prized pianos and organs."

"Our party was met by his private coach (run to all the principal trains for the sole accommodation of his visitors), and driven direct to the factory where we, in a hurried manner, took a run through the acres of floor in the new factory devoted to the manufacture of his celebrated instruments. We could hardly realize that this indomitable man had within five months been burned out entire, and these immense structures had been erected and put in operation since and now turning out thirty musical instruments a day, which we were assured would be doubled in thirty days, and trebled in ninety, for it must be remembered that the final finish on instruments in this new factory had but just begun. If those who have spoken disparagingly of Mr. Beatty could take a look at these enormous works, as we did, common justice would demand retractions for all they ever said."

"The treatment received from the proprietor and the facilities given to look thoroughly into his business showed an entire confidence in himself, his system and his instruments. At the well-known Beatty building in the heart of the city, he has the most magnificent and well arranged suits of office rooms on the continent, and busy, intelligent and polite managers, correspondents and clerks, attest to the perfect system necessary to the transaction of such a mammoth establishment. We listened to the music of the Beethoven organ, now being so well advertised, for nearly an hour. The instruments were taken at random from the lot, and we never heard better, sweeter-toned reed organs than each proved to be, and it is yet a complete wonder to us how such a magnificent instrument, in appearance, in tone and in variety, can be made for anything like the money he asks for it. We can see how upon such a scale, selling direct to the consumer and having perfect organization Mr. Beatty can outdo all competitors, but that they should be outdone to the extent they are, is yet a mystery. Success to Mayor Beatty and his efforts accomplished in bringing these instruments within the reach of all."

Literary and Book Notices.

POTTER'S American Monthly for April will contain a very interesting article on the late President Garfield, and among the illustrations which will accompany the article will be superior engravings of General Garfield and wife, and the General's mother.

THE April number of Demorest's Monthly Magazine has four Easter cards of roses in oil colors, which are really gems of art, two steel engravings and numerous illustrations. The contents are varied and interesting, and appear to leave nothing more to be desired for a family magazine; and the price, two dollars a year, places it within the reach of every family.

BY AUTHOR OF "HELEN'S BABIES."—Mrs. Mayburn's Twins, by John Habberton, author of "Helen's Babies," is in press and will be published in a few days by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. It is a charming bit of work, filled to the brim with fun, frolic and reality, and the author will have the thanks of every one that reads it, for there is in it a sweet undercurrent of pathos that lends a special charm to the whole story, from first to last. All who like to read about children, their mothers and the home circle, should get and read this truly absorbing and fascinating story. It is a gem of the first water in a setting that adds vastly to its attractiveness. Mothers and fathers especially will find it a treat of the rarest kind, for it is a worthy companion to the renowned "Helen's Babies," by the same author.

A Change for the Better.

We see by the Journal of yesterday that R. W. Ludington has sold his liquor business to his brother, H. H. Ludington. We always believed that R. W. Ludington was too good a citizen and too honorable a man not to live up to the laws of the state. He has, we doubt not, felt keenly his false position and was glad to give up a business which brought him into antagonism with the best citizens of Lawrence and caused him to be looked upon as an enemy to good order and to the best prosperity of his adopted city, whose citizens have three times elected him to the honorable and responsible office of mayor. We regard this move of Mr. Ludington as a good omen to the cause of temperance. His character and standing has been so high in all other respects, except the part he has taken to sustain the whisky interest, that he has been a pillar of strength to that cause, and his removal from that tottering temple will hasten its downfall. We admire the moral courage of Mr. Ludington in daring to get out of the business, and in practically placing himself on the side of law and order and the best interests of Lawrence. For this manly act he will incur the hatred and enmity of the whole clique of liquor dealers. But he can well afford to lose their esteem while he gains in self-respect and the respect of the best citizens.

Hesper Items.

County Correspondence to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS. The Corners at present are stuck in the mud.

Farmers are laying back on their oars waiting for spring to come.

The spring term of the village school commences next Monday. Miss Laura Kendall is to be the teacher.

Prof. L. A. Vaught, a phrenological lecturer and a practical phrenologist, has been entertaining and instructing the people of this vicinity in the science of which he surely is master. Many skeptics on phrenology have been converted to it. Those who failed to hear his lecture at the school-house missed a great treat. As a delineator of character he is a grand success. Many are having their bumps examined.

Eastern Johnson County Items.

Correspondence to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

Every once in a while we miss a copy of THE SPIRIT, and we must confess to a feeling of loneliness as if some friend were absent. It seems like an old friend to us all. Even our little five-year-old gets it and tries to read the children's letters. You would have smiled, last week, if you could have heard her composing a letter and getting a little brother to write it down for her. It was very amusing to say the least, and was intended for THE SPIRIT.

Spring is again upon us with all its rush and hurry. Even the busy little bee seems to realize the situation, and has gone to gathering pollen in honor of the event, but from what flowers the deponent knoweth not, for as yet we have not seen any unless the velvet tassels of the Silver Maple may be called such, but the bees do not bother them.

If the hoary-headed frost king has given us his last reception, with his pompous retinue, of hail, ice, and snow, Johnson county's fruit crop will simply be immense the coming season. Good judges say that apples, peaches, cherries, crab apples and gooseberries are all right as yet.

We have several fine specimens of the "Yucca." It is often called "Adam and Eve's thread and needle." It has a beautiful flower, and in this county is often used in cemeteries, it being an evergreen, and the blossoms pure white. Yours respectfully,

PERSEVERANCE.

JOHNSON COUNTY, Kans., March 10, 1882.

[The publishers are totally unable to account for the failure of "Perseverance" to receive this paper regularly, as it is properly mailed each week, and with the exception of an error of the mailing clerk in sending out the Douglas county list of the half-sheet issue of February 22, we are aware of no failure to properly start each of our large list to its proper destination during the time the paper has been under the present management. In this connection, we should be pleased to personally thank all of the mailing clerks at the thousands of post-offices, as well as all of the route agents, through whose hands the paper has to pass, that there has been so very few complaints of the above nature received at this office. With a subscription list so large as THE SPIRIT is favored with it borders on the miraculous that so few mistakes are reported, and certainly speaks well for the faithful discharge of the duties of postal-clerks, if "Perseverance" or any other parties who have failed to receive any issue of THE SPIRIT, will notify us of the dates missed, we will endeavor to fill the deficiency so long as our supply lasts.—Ed.]

Progress.

We always like to chronicle what we regard as progress, in whatever direction made. Now it is by the Baptists in Chicago. We must think it a step, may a long stride, in the right direction, when in council they declare themselves against professional revivalists of the usual kind, giving the reason, namely:

"They cultivate a distracted, one-sided religious life. They give undue prominence to noisy and public efforts for saving souls. They produce the impression that religion is largely a matter of feeling. They savor too much of the burlesque and buffoonery. They lower the dignity of the most solemn subjects that can engage men's attention. They put a premium upon ignorant and crude presentations of Gospel truth. They insult the intelligence of the age by making the unlearned and the unwise its religious teachers."

To these views we have nothing to add; from them nothing to detract, and nothing to qualify.

Want of good sense is the worst of poverty. Poetry is everybody's coin which one man jingles.

It costs more to avenge wrongs than to bear them. Impatience dries the blood sooner than age or sorrow.

What is the key-note to good breeding? B natural. Liberty consists less in giving profusely than giving judiciously.

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.

Linwood Notes.

Correspondence to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS. Mr. Silvers, living four miles northeast of this place, died last Tuesday from the effects of that much dreaded disease small-pox. The rest of the family are expected to have it. It is rumored that others are exposed.

VIDI.

LINWOOD, Kans., March 13, 1882.

A Cruel Sentence Reversed. All thoughtful and right-minded people who have been at all interested in the case of the young woman in New York who was sentenced to imprisonment, by a stupid judge, for donning man's apparel, will be glad to hear that she has been liberated.

A Strong Conqueror. From the Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin.

According to an Illinois exchange, our days of rheumatism are well nigh numbered. St. Jacob's Oil enters a rheumatic territory and conquers every subject. That's right. We believe in it.

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.

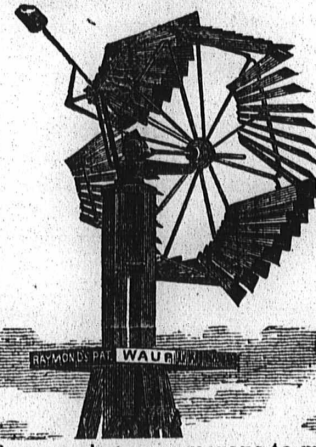
\$1,500 per year can be easily made at home working for E. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barclay street, New York. Send for their catalogue and full particulars.

McCURDY & ALEXANDER,

[SUCCESSORS TO F. A. McCURDY.]

Dealers in Agricultural Implements!

- Casaday Sulky Plows,
- Marsh Sulky Plows,
- Walking Plows,
- Farmers' Friend Corn Planter,
- Hayworth Check Row-er,
- Walking and Riding Cultivators,
- B. D. Buford's Plows and Cultivators,
- Grain Drills,
- Mowing Machines,
- Reapers,
- Marsh Twine Binders and Harvesters,
- Sulky Hay Rake,
- Althouse and Enterprise Wind Mills,
- Steel Goods,
- Newton Farm Wagons,
- 'Minnesota Chief' Threshers,
- Fanning Mills,



And other goods too numerous to mention. 126 MASSACHUSETTS STREET, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

THE OLDEST JEWELRY HOUSE IN THE CITY!

A. MARKS,

DEALER IN

Diamonds, Watches, Clocks and Jewelry

SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

NO. 83 MASSACHUSETTS STREET, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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

F. F. METTNER,

PHOTOGRAPHER.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Only First Class Work made in every size and style of Pictures.

COPYING WORK DONE IN INDIA INK.

Crayon and Water Colors in the most perfect manner Equal to any done in the United States of America.

FOR DIRECT PICTURES ONLY THE NEW RAPID BROMIDE EMULSION PROCESS USED.

No head rest needed any more! From one to four seconds sittings! CHILDREN'S PICTURES INCOMPARABLE! PRICES LIBERAL!

The Turner Raspberry.

THE TURNER RASPBERRY plants for sale by E. A. Colman, Lawrence, Kansas, at \$1 per hundred or twenty cents per dozen delivered at Lawrence packed for shipping. The Turner is a red raspberry.

GUS. A. FAAS,

Sells the best pianos and organs made—consequently can't find time to write an advertisement. Mass. St. N-X-T to P. O.

"O. K." BARBER SHOP.

James R. Johnson, Proprietor,

Low Prices and Good work.

Shop under Wells Fargo express office, corner of Winthrop and Massachusetts streets. Opposite the post office. Give him a trial.

MONEY TO LOAN,

In large or small amounts on five years time, at

SEVEN PER CENT.

With reasonable commission.

J. B. WATKINS & CO.,

Lawrence, Kansas.

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.

HONEY BEES.

The New System of Bee-Keeping. Everyone who has a farm or garden can keep bees on my plan with good profit. I have invented a new and new system of bee management, which completely changes the whole process of bee-keeping, and renders the business pleasant and profitable. I have received one hundred dollars profit from sale of box honey from one hive of bees in one year. Illustrated circular of full particulars free. Address MRS. LIZZIE E. COTTON, West Gorham, Maine.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL CREDITORS AND OTHER PERSONS interested in the estate of Mary Blanton, deceased, are hereby notified that on the eleventh day of April, A. D., 1882, at the April term A. D., 1882, of the probate court in and for Douglas county, state of Kansas, I will make a final settlement of the business of said estate in and with said probate court, and at the same time shall apply to said court for an allowance of compensation for my services and of my expenses as administratrix of said estate. SALINA TAYLOR, Administratrix of said estate

Notice of Garnishment.

Thomas Rayson, Plaintiff, vs. William Vincent, Defendant. Before Alvin Schollock, a Justice of the Peace in and for Eudora township, Douglas county, Kansas.

SAID DEFENDANT WILL TAKE NOTICE that on the 11th day of February, 1882, a Garnishee Summons was issued by the above named Justice of the Peace in the above entitled action and that said cause will be heard on the 25th day of March, 1882, at the hour of nine o'clock in the forenoon at the office of said Justice in the city of Eudora. O. G. RICHARDS, Attorney for Plaintiff

W. I. HOADLEY,

JOB PRINTER,

117 Massachusetts street,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS

NOYES & GLEASON,

REAL ESTATE,

Insurance and Loan Agents.

Buy, sell and rent real estate on Commission. Loan money on good farm security at 8 per cent. and small commission. Office ELDRIDGE HOUSE CORNER, LAWRENCE, KS

F. E. MARSH

GOLDEN BELT

POULTRY YARDS,

Manhattan, Kansas. Breeder of Pure Bred Light and Dark Brahma Fowls. Try me and get your moneys worth.

Try Marsh's Chicken Cholera Cure and Preventive 25c. per pkg or 5 for \$1.00 post paid.

THE ONLY BUILDING LEFT FROM QUANTRELL'S RAID!

F. W. APITZ,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

Harness, Saddles, Collars, Bridles, Whips

Robes, Blankets, Brushes, Combs etc.

All kinds of repairing neatly done on Short Notice.

G. H. MURDOCK,

WATCHMAKER

—AND—

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Horticultural Department.

Plant Trees.

This is the nick of time to set out both fruit and forest trees. Now is the accepted time.

Try it as an Experiment.

From the Maine Farmer. E. H. Banks described his success in obtaining fine crops of grapes from vines which had been permitted to climb and cover a trellis or arbor and had not been taken down or pruned for nearly fifteen years.

Rhubarb and Asparagus.

If gardeners have not yet looked at their rhubarb and asparagus beds the matter should be attended to now. Both should receive a liberal dressing of well rotted manure, which must be forked in carefully so as not to injure the crowns.

Chinch-Bug Exterminator.

At a recent meeting of the Jacksonville, Ill., Horticultural society much testimony was given, showing the efficiency of quail against chinch-bugs. Last summer a number of these birds were killed and the contents of their stomachs examined. From sixty to eighty bugs that were distinguishable were found in each stomach, and numerous fragments of bugs showed that a much larger number had been eaten during the day.

Rose Trees.

A lady writing to an exchange says: Never give up a choice but decaying rose bush till you have tried watering it two or three times with soot-tea. Take soot from a chimney or stove with which wood is burned and make tea of it. When cold, water the rose bush with it. When all is used pour boiling water a second time on the soot. The shrub will quickly send out thrifty shoots, the leaves will become large and thick, and the blossoms will be larger and more richly tinted than before. To keep the plants clear of insects syringe them with quassa tea. Quassa chips can be obtained at the apothecaries.

The Peach Tree for Fuel.

A correspondent of the Kansas Farmer, from Salina, speaks favorably of peach trees for fuel. He says:

Were I to plant for firewood on high, poor soil, I would plant peach pits where you want the trees. If you get a crop of peaches one year in five it will pay you for your work. Plant ten or twelve feet apart each way, and cultivate same as corn every year; soon they will begin to die from various causes, such as borers, profuse bearing, etc. Cut out the dead wood each winter and you will be surprised at the amount five acres will yield. Keep the plot renewed by planting seed on vacant places.

Asparagus Beds.

We have authentic and entirely reliable records of an asparagus bed that was planted in 1806, in Quincy, Mass., and which grows as tender and toothsome asparagus to-day as when it first began to bear. So if a bed is properly established and properly taken care of from year to year there need be no fear of its giving out. There is no vegetable more easily or more cheaply raised, none that yields a larger amount of food to the square rod, none which finds a readier sale in market, and none which is more generally admired. It is a marvel to us how any farmer who loves good fare can manage to live without having it on his dinner table during a month in spring.

Concerning Hot Beds.

Mr. W. D. Philbrick makes, in the New England Farmer, these suggestions about hot beds:

Most of the books and almanacs advise using two or three feet of manure; eight to twelve inches is all the best gardeners need. The manure should be freshly made horse-dung with a good deal of straw litter. One-third by bulk of cow manure to two-thirds leaves, piled up in alternate layers, six inches deep, four or five feet high, will heat up in a few days so as to answer very well. More of this sort of heat will be required than of horse-dung; but there is as much danger from using too much as the little; a little experience will soon teach one how to make a hot bed with such material as may be at hand. The depth of loam spread upon the manure should be about six to ten inches, and for a seed bed it should be about one-third sand, the rest rich compost. The more depth of loam is used the less the heat of the manure will be felt at the surface, where the seed is, therefore for hardy seed, such as cabbage, lettuce and radishes, we use less heat and more loam, and for the tender seeds of tomatoes, peppers, cucumbers, etc., more heat and less loam. The season of the year also has much to do with the amount of heat required; twice as much is needed in February as in April to do the same

work, on account of the milder weather and greater assistance the sun gives us.

Sedgwickian.

From the notes of Douglas County Horticultural society's reporter for The Spirit of Kansas.

BEANS.

Do not forget to plant "butter" beans, so called, because it takes a good deal of butter to make them taste like beans. Plant them in rows two octaves apart. The planting of this bean furnishes a good deal of finger exercise for persons who are learning to play on the piano. Do not put the butter in the hill. Some who do not know beans are apt to do it.

ROSE POTATOES

Early Rose potatoes should be planted early. It is not called Early Rose because it grows on rose bushes, but because it rises early in a spring morning. Never make the mistake of peeling these potatoes before planting. When you plant "let the eye be single," according to the Bible rule. This potato is to be eaten whole. When mashed it is not wholesome. Mashed potatoes are generally sown broadcast.

STRING BEANS.

The string bean is the best for growing on strings. One string will do for ten beans. Some of the high-string beans need poles. These poles are handy for fishing excursions, only they must be returned with lines attached. In stringing beans never use a rusty needle. In planting be sure to use beans that are not stringy.

Favorite Blackcaps

Gropple, in New York Tribune.

Whether it is owing to my early training, which dates back to the time when the fence-rows and thickets supplied my raspberries, or to an inherent (and, as some say, perverted) taste for this particular kind, I know not, but true it is, I never eat red raspberries when I can procure their less pretentious relatives. For years the Mammoth Cluster has been my mainstay in the garden, producing freely and a pretty good fruit, although not quite equal to some of the wild seedlings of lesser size but more juicy. But the advent of the Gregg soon caused all other cap berries to be discarded, and I now think I have everything in this line that I need. A great merit is its lateness in ripening, prolonging the season late in the summer. On my soil with excellent culture, which means plenty of rich manure, it yields splendidly, and I raise berries that are often marvelous to look at. The flavor, too, is by no means deficient, being much superior to the old Mammoth Cluster. Some of my canes were unfortunately injured by the intense cold of last winter, but in sheltered locations they passed through all right. The serious blight that has of later years attacked the blackcaps has thus far generously omitted the Gregg from its disastrous presence, but how long this will be the case remains to be seen. I have seen a new black raspberry, noticed of late, called the Souhegan, and like all other novelties, it is just what we are all looking for. It is described as being early, hardy, juicy, sweet and rich. I can only add, I sincerely hope it may prove so in my garden.

The Wilson and Crescent Strawberry

A member of the Onondaga Farmers' Club reported that among nearly one hundred varieties of strawberries with which he is acquainted, the Wilson is not surpassed as a shipping fruit. His product is, he thinks, superior to that of many other growers who are apt to neglect their beds of this old kind, and he is reported by the Syracuse Courier as explaining, as follows, his way of keeping up the vigor and originality of the stock:

Since I have possessed those plants I have made it a rule never to propagate from them after their fruiting, that is, never to use any young plants for planting from those which had already borne fruit. I find, after much and close examination, that plants, after giving us a bountiful crop of fruit, are more or less weakened by it or through it, and the puny, spindling runners which they throw out right after, do not suggest to me the ideal plant which I look for and want for my planting. I do not claim that this is absolutely necessary in order to keep up the originality of any variety; I do not claim that this practice has rewarded me with the most flattering results. For the last four years I picked from 4,000 to 8,000 quarts per acre of my Wilson's, not from a few rods square of potted and stimulated plants, but from acres of them.

Of the Crescent strawberry he makes this estimate:

As a near home market berry, I will mention the Crescent Seedling—as one that ought to satisfy those who are on the lookout for a berry which proves the most grateful of all with abuse and neglect; with culture, however, it is still more grateful and one of the most profuse bearers in existence. This variety has now proved to be a pistillate and should be planted near some staminate or fertilizing sort.

An Apologue.

Synopsis of a story read by Mrs. F. M. Burlingame at the February meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural Society.

The storm had made a wreck of the beautiful flowers, which led to meditation on the shortness of the blossoming season. A storm or frost takes their beauty ere we have time to say they are here. Why do the beautiful things die so soon? The answer comes, their loveliness and vitality are not all in the bloom. The beautiful must change and pass on. The flower fades and we lay the bulb away that another year it may renew its delights, but when one season brings back the delights of the past and everything is renewed but the tones of our hearts, which never come back to us, how is it with us then? Only one season are we given to render up our flowers. So we learn that while the simplest plants are provided with means of renewal that our renewal is certain. The more we study nature the more we rejoice in our destiny.

There were two foliage plants in a garden, one very much dissatisfied because it had no blossoms; the other contented, and comforting itself that it was so, and told the other of the many disadvantages the flowering plants underwent. The discontented one pleaded that it was a desirable thing to be admired, but was finally convinced that it was not the highest destiny of a plant to bloom. A wise evergreen taught that the essential thing is to belong to a regular and wholesome order. That the flowerless plant could do all required of it. It was not only the lilies and thrushes that make the sweet sounds and pleasant odors of summer.

And so the great lesson of humility was learned. To do our very best even when we know it is only to be second best will reach the goal.

Some Facts.

Correspondence to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

It seems to the writer that THE SPIRIT ought to be read by every farmer in the West, for it is published in their interest.

In looking back when the writer came to this state, twenty-one years ago, and reviewing the improvements that have been made, it is a positive fact that we have made excellent progress in nearly all branches of industry. Probably no other state in America did any better in so short a time. This fact can only be accounted for from the point of the superior advantages of the climate, soil, etc., over other states.

Two years ago in April next, your correspondent started on a trip, by team, to the Rocky mountains, for the purpose of working up the botany of Western Kansas and Colorado, and also to examine the medicinal properties of plants. The course of travel was up the Arkansas river. After leaving Great Bend, very few houses were seen along the road after leaving the town. Wood was hard to get, and the water was only had from the tanks on the railroad. There was one particular thing noticed, and that was water could readily be had by digging, and that too without going through rock.

The time is coming when the entire country, lying between here and the mountains, will contain a house on almost every quarter section of land. All kinds of trees, such as we have in Eastern Kansas, will grow in profusion all over that country. That part of the state cannot be very well settled by people locating out one or two hundred miles beyond the settlements. It will have to be gradual. When ground is plowed and trees are set out more rain can be expected. Cottonwood, walnut and other trees will be excellent to plant there.

About sixteen years ago myself and brothers planted about one hundred and fifty walnuts on the high prairie, in the fence corners of a rail fence, and they all came up, and now we have trees some eight or ten inches through, that have borne walnuts for the last few years. They are growing right along.

DR. J. H. OYSTER.

PAOLA, Kans., March 9, 1882.

ADDENDA—BY POSTAL.

Since mailing my communication today, we have had a fire in town. A dwelling house, owned and occupied by A. Seller's, caught fire about 11 o'clock a. m., but did not burn down, owing to the energetic work of the citizens and the snow at hand. The damage to the house will amount to about four hundred dollars. It was insured. DR. J. H. O.

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Farm and Stock.

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

Look to the Fences.

It is best to repair and build fences before you plant. Search out the low and weak places in your fences, or your cattle will find them out for you at the expense, it may be, of your crops.

Horses and Other Stock.

The good farmer will feed his stock well this month. Give them a little extra ration in the way of corn meal or bran. Clover, hay and early cut Hungarian grass will now appropriately come into play.

Farmer's Wives and Daughters.

Knowing how to harness and unharness a horse is a very valuable acquisition to a woman on the farm. Her life is often hard, wearisome, and lonesome, and she will feel more independent and less fettered if she can catch and harness the family pony for a drive to town or to visit a neighbor at her own sweet will.

Eggs for Hatching.

The largest and best looking specimens should be selected from those last laid, so that they shall be fresh. Fourteen or fifteen eggs can be covered by a hen of average size. It is a good plan to mark with a lead pencil those placed under the hen, so if new ones are added to them they can be culled out. It is said that early spring chickens are the best and most likely to live.

Ensilage.

Hon. H. C. Kelsey, at the recent meeting of the New Jersey board, characterized the estimates of the apostles of ensilage, whom he had visited, as "extravagant and untrustworthy" in regard to the probable yield of the growing crops shown to him. He said a little more testimony from the scales and less rough guessing in this matter as well as others would be beneficial to all concerned.

Horse Power Versus Hoe Power.

In the Rural New Yorker Mr. S. Rufus Mason gives his ideas concerning gardening by horse power in the following terms:

My experience has proved that all kinds of garden truck can be grown and cultivated by a man or boy, with a one-horse single shovel cultivator far more successfully and at far less expense of time and wages than by the employment of any three good men with hoes. A garden for vegetables should have no bushes, trees or perennial plants in it, but should be convenient for the plow and teams at all times. It should be long, to save time in turning, and wide enough to supply the family demand.

Lice on Cattle.

The cheapest and one of the best means of ridding stock of lice, consists in the free application of wood ashes, frequent brushing, removal of old or dirty bedding, occasional application of boiling hot water to the wood-work of stalls, sheds and sties, or lime-washing of the same. All loose hairs and dirt removed from the bodies of animals, by brushing, as well as old bedding, should be collected in a heap and burned. The presence of vermin on live stock can never be successfully combated by simply applying a certain remedy to the body of the animals, and not at the same time attending to the general cleanliness of these, as well as of their surroundings.

The Food Value of Sorghum Seed.

At a late meeting of the Wisconsin Cane Grower's Association, Mr. J. V. Edwards said he fed the seed to cattle with good results. He ground a few sacks of it for flour, and distributed it among his neighbors; they all used it in the place of buckwheat and did not know the difference until so informed. He sold considerable of the seed at fifty cents per bushel. He had never known of cattle being hurt by it. Mr. Kellogg agreed substantially with the above. Dr. Dill fed the seed to cattle and hogs, and considers it superior to oats, and worth ten cents more per bushel for feeding.

Salting Stock.

The fault is one usually of underfeeding salt rather than in giving an excess. Feed upon hay, straw and grain diet a grown animal will consume an ounce of salt daily without injury, but rather benefit. A little salt daily is far better than to have it as an extra feed once a week or at longer intervals. A farmer of well informed ways always feeds salt with each ration of meal summer and winter, whether fed once or twice per day, of course giving but a sprinkling of salt with the meal. If grain is

not fed the salt may be mixed with sulphur, the two combined being one of the great remedial agents for the prevention of vermin, besides it is a good promoter of digestion and pure blood, two elements of success in feeding cattle.

Roots for Cows.

In Europe, says the American Cultivator, the carrot is grown to a great extent for feeding to cattle in the winter months. Roots of some kind are fed the winter through to the cows. An Iowa raiser of Jersey cows says he is accustomed to feed carrots, of which he usually raised 600 bushels per acre. Carrots increase the flow of milk and improve the appearance and quality of the butter. Beets are preferable to carrots for increasing the flow of milk; the milk, however, which is produced from beets is not as good for butter. The breeder mentioned above has found it difficult to raise his calves on clear Jersey milk and advises the feeding of that which has been skimmed.

A Prophecy.

Farmers will recollect that chinch bugs and other insects injurious to vegetation, were very troublesome and destructive last season. Their numbers and rapacity were generally attributed to our hot and dry season. Might not the vast numbers be accounted for, at least to some extent, to the warm covering of snow with which nature protected them the winter previous, so that a much larger number were preserved as seed for the abundant and disastrous harvest of them which we had last summer? As the past winter has been very open and the earth without the usual protection of snow, we will venture the prophecy that we shall be freer from the insect pest the coming summer than we were the last.

How to Succeed.

The right way to obtain a good cow is to raise her. Choose a good calf, feed it well, but judiciously, but feed it faithfully and see to it that it is done. Some of our best breeders claim that the milking qualities of cows can be influenced for the better by feeding the growing calf upon such foods as promote and stimulate the formation of milk glands. Be this as it may, milking strains are in the main hereditary, and great milk yields can best be secured by breeding under the farmer's own supervision, selection of the best, and feeding to attain the end sought—milk. By raising his own cows the farmer has two chances as against one where he buys his dairy stock. The penalty of failure in selecting a good cow is the necessity of combining the cow's body in the fall, and her small credit for milk, to balance the purchase money, losing her summer's keep and the labor of milking. If the heifer should fail in being a good milker she can be turned into early beef, and the finances added to capital stock, the actual conversion of so much grass and hay into money.

The Use of Salt.

The editor of the Massachusetts Ploughman, who is fully abreast of the times in all questions that pertain to New England agriculture, runs at right angles to the lines of those, and there are many, who advocate a profuse use of salt for promoting the growth of plants. He speaks after this manner:

After many careful experiments in Europe and in this country, leading agriculturists have arrived at the conclusion, that salt applied directly to the land is not beneficial to the growth of plants, except in rare instances, and that it is very frequently injurious. Thirty years ago it was the universal practice to salt asparagus beds, and it was believed beneficial, but it is now known by the best cultivators that it not only is not beneficial but a positive injury, both to the growth of the plants and to its eating qualities. Salt should be applied to the land with caution, and in small quantities. A farmer that believes that his land requires salt should mark off a square rod and apply one quart of salt, and by the side of it apply to another rod a pint, and note the result; if either rod is better than another year the whole field may receive a dressing of salt, but because one dressing of salt is beneficial it is no evidence that the second would be, therefore the second dressing should be applied with as great caution as the first.

How to Raise Onion Seed.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I see in your last paper an inquiry how to raise onion seed. It is a very easy matter. Get good sound onions of the kind you wish, set in drills three feet apart and six inches in the drill, cultivate with horse and hoe; when the seed begins to drop gather the heads; cut the stems six inches long so as to let them fill out better in drying, when dry rub out the seed by the hand, pick out the stems and put the seed and chaff in a

tub of water; stir them well, when all good seed will sink; bad seed and chaff throw away by skimming off the top; you can get from one and one-half to three pounds off a bushel of good onions. Ground to raise onion seed will be best when not too rich; seed will not be so plump on very rich soil. I have raised forty pounds in Kansas of as good seed as any I ever bought, although some of our Western seed men have a prejudice against cheap Western seed. One thing is very important that you have good onions to set; small sprouted lots will never bring good seed. One reason why it will not do to buy from everybody is, many plant worthless onions and get worthless seed.

I have raised onions for ten years; my land is rich and weedy, and I prefer to raise sets top variety, which, at eight dollars per bushel, pays as well, if not better than to raise seed. I am putting out, this spring, seventy-five bushels good sound onions as could be kept in this climate. It is more work to set sets than to sow seed; the assurance of a crop from sets is much more certain.

In the river bottom, about here, I verily believe there was most as much money spent for seed last year as was got from the onions; many acres were choked out with grass and weeds. After sets are once set you can take your wheel-plow and keep the weeds down, but when you have seed onions as small as the grass you can't keep the grass out, not for all your onions will be worth in the fall.

I put out one season forty bushels of onions and raised about fifty bushels of sets. If I should have good success this season I shall have near one hundred bushels. The big job was done last year in raising onions. It is not much work to put out the onions and gather the sets, as most all the cultivation is done with a horse.

Keeping onions is a very important item in this climate. I make boxes by cutting fencing in pieces, about eighteen inches long, and nailing common house lathes on them, leaving one end or edge of the box open so as to fill them. The box will hold about one and one-half bushels, and can be piled one on top of another and cross them several tiers high, keeping in a barn until winter, then put them in a cellar till spring. It is not best to try to keep onions in this climate only for sets and seed, as it is too much trouble. I see that it takes good sound yellow onions to bring seventy-five cents a bushel in Chicago all this winter, but such can be sold in Kansas City for \$1.25 to \$1.50.

When potatoes can be sold higher than onions they must pay better. I am satisfied that we cannot expect to get more than two hundred bushels per acre here, but eastern growers claim much larger yields. I have raised them most every year for ten years; have had a good pay for the work as any crop, but it is folly to put in seed in land that is seeded with fox-tail and crab grasses, as no man can keep them clean for what the onions will be worth. It will take three men to an acre on rich soil to raise onions, but on clean land one man can tend an acre easy. Good, well-rotted prairie sod will pay to sow seed on, but not weedy land.

H. C. WARNER.

TIBLOW, Kans., March 6, 1882.

From "The Times."

Editor Times:—Seeing an article in your paper last week from Arnold Parker, I was impressed with the earnestness with which he appeals to you to continue to enlighten the world in regard to the means by which he was so miraculously cured of rheumatism and hip-joint lameness by using Kendall's Spavin Cure. The article to which he alludes by Dr. Bates, impressed me so favorably with the real merits of this remedy that I tried it also for several blemishes on my horses, and found it the most perfect cure I ever tried for spavins and other blemishes, as it completely removes the enlargement in every instance by continuing its use for several days after the lameness had subsided. The perfect success I have always had with Kendall's Spavin Cure led me to use it on my own person, and for all the family, with the very best results as a family liniment. While several of the cures made with it have been almost miraculous, none have been more satisfactory than several cures which I made with it of foot-rot and also sore teats as well as warts on teats of cows. I consider it a sure cure for sore teats or foot-rot in either cows or sheep. With the satisfaction this remedy has always given in every instance, I cannot refrain asking with my friend Parker that you continue to make known to the world this, the grandest discovery of the nineteenth century.

JAMES A. CAMPBELL.

HERKIMER, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1881. [The above letter, with one published last week, encourages us in our efforts to make our paper one of the most valuable journals in the country and to all our patrons, and we now ask others of our readers who have been alike benefited by the letter published one year ago from Dr. Bates that they send us for publication, statements which they may wish to make for the benefit of others.—Ed.]

How Watches Are Made.

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

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

Dr. Frazier's Root Bitters.

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

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

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

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

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 electrotics 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.

Skin Diseases Cured

By Dr. Frazier's Magic Ointment. Cures as it 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. Woodward, Faxon & Co., Kansas City, wholesale agents.

A Bargain.

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

SHORT-HORN BULLS FOR SALE.

The undersigned wishes to inform the public that he has for sale one thorough-bred Short-horn bull three years old, that was awarded second premium both as one and two-year-old at the successive fairs at Bismark. Also three thorough-bred and two three-quarter grade yearlings. All to be found on his place four miles south of LeCompton, Kansas, and will be sold at reasonable terms. M. S. WINTER.

BUTTER, eggs, or chickens taken in exchange for subscription at this office.

MOUND CITY POULTRY YARDS! PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

I am breeding from two strains of this celebrated breed of fowls, namely: "Keuffer" and "Rasex," and now have some very fine birds for sale. I took the first premium on my Plymouth Rocks at Bismark in 1880, and have received the same honors wherever exhibited.

I am prepared to mate breeding pens to suit purchaser. LIGHT BRAHMAS. I am breeding two strains of Light Brahmans, namely: "Doolittle's" (Comey's), and "Autocrat" (Philander Williams') strains. These strains of Light Brahmans are, without doubt, the finest that were ever raised of this justly celebrated fowl.

I received the following premiums on my "Duke of York's," at Bismark in 1880: Best pair of chickens. Best breeding pen of Light Brahmans. Sweepstakes on best pen of five pullets and cockerel.

I have a fine lot of these for sale now. BUFF COCHINS. I am breeding from two strains of Buffs, namely: "Doolittle's" and "Sid Conger's." They are very fine, rich, buff color and very heavy leg and toe feathers, and are as fine birds as any in the West.

My prices are the same to everyone. I will send you as fine stock for the money you send me, as you would receive were you present in person to trade.

PRICES. Single bird.....\$3 00 to \$5 00 Pair.....5 00 " 7 00 Trio.....7 00 " 9 00

EGGS FOR HATCHING. For setting of thirteen.....\$2 00 For setting of twenty-six.....3 50

SANFORD L. IVES, Mound City, Linn county, Kansas.

WESTERN Farm Mortgage Co., Lawrence, Kansas.

Lawrence, Kansas.

MONEY LOANED

On Improved Farms at LOW RATES OF INTEREST!

Money Always On Hand—No Long Delays

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

Farmers wishing to make LONG TIME LOANS will SAVE MONEY by calling upon our agent in their county. Central office NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, Lawrence, Kansas.

L. H. PERKINS, Sec'y.

ROBERT COOK, Iowa, Allen county, Kans., Breeder and Shipper of PURE SHORT-HORN

—AND—GRADED CATTLE

—ALSO—POLAND-CHINA HOGS

Of the Best Strains of Black and LIGHT SPOTTED

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

PRICE LIST FREE THE SEDGWICK STEEL WIRE FENCE.

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 boards 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 Gates made of wrought iron pipe and steel wire, defy 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.

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

DR. CARL SCHMIDT, Lawrence, Kansas.

Attention, Deaf People WONDERFUL DISCOVERY, endorsed by the most eminent physicians. Deafness relieved and cured in 3 to 6 days. Send box 483 for particulars, EDWIN FERRIS & CO., Cincinnati, O.

Lady Agents Can secure permanent employment with good salary selling Queen City Patent and Cleaning Supplies, made by Queen City Free, Address Queen City Soapworks Co., Cincinnati, O.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Table of market prices for various commodities including flour, wheat, corn, oats, and live stock in Kansas City and Chicago.

Live Stock Markets.

Table of live stock market prices for cattle, hogs, and sheep in Kansas City, St. Louis, and Chicago.

Lawrence Markets.

Text listing market prices for various goods in Lawrence, including butter, eggs, and poultry.

Young Folks' Department.

Editorial content for the Young Folks' Department, including puzzles and a charade.

Editorial content for the Young Folks' Department, including a letter from a child and a notice about a school.

Editorial content for the Young Folks' Department, including a letter from a child.

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Advertisement for Peter Henderson & Co. Seeds and Plants, featuring a large 'Seeds' and 'Plants' header.

Answers to Correspondents.

Answers to various reader inquiries regarding agricultural practices and local news.

Vox Populi.

Editorial content for the Vox Populi section, discussing political and social issues.

Little Shepherd Dogs.

Editorial content for the Little Shepherd Dogs section, describing the characteristics of these dogs.

God sends his teachers into every age.

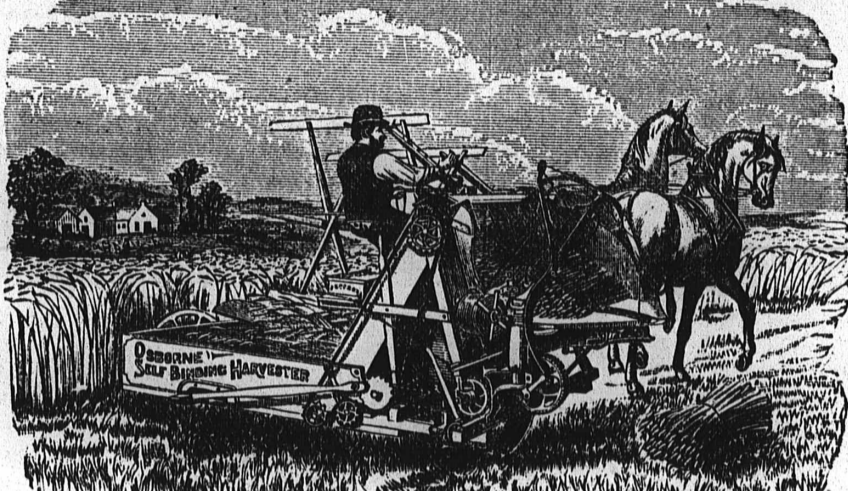
Editorial content for the 'God sends his teachers...' section, discussing education and morality.

What the Whisky Ring Thinks of Woman Suffrage.

Editorial content for the 'What the Whisky Ring...' section, discussing the impact of woman suffrage.

JUSTUS HOWELL, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Agricultural Goods, Osborne Self-Binders,



Advertisement text for Osborne Self-Binders, listing the manufacturer's name and address.

WAGONS, BUGGIES AND SPRING WAGONS.

Advertisement text for wagons and buggies, mentioning 'Light-Running Domestic and Davis Sewing Machines.'

Advertisement text for wagons and buggies, including contact information for W. S. Reed.

Advertisement text for wagons and buggies, including contact information for S. W. Goodhue.

Advertisement for Memorial Art Work, featuring a large illustration of a monument and text for 'Marble & Granite' and 'Cemetery Work.'

Advertisement text for Andrew Tosh & Co., listing services for real estate, loans, and insurance.

ANDREW TOSH & CO.,

Real Estate, Loan and Insurance Agents

Advertisement text for Andrew Tosh & Co., detailing their services and office location.

Advertisement text for Andrew Tosh & Co., including contact information.

Advertisement for Lawrence Barb Wire Co., featuring a large illustration of a barbed wire fence.

THE HENLEY BARB FENCE WIRE.

Advertisement text for Henley Barb Fence Wire, listing the manager and proprietor.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL SEED STORE

Advertisement text for the United States Mail Seed Store, listing various seed products.

Advertisement for Plant Seed Company, featuring a large illustration of a seed packet and text for 'Our Annual Seed Catalogue.'