Historical Society


# THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS

## A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

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### WHICH SHALL IT BE?

[A rich man who had no children proposed to his poor neighbor, who had seven, to take one of them, and promised, if the parents would consent, that he would give them property enough to make themselves and their other six children comfortable for life.]

Which shall it be? Which shall it be?
I looked at John, John looked at me,
And when I found that I must speak
My voice seemed strangely low and weak;
"Tell me again what Robert said;"
And then I, listening, bent my head—
This is his letter:

"I will give
A house and land while you shall live,
If, in return, from out your seven,
One child to me for aye is given"
I looked at John's old garments worn;
I thought of all that he had borne
Of poverty, of work, and care,
Which I, though willing, could not share;
I thought of seven young mouths to feed,
Of seven little children's need,
And then of this:

"Come, John," said I,
"We'll choose among them as they lie
Asleep." So, walking hand in hand,
Dear John and I surveyed our band;
First to the cradle lightly stepped,
Where Lilian, the baby, slept.
Softly the father stooped to lay
His rough hand down in a loving way,
When dream or whisper made her stir,
And huskily he said, "Not her!"

We stood beside the trundle-bed,
And one long ray of lamp-light shed
Athwart the boyish faces there
In sleep so beautiful and fair.
I saw on James's rough, red cheek
A tear undried. Ere John could speak,
"He's but a baby, too," said I,
And kissed him as we hurried by.
Pale, patient Robbie's angel face
Still in his sleep bore suffering's trace;
"No, for a thousand crowns not him!"
He whispered, while our eyes were dim.

Poor Dick! bad Dick! our wayward son—
Turbulent, restless, idle one—
Could he be spared? Nay, he who gave
Bade us befriend him to the grave;
Only a mother's heart could be
Patient enough for such as he;
"And so," said John, "I would not dare
To take her from her bed-side prayer."

Then stole we softly up above,
And knelt by Mary, child of love,
"Perhaps for her 'twould better be,"
I said to John. Quite silently
He lifted up a curl that lay
Across her cheek in a wilful way,
And shook his head: "Nay, love, not thee,"
The while my heart beat audibly.

Only one more, our eldest lad,
Trusty and truthful, good and glad,
So like his father. "No, John, no!
I cannot, will not, let him go."
And so we wrote in courteous way,
We could not give one child away;
And afterward toil lighter seemed,
Thinking of that of which we dreamed,
Happy in truth that not one face
Was missed from its accustomed place;
Thankful to work for all the seven,
Trusting the rest to One in Heaven.

### The Boots Did It.

An English paper, the Spectator, relates as true the following incident:

A few years ago a friend of mine—there is no harm now in telling this story, as the superstition referred to in it is exploded, if not everywhere, certainly among your readers—was taking a country walk with a friend, a clergyman, when the latter suddenly wheeled round, his face toward home, with the remark, "Let us go back. I'm tired. Was called up in the middle of the night to baptize a child that was dying."

"Were you in time?" asked my friend.

"Just," was the reply. "Another half minute and I should have been too late!"

"And if you had been what then?"

"Why then I suppose the poor little thing would have been lost."

"Eternally?"

"Well, yes, according to our belief."

"May I ask what sort of boots you wear?" said my friend.

"Boots! Elastic sided, always."

"Now, suppose you wore laced, and it had taken you two minutes to put them on, the child would have been dead and lost eternally, ay?"

"That's a peculiar view of the question, I must think over my position."

Two days after the clergyman met my friend and said: "I have thought that matter over and must alter my view. The boots did it."

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Correspondence to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

### "Traveler" at Mobile, Alabama.

MOBILE, ALA., March 11, 1882.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—The recent debate in Congress, over the Chinese bill, has brought out the real sentiments of some of the leaders of the Republican party in regard to the status of the negro in the South, and while the admissions made by them were to strengthen the argument against permitting the Chinese to come to this country, they none the less voice the honest opinion of hundreds of men in the party whom partisanship has prevented from expressing their views heretofore. Senator Jones says:

The relations of the white and colored races of the South were now nearer adjustment than they were years ago. He would prophesy that the African race would never be permitted to dominate any state of the South. Experiments to that effect had been a dismal failure, and a failure not because we have not tried to make it succeed, but because laws way above human laws have placed one race superior to and far above the other. The votes of an ignorant class might preponderate, but intellect, not numbers, is the superior force in this world. We clothed the African in Union blue, and the belief that he was one day to be free was a candle-light in his soul, but it is one thing to aspire to be free and another thing to have luteiligence and sterling qualities of character that can maintain free government.

Senator Edmunds intimated that Vermont, while in favor of protecting the rights of the negro, would quite as soon protect them down South as in Vermont. It is plain to see that neither African nor any other inferior race will be allowed to dominate in any portion of the United States, and it is to their true interests that they should not be allowed to do so. Experience has shown that they easily become the prey of adventurers and political vagabonds. The Southern people recognize more fully than their Northern neighbor, that they owe a duty to the colored race, and every right-thinking man admits that its education, its moral development and its health demands their care. They recognize too that in the eye of the law, and as citizens, the colored race are entitled to the same rights and privileges as the white race. They are citizens and voters, and the better educated they are the more intelligently they will exercise the right conferred upon them. What the white people of the South have struggled for is to prevent something from being taken from them, viz: the control of their home affairs, and also to prevent seeing them turned over to strangers and adventurers. Those of us who are familiar with the condition of affairs under the carpet-bag governments of these states, understand fully what that implies. The people of Kansas, with all their love of freedom and equality, would not, I am sure, submit to the same condition of things that existed in the South during the reconstruction period.

I did not start out to write a political article for that is not my forte, but I couldn't help giving expression to a few thoughts on the subject prompted by reading the debate on the Chinese bill.

I wish I could give the members of THE SPIRIT Household a scent of the orange blossoms that perfume the air of this charming city. They are just commencing to bloom, and the air is laden with the delicious odor. Roses and all flowering shrubs are in full bloom, and the Camelia Japonica trees are in their glory. No one can judge of the beauty of this flower until they see it growing in its full luxuriousness as it does here.

Mobile has lost much of its former business, and for a few years past has been almost a dead city, but it begins to show signs of returning life and will, I have no doubt, one day be an important port, especially as a coal shipping station.

Lying at the mouth of the Alabama river, it is the natural outlet of the immense coal fields of the Warrior and Coosa. The improvements to the harbor will give a fair depth of water, the lack of which has been one of the principal causes of the loss of trade. The citizens of Mobile have always been noted for their culture and hospitality, and I know of no more pleasant city to visit. Quite a large business is done in the suburbs by market gardeners, and the Irish potato and cabbage crop this year is a large, and at present prices, an extremely valuable one. Early vegetables of all kinds are in the market, and will, before many years, be very largely shipped north.

The fish and oyster trade is also quite a large and lucrative one here, and the lumber business is increasing rapidly. There are no real live farmers in this vicinity that I can hear of. I mean, of course, outside of the market gardeners, some of whom carry on large places and manage them well. There are quite a number of merchants here owning places in the suburbs, who are engaged in raising Jersey cattle, and I understand that there are some very fine herds among them. I shall try during my stay to visit some of them. There is no better country for the raising of sheep and other stock than the piney wood lands of South Alabama. The range is unlimited, the climate delightful and healthy.

Mobile is one of the cleanest and healthiest cities in America. It has had one or two epidemics of yellow fever, but outside of that its record of health is an excellent one.

We have been free so far from the heavy rains which have been overflowing all the Ohio and Mississippi regions, and the rivers while having plenty of water, show no signs of overflow. The reports from the Mississippi valley show terrible loss and suffering, and thousands of families are homeless and houseless. If it brings about a united effort between the general government and that of the states for a general system of levees, it may be in the end a blessing for the whole section. My own choice is to live somewhere where there is no danger of overflow, but the wonderful fertility of the bottom lands of the Mississippi and its tributaries will always tempt people to take their chances.

I am glad to get an occasional copy of THE SPIRIT, and in the last copy received noticed your editorial asking your readers for expressions of opinion as to the conduct of its editorial department. Don't you think that is asking a little too much, Mr. Editor? Few people feel like suggesting to an editor how he should edit his paper. There are some, to be sure, who are too ready to do so, but the steady, quiet reader who pays his subscription promptly and urges his neighbor to subscribe, is generally willing to trust the editor to edit the paper in his own way; and the fact of his appreciation is shown more by his steady support than by any suggestions he may make. I would like to see THE SPIRIT indulge in a new dress, something which I hope it will do shortly. Its mechanical department is not in keeping with its editorial, and I hope the new subscriptions will roll in rapidly this year to justify an entire new outfit. I would like to see it also have a revenue from subscriptions and good advertisements to enable it to get along without the patronage of the quack doctors, whose vile advertisements fill the columns of so many otherwise respectable journals. I am aware that they pay well and until a paper can exist without them they can be tolerated, but I shall welcome the day when they will be cleaned out of every respectable paper in the land. TRAVELER.

### From "The Times."

*Editor of the Times:*—In reading the last number of your paper I noticed you asked all who had been benefitted by the letter published in your valuable paper about a year ago, to write you the facts for publication. The letter from Dr. Bates created a great amount of excitement in this vicinity, as he is well and favorably known by every one here. His reputation as a man and as a physician gave every one the utmost confidence in all his statements, and this of course soon made the name "Kendall's Spavin Cure" not only familiar but very popular. In reply to your request I will say: About nine years ago I slipped on the ice and sprained my right limb at the knee joint. I was very lame and suffered excruciating pain much of the time since, and some of the time thought I should be a cripple for life. Dr. Bates' letter printed in your paper gave me so much confidence in the virtues of "Kendall's Spavin Cure" that I tried it for my knee and less than one bottle completely cured me so that I have had no return of pain or lameness, for which, of course, I cannot feel too thankful. Since my recovery I have visited friends in the West and found that the following parties have used it with the grandest results in that part of the country. The Rev. John Rice, Hematite, Mo., used it on his own person for an injury of 35 years standing and performed one of the most wonderful cures I ever heard of. J. L. McClure, of Strong City, Kansas, cured a badly lacerated and poisoned hand, from a hog bite, and also removed an enlargement near the hip joint which had become large and troublesome. He also used it for pleurisy and found that bathing his chest with it relieved him at once. To my surprise I found that this wonderful remedy was better known in the West than it was in the East, and I found they were using it there for all animals as well as on human flesh with the very best of results, and I find so many cases wherever I go to confirm the favorable opinion I had already formed of it that I am glad of an opportunity of telling the readers of your valuable paper what I have learned in regard to it. Hoping to hear from others upon this very important subject, especially important to those who have suffered for years like myself, I remain, yours &c., J. A. ROYCE.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1881.

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

## Young Folks' Department.

Correspondence "Young Folks' Department."

MR. EDITOR:—I am thirteen years old, like to go to school, but father has not been able to feed for more than a month, and I have so much feeding to do I had to stay at home. I think you have a nice lot of boys and girls to write letters and you must be a very good man to print so many. The answer to Lizzie Blair's charade is Bible.

OSCAR G. VARNER.

SOLDIER CITY, Jackson Co., Ks. March 12.

Correspondence "Young Folks' Department."

MR. EDITOR:—Grandfather is to see us and asked us to write a little letter to your paper. He has shown me one and I see several letters from the little boys and girls of Kansas. I like them. Father has been very sick, but is better now. This week we had about six inches of snow. I am nine years old today. I have one brother and two sisters, but poor Eva is dead.

NORTON E. VARNER.

SOLDIER CITY, Kas., March 12, 1882.

Correspondence "Young Folks' Department."

MR. EDITOR:—I see my cousins are writing letters to you, and I would like to be with them. I am a young Buckeye boy by birth. I was only six week's old when I left Ohio, and remember very little about the place. I have been here about ten years, and from my rememberance think Kansas the best State and Jackson county the best country I ever saw. Nearly all us boys and gils have been vaccinated and now we are not much afraid of the small-pox. SHERMAN E. WILSON.

SOLDIER CITY, Kas., March 12, 1882.

Correspondence "Young Folks' Department."

DEAR EDITOR:—As I have not written to THE SPIRIT before I thought I would write. I do not go to school now; my sister and brother go. Our school will be out in two months. I am eleven years old. I live on a farm fifteen miles from Lawrence. My father and mother are grangers and belong to the Marion Grange. I am going to plant some flowers this year. I will close by sending an enigma. The answer to W. C. White's charade is lark.

I am composed of 14 letters:
My 9, 7, 4, 13, 11, is the Mohammedan.
My 8, 7, 4. 6, is a military post.
My 2, 5, 6, is the inside of some kinds of fruit.
My 10, 11, 6, is an insect.
My 12, 3, 2, is to drink slowly.
My 14, 3, 6, 1, is a verb.
My whole is what all farmes should have.

RACHEL FISHER.

BOND, Kas., March 16, 1882.

Correspondence "Young Folks' Department."

DEAR YOUNG FOLKS:—I have not written for the column for so long I felt called upon to add my mite for the maintainance of it. James Stepp gave us a very good letter in the last SPIRIT; he seems very attentive to the column. Since he has been writing I have felt somewhat afraid to display my ignorance. I hope our column will not fail to be filled again, as it was some time since. I took up a new study last fall when I started to school, in which I am much pleased, it being Philosophy. I am now studying "Steele's Fourteen Weeks Course." What has become of Alice Roser, Emma Boles, and Kate Frye? I fear they have deserted us, as I have not seen their names in print for so long. Our seniors in The Household seem to talk more on subjects than we do. I think we might try and write on some subject. Who of our young friends will be so kind as to start a discussion—for instance, James Stepp. As I fear I may intrude on some better writers I will close for the present. Hoping to see some discussion started soon, I remain yours,

MARK WARNER.

TIBLOW, Kans., March 13, 1882.

Correspondence "Young Folks' Department"

MR. EDITOR:—As father is writing for your paper I thought I would write some too. Our summer school has been going on for two weeks. I think we have a very good teacher. One day there were but three scholars there, two boys and myself. I have not missed a day; have been tardy once and whispered once. I will close by sending a charade.

I am composed of five letters:
My first is in house, not in barn,
My second in cotton, not in yarn,
My third is in bird, not in wren,
My fourth is in goose, not in hen,
My fifth is in sheep, also in pen.
My whole is a useful animal.

Yours truly, ELDA R. STUBBS.

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### Notice of Garnishment.

Thomas Rayson, Plaintiff,
vs.
William Vincent, Defendant.

Before Alvin Schellock, 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.

## Patrons' Department.

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### LAND, LIGHT, WATER, AIR.

BY B. W. DALE.

Thus far Natura Rerum has been foiled,
And made a partial foster mother hard.
Whereas for all was meant her kind regard,
Tho' few have won it, while the many toiled,
And on an acreage they owned not moiled.
Light, water, air, could not be fenced, but vain
Are these to him who fooling cannot gain
Upon the bosom of his mother earth,
Whither at last all go, whence all have birth,
To be a man is a distinction high,
A title to the soil as well as air.
'Twill be for Reason, Science, to take care.
This title is made good, that usury
And fraud and force no longer breed despair.

### Labor, Skill, and Capital.

One of the most difficult problems of political economy is to solve the question of a just and equitable distribution of the profits earned by the joint contribution of labor, skill and capital. That these three elements enter into and become each an essential factor in the production of wealth, is admitted by all writers who have given close attention to the study of political economy. Those who insist upon the present attitude of antagonism between labor and capital do not deny that capital is a necessary, though not indispensable, factor of wealth. Wealth would increase, though very slowly, without the investment of capital. Still it will be generally, if not universally, admitted that the three elements are intimately and closely allied, and should act in unison and not in any way antagonistically in the production of wealth. When men talk of the antagonism of labor and capital, they mean simply that capital absorbs and appropriates to itself by far too large a share of the profits earned by the company, of which it is but a single member. It takes a part of what justly belongs to the other members of the firm. It appropriates more than it earns. If this statement is admitted as true, we will not contend about the propriety or fitness of the term antagonism to express the admitted fact. The fact remains inpregnable that capital in close alliance with skill has taken the lion's share because it was strong and had the power to do it. The justice and equity of the case has not been taken into the account when the company's dividends have been declared. Capital and skill being the majority in the firm have voted themselves whatever profits they pleased, leaving to labor just enough to sustain life, though entitled by its creative force to the larger share.

We frankly admit that labor alone would be performed under great disadvantage, and would make slow progress in accumulating wealth and advancing civilization. Labor must have tools to work with; it must have means to prosecute its work; it must be directed by a skill, energy and forethought which the simple faculty of labor does not always, perhaps not usually, possess.

Capital in itself has no productive power; buried in the earth, hoarded by the miser, laid up in a napkin, it is to all practical purposes useless. To be of value, to become fruitful, it must be joined with labor and be directed to its proper end by skill. So of skill or executive talent; it must have labor at its command to direct and control so that it may be made efficient and productive. Brain force is a factor in the production of wealth, just as indispensable as labor or capital.

Justice requires then that these three factors in the creation of wealth be awarded their rightful shares in the profits in the exact ratio of their several contributions, namely, to the laborer his just share of the increase in proportion to his contributing force in production; to the director his share of the increase for his skillful application of force upon means; to the capitalist his share of the increase for contributing means to carry on the enterprise.

These three contributors being co-proprietors in the elements of production strict justice would seem to determine that they should be co-proprietors in the product. How shall they become so? What arrangement can be made among these co-proprietors so that an equitable distribution of the profits shall be awarded to each?

We are certain if the laborer, the director and the capitalist could be brought together—if they could be made to see that the substantial interest, the permanet prosperity of each depended upon their united forces, their mutual good understanding, their harmonious co-operation, an era of peace and prosperity would forthwith commence. We should no longer hear of strikes and labor troubles; animosities and antagonisms would cease; capital would be rendered safe; the real wealth of society would be increased and more equitably distributed; we should no longer hear of bloated wealth with pinching poverty by its side.

### Work Organized and Co-operative.

CHAPTER IV.

The kingdoms of nature, the animal, vegetable and mineral—the constituents of the earth itself, and all the growths on its surface—are divided and sub-divided into series and groups, that is into classes, orders, genera, species, varieties. The discovery of this universal division into series and groups was the inauguration of science. The perception of this graduated, natural order, is science. For science is the discerning by man of the laws and principles that rule nature's facts and phenomena. Science is, therefore, absolute, permanent, unchangeable truth. The conceptions of man, however ingenious and bold, when not founded on, or deduced from, these immutable natural laws, are never science; for they are not absolute unchangeable. They are in fact not truth at all, but at least approximations to truth. Thus political economy is not science, nor metaphysics, nor theology. They are makeshifts, often very sorry substitutions for truth, resorted to in the dearth of full knowledge. The highest of all possible sciences were that of society; and that will be inaugurated when the discovery made by Fourier, among the greatest, if not the greatest, discovery ever made by man—that man's work, that is the activity of his faculties productively directed upon the forces and kingdoms of nature—including his own mental forces—the work of man, in order to be what it was designed that it should be, must be carried on, not as it ever has been, in hostile disjunction, but in compact series, and voluntary groups, in correspondence with the natural kingdoms, in conformity with the principles that we have already discovered to pervade all material creation, and which pervades all creation. One unfailing law in universal nature for the attainment of order and harmonious action, for complete life, is the serial, the law of series and groups.

Let us endeavor to give this great law scope upon the daily multiform activity of man. Suppose that the two thousand men and women and children—for at a much earlier age than now children may be joyous, productive workers, and as such be all thoroughly educated, which no child is or can be now. Suppose that instead of each one setting about singly, as is mostly the case, his or her monotonous and often enforced occupation for the day, the whole mass, already, as we have supposed, congregated under one roof, breaks up in the morning into numerous companies, according to aptitude and preferences, crowds to the gardens, grouping themselves there by the dozons or scores, each group at a separate part of the various garden-culture; crowds to the larger fields; crowds to the manufacturing workshops; crowds to the kitchen and to the household-work. Hereby is a partial, but still a very partial satisfaction given to the law of attraction. All betake themselves to a kind of work they like, and go about it in company they like, in groups. This is much; but with only this, work is very far from being organized.

With the whole field of work open before them, with all facilities and conveniences of tools at hand, there is not one of the two thousand who will not be attracted toward several kinds of work, and where there is versatility of of nature, toward a dozen or more kinds. Besides many will be drawn to departments, for which they have no special preference, by affection for, by sympathy with others, for a truly organic law of human association will and must open a field for a much fuller play of all the affections, as well as of the intellectual faculties, than they now have.

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KENDALL'S SP VIN CURE!

It cures Spavins, Splints, Curbs, Ringbones 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 tha 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 joint and a smaller one on the other which made him very lame; I had him under the charge of two Veterinary Surgeons who failed to cure him. I was one day reading the advertisement of KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE in the Cicago Express, I determined at once to try it, and got our druggists here to snnd for it. They ordered three bottles; I took them all and thought I would give it a thorough trial. I used it according to directions, and by the fourth day the colt ceased to be lame, and the lumps had entirely disappeared. I used but one bottle and the colts limbs are as free from lumps and as smooth as any horse in the state. He is entirely cured. The cure was so remarkable that I let two of my neighbors have the remaining two bottles, who are now using it.

Very Respectfully,
L. T. FOSTER

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 if it does for all what it has done for me, its sale will be very great.

Respectfully yours,
CHAS. E. PARKER.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE!

Acme, Michigan, December 28th, 1879.

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

Yours Respectfully,
HOMER HOXIE.

FROM REV. P. N. GRANGER.

Presiding Elder of the St. Albans District.

St. Albans, Vt., Jan. 20th, 1880.

Dr. B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents:—In reply to your letter I will say that my experience with 'Kendal's Spavin Cure' has been very satisfactory indeed. Three or four years ago I procured a bottle of your agent, and with it, cured 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.

Respectfully yours, P. N. GRANGER.

Wilton, Mion., Jan. 11th, 1881.

B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents:—Having got a horse book of you by mail a year ago, the contents of which persuaded me to try Kendall's Spavin Cure on the hind leg of one of my horses which was badly swollen and could not be be reduced by any other remedy. I got two bottles of Kendall's Spavin Cure of Preston & Ludduth, Druggists of Waseca, which completely cured my horse. About five years ago I had a three-year-old colt sweenied very badly I used your remedy as given in your book without roweling, and I must say to your credit that the colt is entirely cured, which is a surprise not only to myself but also to my neighbors. You sent me the book for the trifling sum of 25 cents, and if I could not get another like it I would not take twenty-five dollars for it.

Yours truly,
GEO. MATHEWS.

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 too. I have removed by using the above callous, bone spavins, ring-bones, splints, and can cheerfully testify and recommend it to be the best thing for any bony substance I have ever used, and I have tried many as I have made that my study for years.

Respectfully yours,
P. V. CRIST.

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Chilesburgh, 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 fired 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 scratches, grease heel, etc.

Yours respectfully,
T. B. MUIR.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE!

Kelley's Island, Erie County, Ohio, March 28th 1888.

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 enlargement 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.

Yours truly, C. M. LINCOLN.

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 worked the horse ever since very hard, and he never has been very lame, nor could I ever see any difference in the size of the hock joints since I treated him with Kendall's Spavin cure.

R. A. GAINES.

Enosburgh Falls, Vt., Feb. 25th, 1879.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 25th day of Feb., A. D. 1879. JOHN G. JENNE, Justice of Peace.

ead 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 a very bad 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 interesr in assisting his profession.

Yours truly,
JAMES A. WILSON, Civil Engineer.

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Republican City, Neb., March 31st, 1880.

B. J. Kendall & Co.—Gents: I tried your Kendall's Spavin Cure and it had the desired effect. It cured the spavin, which other treatments had failed to do. I did not use quite one bottle of your liniment. After the spavin was removed I drove the horse and his mate over 500 miles, from Linn county, Iowa, to Harlin county, Nebraska, with a load of about 2,000 pounds, and made the trip in four weeks. Please send me your Treatise on the Horse, price 25 cents.

Respectfully yours,
JAMES YELLENIC.

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 speedy 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 splint from another horse, and both horses are to-day as sound as colts. The one bottle was worth to me $100.

Respectfully yours,
H. A. BERTOLETT, M. D.

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 of 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 the foot to the ground again, and, for the first time since hurt, in a natural position. For a family liniment it excells anything we ever used.

Yours truly,
REV. M. P. BELL.
Pastor M. E. Church, Patten's Mills, N. Y.

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 1872 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, 1878, 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.

Yours truly, MRS. J. BOUTELL.

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 beast 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.

DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vermont.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Written for THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

## FOUND AND SAVED.

### CHAPTER II.

Just as Benton returned with a dipper of cool water, "I would like to have a spoon," said the doctor.

"Jen, will you get a spoon," said Benton to the other woman, who arose at once and brought it, and while the medicine was being prepared she took the babe from its mother's arms.

"Give him to me," said Benton.

She laid the child in the man's arms, who held it so awkwardly that she laughed outright.

"You are not much used to children, are you?" said Dudley, smiling.

"No, Doc, this is all we ever had," said he, looking fondly down at the little figure that lay staring up into his face with its bright little eyes.

That there was one tender spot in this bad man's heart, the doctor did not doubt, as he saw the worshiping look in his eyes as he gazed at his child, and that he would do anything or sacrifice any or everything for the sake of his wife and child, the man of medicine saw at once and formed his plans, for now he was certain that the sleeping boy on the rude pallet was the victim who was to be sacrificed that night, and again he resolved to save him.

"Take this, ma'm," said he to the sick woman, who now raised herself on her elbow. "Take this, and you will soon feel better, I think."

Just then the sick boy moved uneasily and muttered in his sleep.

"Is the boy sick, too?" said Dudley, turning to the woman who was standing near.

"Yes, sir! He is real sick."

"Will you look at him?" said Ned, who had been sitting near the child's bed, but had not said anything until now.

"He has a hot fever," said the doctor, casting a defiant look at Benton, who said nothing, but frowned angrily.

What I have told you, my readers, all happened within about one-half hour after our hero rode up to the camp, but it seemed much longer to him who was so anxious to know who it was he was trying to save. Now the time had come, and when Ned asked him to look at the boy he stepped quickly across the room to where the boy lay.

The boy was sleeping, but not soundly, and kept muttering and starting as though his sleep was a trobled one. The doctor gazed at him long and earnestly, a perplexed and troubled look came into his eyes as he looked at the sleeping child. He drew his hand across his forehead and aroused himself as if from a dream, then taking the little, hot hand in his he felt the pulse; it was running high.

"He has a burning fever," said he to Ned.

"I know it," answered the man.

"Will you get me some water?"

"Yes," and away he went and soon returned with a pail full.

"A basin and small cloth," said he to the woman, who soon brought the articles.

He then bathed the hands of the boy, who was now wide awarke and looking at him with wondering eyes, bat he was slightly delirious and uttered words they could not understand. He bathed the burning face and temples, then poured some dark-clored drops in some water and gave it to the child, saying: "Take this and y ou will soon be better."

He then prepared some more medicine for him, gave directions to the woman, to whom he said:

"Will you be sure to give this as I direct?"

"I will," said she, looking him full in the face, and he was satisfied that she would do as she said, and he turned once more to the now sleeping boy and again his gaze was long and earnest, and the troubled look deepened on his brow. He surely had seen that face before somewhere, but where that's what troubled him. There was a strangely familiar look about the closed eyes and about the fever-parched mouth. He again aroused himself, fearing to excite suspicion in the mind of Benton, who still sat by his wife, looking as though he thought the doctor was troubling himself more than he need to about the boy.

Dudley then went to the side of Benton saying: "The child has the mountain fever, he will soon be up and around, but your wife must have care. She must not be excited in the least."

As he said this he drew Benton to one side, and in lower tones he said: "You must humor her in everything; must do nothing nor say anything that could possibly excite her. Remember her life and the life of your child depends on this. She must positively be kept quiet if you would save them."

"I will remember, Doctor. I will do everything just as you tell me," said Benton, thoroughly frightened at the doctor's words.

This was just what Dudley meant to do. He meant to frighten the man and then save the boy. He then gave him directions for giving her the medicine he left for her and passed from the tent into the open air.

The clouds were now breaking away and occasionally the moon shone out clearly. Walking up to the fire where Ned and his wife were now setting conversing, he said to them in a low tone:

"Does the sick boy belong to either of you men or women here?"

"No, he is no relatien to any of us, only a little boy Fanny and Bill took to raise," said the woman slowly, as though afraid of saying too much.

Just then Benton came from the tent. "Are ye going now Doc? Can't ye stay all night? We will fix some way for ye. We are a poor set, but we'll try to make ye comfortable. and its gettin late."

"Thank you," said the doctor, gathering up the reins of his bridle, for his horse had not moved from where he had left her, nor could any one have made her do so without trouble. "I must be going. You see the sky is almost clear, and it will soon be as light as day. Now tell me which way to go and how far it is to D——," said he, half laughing, as he sprang into the saddle.

"That we will," said Benton. "Turn to your right, go about twenty rods and you will strike the main path; go south about three miles and you will be in the city."

"Yes, thank you," and he gathered the reins tightly in his hand, when Benton said in an eager tone:

"Doc, could ye come to see my wife to-morrer? I feel worried about her since ye told me how weak she is."

Ah this was just what Dr. Dudley wished him to say, and he said, "Yes, I will come if you wish me to. I have to make a visit this way in the morning and will call and see her." And with a hurried good-night he put spurs to his horse and was soon out of sight.

He quickly came to the main path, and then fell to musing as his horse galloped along. Who is this child? Why does he affect me so strangely? But the more he thought the more he was puzzled. Well, well, I will find out more about it to-morrow, and the child is safe to-night. Benton will not harm him for fear of exciting his wife. I took care to alarm him enough on that score, anyhow. So saying he galloped up to his own door.

"All right! Bennie," said he to the boy who stood awaiting him. "All right," said he, again observing the inquiring look on the boy's face, then sprang up the steps two at a time, grasped the bell-knob just as his wife opened the door.

An anxious look was in her eyes as she said, "Ah! Will, what is the matter?"

"Not anything, only a little behind time," said he, kissing her uplifted mouth.

"A little behind time; why, I've been waiting near two hours. Are you sure nothing has happened? You look troubled. Arn't you almost starved? Where have you been? and why don't you tell me? Are you tongue-tied, Will? or why don't you *speak?*" said she, half laughing, half serious.

"Simply because you have not given me time you little chatter-box," said he, laughing at her quisical look, as she led the way to the supper room.

"A nice name that, after all my worrying, but never mind that now, just come into the supper-room; it is nice and warm in there, and I have a nice supper for you."

"I will do that, little wife, for I am as hungry as a hungry bear," said he laughing as he threw his hat and gloves on the sofa, and drew a chair near the table upon which was placed a tempting little supper for two. "Now, my dear, just give me a nice cup of coffee and when I've finished that I will convince you that I am not tongue-tied, by answering all your questions, that is if you will not ask them over again, and one at a time."

So she poured his coffee and "said never a word" until he had finished drinking it.

"Now," said he, leaning back in his chair, "I am ready, and also am ready to swear to 'tell you the truth, the truth only, and the whole truth.'"

"O Will, do stop your nonsense and tell me, please,"

"Well, I will," said he more seriously, for there is something obout it that troubles me."

Then he told her what my readers already know, and when he concluded she said, "You must certainly go again in the morning" With this they retired for the rest of the night, it being near midnight.

When the doctor awoke the sun was shining brightly; he sprang from the bed and hurriedly dressed himself as the breakfast bell sounded in his ears. He hurried down and found his wife awaiting him. They went into breakfast and ate in comparative silence; the doctor was thoughtful and seemed in a hurry.

"I am going to the mountain camp this morning, Nellie," said he at length as he arose from the table and began pulling on his gloves.

"So soon," said she.

"Yes, right away," he said, stooping to kiss her. "Now don't worry about me until I come," And away he went towards the stables and was soon galloping off towards the mountains. He soon reached the camp, and after a hurried "Good morning" to Ned and his wife, he dismounted, and as he did so the woman said, "Bill is not here, will you go in and see Fanny and the boy?"

"Yes, mam," said Dudley, and they walked into the tent. He found the woman much better, and she seemed very glad to see him.

"William has gone to shoot some birds for me, as I feel like eating this morning. He hasn,t been gone long. I don't know how soon he will come back," said she anxiously.

"Oh, that will make no difference," said Dr. Dudley. "I am glad to find you feeling so much better this moruing. How is the boy?" aid he as he measured out some more medicine for her.

"He's better, a great deal better, I think, but he is sleeping now," said the woman called Jenny.

"This is for you; here is direction for giving," said he, putting them on the box that was used for a stand. Then he passed over to where the boy lay; but he was awake and had raised himself up and was leaning on his elbow gazing at the doctor as he came to his bed-side.

"Who are you?" said he, curiously.

"I am a doctor, my boy," said the doctor, smiling.

"I mean what is your name," said the boy earnestly, as he lay back on the pillow.

"William Dudley, my little man," and the same perplexed look settled upon the physicians countenance; "but why do you ask?"

"Will Dudley," repeated the child, again raising himself upon his elbow and looking straight into the doctor's face. "Will Dudley, sister Nellie married a man by that name, be you that one?" said the child in low eager tone.

"What! What! said Dudley, excitedly. What is your name and who are you."

"My name is Freddie Allison."

It is, oh! it cannot be the long lost Freddie whom we all thought dead! O Freddie! is it indeed you, the same little fellow who used to sit on my knee when I visited at your father's and who cried so bitterly when he bade us good-bye?" Then seeing that the boy was becoming too much excited he suddenly changed his tone, saying: "Now, Freddie, you must be still—you will make yourself worse if you do not keep very quiet. Here, take this," and he took a vial from his pocket, gave the boy a few drops and he soon slept. "Poor child, he is better thus," murmured William Dudley, as he arose and walked across the floor to where the women were; they had not heard a word of the conversation between himself and the boy, the doctor knew, as they were busy with the baby who was crying lustily. They succeeded in hushing it as he came up.

"How is he, doctor? said Fanny. He is very much better this morning, and is sleeping again. I wish you to be careful not to arouse him until he has had his sleep out, it will do him more good than any medicine I can give, And now I must go."

"Will you come again?" inquired Fanny.

"Yes, ma'm, I will," said Dudley, with a meaning they little understood. "Good morning ladies," and with this he passed out of the tent.

"You are goin' now?" said Ned, as the doctor mounted his horse.

"Yes, I am in a great hurry this morning. Great deal of sickness now," and with a good day, sir, was gone at a swift gallop. But his thoughts traveled farther than his horse. How should he tell Nellie? What should he say? and how would he get him away from these people? And he asked himself these questions over and over again as he rode on at a racing gallop, until he reached his door. Flinging the reins over a hitching-post that stood near the gate, he composed himself sufficiently to appear calm before his wife, who met him at the door as usual.

"You came home sooner than I expected. Did you visit the camp, Will?" said she.

Then as she saw his disturbed look she changed her tone, saying: "Why, what is the matter? Are you in trouble, dear?"

"Come here, Nellie, I've something to tell you," said he, as he led her into their family parlor and seated her beside himself on the sofa.

"Now will you be quiet and not get excited at what I tell you, little wife?" And he took one of her hands in both of his.

"Yes, I will try," at least she said, looking wonderingly at him.

"Well, now we'll see! I have been to the camp, Nellie, and found out who the boy is."

"O! did—"

"Hold, little woman, remember your promise," said he, smiling. "He was much better this morning, and more than that, his name, dear wife, is Freddie Allison."

"What? Oh, what did you say Will?" cried she springing to her feet and facing him. "Oh, Will, do not mock me, Freddie Allison is my brother," she gasped, turning deathly pale.

He caught her as she was about to fall to the floor, and seated her again, saying as he did so, "Remember, Nellie, your promise to be quiet."

She struggled with her feelings for a moment and then said more quietly, "Tell me all, husband dear, I am quite calm now."

He then related the scene at the camp. As he finished Nellie burst into tears.

"Then he was not drowned. Poor child what he must have suffered these long years."

"Yes, yes," said her husband with tear-dimmed eyes, for although brave as a lion he was tender-hearted as a woman.

"Yes, no doubt he has suffered much, but he shall suffer no more. I am going for him right away, within an hour, and if you will dry your tears and get ready you can go with me." So saying he strode out of the room.

"Of course I will go with him," and she arose, went to her room and soon came back cloaked and bonneted for the ride. She paced back and forth, murmuring as she did so, "Poor child, poor child."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]


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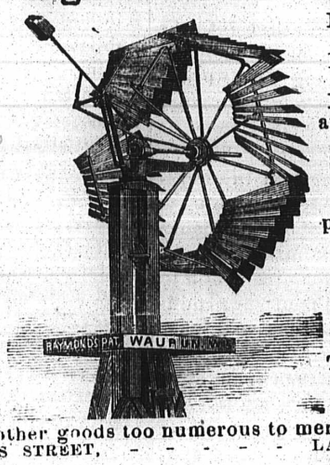


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## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

H. C. C. Moody. L. L. Davis

C. C. THACHER,

Publisher and Proprietor.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

| | |
|---|---|
| One Year (in advance) | $1.25 |
| Six Months | 0.75 |
| Four " | 0.60 |
| 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 county. 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.

### VALIDICTORY.

With this number we close our connection with The Spirit of Kansas. When we took possesion, now nearly one year ago, it was our full intention to remain its editors and proprietors for at least several years, but circumstances have decided otherwise. Nevertheless, during the time we have been associated as editors and readers, short as it may seem, we have come to have a sort of affection for the paper and its readers. We think we may not be judged egotistic when we say that during our connection with The Spirit, we have gained in some degree the confidence and hearty support of our patrons and placed the paper in a position which would assure for its future, success.

We would hesitate before relinquishing our interest in The Spirit, under such circumstances, without having first received convincing proof of the ability and trustworthiness of the one into whose hands we committed the charge. The Spirit has a great work to do, and a broad field in which to do it. To this end the paper needs not only the hearty support of all its readers, but a man of broad and liberal thought, energetic action, and sound judgment, to assume the direction of its influence.

In transferring The Spirit into the care of Mr. C. C. Thacher we feel confident that we are leaving The Spirit in good hands. Mr. Thacher is a brother of Hon. T. Dwight Thacher, who is known by almost everybody in the State, and has been engaged in newspaper work all his life, thus gaining a fund of information and experience invaluable to the work into which he is about to enter. We commend him to you as a man well worthy of your confidence and undivided support, and trust you will extend to him a more liberal patronage, if possible, than you have given us, and we are sure by no one will it be more highly appreciated or more fully reciprocated.

In our conduct of The Spirit we have endeavored faithfully to carry out and act upon the principles as set forth by us when we first entered upon our duties as editors and proprietors, and we are willing to leave it with the readers of The Spirit whether we have succeeded. At all events we shall ever hold our former readers and The Spirit itself in affectionate remembrance. With these few words we finally sever our connection with our friends of The Spirit, and trust you to the tender mercies of Charlie C. Thacher.

Moody & Davis.

### Notice.

Notice is hereby given that we have sold all our right, title and interest in the office and good will of The Spirit of Kansas to Mr. C. C. Thacher, who will continue in the publication of the paper. All those indebted in any way to the undersigned will settle with Mr. Thacher, and all indebtedness of whatever character contracted by us during the period of our connection with The Spirit of Kansas, will be settled by him.

Moody & Davis.

Horse feed taken in exchange for subscription at this office.

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

### INTRODUCED.

Did you ever step suddenly into a company of strangers, and have the host in the kindest manner and with the best intention proceed to introduce you separately to each one. If you felt, as we always do under such circumstances, that every motion you made, every word you said, even the clothes you wore were passing under a critical scrutiny, you felt somewhat as we do in being introduced to the readers of The Spirit. Two weeks ago we had not the slightest idea of becoming either the editor or proprietor of The Spirit. We, more in jest than in earnest, made an offer to Mr. Davis for his interest in the paper, which he accepted. Mr. Moody then thought that if we would also take his share there would be some chance for a living profit for ourselves, and that under one directing head the paper itself could be made better than with two helmsmen, who might at some times wish to pull in opposite directions at the same moment. At first we did not see how it would be possible for us to at once make the change, but Father Brown assumed the helm and prepared all the copy for "The Household," the "Youth's Department," etc., and we found ourselves editor and proprietor with only the necessity of making a polite introductory speech.

With the local readers of the Journal we are well acquainted. They know pretty well what to expect from Charlie. But the readers of The Spirit are widely scattered, and, we suppose, they will want to know something of what is to be the future course of the paper. An old friend says: "Give us your views on politics, religion and temperance," and we have resolved to follow our friend's advice.

In politics we do not stand where old Deacon Case did. The Deacon was one of the best of missionaries. He always had a bundle of tracts in his pocket which he handed out to saint and sinner alike, hoping always that some of the good seed might fall upon good ground and bring forth fruit an hundred fold. But the old Deacon was a staunch Democrat. He voted the ticket straight and clean every time. One day he met a railroad engineer by the name of Kimball, whom the Deacon felt a great interest in because he regarded his life as always in danger and felt that he was not prepared to die; Kimball, however, was a strong Republican. The Deacon, after handing Kimball a tract, said to him what he had often said before: "Are you a Christian?" "Look here," said Kimball, "what is your politics?" The Deacon answered: "My father before me was a Democrat, I have always lived a Democrat and expect to die a Democrat." "Well," said Kimball, my father was a sinner, I have always lived a sinner and I expect to die a sinner."

Our father was a Republican, and we have, with "a few slight scratches," supported the Republican party. We expect to continue a Republican in just so far as the policy of that party and its nominees are, as we believe, for the best good of the whole people. We do not expect to make an essentially political paper of The Spirit; we prefer rather to tell the news, but our leaning is strongly toward Republicanism, when that is clean and pure.

In religion we believe that there is a God in Heaven, who will at the last day judge us all for the deeds done in the body, and that so long as the eye is kept on the Bright and Shining Star it matters little whether we start on our pilgrimage from the Catholic, Unitarian, Presbyterian or any other station.

On temperance, as the question is now before the people of Kansas, we believe there is chance for a wide difference of opinion. We believe the question is to be one of the main issues in the coming campaign, and that a discussion of it is of more importance to the people of Kansas than Republicanism or Democracy, Greenbackism or Hard Money. We believe that a fair presentation of the arguments of both sides should be presented by every newspaper. The evils of intemperance are too patent to every man to need a moments discussion, but the question of what sort of a law will be the most likely to effect the desired object is a fair one for discussion, and should be most thoroughly and impassionately discussed before the next Legislature meets.

We have endeavored to answer the three questions of our friend. We hope to make some improvements that will be greatly to the interest of the paper. The Household department, if he will consent to do it, will remain in the hands of Mr. Brown, who has so ably conducted it in the past, the balance of the paper we hope, after this week, to take care of ourself.

Messrs. Moody & Davis, though having no connectson with The Spirit will be in the same building with us, Mr. Moody having taken the foremanship of the Journal and Mr. Davis the Local Editorship of the same paper. They will therefore be within easy call, and if we should happen to dun Mr. Jones for a dollar, which he has already paid to them, the mistake can easily be rectified. We shall work hard to give you a good paper, and hope you will appreciate it.

We thank Messrs. Moody & Davis for the kind words they have said for us in their farewell, and while we hope that their good wishes for us may be verified, we also wish that their lines may be cast in pleasant places, and that all their paths may be paths of pleasantness.

C. C. Thacher.

### OPINION OF THE VETERANS.

Sargeant Mason who, while on guard at the jail which confined Guiteau, attempted to shoot him through the window, has been tried by court martial and sentenced to Albany prison at hard labor for a term of eight years. He was last week removed to the prison. On Friday night Washington Post, G. A. R., of Lawrence, met at their rooms and adopted the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Post that Sergeant Mason has already suffered sufficient punishment for his breach of military discipline, and that we earnestly request his full pardon and restoration to his former position in the military service at the earliest possible moment.

*Resolved*, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States.

One of the veterans present, Mr. A. G. Honnold, Register of Deeds of this county, wore on that evening the blouse which he wore at the battle of Mission Ridge. In the left sleeve was one bullet hole and one near the left pocket. One of the balls that helped make these holes is now in Mr. Honnold's hip There were several other scared veterans among those at the Post, and the above resolutions were their unanimous sentiment, which will be echoed by veterans all over the land.

The floods in the Mississippi valley continue. Some of the details of suffering are horrible. One writer, a government employe, says: "People are living upon rafts, nearly their whole subsistence being the carcasses of dead cattle that float by them. On all sides can be seen stock of all kinds, in various stages of decay, from which portions of flesh have been cut. The sufferings of the people are terrible, and it will require 800,000 rations to keep them from actual starvation." The government is granting relief in the way of food, but clothing is sadly needed.

The New York Evening Post says the North and South are reunited today, not by common participation in a foreign war, but by common endeavors in the pursuit of peace and a common prosperity.

Congressman Haskell's bill for the suppression of polygamy has passed the House, and there is little doubt that it will pass the Senate. Mr. Haskell has won golden laurels by the noble fight he has made on this question.

Foreign capitalists are making large investments in lands in the Southern States. Vast tracts in Florida and Mississippi are being purchased by English and Dutch investors.

When Vermont was first admitted into the Union it was given two Representatives in Congress. This number was afterwards increased to six. Now, after a period of ninety years, the State returns to the original number.

Ex-Gov. McCormick, formerly of Arizona Territory, is going into the cultivation of coffee on the Pacific coast of Mexico, having purchased ten thousand acres of land for that purpose. He has at the present time forty thousand trees in bearing condition, and for the next four years he expects to plant twelve thousand trees yearly.

### THE JEANNETTE.

All of our readers are aware that two years ago James Gorden Bennett sent out an expedition to try to reach the North Pole. About the first of January the first authentic news for more than a year was received. Then it was supposed that the company of DeLong, numbering some twelve men, who occupied one of the boats that succeeded in reaching the mainland, were safe. It now looks as though after having braved the hardships and dangers of the sea; after having been shipwrecked and tossed about at the mercy of the waves; after reaching land and wandered on foot for hundreds of miles, all but two of DeLong's crew perished of starvation. The northern coast of Russia is a barren, uninhabited wilderness. And this was where they landed. That which comes nearest the heart of every fireside is best told in the words of the New York Sun in describing how a letter from Lieut. Geo. Melville was received:

Melville has had no opportunity to communicate with his family. For four years the anxious mother and three little girls have been awaiting a letter from him. This morning Maud, who is about fifteen years of age, went, as she has thousands of times in over three years, to the post-office to see if there was a letter. Mrs. Melville was seated at home sewing, and the other two girls were playing with their dolls. Suddenly one of the little ones said: "Why mamma, something's the matter with Maud. I actually believe there's a letter from papa." Maud's feet did not appear to touch the ground. She broke through the gate like one pursued by some terrible phantom. With tears of joy streaming down her face, and choking with sobs, she threw herself at her mother's feet, dropping the letter and crying out, "Oh, mamma, at last! at last! it is from papa! Oh, it is from papa!" The mother tore in open, read it at a glance, and then reread it several times over. All the afternoon and up to going to bed last night the children were doing nothing else but reading over papa's letters. With the intelligence that it contained of the fate of others, and knowledge that just now he himself, with the search party, is facing similar dangers, there was little in the letter to give hope of the return of the husband and father. Written on a single sheet of tough, heavy note paper, the letter read as follows:

Irkoutsk, Russian Siberia, Jan. 1, 1882.

Dear Hettie:—After many trials and many tribulations I arrived here yesterday. We can muster but thirteen people, all told, out of our original thirty-three persons. I am pretty well and will be home this summer or next winter, according as I may be instructed by the Navy Department. I have telegraphed asking to remain and search for DeLong and the others who perished at the mouth of the Lena river. Love to the children.

Yours faithfully,

George W. Melville.

### OF GREAT INTEREST TO DOUGLAS COUNTY FARMERS.

At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce last Monday evening the subject of organizing a company to erect a creamery here was discussed. Mr. Hamilton, of the straw-lumber factory, stated that when the lumber works were in operation, which will be only a few weeks now, they should require several barrels of sour milk every day. He would contract for it at one-half the price of sweet milk in New York. This would give to a creamery here advantages such as no similar manufactory in the country enjoys. Within a radius of three miles from this city one thousand cows could easily be kept, and the profits to the farmers would be greater than in any other industry in which they could engage. The project is one of great importance to our farmers, and they should not rest a moment till a company is organized.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

We rise to a point of order, which is this: On the 2d day of July last, Charles J. Guiteau, a civilian, mortally wounded James A. Garfield, Commander-in-Chief of the army of the United States, For his offense Guiteau was tried by the civil courts, convicted and sentenced to be hanged. On the 11th day of September last, John A. Mason, a soldier of the United States army, committed—as alleged—an assault with intent to kill upon the person of Charles J. Guiteau, a civilian. For this offense Mason was tried before a military court and sentenced to eight years in the Penitentiary. What we desire to know is, why there was a civil trial in one case and a military trial in the other? Perhaps some able attorney will tell us. In the mean time Mason ought not to be allowed to serve one week of the brutal sentence passed upon him by the court martial.


### 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.

"What every one says must be true," that "Dr. Seller's Cough Syrup" has no equal for coughs and colds. Try it. Price 25c.


### NAMES CHANGE, FORMS PASS AWAY, BUT THE "SPIRIT" LIVES FOR AYE.

Looking over our to-day's paper we feel a little lost; we are not quite at home; things have changed their places; the furniture is scattered round here and there; we feel somewhat unsettled.

But in moving into a new house we must expect all this. It is impossible in a day to find a place for everything and to get everything in its place. We shall, however, bring all things round right in the course of a week or two. We shall adjust ourselves to our new surroundings; we shall know just where to find our editorial chair, our pigeon holes, our exchange papers, our scissors, our pen and ink, and all the et ceteras pertaining to our work and office.

The members of the Household, by looking through our columns, will find and enjoy their accustomed fare. The Co-operative and Grange department is a little promiscuously strewn round, but a patient searching will find it all. The letter of "Traveler" is put in small type, but it is as full of interest as ever. We shall print it big next time. The departments of Agriculture and Horticulture are full as usual, but not arranged precisely as we intend them hereafter to be. The Young Folk's department has taken care of itself this week. The local, general and political news is distributed round here and there. We shall give them a local habitation and a name in due time.

We say these things, not by way of apology to our readers, but to let them know that the present arrangement of our paper is not a finality. We know that they will make all due allowance for change in form and arrangement so long as the spirit of our paper is unchanged only as it grows stronger and better, and more interesting week by week.

It is estimated that in one locality alone in the Mississippi valley, the damage to the sugar interest by the present flood will reach fully 12,000 hogsheads.

Something over a hundred exodusters from Tennessee arrived in Topeka on the 7th. The majority of them are relatives of those who came some time ago.

American corned beef is taxed by the custom officials in Germany as "fine iron ware," on account of the tin boxes containing it. They will probably want to tax American pork as pig-iron next, especially if the pork is rusty.

Reports to the State Department of Agriculture indicate a large decrease in the acreage of winter wheat as compared with 1881. The reports, however, agree that the growing crop is in excellent condition and promises a large and satisfactory yield.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in his lecture at St. Louis on "The Moral Uses of Luxury and Beauty," declared that it was every man's right to be rich and enjoy himself; that pleasure and piety went hand-in-hand, and that the joyous and beautiful was the very essence of Christiancy.


### The American Express Adopts a Cheap Money Order System.

This system has been recently adopted for the purpose of transmitting small sums of money. Five dollar orders or less will be charged five cents. More than five and under ten dollars the charge will be eight cents. This system when perfected will be as safe, and somewhat cheaper than the present post-office order system.

### Large Shipment of Organs.

Washington, Warren Co., N.J., March 15, '82. Mayor Beatty, of Washington, N. J., shipped 714 "Beethoven" 27 stop organs in the first thirty days after he began shipping from his new factory. This is an unparalleled record of industry, perseverence and pluck, and the Mayor offers a reward of $10,000 to any organ manufacturer in the world who will show an equal record, taking in consideration that his factory lay in ashes a little over four months ago. This 714 organs, it must be remembered, is exclusive of his large piano trade. The highest shipment heretofore made was 612 in thirty days. Within the next thirty days "the Mayor" proposes to ship 1,200 organs, to say nothing of pianos. Two years ago he was shipping 32 organs from his factory in Washington in a like period of time. A comparison of the two numbers is showing the increase in his business, is subject for wonder, and we can oly conjecture what his shipments may be two years hence.—*Washington (N. J.) Star.*

### Hon. S. H. Yoder's Position.

Des Moines Iowa State Register.

A representative man's opinion on other than political matters, is often of great use to his constituency. The Hon. S. H. Yoder, of Globe Mills, Pa., has thus recorded his opinion on a subject of popular interest. I have been selling St. Jacobs Oil for the last year. I have never heard a person speak of it, except as a splendid medicine and as the great specific for rheumatic affections, whether inflammatory, acute or chronic, swellings, sores, sprains, burns, wounds, etc. I sell more St. Jacobs Oil than of any other kind of liniment, and it gives universal satisfaction. I will always keep it on hand. The farmers say, that for man and beast, they find nothing to equal it.

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

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY C. C. THACHER.

## City and Vicinity.

**HOPE, PAWNBROKER.**

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

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

POTATOES planted in Harper county just previous to the snow are now up and several inches high, and seem to be doing well.

ONLY a few days more remain in which residents of the city will have an opportunity to register for the city election. The election occurs on the first Tuesday on April.

Leavenworth Times.

Dr. Boynton, the late President Garfield's physician, seems hard to suit. He has been roaming all around Kansas endeavoring to find a location, and isn't satisfied yet. Any man who can't find a place to suit him in Kansas—but we refrain.

THE old "Buzzard's Roost," one of the most notorious places in the city, is being removed, and its place will soon be occupied by neat dwellings in which we shall all take pride. Mr. D. S. Alford owns the property and is doing a work which we shall all bless him for.

### Personal

L. O. Wood, Superintendent of bridges and buildings on the Denver Division Union Pacific Railway, is now visiting his brother M. A. Wood, near Lawrence. L. O. Wood has been connected with the Union Pacific for the past nine years. He resigned his position March 1. He will return to Denver in a few days looking for new fields of operation.

### 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.

CHARLEY THACHER, of the Lawrence Journal, has purchased the SPIRIT OF KANSAS, an agricultural paper. Now the vexed questions of how to raise the best cooked tomatoes from seed boiled in the canning establishments at Baltimore and distributed by the agricultural bureau at Washington, of how to grow the prettiest striped broom handles and the best manner of grafting fish-poles on peach trees—will be definitely settled.—*Leavenworth Standard.*

### 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.

To know where to get a good wholesome dinner without paying for what one does not want, is to a stranger sometimes valuable information. At B. B. Porter's, in this city, we know that you can get at all times just what you want and at reasonable rates. Mr. Porter himself is a most agreeable gentleman, and long experience has so accustomed him to catering to everybody that he seems to know just about what a man wants the instant he sits down. Everything there is neat and homelike, and it is a place we can recommend to those coming to the city.

A CENSUS of the State is now being taken under direction of the State Board of Agriculture. Besides the ordinary enumeration of stock, grain, &c., the number of trees are being computed as nearly as may be. A separate enumeration is also being made of all persons between the ages of 20 and 40 years. Ostensibly this looks like finding who are fit for military duty, but there is more danger just now of having to work a road tax. We are too old for a youth and too young in appearance for a veteran, and it will soon be too warm for a small-pox sign. Guess we have moved and don't live where we do now.

### Who Wants the Corn?

From T. M. Hayes & Co., seed merchants of Cincinnati, we have two packages of seed corn of new and rare varieties. We have no cornfield, not even a garden in which to test this corn. We will send No. 1, "Normandy corn," to the first subscriber who pays us one year in advance for THE SPIRIT, and No. 1, "Mammoth Yellow King," to the second subscriber in advance, with the understanding that each man is to return to us at least four ears of the corn that we may see what success the varieties attain. We shall soon have more seeds to give away in the same way. Hayes & Co., are careful dealers, and they send us this corn that it may have a thorough test in Kansas. Whoever gets this corn we want them to measure the ground carefully, give it good attention, and give us a careful return of the result.

### Dangers to Iron Workers.

Pittsburgh Evening Chronicle.

Messrs. R. Esterbrook & Sons, City Iron Foundry, Boston, Mass., speak on this point as follows: Two or three of our men were badly burnt in working. They were, however, immediately cured by using that valuable remedy St. Jacobs Oil. All our men are highly pleased with it, and we shall always recommend it to those afflicted with pains or heumatism.

### How the Javanese Divide the Year.

From "The Javanese Calendar," by J. A. C. Oudemans, in Popular Science Monthly for April.

If the length of the shadow on the 21st of June is divided into four equal parts, and the length on the 21st of December into two equal parts, we shall have six equal measures of length corresponding with six unequal intervals of time; these intervals may then be distinguished according to the length of the shadow. The Javanese avail themselves of this peculiarity of shadows in their country to adjust the division of their solar year, the first day of which corresponds with the 21st of June of the Gregorian reckoning. They divide the year into twelve unequal months (*mangsa*), which are respectively 41, 23, 24, 25, 27, 43, 43, 26, 25, 24, 23 and 24 days long. Independently of this division, the farmer plants his rice and other crops according to the height of Orion and the Pleiades above the horizon. This height is taken either at nightfall, half an hour after sunset, or in the morning, half an hour before sunrise. The following are the names of the calendar months, and the most important observations and farmers' rules that are connected with them:

First month (*Kasa*), forty-one days, from the 21st of June to the 31st of July inclusive. Orion and the Pleiades are visible in the east, respectively 25° and 45° above the horizon. The sun turns back toward the south; a man's shadow at noon reaches four feet south. The fresh-water fish *iwak bettik* has one spot on its head. It is time to plant the second crop of rice.

Second month (*Kara*), twenty-three days long, from the 1st to the 23d of August. The Pleiades are in the zenith, Orion 70° above the eastern horizon. The *iwak bettik* has two spots. The sun goes farther toward the south. A man's shadow at noon measures two feet south.

IF you want to get rid of pimples, boils, tetter, etc., use Lindsey's Blood Searcher. Sold by druggists.

TWO tramps, giving their names as Reagan and Ryan, on Sunday robbed a man by the name of John Williams of a little over six dollars in money. They were all traveling west on the Union Pacific track, and when about four miles from this city, Williams being a few paces ahead, the other two suddenly grabbed him from behind and took the money from him and then ran. Williams gave the alarm to farmers in the vicinity and the whole country was soon in pursuit. The robbers were captured and brought to this city. Before Justice Neill a preliminary examination was held, and the two men held to answer before the next District Court. Sheriff Asher has the robbers in his care.

MRS. CLIFF DEVEREAUX died at their home in Topeka Tuesday. Mrs. Devereaux was the daughter of L. Bullene of this city. She was a lady of rare accomplishments, and her sudden death casts a gloom over a large circle of friends.

### 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 cultvation, 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.

TREASURER P. R. Brooks is quite ill.

### American Agriculturist.

To the farmer one of the most valuable departments of the American Agriculturist is its "Sundry Humbugs." Without fear or favor the Agriculturist exposes the frauds of the day. The last number contains the following:

SUNDRY HUMBUGS.

SEED SWINDLERS.

For a long while we have missed the announcement of those wonderful seeds which come every spring from one or two small towns in Tennessee, but this year we have something similar from Georgia. The corn advertised is truly called "Giant," for it is stated that "the grains are as

LARGE AS THE AVERAGE SIZED CHESTNUT.

More than that, the ears "are of very large size," as they ought to be to carry such kernels; besides, they average "three to six ears to the stalk"—on the principle that one "can't have too much of a good thing." But the most remarkable thing about this corn is that it is "perfectly hardy." After this we do not need to be told that it is "a new and distinct variety"—yes, very "distinct." The same concern also offers the seed of watermelons, which average 75 to 125 pounds each. As they will "grow in any section of the country," they must be as hardy as the corn.

WONDERFUL FRUITS AND FLOWERS

usually put in their appearance this month. We again remind our friends that no plant of any real value is introduced by peddlers or traveling salesmen. No matter what representations are made as to the superior quality of a grape or other fruit, don't buy it of these chaps, of whom you know nothing except what they say of themselves. Whatever is worth planting may be had of reliable dealers. Believe no stories of unusual things, no matter how beautiful the pictures that illustrate them, or how glib the tongue of the one who offers them. "Self-pruning grapevines," strawberries that grow upon "bushes," peaches made hardy by "budding on the French willow," are among the impossible things offered in some parts of the country every spring.

ONE WORD TO FARMERS,

especially those who have recently become our readers. This busy month is one of those chosen by swindlers to endeavor to get the farmer's signature by some method, as mentioned in February last. Do not allow the press and hurry of work, or the desire to be rid of the stranger, to induce you to sign any paper whatever. No matter how large the promised profit, do not accept the agency for any implement, as trouble will surely follow. Grinders for the knives of mowing-machines, and spring-bottom mattresses, still appear to be favorite articles of which these fellows offer the agency, but they deal in other wares at times.

### Literary Notices.

The April *Atlantic* maintains well the high standard of varied excellence and interest which recent numbers have reached. Besides two additional chapters of Mr. Bishop's serial, "The House of a Merchant Prince," and the conclusion of Mr. Lathrop's serial, "An Echo of Passion," Miss Elizabeth Stuart Phelps begins in this number a new serial story entitled "Dr. Zay," which cannot fail to attract very general attention. The author of "The Gates Ajar" and "The Story of Avis" is sure of a host of readers for whatever she writes. John Fiske contributes a popular scientific article of great interest entitled "Europe before the Arrival of Man." Mr. Charles Wood writes an excellent appreciative article, "A Hindu Reformer," giving an account of the life and religious views of Chunder Sen. Readers of short stories will be strongly attracted by Miss Woolson's "In Venice," and Mr. Deming's account of "Jacob's Insurance." "Shakespearean Operas" are discussed by A. E. Barr; Eugene W. Hilgard has an interesting paper on "Progress in Agriculture by Education and Government Aid;" Edward Farrar contributes a very engaging article on the "Folk Lore of Lower Canada." There are several poems, reviews of many of the more important recent books, and a diversified Contributors' Club, completing a very interesting number of this sterling magazine.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., Boston.

THE North American Review for March presents a striking array of articles, every one of which possesses the characteristic of contemporaneous interest. First we have a contribution from Senator George F. Edmunds, on "The Conduct of the Guiteau Trial." Ex-Minister Edward F. Noyes communicates the results of his observations of political affairs in France under the title, "The Progress of the French Republic." In "Trial by Jury," Judge Edward A. Thomas describes the social conditions under which our jury system had its origin, and notes its defects in view of the altered relations of modern life. Mr. John Fiske makes an able and ingenious analysis of that great intellectual movement, the Reformation, educing therefrom the "True Lesson of Protestantism." In "Law for the Indians," the Rev. William Justin Harsha endeavors to demonstrate that the one rational and effectual cure for our Indian troubles is to extend the jurisdiction of the civil and criminal courts over all the social relations of the red man. Prof. A. B. Palmer writes on the "Fallacies of Homeopathy." Finally, the Hon. Neal Dow contributes an article on the "Results of Prohibitory Legislation," demonstrating the success of the efforts to suppress the liquor traffic in Maine.

*Harper's Magazine* for April is a strikingly beautiful and interesting number. It contains two full-page illustrations printed separately on heavy paper—one, which is placed as a frontispiece to the number, from a drawing by C. S. Reinhart, illustrating Mr. Lathrop's "Spanish Vistas;" the other, a fine portrait of Mr. Gladstone.

The number opens with the first of a series of papers entitled "Spanish Vistas," by Geo. P. Lathrop, with sixteen beautiful illustrations by Reinhart.

Mr. H. W. Lucy's paper, "Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden," with seven illustrations besides the portrait of Mr. Gladstone, is a familiar sketch of the English Premier and his home surroundings, and will be read with eager interest on both sides of the Atlantic.

Mr. Abbey contributes a full-page illustration of Herrick's poem, "To an Old Woman."

In "Silver San Juan" Ernest Ingersoll describes an interesting corner of Colorado, and one of the richest mineral fields in that State.

Prof. B. L. Gildersleeve contributes an interesting paper on Pheidias's masterpiece, the Athena Parthenos, with an illustration of the statuette recently discovered at Athens.

The first of two papers on wood-engraving, by G. E Woodberry, is devoted to the early history of the art.

David D. Lloyd contributes an exceedingly humorous sketch, entitled "Poor Ogla Moga," a satire upon the treatment of the Indian Question by the ultra-sentimentalists, with six characteristic illustrations by Frost.

A interesting romance in real life during the last century is presented by Elizabeth Read.

N. H. Igleston contributes an important paper, entitled "What We Owe to the Trees."

IRVING'S "RIP VAN WINKLE."

Delightful old Rip Van Winkle, whom Washington Irving and Joseph Jefferson have made one of the most famous of American characters, is just published, with other of Irving's choicest "Sketches," in a charming little red-line, gilt edge, richly ornamented volume, for the marvelously low price of 35 cents, or by mail, 40 cents by The Useful Knowledge Publishing Company of New York city. They issue an edition of the same bound in plain cloth for 25 cents, post-paid, and another, new in style of binding, appropriately named "Utility," for only 13 cents, postpaid. These volumes are issued especially to show to the book-buying millions the character of the literature and quality of workmanship, with the wonderful economy in cost, which the "Literary Rebellion" proposes to produce a large number of standard and exceedingly desirable works being announced to follow rapidly, equal in quality and economy of cost. The red line edition is certainly one of the most exquisite little volumes which has ever found its way into the homes of ordinary mortals, and the "Utility" edition places the famed low prices even of the "Literary Revolution" far in the background. The books will certainly sell by the hundred thousand, and ought to sell by the million. A postal card will secure specimen pages and catalogues from the publishers, The Useful Knowledge Publishing Company, 162 William street, New York City.

CAPT. L. D. DOBBS has made arrangements for playing the thrilling military allegory of "The Spy of Atlanta" for the benefit of the Posts of the G. A. R. and the military companies in Kansas during the ensuing year. Capt. Dobbs assumes the character of Edward St. Clair, a captain in the confederate army, and his rendition of the part is much superior to most of the professionals now traveling. The character which he assumes is full of villiany, and for a true gentleman who has a record of service in the Union army that would do honor to any man, to assume and act successfully a character that is the very opposite of his whole sentiments and disposition as Capt. Dobbs does in this play is a triumph that any man might be proud of. He has engaged S. V. Devendorf, of Topeka, who has won an enviable reputation as a Dutch comedian, to act the comical part of Jake Schneider.

IMMENSE piles of straw now ornament the river bank near the new paper mill. The mill itself is rapidly approaching completion.

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

## THE LATEST MARKETS.

### Produce Markets.

KANSAS CITY, March 21, 1882.

| | |
|---|---|
| Flour—lowest to highest prices. | 3.25 @ 7.30 |
| Wheat—No. 2, fall spot | 1.17 @ 1.19 |
| " " April, | 1.16 @ 1.17 |
| No. 3, spot | 96 @ 97½ |
| " " April, | 98 @ 99½ |
| Corn—No. 2, mixed, spot | 62 @ 62½ |
| " " " April, | 62 @ 62½ |
| Oats—No. 2, spot | 47 @ 47½ |
| Rye—No. 2 | 73 @ 78½ |
| Butter—range of prices, per lb, | 13 @ 35 |
| Cheese—per lb | 10 @ 14 |
| Eggs—per doz | 12 @ 13 |

ST. LOUIS, March 21, 1882.

| | |
|---|---|
| Flour—lowest to highest prices | $4.80 @ 6.60 |
| Wheat—No. 2 fall, spot | 1.31 @ 1.31½ |
| " " April, | 1 30½ @ 1.34 |
| No. 3 fall, spot | 1 20 @ 1.24 |
| No. 4 " | 1.13 @ 1.14⅜ |
| Corn—No. 2, spot | 67 @ 67½ |
| " " April, | 67⅜ @ 69½ |
| Oats— | 47 @ 47¼ |
| Rye— | 81½ @ 84 |
| Pork— | 17.00 @ 17.50½ |
| Lard— | 10.20 @ 10.60 |

CHICAGO, March 21, 1882.

| | |
|---|---|
| Flour—lowest to highest prices. | 4.50 @ 8.25 |
| Wheat—No. 2 spring, spot | 1.34 @ 1.35 |
| " " April | 1.34½ @ 1.34⅞ |
| No. 3 " spot | 1.07 @ 1.09 |
| Rejected | 84 @ 85 |
| Corn—Spot | 62 @ 65 |
| April | 66 @ 67½ |
| Oats—Spot | 42½ @ 42½ |
| April | 45 @ 45½ |
| Rye— | 80 @ 84 |
| " April | 80 @ 84½ |
| Pork— | 17.20 @ 17.35 |
| Lard— | 10.72½ @ 10.87 |
| Butter—range of prices | 23 @ 40 |
| Eggs—per doz | 17½ @ 18 |

### Live Stock Markets.

ST. LOUIS, March 21, 1882.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,300; shipments, 700. Market steady and firm; light to good Yorkers, $6.15@6.65; Baltimores, $6.60@6.70; packing, $6.20@6.75; butchers' to fancy, $6.80@7.20; pigs, $6.00@6.15.

CATTLE—Receipts, 250; shipments, 200. supply exceedingly light, especially of butchers' stuff, which retailed at strong prices. There was a good demand for all grades, and had cattle been here would found quick sales at full prices.

SHEEP—Receipts, 225; shipments, 900; market in the same condition as that for cattle; good demand but no supply.

CHICAGO, March 21, 1882.

HOGS—Receipts, 14,000; shipments, 7,500. active and fully 5c higher: common to good mixed, $6.25@6.65; heavy packing and shipping, $6.75@7.20; light, $6.25@6.70; skips and culls, $4.50@6.10; Philadelphia and larders, $7.30@7.40.

CATTLE—Receipts, 4,600; shipments, 2,100. Market steady, fairly active and firm; exports $6.35@6.85; good to choice shipping, $5.75@6.30; common to fair, $5.25@5.60; mixed butchers scarce and firm, poor to fair $3.00@5.00; through grass Texans, $5.05; stockers and feeders active at $3.50@5.25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,400; shipments, 1,500; market active, strong and 17@20c higher; medium to good, $5.50@6.00; inferior to extra, $4.50@6.25.

### Lawrence Markets.

Our report this week is hastily run over, and we are not able to report half the articles we should like, but such figures as we give we will guarantee to be correct. The price of butter has declined slightly, and eggs have gone way down. As the planting season approaches there is a large inquiry for seed potatoes. We only quote standard varieties. Of the fancy seeds there are those that run as high as $4 per bushel. Next week we will give a little more attention to this matter. We quote:

Flour—Patent $4.00; A 1, $3,30; Upper Crust, $3.25.

Wheat—No. 2, $1.10@1.15; No. 3, $1.00.

Corn—65@70c.

Oats—45c.

Potatoes—Peachblow, $1.40@1.50, retail at $1.75; Early Rose, seed, 75c@$1.50; Peerless, $1.35@1.40, retail $1.75.

Eggs—10c, retail two dozen for 25c.

Butter—30@35c, retails 35@40c.

Oranges and Lemons—25@40c. per dozen.

Apples—$1.75@2.00, retail at $2.00@2.50.

There are in Congress eight Irishmen, four Scotchmen, five Englishmen and three Germans.

**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 hive 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

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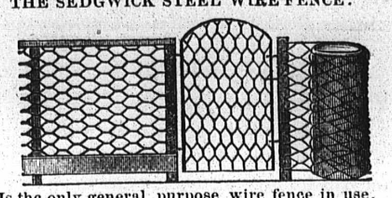

Is the only general purpose wire fence in use. Being a strong net work without barbs. It will turn dogs, pigs, poultry, as well as the most vicious stock, without damage to either fence or stock. It is just the fence for farmers, gardners, stock raisers and railroads, very desirable for lawns, parks 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.

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## 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 women, should own a copy to read and to lend.

Please address JOHN S. BROWN, Lawrence, Kansas.

**To the Friends of The Household.**

The letters sent to "The Household" department are increasing in numbers and increasing in interest. In fact we are having quite a revival. Some of the communications we put in the waste basket because they have no responsible names attached to them. Writers can attach what names they please to their letters, but beside the "non de plume" there must be the real name attached also, not to be made known, but to show that the letter comes from a responsible source. Our friends must not feel disappointed or cease to write if they do not see their letters printed immediately, or if they are not printed at all. We have letters enough on hand to fill our special department for the next month; so of course we shall have to make a selection of those which we think best adapted for present use. We make this statement hoping that we shall not dampen the ardor of our friends in making their contributions, but on the other hand to increase it, because the more letters we have, the larger will be our range of choice, and the more interesting and valuable will our "department" become.

We still continue our offer of Miss Frances Power Cobbes Duties of Women to the sender of one new subscriber. As this book becomes known it will be so appreciated that the wonder will be that we have not spoken more highly in its praise than we have. In our next SPIRIT we intend to insert a few extracts from "postals" we have received from friends in our own state who have read the book and are competent to speak of its merits. Those who have already sent the names of new subscribers to THE SPIRIT with the view of receiving the premium, will get the book in a few days. It is one of the objects of our Household department to introduce good books to its members. If any one will mention the name of a book that they hunger for, and wish to get, we will hunt it up for them if we can. All "postals" and communications to "The Household" will, till further notice, be addressed to the editor of this department.

JOHN S. BROWN.

**A Look at Things as They Were in 1816 by "Old Bach."**

The war with Great Britain had just terminated. James Madison was president of the United States. New York city, then as now, the metropolis of the United States, had a population of 100,000. Philadelphia nearly the same. Boston, the metropolis of New England, had 35,000 inhabitants. New Orleans was a city with over 20,000. Cincinnati almost as large as our own Lawrence. St. Louis somewhat smaller. Buffalo was just beginning her existence. Chicago was not.

The whole population of the United States was some over 8,000,000. Over 1,000,000 of these were slaves. The great Erie canal was not then thought of. It was some fourteen years subsequent to this that railroads were commenced. Farming was then in a crude state. The implements of husbandry were rude and comparatively inefficient. The plough was ungainly and ill adapted to thorough and deep tillage. The modern horse cultivator was a thing unknown. Mowers and reapers and horse-rakes existed only in the brain of dreaming enthusiasts. The rotation of crops, the application of chemical science, a system of drainage were then imperfectly understood. Agricultural societies, agricultural fairs, and agricultural papers had their origin at a much later period. The farmer's life was monotonous, his labors exhausting; strong arms, brawny muscles were the motive powers of those days. Steam-power had as yet hardly been applied. Horse-power, for working farm machinery, was a thing of the future.

The farm products of sixty-six years ago, as to variety were meagre. The small fruits, strawberries, blackberries, raspberries and grapes, except in their wild state, were almost unknown. The oyster-plant, the egg-plant, celery, tomatoes and sweet-corn were vegetables which had not made their appearance. The sweet potatoe, in the northern and middle states, had not been acclimated. The peach, pear and plum, except in the vicinity of cities, were luxuries rarely enjoyed.

And yet, strange to say, those primitive days are looked back upon by some as the good old times, the golden age of farming and farmers. They are pronounced happy days, the age of simple tastes and simple manners.

I would not detract one iota from the charms, though imaginary, that linger around and give a coloring to that early period. But that those former days were better than these I do not believe. The golden age of the farmer is not in the past, but lies in the future. There is progress. There is a better day for the laboring man. His future prospects are bright and cheering. He shall reap richer and still richer rewards for his labor as the years roll on.

OLD BACH.

Correspondence to "The Household."

*Friends of "The Household:"*—Since the reorganization I have not dared to write anything for this department until now, and, indeed, I make this present effort with fear and trembling. I do not feel equal to the task of discussing intelligently any question that I have seen proposed in this department. It has been my constant desire to ascertain just what course or event in "The Household" would eventually take under the new dispensation, and I am free to say that it has been my misfortune to arrive at no clear knowledge or definite conclusion as to what the future characteristics of this department of THE SPIRIT are to be. Perhaps this is a lack of comprehension on my part, but I think other correspondents are, some of them, a little like myself in this matter—not quite clear as to what is required at their hands.

Some time ago we had something concerning woman's rights, or woman suffrage, if you choose, for I think at the present time the terms are very nearly synonymous. And in connection with this we have, in these days, as an inseparable theme, the subject of temperance.

I have resolved to say something concerning these subjects, and I wish to say before commencing that I am entirely unacquainted with the arguments urged either for or against the subject mentioned. What I shall attempt to say is the sincere conviction of a man of twenty-seven summers expressed without any attempt at prevarication or dissimulation.

Now, concerning temperance, I presume my opinion will not conflict with a single one of its advocates. That intoxicating liquors are detrimental to our national prosperity, all things considered, I firmly and truly believe. In domestic and individual life that rum ruins thousands annually, all are compelled to admit. And this has always been so. Even as staid and holy a man as Noah felt its influence when more than five hundred years of his life had been spent in the service of the true God. Here is a quotation from Dr. Beecher:

"A long time ago Seneca spoke of those who 'let in a thief at the mouth to steal away the brains.' How often does the hand of the intoxicated man lifted against his dearest friend, perhaps the wife of his bosom,

"——In one rash hour,
Perform a deed that haunts him to the grave!"

Could I call round me, in one vast assembly, the young men of this nation, I would say: Hopes of my country, blessed be ye of the Lord, now in the dew of your youth. But look well to your footsteps, for vipers, and scorpions, and adders surround your way. Look at the generation who have just preceded you. The morning of their life was cloudless, and it dawned as brightly as your own. But behold, now the smitten, enfeebled, inflamed, debauched, idle, poor, irreligious and vicious, with halting step, dragging onward to meet an early grave.

Their bright prospects are clouded and their sun is set, never to rise. No house of their own receives them, while from poorer to poorer tenements they descend as improvidence dries up their rescources. And now, who are those that wait on their footsteps, with muffled faces and sable garments. That is a father, and that is a mother, whose gray hairs are coming with sorrow to the grave. That is a sister, weeping over evils which she cannot correct; and there is the broken-hearted wife; and there are the children—helpless innocents—for whom their father has provided no inheritance save one of dishonor, nakedness and woe."

This is a scene sad enough, and one that every right-minded person should wish to prevent, and which the success of the temperance cause would prevent without question. Now it is claimed by the advocates of woman suffrage that could women only vote the success of the temperance cause would thenceforth be insured. And perhaps it might. It all depends on what you would term the success of the temperance cause. If the enactment of prohibitory laws on the manufacture, use and sale of spirituous liquors is success, there is nothing more probable than that such an event as woman suffrage would make a success at once of the temperance cause. If such laws could be executed to the letter I should at once agree that woman suffrage (if it can do that), is the great want of the country and age. But in my opinion the execution of national prohibitory law would prove an utter impossibility, as long as moral sentiment remains what it now is, in our country. The national government finds it impossible to prevent the illicit manufacture of whisky in the South, and consequently is unable to execute a revenue law. Opposition to a national prohibitory law would not be confined to the South. In every part of our land would whole communities rise up in opposition to what would to them seem an infringement of their rights. The success of the temperance cause is generations hence. The success of prohibition ushered in by woman suffrage may be near. But between temperance and prohibition there is a great gulf fixed, which, as I said before, it will require the work of generations to bridge over. CHRONONHONTONHOLOGOS.

That name is Greek to us, Won't you give it to us in English?

**From S. A. Roser.**

Correspondence to "The Household."

*Dear Household:*—I have just been reading S. A. B.'s article in which she recommends reading clubs, or societies, as being beneficial in neighborhoods. Now I think that is just what we need in our neighborhood. I suppose we are living in one of the dullest neighborhoods in the county. We have nothing whatever to bring the neighbors together, not even a spelling school, library, or singing school, prayer meeting, or anything to call us together; but each family living and enjoying their little circle, as their inclination may lead them. Of course it is very pleasant to stay at home and not be obliged to go out when the weather is disagreeable, or we do not feel well; but it makes us so lazy and selfish, and even careless, of our manners, and also makes us feel awkward when we do happen to get into company. I believe that there should be reading clubs, or something, in every neighborhood where the young can take part and be trained to speak in public. They need something to stimulate them, and something that will draw them out to express their thoughts and give life and energy to their being. We would not have our children frequent questionable places of society; but we would like to see them trained how to appear and conduct themselves in society, which they can only get by mingling with others.

In our family we have all the books and papers we can possibly read, and more too, but yet I do not think they quite do away, or supply, the need of living society. In order to become useful members of society, I believe children should be trained when young, judging from myself as an example. I never spoke a declamation at school or did anything to train me to speak in society. So in all the years that I belonged to the grange I could never muster courage to rise and make a suggestion, or take part in debate. I could write a composition, but it took a great effort to read it; but if I could slip it in the scrap-box I was all right. For this reason I think it right and proper to train children to speak pieces at school and at literary societies, so they will overcome that natural timidity which is a such barrier to usefulness. In our neighborhood we are living too scattering and the young folks are rather few, but still it seems as if we might have something if we had a leader, which we lack.

For church and Sabbath-school we go to Burlington; but we do not meet our neighbors there, or at least but few of them, consequently we see but little of them, and cannot be expected to be knit together in bonds of love and harmony, as we would be if we had some kind of society to call us together weekly. S. A. ROSER.

February 21, 1882.


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The work embraces the Botanical Names, Derivations, Linnæan, and Natural Orders of Botany of all the Leading Genera of Ornamental and Useful Plants, up to the present time, with concise instructions for propagation and culture. Great care has been given to obtaining all known local or common names; and a comprehensive glossary of Botanical and General Horticultural terms and practices is also given, which will be found of great value, even to the experienced Horticulturist.

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Makanda, Jackson county, Ill.
(on Illinois Central railroad).

BEATTY'S ORGANS 27 stops $90. Pianos $125 up. Factory running day and night. Papers free. Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N.J.

## Farm and Stock.

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

### Will Farmers Try?

Corn is the great product of Kansas. There is more capital invested, more labor employed and larger profits realized from this crop of the state than from any other one product raised; and yet the capabilities of our soil and climate for the growth of this cereal are as yet but very inadequately developed. Nine-tenths of the area devoted to corn in our own state might just as well, with good seed and careful culture, be made to yield sixty bushels to the acre, on an average, as forty. By increasing the product to the acre only twenty bushels the coming season, would add to the wealth of the state twenty millions of dollars. Should we put the question to every individual farmer in Kansas whether he could not, by thorough and clean culture, raise sixty bushels to the acre, his answer would probably be, "Yes, if we have a good season for corn." But after giving this affirmative answer he would say, "very likely, my individual share of the twenty millions would be so small that it would be no particular inducement to make any extra exertions to increase my crop."

Now let us look at this matter in the light of profit alone. The farmer plants we will say forty acres of corn. The average product under average culture is, say forty bushels to the acre. By extra care in selection of seed, preparing the ground, and a more thorough culture, he realizes sixty bushels to the acre; that is he obtains from his forty acres just eight hundred bushels more in the aggregate by his extra care than he would by ordinary culture. No farmer should put a lower estimate on the value of his corn than thirty cents per bushel; that is to say his extra eight hundred bushels would posses a cash value of $240. Now the first plowing and planting of the forty acres would cost the same whether forty bushels to the acre or sixty were harvested. The extra care of cultivation, the gathering and cribbing of the larger quantity would involve, perhaps, an expense of forty or fifty dollars. This additional cost would be incurred in keeping out the weeds, thinning out the stalks, if too thick, and keeping the ground in the very best condition by the early and frequent use of the cultivator.

Now the change from forty to sixty bushels to the acre would be an immense stride for farmers to make. Such a stride would place the state at an immeasurable distance in advance of all other Western states in its corn-producing capacity. No other method of advertising the capabilities of Kansas soil and climate would be so effectual in keeping full and strong the tide of immigration which is now flowing in.

We commend this subject to every farmer who has any pride in his calling, or any glow of feeling towards the public good. We ask the Patrons of Husbandry to take up the subject at their grange meetings and talk it over till a zeal for more thorough culture is awakened. We commend the matter to our exchange papers. The editor of every newspaper can exert a powerful influence on its patrons and stir them up to action on this project, entirely feasible, that of increasing to the extent of twenty bushels the average product of corn to the acre.

Our state has already gained an enviable reputation for corn raising. The season opens favorably for this crop. The farmers will see their opportunity and will put an extra strain, both on brain and muscle, togather such a harvest the coming fall as will surprise even themselves. We shall expect to hear from some of our corn-raisers in Kansas. J. S. B.

Sorghum bagasse is considered by Mr. Eustice, of Nebraska, preferable to any other fuel for evaporating, especially where steam is used.

Many readers of these columns who know Mr. Donald G. Mitchell most pleasantly for his admirable books from Edgewood Farm will be pleased to observe that he is in charge of the home adornment pages of Our Continent, the new Philadelphia journal.

A large dry goods box, minus bottom and top, sawn in a diagonal direction will, The Philadelphia Record suggests, make two hotbed frames one foot high in front and twenty to twenty-four inches at the back, and they may be placed in position on the sunny side of a building or tall board fence.

### Use and Beauty.

We make an extract from an address delivered not long since before the Hingham Agricultural Society by Mr. A. G. Jennings. It will apply to the condition of things in Kansas as well as in Massachusetts. It was printed at length in the Boston Commonwealth:

Farmers complain that their sons go off to work in the city, their daughters to teach school or find employment in the factories. It cannot be wondered at when we see how unattractive many of their homes are. Who has not seen farm buildings which looked more like prisons than anything else—gloomy and desolate on the outside, and, on going within, it has been almost painful to see how destitute they were of any trace of beauty. No books, no flowers, no dried mosses, no ferns, no minerals—none of those things which you would expect to see in a farm-house, which costs nothing, only a little care and patience.

Mankind could not live without some attempt to express the beautiful. The Quakers tried it but failed. Strange, however it may seem, the Quakers were the first in England to introduce drawing in their public schools. It is useless to try to extinguish this desire of the human heart. The only thing we ought to consider is, whether this desire shall be so trained that it shall produce beautiful things or not; whether tasteful and suggestive pictures shall adorn our walls or only horrid caricatures; whether home shall be made beautiful and attractive, or the reverse; whether our public works, such as laying out roads, building school-houses and churches, or decorating our cemeteries shall be tasteful or not. And this does not depend so much upon expense as it does upon culture.

There is another point in this connection which must not be overlooked, and that is in regard to morals. Any one one who has cultivated a taste for beautiful forms and objects is also spiritually elevated. It is wonderful how much harmony a piano will bring into a family. An attractive home is more potent in its influence for good than sermons or catechisms. The housewife who cultivates a few plants, who selects soft and pretty paper to adorn her walls, who is choice in the selection of her pictures, does more to keep her sons and daughters in the path of duty than if she administered moral precepts every hour of their lives. The silent influences are always potent. A flower, a sunset sky, a grand old tree, works wonders on the mind trained to be observing.

### Garden Seeds.

Except under the most favoring conditions all seeds lose, year by year, some of their vitality, and many of the smaller seeds, especially, in the comparatively short time of two years become unfit for planting, losing during that period their germinating power.

The Home Farm has fixed the limits beyond which it is unsafe to plant garden seeds, their vitality being more or less impaired after the time specified in the following list: Beet, squash, melon, tomato, cucumber, turnip, five years. Cabbage, pumpkin, radish, four years. Canliflower, celery, lettuce, parsley, three years. Beans, carrot, corn, eggplant, onion, peas (round), pepper, spinach, salsify, two years. Parsnip, peas (wrinkled), one year.

We believe the Home Farm errs as to the time when it would be perfectly safe to plant some of the above mentioned seed.

Will some of our gardeners correct this list in regard to those seeds which they have carefully tested, if error there be in this report? May the limit of safety be extended, or should it be shortened in any specified case? Who will testify?

### Pansies and Verbenas.

From Vick's Magazine.

"Pansies can be brought along so as to bloom this spring, and verbenas may be made fine, strong plants for planting out when frosts are over. Sow the seeds in boxes or pots of light, fine soil, and cover very lightly. Water gently, and it will then be best to cover the surface of the soil with a piece of coarse-textured paper. The water can be given on the paper, and will then slowly filter through without disturbing the surface of the soil; besides, the paper will check evaporation and hold the soil in a moderately moist condition. As soon as the plants appear the paper can be removed. When the young plants are well up, and have made two or three leaves, they can be pricked out into fresh soil, and be given room enough to continue their growth until another shift may be necessary or they are planted out. Give the plants plenty of light when they begin to grow, and air occasionally, so that they may be stout and stocky, and not weak and spindling, as they would be with a lack of light or air."

Mr. Cyrus Neff, Montville, Penn., says his cows never did better than during December and January when they were not taken out of their stalls even for water. The stable was cleaned twice a day.

### An Easy and Sure Remedy.

H. S. Thompson, in the Fruit Recorder, gives his method of squelching the ravages of the currant worm. He says:

Two years ago I scattered ashes from soft coal on a few of my gooseberry bushes, and but very few worms troubled them, while the balance of them were stripped almost bare of leaves. Last year I commenced on them as soon as they began to grow—I took the ashes from the stove in the morning and would scatter them on five or six of the bushes, and next morning, on five or six more, and so on, until I would go over all, and then commence and go over them the same way again. I kept it up until the berries were about one-half grown—the result was, that scarcely any worms got on them, and I never saw such a crop of berries on bushes before. I think putting on the ashes should be commenced early in the season, as it will not put them off after they have got a good start.

### Farm Items.

Professor J. W. Sanborn speaks of ensilage as "watered stock."

A Kansas firm put up, last fall, 70,000 cans of sweet potatoes, steamed, pared and mashed.

Mr. W. J. Fowler, Henrietta, N. Y., realized last year from his quince crop at the rate of $500 per acre.

The Oakland county, Mich., Sheep Breeders' Association advise the farmers of that state to sell wool without washing.

A liberal-minded manufacturer in Vermont is said to have remarked that he "hardly ever raised a hand's wages voluntarily without spoiling him."

A piece of ice placed in a dish (with something under it to lift it above its own drip) and between pillows, will keep well for night use in the sick room.

Mr. A. B. Muzzay, of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, laments the "decay of veneration." He has "known many beautiful old trees ruthlessly cut down without the shadow of excuse."

It has been estimated by an entomologist that 2,000 chinch bugs on a farm in spring will, in a favorable season, if undisturbed by quail or other enemies, increase in one year to 2,000,000,300.

A Kansas cattle dealer says he can ship two more polled steers in a car than of horned animals of the same size, and he "is now buying at a premium all the grade Galloway heifers he can hear of."

Mrs. J. W. Strong, of the Kalamazoo, Michigan Club, speaking of the "spring spasms for gardening," mentions one lady who "insists that in spring her garden is hoed and in the fall it is usually mowed."

Mr. W. W. Dunham, North Paris, Me., who has forty kinds of grapes under cultivation, mentions Eumelan, Salem, Delaware, Brighton and Lady, as among those to be "especially commended for superior quality."

Mr. John Crane, Elizabeth, N. J., says that two days' attendance at a farmers' meeting thirty years ago—which his neighbors laughed at as a "waste of time"—gave him information by use of which he has since saved "hundreds of dollars."

Mr. George T. Powell, of The Chatham Courier, has tried ensilage on his farm at Ghent, N. Y., and thinks that while the system is of value in careful hands, there will be "many failures" with it on the part of those less intelligent and painstaking.

### Varieties.

It is right to be contented with what we have, but never with what we are.

A man was born wise; but wisdom and virtue require a tutor, though we can easily learn to be vicious without a teacher.

The noblest independence is the government of our passions, and the most sublime dependence is on the Divine Providence.

If you would find a great many faults, be on the lookout. If you would find them in still greater abundance, be on the look in.

Wrong doing is a road that may open fair, but it leads to trouble and danger. Well doing, however rough and thorny at first, surely leads to pleasant places.

If you hate your enemies, you will contract such a vicious habit of mind as by degrees will break out upon those who are your friends, or those who are indifferent to you.

A child's faith in his mother is well illustrated by the following incident: A little boy, disputing with his sister on some subject, exclaimed, "It is true, for mother says so; and if she says so, it is so, if it ain't so."


### Skin Diseases Cured

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

SKIN DISEASE.

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

☞ The first and only positive cure for skin diseases ever discovered.

Sent by mail on receipt of price, fifty cents.
HENRY & CO., Sole Prop'rs.,
62 Vessey street, New York city.

For blind, bleeding, itching or ulcerated piles DR. WILLIAM'S INDIAN PILE OINTMENT is a sure cure. Price $1 by mail. For sale by druggists.
Woodward, Faxon & Co., Kansas City, wholesale agents.

### How Watches Are Made.

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

THIS IS THE ONLY CASE MADE WITH TWO PLATES OF SOLID GOLD AND WARRANTED BY SPECIAL CERTIFICATE.

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### Dr. Frazier's Root Bitters.

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

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

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

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

### PILES! PILES! PILES!
**A Sure Cure Found at Last! No One Need Suffer.**

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

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

For sale by all druggists or mailed on receipt of price, $1. HENRY & CO., Prop'rs.,
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### 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 thoroughbreds 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.


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## MOUND CITY POULTRY YARDS!

**PLYMOUTH ROCKS.**

I am breeding from two strains of this celebrated breed of fowls, namely: "Keefer" and "Essex," and now have some very fine birds for sale.

I took the first premium on my Plymouth Rocks at Bismarck 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 Brahmas, namely: "Duke of York" (Comey's), and "Autocrat" (Philander Williams') strains. These strains of Light Brahmas 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 Bismarck in 1880:

Best pair of chicks.
Best breeding pen of Light Brahmas.
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 foe 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.**

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| For setting of thirteen | $2 00 |
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*Mound City, Linn county, Kansas.*

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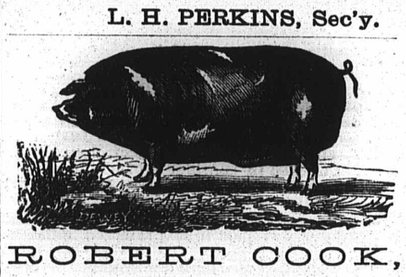

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Of the Best strains of Black and

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

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CC Cape Cod Cranberry Plants; best sort for culture and prices. Old Colony nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

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# Horticultural Department.

### March Meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural Society.

Quite a goodly number of the members of this society met at the University last Saturday to discuss some of the questions in the practice of horticulture, which present themselves from month to month, to ascertain the prospecs of a good crop of fruit the present season and to listen to the presentation of the *special subject* for this meeting, which was how to plant and take care of young orchards.

As the members were late in putting in an appearance, the meeting was not formally opened till after dinner. After the usual routine of reading and approving the minutes of the last meeting, the first subject in the order of exercises was called up, which is the condition of

ORCHARDS.

O. H. Ayer, who is at the head of this committee, has carefully examined trees in his part of the county and finds a full crop of fruit buds uninjured on apple trees which, if they escape future damage, will doubtless yield a heavy crop. He finds some of the smaller peach buds killed, say about one in twelve. Most of the peach crop this season will be found on the outer limbs as the small inner branches seem to be nearly all killed.

James Kane has carefully examined peach buds and finds about the same proportion killed.

John Pardee finds the fruit buds of the early and late Crawford, with the other yellow varieties, badly damaged. He thinks not more than one in twelve sound. He accounts for this by the fact that the white varieties have larger and stronger blossoms.

H. S. Smith recommends cutting back about half the new growth in August or September, which he claims thickens up the tree, hardens the fruit buds for the next crop, and increases the quantity and quality of fruit.

N. P. Deming tells the society how severely a successful peach-grower near Kansas City prunes his trees.

Joseph Savage thinks the peach tree needs but little pruning, and considers nature competent to do that little. He recommends growing *late* instead of *early* varieties, as the latter are more subject to insect injury.

S. W. Pearson favors the pruning of peach trees, as he has witnessed great benefit from the practice.

N. P. Deming's plan for destroying the peach borer, is to dig away in the fall the gum and soil from the crown of the tree, which takes the insect's winter protection away, besides exposing it to the insect worm's bird.

James Kane says the peach tree has been too much neglected in Kansas. If cut back and the borers kept out, the fruit would be better and more of it.

ESSAY.

The following essay was then read by James Kane:

*Mr. President and Members of the Douglas County Horticultural Society:*—The subject assigned to me for to-day is the planting and care of orchards for the first five years. Before entering on this subject, however, it might be well to consider what kind of trees are best adapted to our climate. Years of experience in the propagation and growing of trees has convinced me that stout stocky trees are in every respect to be preferred to those of a tall, slender growth. To produce this result trees must be cared for while young. To make vigorous stocky trees the side branches should be encouraged, the top sometimes and of some varieties may have to be pinched back to force out laterals. Young trees well furnished with laterals produce plenty of leaves, and the roots of such trees will correspond with the top, and will grow straighter, bear fruit sooner, and are better adapted to withstand the bleak blasts of our prairie country. As trees differ so much in their growth no exact rule can be given for pruning, this will have to be left to a great extent to the judgment of the pruner Two rules, however, should be observed; first, arrange the limbs as evenly around the main stem as possible; second, never allow two shoots to grow together as the tendency will be to form a fork. Remove one and allow the other to grow as a leader. The evil of forked trees is becoming more apparent every year. Some varieties, from the nature of their growth, have a greater tendency to fork than others; but if properly trimmed while young there will be very little trouble in this respect. In after years, if allowed to grow, the evil may be great, often resulting in the death of the tree. As there is generally an imperfect union between such limbs they become victims to our sweeping winds, and are torn apart, often splitting the tree to the ground, leaving an unsightly object to dwindle for a few years then die, all through neglect to give the tree its proper shape in the first years of its growth.

The best time for pruning young trees is when the sap is in full circulation; at this period the wound will heal over very quickly. Thrifty trees of two and three years old are better for transplanting than older and larger ones, as they will have a larger proportion of fibrous roots, they are more easily removed from the nursery row and will recover sooner from the injury received in digging. The removal of the tree from the nursery to its permanent home in the orchard, should be done with judgment and care. The young tender roots should not be exposed to a drying wind nor a scorching sun.

Trees brought from a distance, through carelessness in packing, exposure, or unavoidable delay, sometimes get dried or frozen so that the bark will be shriveled and shrunken before reaching their destination. If dried place them in trenches of sufficient depth, laying them flat in the bottom, covering with a fine moist soil, both roots and branches. Let them remain for a few days and they will revive. If found to be frozen place the boxes in a dark cellar, or cover so that they will thaw gradually. If properly packed they will come out all right. The surest and safest way is to go to the nursery and select such as are desirable. Be careful to examine the trees for borers, which may be easily detected by a dark spot on the bark; also the root louse or root aphis. This insect can be effectually destroyed by dipping the roots in a strong lye.

There are but a few varieties of apples that can be recommended for general culture and profit as marketable, namely:

Summer—E. Harvest, Caroline Red June, Red Astrachen, Cooper's E. White, Duchess of Oldenburg, Sweet June.

Fall—Malden's Blush, Rambo, Lowell, Fameuse.

Winter—Winesap, Ben Davis, Jonathan, Rawles Janet, Missouri Pippin, Rome Beauty, Gilpin,

These varieties I know to be good and reliable.

Having made a proper selection of trees we are now ready to plant the orchard. For this purpose select a high, dry location where the surface water will drain off quickly. Avoid, if possible, low, flat, heavy soil with a stiff tenacious sub-soil where the water will stand around the tree for days and weeks at a time, inducing an unhealty condition or even death itself. The ground should be thoroughly and deeply plowed, and harrowed smooth and level, leaving a deep, mellow bed for the reception of the young tender roots, that they may feel their way freely through the soil in search of food and moisture. With a steady team and plow run streight, shallow furrows each way across the plat. Setting a tree at the intersection of the rows, the distance for apple trees, thirty feet apart, peaches and cherry trees fifteen by fifteen. Holes should be dug large enough to admit of the roots being placed as nearly as possible in their natural position. Bruised and torn roots should be cut off smooth. One person holding the tree, placing the heaviest side of the root to the southwest, leaning the top a little in the same direction, while another throws in fine pulverized soil, the first person straightening the roots, packing the soil around them, filling all crevices, pouring in water enough to settle the soil and moisten the roots. When the water has settled fill the hole with soil. If the planting is done in the fall hill up six or eight inches around the tree, but if done in the spring leave the ground level.

Trees, when planted in the orchard, should stand from one to two inches deeper than they did in the nursery row. Should the trees get bent to the northeast, as they often do by the southwest winds, drive a stake about twelve inches from the body of the tree, then draw the tree straight and secure it to the stake with some soft material that will not cut into the bark, leaving it until the brace roots have taken a firm hold in the ground. The ground should be thoroughly cultivated and kept free from weeds. Keep the soil loose and mellow around the trees.

Grow those crops that need cultivation, such as corn, potatoes, beans or any hoed crop. Corn is a good crop to grow the first season if not planted too near the trees. It affords protection and shade, but no wheat, oats or grasses should be sown, as they absorb the moisture from the soil, leaving it dry and hard. Mulching is beneficial in dry, hot weather. It prevents evaporation and keeps the soil moist. If the orchard is planted on sloping land, where the surface-water will drain off quickly, level culture is best, but if flat land where the water will stand, plow to the trees, leaving the ground just sloping enough to carry the water away. Ke the trees free from borers; examine them t least twice in the year, in July and Septeu r. Protect from rabbits gnawing the bar in winter. Split cornstalks or tarred pape ut in strips large enough to go around the ee. These are convenient, and the work ca be done quickly. Whatever material is use emove in the spring or before the roundhe borer deposits its eggs, for if prevented from depositing at the ground they will leave them just above the wrapping.

If you would see your labor crowned with success be vigilant and watchful of the young trees. A little time and labor spent now may save a great deal hereafter. Evils may be prevented now that when the tree grows older cannot be remedied.

In the discussion on this essay several of the members objected to the planting of potatoes in the young orchard the crop being considered too exhaustive. Whatever crop is planted there should be left a distance of four or five feet between the nearest row and the young tree.

Jos. Savage objects to plowing toward the row of trees under any circumstances, believing that the ground should be left entirely level. Several of the other members expressed themselves in favor of level culture where the land was sufficiently rolling or undulating to carry off the surface-water; but when the orchard is planted on level or nearly level land the grade should be made to carry off all stagnant water from around the tree.

The secretary suggested that this should be done with the plow before planting the orchard, by throwing two back furrows together and leaving the dead furrow midway between the rows.

SMALL FRUITS.

From reports made it appears that the canes of both blackberries and raspberries are alive, promising full crops. The strawberries left from the drouth and grub-worm are also in good condition.

Dr. Evatt was called upon for remarks on the strawberry. He said his plants were looking well. His favorite is the Chas. Downing, having discarded the Wilsons and some other sorts. He gave his method of culture, and stated the results of last year's crop. This information has been given in a former report.

The doctor believes that the only way to obtain the best results from a strawberry patch is by irrigation. If the plant is supplied with the right quantity of water at the right time, it will bear more and larger fruit, its bearing season will be greatly prolonged, and the late pickings will be equal in size to the first. He intends to test this method at early day.

ENTOMOLOGY.

N. P. Deming is of the opinion that the codling moth will not be very numerous this year, as many of the larvæ have come out into the moth-state and are dead. The open winter has been very favorable to their destruction.

FRUIT DRYER.

W. S. Plumer, of San Francisco, Cal., occupied the attention of the society by an exhibition and description of his fruit dryer, for which he claims great merit. It dries quickly, takes but little fuel, destroys the germ of insect life, leaves the fruit a clear light color and takes none o the essential qualities out of it. The price of the Family Dryer is $200.

The Lawrence Canning Company presented to the society several cans of sweet potatoes, which were served at dinner. They were greatly enjoyed, and pronounced by all excellent, for which the company will please accept thanks.

ÆSTHETICAL.

Mrs. Rottman ornamented the table with a beautiful bouquet of her own growing, and the first of the season. It was greatly admired by all who felt that such lovely flowers must be "God's beautiful thoughts."

The meeting, which was both pleasant and profitable, adjourned at an early hour till the third Saturday in April.

SAMUEL REYNOLDS, Secretary.


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A writer in the Unity, in his answer to the question, "Is life worth living?" says:

Experience teaches that it is not the great, the dazzling, the exceptional, but the common, every-day things which come to every one which contribute to life's fulness and joy. Steady work of some kind is necessary to happiness. The men who despair, the men who chant their mournful dirges over the emptiness and worthlessness of life, are the idlers. Of course life is not worth living to them, because they are doing nothing worthy of it. There is gladness in doing something. The work builds up the worker, makes him whole-bodied, whole-headed, whole hearted. It is a mistake to think work wears men out or makes them unhappy. Stimulation, worry and fret, these wear men out, but regular work conduces to health, happiness and longevity. Men thrive under it and go singing on their way. The consciousness that you have done good work and the satisfaction felt therein never fails. Young men and women, whatever your work, do it well, the very best you possibly can, it will not only bring you present advantage, but in after years the remembrance of it will be very sweet. Good work and the value of it to the worker can never be destroyed. It will remain a part of the world's riches forever.

He whose life if filled with work well done, cannot fail to find life worth living.

The reply which my present experience gives to the question is, yes, life is worth living, if it is lived industriously, sympathetically, helpfully; lived with open eye, open heart and willing hand; lived with more thought for others than for ourselves. For when we make others glad we shall be glad ourselves. The good we do will send its blessing deeper and deeper into our hearts, and well-worn love and friendship will crown our lives with earth's choicest laurels. To one who stands thus with soul open to all the great common influences of nature, with busy hands stretched out in common daily helpfulness, with heart full of kindness to others and filled in return with their friendly love, life is a perpetual benediction. Who so lives in this way will find few weary days, for even if the flesh grows weak the mind will have constant light and peace.


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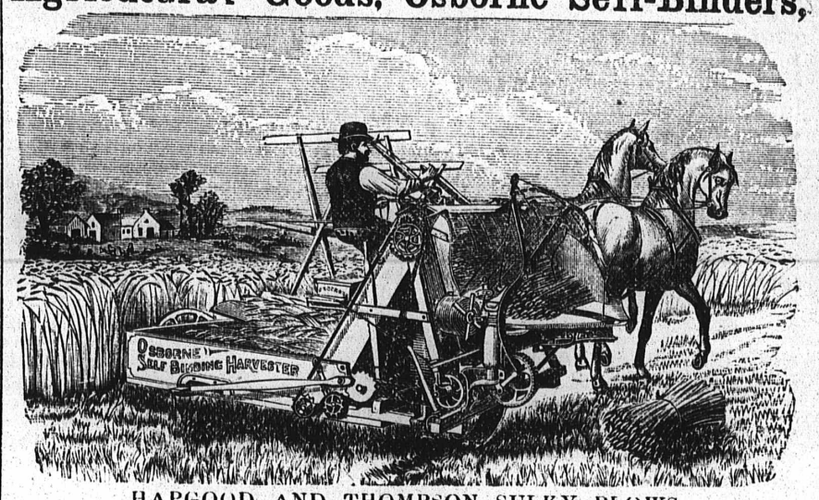


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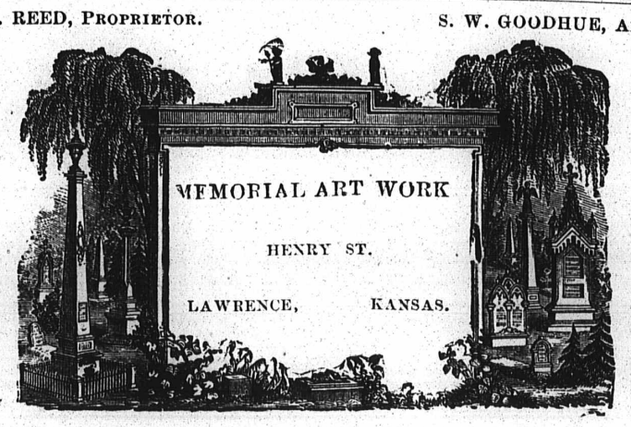


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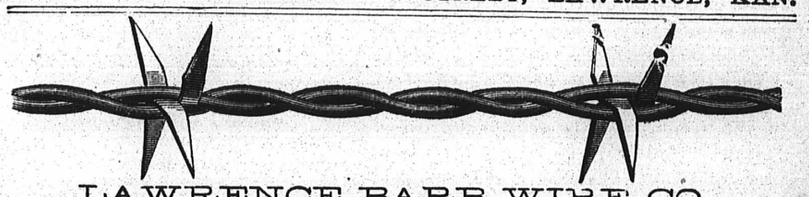

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