

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

VOL. XI.—NO. 15.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, OCTOBER 12, 1881.

WHOLE NO. 506.

The Household.

WHAT AILED THE PUDDING?

BY JOSEPHINE POLLARD.

"What shall we have for dinner to-day?" Said Mrs. Dobbs in her pleasant way. "For Sally has much to do, and would wish that we'd get along with an easy dish—Something that wouldn't take long to prepare. Or really requires much extra care." Said Mrs. Dobbs: "There isn't a doubt But what we'd all fancy a strabout!"

"A hasty pudding! Hurrah! that's nice!" Exclaimed the girls and boys in a trice. Then Sally put on the biggest pot, And soon the water was boiling hot, And Mrs. Dobbs mixed together some flour And water, and in less than half an hour The pudding began to boil up thick And dance about with the pudding-stick.

Said Mr. Dobbs, as he made a halt: "Our Sally is apt to forget the salt; So I'll put in a pinch ere I leave the house." And he went on tip-toe, as still as a mouse, And, dropping a handful in very quick, Stirred it well about with the pudding-stick. And said to himself: "Now, isn't this clever?" At which the pudding laughed louder than ever.

Then Mrs. Dobbs came after a while, And looked in the pot with a cherry smile, And thought how much she'd enjoy the treat; And how much the children would want to eat; Then said: "Our Sally has one great fault—She's very apt to forget the salt!" And into the hasty pudding was sent A handful of this ingredient.

John, George and Jennie, and Bess, in turn, Gave the stick a twist, lest the pudding burn; For oh! how empty and wretched they'd feel If anything ruined the noonday meal! And each in turn began to reflect, And make amends for Sally's neglect; For the girl was good, but she had one fault, She was very apt to forget the salt!

But Sally herself, it is strange to say, Was not remiss in her usual way; But before she went to her up-stairs work She threw in a handful of salt with a jerk, And stirred the pudding and stirred the fire, Which made the bubbles leap higher and higher, And as soon as the clock struck twelve she took The great big pot off the great big hook.

It wasn't scorching! Ah! that was nice! And one little dish would not suffice Mr. or Mrs. Dobbs, I guess, John, or George, or Jennie, or Bess; And as for Sally, I couldn't say How much of the pudding she'd stow away, For she was tired and hungry no doubt, And very fond of this strabout.

A happier group you'd ne'er be able To find than sat at the Dobbs's table, With plates and spoons, and a hungry wish To eat their fill of the central dish. But as Dobbs began to taste The pudding, he dropped his spoon in haste; And all of the children did likewise, As big as saucers their staring eyes.

Said Mrs. Dobbs, in a voice not sweet: "Why, it isn't fit for the pigs to eat!" And I doubt if an artist would e'er be able To depict their looks as they left the table. Said Sally: "I thought it would be so nice! But I must have salted that pudding twice!" And none of the family mentioned that they Had a hand in spoiling the dinner that day.

To Make Pear Pickle.

Peel three pounds of pears, cut out the blossom ends and leave in the stems. Stick two or three cloves in each. Put them in a kettle with one quart of water and boil until a fork will go through them easily; lay them on a dish, and to the juice add one and a half pounds white sugar, one pint of vinegar, a little stick cinnamon and some race-ginger. Boil until thick, skimming constantly. Then add the pears, boil a few moments longer and put them into stone or glass jars. If after standing a few days the syrup gets thin pour off and boil again.

Here is somebody's ideal woman: "She is at once passionate and innocent, strong and delicate. Her manners grow on her like leaves on a tree, they are beautiful, and they are her own. Her smiles and her frowns, her laughter and her tears have all long roots; they live down in the depths of her heart. She is tender; yet she can resist unto death. Night and morning meet in her hair and in her eyes. You would never know until you had listened to her, how many tones a sweet voice can possess, yet be always sweet. She is simple, but proud; and while you would confidently demand of her any charitable service, you would never venture to touch her hand unless she first offered it to you."

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, in a recent address, said: "Something more than education is wanted to bring women to their true work. We want concerned women in our community, women who can not rest while the great works of humanity call in vain. And after all,

though culture is invaluable in its helps, the great school for women as well as for men is the school of life. So let us rejoice in the girl graduates of Boston University, Vassar, Cornell, and others; let us be glad of the women lawyers, physicians, ministers, who are doing such good work; but let us also expect the whole body of womanhood to learn the true lesson which a woman experience of life will teach them, and to represent in the inner life at home and the outer life of society, the dignity of that office and the grace of their sex, the honor of the humanity."

The Use of Lemons.

From the Germantown Telegraph.

I do not think there is an hundredth part of lemon-juice used generally as its valuable qualities would seem to commend. I know of nothing better as a stomachic corrective as well as a strengthener of the nervous system. We all know that it is used for rheumatism, and I have no doubt is also very good for gout, if taken regularly three times a day and at least half a gill at a time. It can be taken in much or little water, or no water at all. It is not unpleasant, one soon becoming accustomed to it, and would rather drink it than the pure water. For headache it is the best cure I ever used. It will relieve it in from ten to fifteen minutes by a single dose. I would not advise less than half a gill at a time. I know of people who take it three times a day as a preventive of disease, and as a refresher in hot weather. It also quenches thirst better than anything else. No sugar.

Letter From "Bach No. 2."

Special Correspondence to "The Household." Members of "The Household," how do you all do? After a brief absence I am with you once more. You need not look so scared, I won't drag you out as "Detective" did "Old Nick."

So Mrs. Reser you think I look quite familiar eh? Guess you must be a little mistaken. I am ever so much obliged to you for making me acquainted with Miss Myrtle and Miss (?) McKeever. But why did you take me away so quick? Do you suppose they are afraid of bachelors? Yes and you left me in "Old Nicks," company; no wonder "Detective" threatened to arrest me. I also feel highly honored by having the office of "Household critic" conferred upon me, but not feeling competent to fill that responsible position creditably, I will, in turn, resign for "Detective" whom I think has already acted in that capacity.

"Detective" I think you have been with us before, and despite your uniform and change of name, I think I can plainly discern the features of —. But I don't think I will expose you as long as you keep your place. But I expect you have a warrant out for me before this as I have spoken that fatal name. "Myrtle" my experience with the "large black ant" is somewhat limited, but if you are at a loss as to how to catch your ant, hire a small boy to sprinkle salt on his tail. I now understand what you meant by "charitable intentions" etc, I presume you spoke that from experience. Perhaps your other half was once an object of charity and when you saw him with pins doing duty for buttons, and his coat adorned with that fringe you speak about, your womanly heart was touched with compassion for him, and just to save him a tailor's bill, you married him. Or if you are yet single, perhaps you have your "eye on" some poor needy fellow. Oh! how glad I am to know that we have at least one charitable person in "The Household."

"Mattie" if I can not induce you to tell your age (which I am not trying to do) I will then conclude that you have left your teens behind perhaps several years.

From S. A. Roser.

Special Correspondence to "The Household." Dear "Household," I take that all back which I said some time ago about "The Household" dying out if I hadn't spiced it now and then. For since I have been silent, and looking on, you have all been present with the addition of several visitors, which we hope will become permanent members and contributors. Come often, Aunt Sally, you are welcome to my abandoned masquerade. You have already contributed something worthy of note, that of how to get rid of the black ant, which is such a pest through the summer season. I read the Hesper girl's essay with interest, though I'm a little inclined to think M. S.'s arguments the best. But as for me, I can say I have all the privileges and freedom I care for.

I like Mrs. Hollingworth's Fourth of July address very much. Would that she would often give us lectures through THE SPIRIT.

I did not get around to help kill the fatted calf for "Old Bach," but welcome him back to the fold. But it is rather a mystery to me how he came to be his father's senior by at least twenty years, more or less. Ah, "Bach," you were living altogether in the ideal when you were telling us "How to make home pleasant." I think, friends, you might about as well throw away your masques, as we have learned to look through them or under them. Mattie, does that delicate little name belong to your husband? Being from Wyandotte county, I didn't know but that it might. You said that you regretted that I intended to be silent. Well, you see I couldn't be silent long while "The Household" is so interesting.

Myrtle, no harm done by thinking I saw you in the "Home Circle," I hope. But excuse me for feeling discouraged. I often feel my deficiency and need a little bracing. "Towel" and myself have at last come to an understanding. We will no longer annoy our readers with our silly nonsense. But where is our critic? If he doesn't tend to criticizing we will talk just as we please, and I fear we will fail to make much progress if we have none to criticize us.

"Yes, Mattie, the waste basket is a very good refuge provided the editor don't tell on you. But suppose he does? then just imagine your littleness. Mr. Varner, were you at the State fair on Friday? In your last letter you spoke as if you expected to be there. If you were why didn't you wear some kind of a badge whereby we might have known you? It would have been such a pleasant thing to have met even one of our precious "Household." We were there on Friday only, and such a disagreeable day it was. But still we felt amply repaid for going, as the display was magnificent and grand. But it's no use going into detail, for no doubt you all know more about it than I can tell you. I felt a little disappointed, however, as I had hoped to meet some of my old friends and neighbors. But not one did I recognize. It is nearly thirteen years since I lived in Topeka; south end of Kansas avenue, in a little brick house. I went to see my old home, it still looks quite familiar. The city has not improved as much as I had expected to see it.

I see in trying to be brief I have made a real "boch" of my letter. But let it suffice for the present. S. A. ROSER. BURLINGTON, Kans., Oct. 8, 1881.

State News.

Downs, Osborne county, wants a bank. The Atchison exposition failed to make expenses.

Houses are in demand in De Soto, Johnson county.

Mad dogs are reported at Dover, Shawnee county.

Horse thieves are very numerous in Saline county.

A foundry and lock factory is being built at Arkansas City.

Work has commenced on the Topeka and Girard railroad.

Frequent thefts from farmers are reported in Neosho county.

A large acreage of wheat has been put in, in Osborne county.

Olathe, Johnson county, is agitating the subject of water works.

The blackleg is still prevalent among the cattle of Marion county.

La Cygne, Linn county, has commenced a war of taxation on dogs and swine.

A man living in Wabunsee county claims to have killed 150 snakes on his farm this season.

A new united Presbyterian church is being erected in Garnett, Anderson county, 36 by 60 feet.

A large number of excursionists are coming into Kansas to look at the lands and perhaps locate.

A little child of Mr. Fisher of Belleville, Republic county, fell into a well and was drowned.

The Press says that there is not a saloon in Wellington, and that the days of "sea foam" are numbered.

The school house of district No. 18, Scott township, Linn county, was totally destroyed by fire last week.

The distillery at North Topeka is being re-

paired and work will be commenced about the first of November.

The Garnett schools are so full that the children outside of the city limits are not permitted to attend them.

Six head of cattle recently died near Cambridge, Cowley county, from eating young sprouts of sugar cane.

George Nelson, of Pleasanton, Linn county, got a chinch bug in his eye recently and will probably lose the sight of that eye.

Miss Heszlitt, lecturer of the Young Women's State Christian Temperance Union, is holding a series of meetings over the state.

Thieves robbed several stores in Hepler, Crawford county, last week, and were captured afterwards in Osage Mission.

Mrs. Page living near Ossawatimie, Miami county, took what she supposed to be salts and came near being fatally poisoned.

Over 80,000 bushels of wheat of this year's crop have been shipped from Larned, Pawnee county, and half the crop remains.

The recent rains have been general over the state and if cold weather only holds off we may have a large late potato crop yet.

An incendiary started a fire in a millinery store at Iola, Allen county, last week. It was discovered in time to prevent serious loss.

A man was robbed of \$140 cash which was taken from under his pillow at night while he was asleep, in a hotel at Clyde, Cloud county.

The fall wheat is coming up beautifully from the effects of the late rains, and if nothing happens will make excellent pasture if nothing else.

The Fort Leavenworth United States military prison has 428 prisoners, and the Kansas state penitentiary has 700 inmates at the present time.

The Greenwood County Republican issued a daily last week during the continuance of the county fair. The Republican is an enterprising paper.

The Medicine Lodge Cresset has yet to be confirmed in its assertion that watermelons buried below freezing point will be found fresh at Christmas.

A Linn county man has stipulated in his will that he desires his remains to be taken East and cremated. Perhaps he thinks thus to avoid "the wrath to come."

The representatives of the thirty-seventh senatorial district of Kansas met at Russell, and nominated Simon Montz, on the twenty-second ballot, last Wednesday.

The switchmen at Parsons, Labette county, struck last week asking for \$2 per day. They were discharged and their places filled at \$2 per day. Moral, don't strike.

The Historical society at Topeka was presented last week with a half-cent United States coin of the year 1793, being among the first money coined by the new government.

Two men were shot last week in Oberlin, Deceatur county, one dying in thirty minutes and the other supposed to be fatally wounded. No one seems to know the exact facts in the case.

One man near Valley Falls has this year raised about \$2,200 bushels of potatoes. He has already shipped 2,400 bushels for which he received \$1.25 per bushel. His name is Martin Adams.

A Cherokee, Crawford county, farmer recently bought a lot of some extensively advertised "mammoth corn," and found it to be made of paste, each grain containing a grain of pop corn.

The Sumner County Press has this: "George Holland, of Morris township, lost his entire wheat crop by fire a few days since. While Mr. Holland was away engaging a thresher, his farm hands built their camp fire too near the dry grass."

The council of Clyde, Cloud county, have taken away the salary of the marshal and virtually done away with the office. Since that time there have been disturbances without number, and the council begin to regret their action.

A man living near Enterprize, Dickinson county, who was in the habit of giving his wife an occasional brutal beating was pretty thoroughly thrashed by a lady neighbor last week and the large welts on his face and neck will be a not very gentle reminder to be a little less cruel.

The Sumner County Press says: "The manufacture of sorghum molasses has grown to be quite an industry in Sumner county. The

crop of sorghum was a bountiful one this year. All around us we hear of busy mills that are turning out excellent molasses."

The Chronoscope of Larned, Pawnee county, says a man residing near there has shut down his sugar mill for the season with the claim that the cane of this season will not make sugar on account of the effects of dry weather and chinch bugs on its early growth. The mill man says the cane will not even make good molasses.

The Eureka (Greenwood county) Herald is responsible for this story: "Prof. Thompson says that over in Butler county a stack of hay containing five or six tons was lifted bodily by the wind last Thursday night, and after being carried over two hundred feet was deposited so carefully that to all appearances it was built right there originally."

A young man from Allen county visited the fair at Neosho Falls, Woodson county, last week, and purloined a buffalo robe from a wagon, but was arrested. The same evening, while in charge of the deputy sheriff of the county, he attempted to escape, but was shot and killed by his guard. Whisky and lewd women were the cause of the crime by the young man.

A young farmer from Wyandotte county drove into Kansas City, Kansas, last Sunday and stopping at a grocery store went in and bantered the proprietor to trade pistols, at the same time producing his, and assuring the inquiring proprietor, who commenced examining it, that it was not loaded. Nevertheless, it soon discharged a ball, which entered the young farmer's arm, making the gore flow freely. The wound upon examination, however, proved to be only a flesh wound.

A resident of Miami county, Kansas, visiting in Peoria county, Ill., last week gives his county the following report to the editor of the Priceville Independent: "Joseph McCoy, of Somerset, Kansas, called on us last week. He likes Kansas. The portion of Kansas he is in, Miami county, is very similar to this portion of the state. Peaches were quite plenty this year while apples were very scarce. The dry season affected them about the same as here. Corn was about half a crop."

Several cow boys who were shooting promiscuously in the streets of Hunnewell, Sumner county, killed a young lady who was passing and were taken to jail without bail. The rumor becoming current that the prosecutor was offered 150 head of steers if he would make the charge manslaughter instead of murder, a letter was sent to him signed by some of the best citizens to the effect that if he accepted the offer he would meet the same fate as the cow boys deserved. The charge was changed to murder.

A singular incident is related by the Emporia Ledger of a young man who recently had his arm amputated while under the influence of chloroform. The arm was amputated and buried some twenty miles from Emporia and the young man taken to the latter place. At times he complained of feeling a pain in the hand of the buried arm on account of the fingers being closed upon the thumb. The arm was exhumed and the fingers found just as the boy had described. Again he said it pained him, because the fingers were bent. This was found true also and the hand was straightened out and buried again when all the pain ceased and the boy said he rested better. The mysterious connection between the boy and his lost arm twenty miles away remains unexplained.

A recent number of the Atchison Champion contains the following correspondence from New Malden: "A terrible storm swept through our section of country last night. We call it a young cyclone, for the want of a better name, but from the amount of damage done it will compare very favorably to some of our more destructive storms. It seemed to favor Mr. H. A. Belden first, in leaving its impression stamped on his windmill, tearing it all to pieces. No other damage was done at this point worth mentioning. The storm found its way next to Mr. M. K. Nicholas, where it played havoc with his corn crib. The crib, 8x30, was raised from its foundation and carried forty rods away. One of the boards carried in the direction of the house, which was considerably higher, struck one of the upper story windows, passing into the house and leaving a bad impression as it entered the room. Mr. Trublood has twenty-eight panes of glass to furnish, and others in the community are more or less damaged by the storm."

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 12, 1881.

Patrons' Department.

NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master—J. J. Woodman, of Michigan.
Secretary—Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.
Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Henley James, of Indiana.
D. W. Aiken, of South Carolina.
S. H. Ellis, of Ohio.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master—Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.
Secretary—George Black, Olathe, Johnson Co.
Treasurer—W. P. Popenoe, Topeka.
Lecturer—S. J. Barnard, Humboldt.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.
Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county.
W. H. Toothaker, Cedar Junction.

All Patrons are cordially invited to contribute items of interest to the grange, which occur in their immediate neighborhood, for publication in this department.

Extravagance of management is a poor rule for any board of directors to follow. Better avoid the rocks that so often came near wrecking our Rochdale brethren and which, after rough experience, they now so scrupulously avoid.

We note with regret that some of our co-operative stores are inclined to increase expenses through their board of directors. This is in violation of by-laws and should not be carried out. Stockholders are the only power to settle salaries.

William H. Wilson, of Florida, says: "My experience as a farmer is, that the farmers will never be an independent and influential class until they go into the grange and live up to its principles. I care not what their condition or their prospects are, they cannot prevent the profits of their labor from going into the hands of those who live and educate their children at their expense."

Co-operation.

Special Correspondence SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

Lord Derby, of England, gave an address before the late co-operative congress at Leeds, in which he said, "Voluntary associations on a large scale, asking no aid from the state, but only freedom and non-interference, are a marked and peculiar characteristic of our age." He proceeds to enumerate the special benefits of co-operation.

First, it allows no dishonest work or adulteration, and is effectual in this respect, since it puts duty and interest on the same side, making the interest of the buyer and seller identical, and thus accomplishing without fuss or parade, or pretensions to superior virtue, what moralists have been in vain preaching from the earliest days of civilization.

Second, co-operation abolishes the credit system.

Third, it is the most promising scheme for closing the long-standing differences between capital and labor. Arbitration is declared to be an imperfect remedy. Trades unions with their strikes may be granted all possible freedom, and be managed with the utmost skill and prudence, and yet, "to my thinking," says Lord Derby, "in the battle which they carry on, capital will win in the end. The reason is very obvious; the employer can afford to wait longer than the employed, having reserved funds to fall back upon, which the laborer has not. And yet," he continues, "if no remedy be found, if class differences widen instead of narrowing, the prospect is not cheerful."

In our own country, where nearly all political power is potentially in the hands of the farmers and working men generally, if they please to take it, and while nearly all the surplus wealth of the nation is in the hands of capitalists, there must come, sooner or later, an explosion. The problem of the co-ordination of capital and labor, on just and equitable terms, must be brought about in order to make capital safe and to secure to labor its just reward.

The Patrons of Husbandry, the friends of co-operation, the working members of the grange, must work on wisely and earnestly if they expect to gain their ends and place themselves in a position to command respect and insure success.

Co-operation has done much for the working men of England. The members associated in co-operative associations in 1861 were 48,000; in 1879, 504,000. The capital invested in 1862 was \$1,825,000; in 1879, \$33,500,000. At this ratio of increase the greater part of the capital of the country will be in

the hands of laboring men. Earnest and persistent work among co-operative associations in this country will soon greatly change for the better the condition of the laboring classes. There should be no halting, no backward move among our Patrons; they are already a large army, a very strong force, and able to achieve a grand victory if they will only stand shoulder to shoulder, drill together, and keep step in their onward march. ***

From a New York Patron.

We make the following extract from a letter written by George W. Rickett, of Three Mile Bay, Jefferson county, N. Y., to the Grange Visitor, an excellent grange periodical published at Schoolcraft, Mich. Mr. Rickett says:

We have a live grange, we own our hall and it is commodious and well furnished; it is all new and worth about \$2,000. We live in a rich farming section. Our crops are good this season, and are secured in good condition.

We meet as a society on Saturday evenings of each week. We do quite an amount of business in the way of purchasing groceries and such articles as we need, thereby making quite a saving to individual Patrons, but most of all we prize the social and intellectual advantages of our order.

The Jefferson County Pomona Grange met with us in June last, and a grand time we had, I assure you. Among the many things offered was the following original poem:

THREE MILE BAY GRANGE.

Some stranger here might ask to-day,
How is your grange at Three Mile Bay?
How has it prospered in the past?
How long, think you, the thing will last?
In all these years what has been gained?
Please tell us what has been attained:
What benefit do you derive?
Why try to keep the grange alive?

Dear Patrons, we should each prepare
To meet these questions everywhere,
With answers candid, clear and true,
And argument, if needed, too;
And that we may achieve this end,
Our thoughts should often backward tend,
That we may study and compare
The things that *were*, with things that *are*.

Our grange, dear friends, was heaven-ordained,
And by God's hand has been sustained,
And we are prospered by His smile,
And growing stronger all the while;
And we His favor will retain
While we our sacred vows maintain,
To never wrong sister or brother,
Nor suffer it by any other.

We love our grange; to us 'tis dear;
No discord ever enters here;
With confidence we grasp the hand
Of every Patron of our band;
In perfect harmony we meet,
And cheerfully each other greet;
We strive to do each other good,
And this maintains our brotherhood.

No one can tell the priceless worth
Of essays that are here brought forth.
The sentiments which they contain
Are ever moral, good and plain;
They tend to elevate the mind;
They make us better and more kind;
They help the timid and the weak
Their sentiments to write or speak.

Our organ's notes ne'er fail to please,
When graceful fingers sweep its keys,
And then the songs our choir do sing,
Like David's harp, would please the king.
The more we have of scenes like this,
The more we'll know of earthly bliss:
We don't appreciate, I fear,
The blessings we enjoy right here.

With faith in God, our hand we raise,
Receive His blessings, sing His praise;
We nurture hope, for hope, you know,
Helps us to bear all earthly woe;
And of the blessings we receive
In charity we freely give,
And with fidelity we share
Each other's joy, or grief, or care.

We love to meet each other here
Week after week, from year to year,
To pass an evening hour away,
And gain the knowledge that we may,
As we compare the facts we've gained
With those another has obtained,
Discussing oft in friendly mood
Some subject tending to our good.

We love our noble calling, too—
The work our Master bade us do:
Go forth and till the soil, He said;
And day by day He gives us bread.
We, in accord with the command,
Go forth to occupy the land;
In spring we plant, we sow, we sow,
And harvest then will come, we know.

Now let us each our pledge, renew,
As Patrons, ever to be true;
Assist a brother when in need;
Be friends in word, and friends in deed;
So live that, when our work is done,
The Master calls us one by one,
We may go home to realms above,
Where all is joy, and all is love.

DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY

Treat all Chronic Diseases, and enjoys a national reputation through the curing of complicated cases. **PATIENTS TREATED** by Mail and Express. Personal consultation tendered, when but where possible. List of questions to be answered by patient desired. (Persons suffering from Rheumatism should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a true, Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.)

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AND GUARANTEED TO
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AS AN ANTI-BILIOUS MEDICINE,
are incomparable. They stimulate the
TORPID LIVER, invigorate the NERVOUS
SYSTEM, give tone to the DIGESTIVE
ORGANS, create perfect digestion
and regular movement of the bowels.

AS AN ANTI-MALARIAL
They have no equal; acting as a preventive
and cure for Bilious, Remittent, Inter-
mittent, Typhoid Fevers, and Fever and
Ague. Upon the healthy action of the
Stomach and Liver depends, almost
wholly, the health of the human race.

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It is for the cure of this disease and its at-
tendants, SICK-HEADACHE, NERVOUS-
NESS, DEPENDENCY, COM-
STICATION, PILES, &c., that these
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so speedily and gently on the digestive or-
gans, giving them tone and vigor to as-
similate food. This accomplished, the
NERVES are BRACED, the BRAIN
NOURISHED, and the BODY RO-
BUST. Try this Remedy fairly and you
will gain a Vigorous Body, Pure Blood,
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Low Prices and Good work.

Shop under Wells Fargo express office,
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Opposite the post office.
Give him a trial.

BY ESTELLE M. HATCH.

Meanwhile my life through summer-tide
 approached its fall.¹
 Oft on the way from passing crowds some
 fair face smiled,
 Some white hand beckoned, or some siren's
 voice beguiled;
 Careless I saw and heard—they were as shad-
 ows all.

 But sudden from these shadows, on one day
 of fate,
 Your face shone on me like a star, or coming
 morn.
 I knew and worshipped my ideal—you were
 gone
 Ere scarce I heard you sigh, "Have I, then,
 come too late?"²

From the Youth's Companion.

Scarcely had these preparations been completed, when our horses began to be uneasy, breathing heavily, look-

Of course we all supposed that but a few moment's time would elapse before they would be upon us, and fate seemed inevitable. Flight was

Making Watches.

A FINE-CLASS FAMILY PAPER.

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Size of Sheet, 19x24
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heard. I refer to those using them. Send for de-
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FOR ALL

TO SELL A HOUSEHOLD ARTICLE.

THE poor as well as the rich, the old as well as the young, the wife as well as the husband, the young maiden as well as the young man, as well as the old man, can all employ themselves to earn a few dollars in honest employment, as to sit around the house and wait for others to care for them. You can earn money at any time, at all the time, or during your spare hours only traveling, or in your own neighborhood, among your friends and acquaintances. You do not need any special employment, or cause any special information to you free of cost. It will cost you only one cent for a postal card to write for our money order, and you will get the means of making a good many dollars.

Do not neglect this opportunity. You do not have to go as far as you would for a great deal of great risk of losing it. You will readily see that it will be an easy matter to make from \$10 to \$1000 a month, and to establish a profitable business, honorable, straightforward and profitable. Attend to this matter NOW, for there is MONEY IN IT for you who engage in it. It will surprise you how much money you can win why you never wrote to us before. We send FREE PARTICULARS FREE. Address **BUCKLEY & CO. 100 N. 3rd St. ST. LOUIS, MO.**

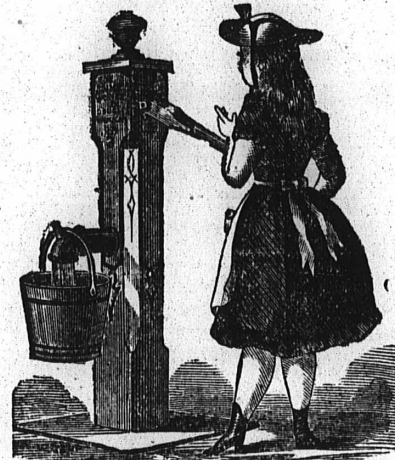
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No disease or ailment so possibly long exist where Hop
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To all whose employments cause Irrregular
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No matter what your ailments or symptoms
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Don't wait until you are too far gone to be
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It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

\$500 will be paid for a cure of any of the above
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itters **and** **you** **will** **be** **able** **to** **write** **and** **draw** **up** **a** **Prescription** **and** **drugged** **with** **the** **best** **Medicine** **ever** **made** **the** **"HYALINE** **PRES-**
cription **and** **HOPB" and** **no** **person** **or** **family** **can** **be** **without** **them.**

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure
for Indigestion, use of opium, tobacco and
all other bad habits. It is the only medicine
for Circular. Hop Bitters Reg. Co.

DO Send for our New Illustrated Price-List No. 30, for Fall and Winter of 1881. **Free** to any address. Contains full description of *all kinds* of goods for personal and family use. We deal directly with the consumer, and sell all goods in *any quantity* at *wholesale* prices. You can buy better and cheaper than at home.

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Send stamp for Price and Descriptive List. Also for Catalogue of
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ARTICLES and FAMILY SCALE.
Weights up to 25 lbs. Sells at \$1.50.
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THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

H. C. C. MOODY.

L. L. DAVIS

MOODY & DAVIS,
Publishers and Proprietors.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One Year (in advance)	\$1.25
Six Months	0.75
Three Months	0.40
One Year (if not paid in advance)	1.50

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

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.

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

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

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 12, 1881.

THERE is a freight blockade at St. Louis.

THE recent rains have put the wheat crop in southwest Kansas in splendid condition.

THE Garfield fund aggregates to-day \$339,898; the fund for the Michigan sufferers \$94,258.

A LARGE cigar factory was destroyed by fire at New York on the 9th inst., with a loss of \$100,000; insurance \$50,000.

C. S. MILLER's planing mill at Quincy, Ill., valued at \$11,000, was totally destroyed on the 9th inst.; insurance \$6,000.

A RIOT occurred in Ballyragget, county Kilkenny, Ireland, last Sunday, in which two persons were killed and several wounded.

In a fire at Omaha, last week, seven horses were burned to death, and the barn partly destroyed. Total loss \$1,200; no insurance.

A PROMINENT young lady in the society circles of Little Rock, Ark., was converted last Sunday from Methodism to the Jewish faith.

THE river at Dubuque, Iowa, is rising. The lowlands are covered and all the saw mills closed. Such a rise was never before experienced in the fall.

OF the three train robbers captured near Little Rock, Ark., last week, two are but seventeen and eighteen years old. They said they wanted the money to get married on.

SECRETARY WINDOM has resigned his cabinet position and his resignation has been accepted by President Arthur. Mr. Windom will be a candidate for senator from Minnesota, Mr. Edgerton having withdrawn in his favor.

A DISPATCH from Illinois says that recent heavy rains and warm weather has greatly damaged corn, a great deal of it having been prostrated and has commenced to sprout wherever it comes in contact with the ground. Wheat is also growing in the stack.

THE United States Senate was called to order yesterday by Senator Harris, and a resolution, introduced by Pendleton, that Senator Bayard should be chosen president pro tem. of the Senate, was carried by a vote of thirty-four to thirty-three. Senator Davis, of Illinois, and Mahone, of Virginia, voting with the Republicans.

THE cabinet makers are hard at work, and if President Arthur does not find a suitable cabinet from among the long array of talent and brilliancy, it will not be the fault of his thousand advisers. Cabinets sufficient have been made to stock the government for a hundred years, if they could all be utilized. After all, the probability is that Mr. Arthur will do just about as he pleases in this regard, and like his predecessor, use his best judgment in the selection of the fittest. All this speculation is worse than useless.

THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

St. Louis last week was the scene of the meeting of the farmers' congress where an organization was effected with a constitution and by-laws, but we are sorry to learn was attended by about as many professional politicians as farmers and who took as much a part in the proceedings as the legitimate members and perhaps more. The Western states were not as well represented as we would suppose ought to be the case in an organization where the interest of that portion of the country if any were at stake. The next meeting of the congress is to be held in St. Louis in 1882, on Friday preceeding the fair.

The national organization of the farmers, alliance was also in session at Chicago with delegates in attendance from Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Minnesota, Michigan, Missouri and New York. The president of the alliance made the opening address in which he stated the objects of the organization to be a combination of farmers against railroad and barbed wire monopolies, and for the proper representation of the farming community in our state and national Legislatures. He held that the farmer could, and ought to step to the front and take active part in securing a good government, and touched upon the important question of transportation, which he claimed to affect in a direct manner, not only the farmer but in a no less degree the merchant, the manufacturer and all other classes throughout the country. The question is one which deserves no little attention at the hands of the alliance if it desires to effect a great relief to a very large class of people who are suffering from the two high rates demanded at the present time for transportation. It is acknowledged that the roads can carry freight and passengers at the reasonable rates which at times prevail and make money by it, and they charge the additional tariff for no other reason than that they have the power. The water transportation companies can operate only during a certain period of the year and there the railroads gain another advantage by reducing their rates during this period to a much lower figure than the water transportation companies can take without loss, while the railroads can make up for their loss during the remainder of the season by unusually heavy charges. Hence there must be a limit for both a low and high rate, or the water transportation companies will be compelled to abandon the field. The farmers' alliance is the organization which should be the main influence towards accomplishing this end and others equally desirable, and no doubt will if it be conducted in a proper manner and the political demagogue and wire puller ejected unceremoniously from its halls.

During the meeting at Chicago there was a great deal of talk and we sincerely hope that good may come of it. By far too much politics, however, was indulged in by certain members and the time taken up by them would undoubtedly have been of much more benefit had it been used for the discussion of questions relating in a greater degree to the immediate bettering of the condition of the agricultural class.

The National Alliance was organized but one year ago, and there are now six State Alliances, with one thousand local alliances, showing that the movement is spreading more rapidly than the grange movement ever did. The secretary's report which was submitted, shows that the local alliances have a membership of 24,500, divided as follows: Nebraska takes the lead with 291 alliances; Kansas, 245; Iowa, 150; New York, 60; Wisconsin, 51; Minnesota, 50; Illinois, 45; Michigan, 19; Missouri, 19; Indiana, 11, and the remainder scattered throughout the various states and territories.

This is a good showing for an organization starting as it has at such a late date, and our sincere wish is that much good may come of it, but so many obstacles are placed in the way, so many unscrupulous persons are always ready to deceive, and pervert to evil what would otherwise be of incalculable benefit, under cover of a professed desire to assist them in gaining their dues, that unceasing, tireless watchfulness is an absolute necessity. The Kansas City Journal expresses our convictions in the following well-timed words:

"So long as farmers' organizations,

which always possess at the start legitimate and praiseworthy aims confine themselves to the advancement of the interests of the agricultural class, they may accomplish good, but the moment they commence to dabble in politics, they are sure to be led away by designing men who have only their own personal aims, ambitions and selfish purposes to serve. It was the politician who so injured the farmers' movement when it flourished under the cognomen of 'The grange.' It will as certain as fate kill the farmers' alliance, unless the demagogue is kicked out unceremoniously whenever he begins to talk politics. Considered in his broader and more comprehensive relations as agriculturist and the divinely appointed almoner of the races of the earth, the farmer should stand in the forefront of popular esteem. He constitutes the basis and the main pillars of the superstructure of political economy, and is the very bulwark, cement and protector of civil society. In the economy of God he is conservative, and in the affairs of government he is a loyal reliance for peace and tranquility. In politics he is tardy in conclusions but firm in his convictions, and the impetuous are held in restraint by his prudential modes of thought and action till ideas are perfected and measures are formulated. In religion he is the sheet-anchor of creeds and the palladium of sects. In hospitality he sits at the head of the table and carves the turkey. In manufactures he supplies the raw material. In commerce he wheels the trucks to load the ships. In the arts and sciences he pays liberally for the privilege of being humbugged. In social astronomical phenomena he is the diffused tail of every nebulous nondescript that seeks his patronage. In peace he is the prey of universal cupidity; in war, the hope and defense of the country and its liberties. The old grange movement was founded upon good principles, as is the present farmers' alliance. Its aims and objects were in the highest degree commendable, and embraced the elements of long life and mutual benefit, but the political demagogue crept under the shadow of its umbrageous foliage and nipped its tender buds. The wily spoilsman entered its lodges and converted them into cabals of political intrigue and personal advancement. The organization ceased to be the propagandist of practical and applied science in agriculture and the promotion of the social virtues and resolving itself into a faction for political reformation, became a pliant victim to the scheming tricksters who took advantage of its associated simplicity and unsuspecting innocence to advance their own ambitious longings and personal aims.

"The farmers' alliance movement is a most excellent one, and it ought to effect a great and permanent good for the producer, but the indications are that it will travel the same crooked road on which the grange was lost. We warn the alliance now, that if it would live, it must kick out from its lodges every man who commences to chatter about politics."

GITEAU.

Mr. Scoville, Giteau's counsel, is much discouraged on account of the difficulty in obtaining respectable witnesses, and no lawyer will consent to appear without exceptionally large retainers. Those whom Scoville would desire to call as witnesses, however, say that if under oath they would have to say that they believe the assassin to be crazy. A number of the government employees who had been used to seeing Giteau applying for positions, would have to admit also that he was refused admittance because he was believed to be a "crank." The grand jury after due deliberation has returned a true bill against Giteau and he will be tried accordingly.

While there is every disposition among Americans to accord the scoundrel a fair and impartial trial, it is believed that the following, from The Cincinnati Commercial, faithfully reflects public opinion:

There is no occasion for a prolonged trial of the assassin Giteau. The monstrous confession of the villain, voluntarily given by himself, and taken down literally by an official photographer, is sufficient to convict him of the act of shooting the president without calling a single witness. It shows him to have deliberately formed the purpose of killing the president, and to have watched and waited for an opportunity to execute it. There is no evidence of insanity in anything that he

THE PIONEER DRY GOODS HOUSE
OF KANSAS!

ESTABLISHED 1857.

L. BULLENE & COMPANY,

To the People of Kansas, Greeting:

OUR STOCK of FALL and WINTER GOODS IS NOW READY.

At no period have we been able to offer *Greater Attractions in Stock or inducements in prices to purchasers than at present.*

WE MADE EXTENSIVE PURCHASES AND CONTRACTS FOR GOODS EARLY IN THE SUMMER AND CONSEQUENTLY OWN OUR STOCK AT LESS THAN PRESENT VALUE.

WE SHALL SELL THEM LOW.

WE SHALL POSITIVELY MAKE IT AN OBJECT

For the people, not only of Douglas county, but those living at a distance to

COME TO LAWRENCE

And Make Their

SELECTIONS FROM OUR SUPERIOR STOCK

Which embraces everything belonging to the DRY GOODS AND CARPET TRADE.

We invite the attention of

BUYERS OF GOODS AT WHOLESALE

To our large stock, and guarantee as low prices as can be found in the West.

L. BULLENE & CO.

did. He acted intelligently throughout, and with a clear understanding of the consequences of his act, both to himself and the nation. His object in killing the president was clear in his own mind—the unification of the Republican party.

His statement that he was not actuated by malice or prejudice against the president, and therefore was not guilty of murder, is the thinnest stuff. Multitudes of men have been murdered against whom the murderers had no personal spite or prejudice, as in cases where murder has been committed for money. In such cases it has often happened that the murdered man was entirely a stranger to the murderer. Yet they were none the less murderers, though they might have shown that no malice existed. They murdered for money; Giteau murdered for a supposed political end. It ought not to take a jury five minutes to find Giteau guilty upon his own confession. The plea of insanity which his counsel, it is said, will enter in his case, is fairly stopped by the confession of the unrepentable scoundrel.

As to his having executed the will of the Lord, it is sufficient to say that earthly tribunals have no jurisdiction; they are more ignorant, if anything, than the persons who undertake to make clear the mysterious dealings of Providence with men. They cannot receive testimony on that head, nor can any be offered showing what the Lord's will was in the matter. The jury must find upon the evidence offered, first, whether Giteau shot the president; second, whether he shot him deliberately and in cold blood; and, third, whether the president died from the wound inflicted. On the first two points Giteau's confession is conclusive, and on the third point the evidence of any one of the surgeons who attended the president during his mortal illness, and that of the surgeons who made the autopsy, will be equally decisive. It is a plain case of deliberate murder, and nothing else can be made out of it.

OUR RESOURCES.

The dignity of labor is second to none. The foundations of our free institutions are laid in honest toil, and from that emanates much of the force and character which is bound up in the bone and sinew of our great men. It will be long before the man who longs for greatness and despises labor will reach the goal of his ambition. In no greater degree is this latent power for great things possessed than by the farmer. By constant contact with the rough side of the world all his points are toughened and his character rendered hardy and brimful of healthy tone. There is a degree of push and

WOOL GROWERS

Ship your Wool to

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

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

determination developed in the farmer's life which is unattainable by the sons of wealth. Farmers' sons who fancy themselves fired with a noble ambition, would better stay at home, however, and not be in a hurry to launch their genius upon the world. It is a remarkable fact that the world is exceedingly slow to comprehend and appreciate the genius of would-be great men, and it is just as well not to take it by surprise. It is all well enough to gratify the desire for an education, in fact the desire is most commendable, but it isn't best to be in a hurry to leave the farm when a partial education is acquired in order to demonstrate to the gaping inhabitants the vast amount of knowledge acquired. It is almost sure to have an ungrateful and unsympathetic reception. The training of the farm home is still good, and from those who have been thus faithful to the native farm have we received our brightest lights, and steadiest pillars of government. Again we say, don't be in a hurry to leave the farm. If you have a genius it will be recognized in time.

THERE is not a single criminal case on the docket of the district court which has been in session at Newton for several days, a fact which has never been known before in the county of Harvey. Prohibition in Kansas does not always result in an increase of crime, as some would want to make the people believe.

It is reported that a new conspiracy against the life of the emperor of Russia has been discovered, nihilists in the telegraphic service having on various occasions betrayed to the conspirators news concerning the emperor's intended journeys.

THE secretary of the treasury has announced that on and after Monday next, October 17th, he will redeem \$5,000,000 of bonds embraced in the 105th call, with interest to date of payment.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY MOODY & DAVIS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 12, 1881.

City and Vicinity.

HOPE, PAWNBROKER.

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

Boys boots, \$1.50, MASON'S.
BULLENS & Co. are making a run on wool blankets.

CHOICE all-calf cap toes, \$1.00, at MASON'S.

JERSEY BULL offered for sale by L. Bullens. See his advertisement.

WILD game is abundant this year and the hunters are happy.

THE police force have new regulation caps, and present a very stunning appearance.

MR. JAMES M. DAVIS was in the city from Salt Lake City, Utah, this week and returned Tuesday.

HON. GEORGE W. BAIN is expected to deliver a lecture in this city about the 1st of November.

THE breaking of the governor to the engine in our press room has delayed this issue several hours.

SCROFULA of thirty years' standing has been cured by "Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher." Sold by all druggists.

O. S. FOWLER, the veteran phenologist has been in the city for a few days, giving free lectures and making delineations of character.

SEVERAL races were arranged to come off at Bismarck on Thursday, but they have been abandoned, Danforth receiving the forfeits.

MR. A. M. DOYLE, of Columbus, Ga., says: "From my own experience, I know 'Sellers' Liver Pills to be the best in use." They cure malaria, etc.

ANOTHER race is in prospect between Miss Crickett Still, of Kansas, and Miss Nellie Archer, of Missouri. The race is to be ten miles, and occurs at Sedalia, Mo., at an early date.

WE acknowledge the receipt of a handsome colored lithograph of the late President Garfield and cabinet, from H. H. Warner, of Rochester, N. Y., the celebrated liver cure manufacturers. The picture is well worth preservation.

STENBERG BROS., the far-famed clothiers, come to the front this week with a large advertisement to which we wish to call the attention of our readers. This firm has been so long in our midst that no commendation from us is necessary.

ARRANGEMENTS are being rapidly perfected for the erection of a paper mill in this city. Water power has been secured of Mr. Bowersock, and the site of the mill selected and partly paid for. The capacity will be about four tons of paper a day.

It gives us pleasure to again call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Geo. Innes & Co. on another page, and when the advertisement has been read carefully visit their store and you will find everything just as represented.

In July we made large purchases of blankets, flannels and other wools. Parties wanting any thing in these lines can save money by buying of us as we shall sell them lower than they will be sold by any other house in Lawrence.

THE board of education of the city schools, met Monday night and elected Miss Marcia Wood to take charge of the room recently fitted up in the Central school building, to accommodate the increased attendance which caused an over-crowding of some of the rooms.

At the millinery opening of Mrs. E. L. Farnum on the 7th and 8th insts., an unusually good display was made, and on account of a larger patronage of printer's ink, she informs us that her sales on those days far exceeded her expectations or any previous opening she ever had.

THERE are several Indians in the city this week attending the Friends Yearly Meeting of which they are members, one of them being Steamboat Frank of the famous Modoc tribe which several years back created such an excitement by the massacre of Gen. Canby and a number of peace officers.

MRS. E. L. FARNUM the well known milliner has the largest and finest stock of winter goods in the city, and those who call upon her at her place of business will be certain to be suited. Mrs. Farnum invites inspection of her stock, and depends only upon the quality of her goods to secure the large patronage she enjoys. Her place of business is 113 Massachusetts street.

A LITTLE boy named Richard Johnson, of this city, was playing in a yard with a dog which ran barking at a horse which was running loose in the yard. The horse became frightened and turned in such a direction that the little boy was thrown under its feet. The heavy feet of the horse crushed in the breast of the boy and death was almost instantaneous.

The "Old Shack's" Tribulations.

The lines of the Lawrence Tribune have not fallen in very pleasant places if we may judge by recent developments.

Judge L. D. Bailey has been the helmsman of the bark for some time, and the uncertain course which she has taken and followed up most assiduously for some time is only explained by the supposition that it was caused by currents and counter currents or trade winds. It certainly cannot be asserted that the steersman was not upon a solid foundation. Be that as it may the old ship is about to have a new commander, although the attempt to capture was resisted by the veteran steersman to the last.

Mr. Avery, however, has succeeded in making a partial capture, and is sanguine that in time he will be in entire possession, and the old girl will sail bravely over the breakers.

We are afraid, however, that Mr. Avery will not relish the presence of water any too much, and if he would take kindly to a piece of advice from us, we would suggest that he discreetly refrain from a desertion of the cold water element in Kansas or he will be in danger of stranding his ship.

One thing we wish, whether the course be a good one or not, for the sake of consistency let it be a steady one, and let it sail under honest colors.

CHILDREN'S boots, \$1.00, MASON'S.

Outrageous.

Some dastardly villain committed a "most horrible depredation on the property of Mr. F. W. Wilson last Saturday night. Mr. Wilson lives in the country only a few miles from this city and was the possessor of three fine horses and a fine set of double harness. Sunday morning he went into his stable where he had left his horses the evening before alive and well, and he was horrified to find them all three dead, and from the bloated appearance of the bodies they had evidently been poisoned. The set of harness was cut completely into shreds by the scoundrel.

Bill Stover was arrested by Sheriff Asher and taken before Justice Niell who bound him over in \$500 bail, which was given by his sister and he was released.

Such a deed as this can not be too severely condemned and whoever was guilty of the act should receive the utmost penalty of the law. Bill Stover is the son of the old man who was sent to the penitentiary for the shooting of N. Hoysradt, and has borne a not very savory reputation for some time, and as he had an old grudge against Wilson suspicion falls upon him pretty strongly.

WE have tried to impress it on our readers before and expect to have continue to do it, that we would be able to give a much larger amount of county news if those who happen to be in possession of items would in some manner communicate them to us. We cannot be everywhere at once, we are not omnipresent, and must depend in a great measure upon our patrons to give us such as we cannot get otherwise. When any of our readers are in the city, we would be only too glad to have them call on us and tell us whatever news they can. We would in fact take it as a favor. Not only would we be obliged, but our readers also. Then again, we have correspondents throughout the county, or at least they have promised to be such, who if they would but show a little more interest in the work of collecting and sending us news, would make our paper much more interesting. Try helping us a little and see if it does not pay. We assure you there will be no cause for regret if you do.

GENTS kip boots \$2.50, at MASON'S.

Speaking "by the Card."

From the Quincy, (Ill.) Daily Herald, C. H. Wood, Esq., of the C. & T. Ry., Port Huron, Mich., favors our correspondent with the following: After suffering for nearly a year with rheumatism, receiving treatment from most of the best physicians of Michigan and the West, I happened to try a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil. Upon the first application I used fully half a bottle, and its effect was almost instantaneous. I immediately dropped all other treatment, and confined myself to its use alone. After the use of three bottles, instead of being driven to my business, or moving about on crutches, I walked from one to three miles daily about business, and have been free from this horrible disease for over a year, not having the slightest twinge of it. Hence, I say that all medicines known to me are useless when compared with the Old German Remedy. Use this statement when and where it suits.

JUDGE L. D. BAILEY, in pursuance of the immortal words of Lawrence, "Never give up the ship," to-day made a last grand rally for the protection of his cherished "ship of state." Relying upon his firm footing for success in the most gallant manner possible he grasped Avery by the waist and would have expunged him from the Tribune office and the face of the earth, had he not unfortunately lost his balance and went over with Avery on top. The judges reserve was likewise defeated and with his forces in much disorder he was forced to surrender or retreat. He chafed the latter, with the exception that "pride had a fall" and also Judge Bailey, no particular damage was done, and the war is now being carried on with words, and hard ones at that. When will we have peace?

A LADY in Lewistown, Ill., writes to our city marshal inquiring for her lost husband, who was, the last time he was heard of, a forlorn in Lincoln, Nebraska. His name is Peter Murray, and he had his business under good headway, when all his plants were destroyed by a heavy frost, thus leaving him without resources. He left the city, and his wife after waiting patiently but in vain for his return, institutes a search for him, sending out his

photographs that he may be the easier recognized. He is a man about five feet seven inches in height, and weighed 150 pounds when in health. He has a very rosy, healthy complexion, a heavy head of black hair, slightly mixed with gray, and full dark beard, and is thirty-three years old.

The Friends.

The regular yearly meeting of the society of Friends or Quakers, as they are sometimes called, commenced in this city last week with a much larger attendance than for many years. The larger body held their meeting in their large stone building in the eastern part of the city, while the Old-side Friends who separated from the main body two years ago hold their meetings in the Universalist church. A number of prominent ministers are present from abroad and the exercises are unusually interesting.

These annual meetings bring a large number of strangers into our city each year, and of a class that will have taught but the best influence should some of them be induced by our advantages to remain with us.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE for November is on our table, and better than ever. The steel engraving frontispiece, "Half Acre," is certainly a work of art. This, followed by the superbly-colored fashion plates, for which Peterson is so well known, the numberless wood cuts of dresses, etc., the stories, of which "A Day at Canterbury," is chief, many of them finely illustrated, combine to form a most readable number. Besides all this comes a paper pattern for a dress, which is to be a feature every month hereafter, and the price of this valuable magazine is but two dollars per year. For rates for clubs see prospectus in another column. Published by Charles J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Penn.

Democratic and Greenback Conventions.

The Greenback and Democratic county conventions assembled in this city last Saturday, and after trying in vain to form a fusion got together in their separate halls and nominated the following tickets: Greenbackers—for treasurer, Moses McMillen; for county clerk, E. E. Gaddis, resigned; for register of deeds, Allen Williams; for sheriff A. J. Jennings; for coronor, C. M. Clements.

Democrats—for sheriff, no nomination; for treasurer, J. A. Dalley, resigned; for county clerk, C. H. Langston; for register of deeds; Mr. Hicks, for commissioner, D. H. Lewis; for surveyor, T. C. Darling.

WE are informed by Mr. Martin Miller that the late storm did considerable damage in his neighborhood, about three miles from Eudora. His wheat stacks were blown completely down and a great deal of it destroyed, and his hen house completely demolished. He relates that his neighbor Mr. George Waley had his large two horse wagon taken bodily up into the air and blown fully forty feet before it again touched the ground. His wheat stacks and out-houses were also considerable damaged.

Buffalo Bill.

The entertainment last night at Liberty hall by the Buffalo Bill troupe was well attended, and was of a most admirable character. The interest on the part of the audience was the greater from the fact that Buffalo Bill himself was simply re-enacting scenes in his own life on the frontier. The actors all did their parts well and are well worthy of the patronage which has universally been given.

Horticultural.

The regular monthly meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural society will be held at the university on Saturday, 15th inst. A full attendance is requested as business of general interest will come before the meeting. SAMUEL REYNOLDS, Secretary.

Free of Charge.

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

Boots and Shoes.

A full and complete assortment of boots and shoes can be found at Hume's, the reliable boot and shoe house, No. 125 Massachusetts street. A complete line of kip boots from \$2.25 to \$5.00; a good solid ladies shoe at \$1.50; a Misses at \$1.25; childrens copper tipped from ninety cents up. If you want the best boot in the country, one that will keep soft until worn out, get a pair of our "oil dressed," you will never regret it. All goods guaranteed as represented. Remember the place, No. 125 Massachusetts street.

Live Agents Wanted.

To sell Dr. Chase's Recipes; or information for everybody, in every county in the United States and Canada. Enlarged by the publishers to 648 pages. It contains over 3,000 household recipes and is suited to all classes and conditions of society. A wonderful book and a household necessity. It sells at sight. Greatest inducements ever offered to book agents. Sample copies sent by mail, postpaid, for \$2.00. Exclusive territory given. Agents more than double their money. Address Dr. Chase's Steam Printing House, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Philadelphia Police Department.

From the Philadelphia Times. The Philadelphia Ledger of December 29, 1880, mentions among many others, the case of Chief of Police of that city, Samuel H. Given, Esq., who says he used St. Jacobs Oil in his

family, for various painful ailments, with excellent results. He has also heard from many who have used it for rheumatism, that it alone of all remedies did them good.

Enviied Beauty.

What is more handsome than a nice, bright, clear complexion, showing the beauties of per, feet health? All can enjoy these advantages by using Electric Bitters. Impure blood, and all diseases of the stomach, liver, kidneys and urinary organs are speedily cured. For nervousness and all attendant ailments, they are a never failing remedy, and positively cure where all others fail. Try the Electric Bitters and be convinced of their wonderful merits. For sale by Barber Bros. at fifty cents a bottle.

Bogus Certificates.

It is no vile drugged stuff, pretending to be made of wonderful foreign roots, barks, etc., and puffed up by long, bogus certificates of pretended miraculous cures, but a simple, pure, effective medicine, made of well known valuable remedies, that furnishes its own certificates by its cures. We refer to Hop Bitters, the purest and best of medicines.—Exchange. See another column.

Spread the Good News.

As a family medicine and tonic there is no remedy at present giving such universal satisfaction and effecting so many astonishing cures as Electric Bitters. Our druggists report a lively demand for them, at times being unable to supply the many calls. All bilious attacks, stomach, liver and kidney complaints, diabetes and gravel, readily yield to their curative qualities. Sold by Barber Bros., at fifty cents per bottle.

Sheep for Sale.

One hundred and ten head—one buck and six ewes, Cotswolds, the rest mostly, Cotswold grades, will sell in numbers to suit purchasers. Terms cash, young cattle or young mules.

Address,
WM. ROE, VINLAND,
Douglas county, Kans.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

For Sale.

The whole or half interest in a good and well-established business—hardware and implements—in a good locality.

Address P. O. box 293, Lawrence, Kansas.

Cloaks, Dolmans, Ulsters.

By all means call and look at our unequalled stock of these goods before buying.

L. BULLEN & Co.

Every Man, Woman and Child.

Should know that "Plantation Cough Syrup" will cure coughs, colds and all diseases of the throat and lungs. For sale by Barber Bros.

Died!

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

Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep.

Keeping good condition with the great Arabian remedy, "Gangee Stock Powders." For sale by Barber Bros.

Fever and Ague.

Liver complaint, and all malarial diseases cured by "Antimalaria," the great German fever and ague remedy. For sale by Barber Bros.

SEE our calf shoes for women, at

MASON'S.

All Sorts.

A farmers' alliance is about to be organized in Sumner county.

Kingman county has an unusually large influx of cattle and sheep to be wintered there, and the citizen says there is feed enough for all that may come.

John Baker brought two loads of wheat belonging to Mr. A. M. Pryor, into Wellington, Sumner county last week, received about seventy dollars for the same and has not been seen or heard of since.

The Wilson County Citizen says that Eli Simmons, of Neodesha, has been arrested on the charge of embezzlement, the amount claimed to have been embezzled being about \$1,500. T. J. Hudson went to Neodesha yesterday as counsel for Simmons's defense.

THE recent rains have been a wonderful help in all parts of the state, and what amount of wheat that it was possible to put in is doing better than for many years. In the bottom land of the Kansas river as much wheat as ever has been put in, and if anything, more, and could not look better than it does.

The Ness City Times says: "A young couple in the north half of the county thought they were married, but it turned out differently, the justice had resigned before performing the ceremony. Far from being dissatisfied with their short term in Hymen's bands, they appeared before another justice the next week and evidenced anew their intention to continue in the harness."

The Topeka Capital of yesterday contains the following: "Joseph Middaph, the dairy man of the north side, came near being fatally gored by a bull Sunday evening last. The animal attacked and gave him a severe wound back of the knee, and another in the side, beside other bruises. The young son of Mr. M. probably saved his father's life by hitting the brute over the nose and diverting his attention, when Mr. M. drew a revolver and shot the animal two or three times, disabling him, and he was afterward knocked in the head with an ax and killed. He had before attacked members of the family, and Mr. M. said he didn't propose to have life endangered any longer, and he would kill him and feed him to the hogs."

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS

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

A MAGNIFICENT OFFER!

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS and Valuable Literary Works Offered at the Price of the Paper Alone!

We Send You THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS For One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents and Give You a Deeply Interesting Book Free!!

We Will Send THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS to Any Address for One Year and Any one of the Following standard Books for only One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents (\$1.25):

1. Is he Popenjoy? A novel by Anthony Trollope.
2. Christian Brownlee's Ordeal. A novel by Mary Patrick.
3. The Last Days of Pompeii by Edward Bulwer.
4. John Halifax. A novel by Miss Mulock.
5. Young Mrs. Jardine. A novel by Miss Mulock.
6. Poems of Wordsworth, edited by Mathew Arnold.
7. Nell—On and Off the Stage. A novel by B. H. Buxton.
8. Barbara. A novel by M. E. Braddon.
9. Russia Before and After the War.
10. Cape Cod and All Along Shore. Stories by Charles Mordhoff.
11. Burns by Principal Shairp, Goldsmith by William Black and Bunyan by J. A. Froude.
12. Better than Good. A story for girls by Annie E. Ridley.
13. Fuller's Illustrated Strawberry Cultivator. Fowler's Alderney and Guernsey Cows.
14. Life of James A. Garfield, by Edmund Kirke. Illustrated.
15. Social Etiquette and Home Culture.
16. The Life and Surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.
17. To-day in America, by Joseph Hatton.
18. Bulwer's Last Days of Pompeii.
19. Charlotte Bronte's Jane Eyre.
20. Cooper's Last of the Mohicans.
21. George Eliot's Romola.
22. Irving's Knickerbocker.
23. Kingsley's Hypatia.
24. Madame de Staël's Corinne.
25. Mrs. Mulock-Craig's John Halifax.
26. Sir Walter Scott's Ivanhoe.
27. Tom Brown at Rugby.
28. Uarda.

FOR ONLY ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS (\$1.25) WE WILL SEND THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS TO ANY ONE ADDRESS FOR ONE YEAR AND ANY TWO OF THE FOLLOWING:

- (The difference between these and others on the list is the cheaper quality of the binding.)
1. The History of a crime, by Victor Hugo.
2. The Russians of To-day.
3. Paul Knox, Pitman. A novel by J. B. Harwood.
4. My Heart's in the Highlands. A novel.
5. Sweet Nelly, My Heart's Delight. A novel by James Rice and Walter Besant.
6. Clara Vaughan. A novel by R. D. Blackmore.
7. A beautiful Woman. A romance by Leon Brook.
8. Selected Poems of Mathew Arnold.
9. Aud Lang Syne, by W. Clark Russell.
10. An Eye for an eye. A novel by Anthony Trollope.
11. The Zulus and the British Frontiers, by captain T. J. Lucas.
12. Macaulay's Life of Frederick the Great.
13. Carlyle's Life of Robert Burns.
14. Light of Asia, by Edwin Arnold.
15. Thomas Hughes's Manliness of Christ.
16. Mary, Queen of Scots' Life, by Lamartine.
17. Vicar of Wakefield, by Oliver Goldsmith.
18. Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.
19. Shakespeare's Principal Plays.
20. Sketch-Book by Washington Irving.
21. Tom Brown at Rugby, by Thomas Hughes.
22. Last of the Mohicans, by J. Fenimore Cooper.
23. Hypatia, by Charles Kingsley.
24. Robinson Crusoe, by Daniel Defoe.

FOR ONLY \$3.75 WE WILL SEND THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS TO ANY THREE ADRESSES FOR ONE YEAR, OR ONE ADDRESS FOR THREE YEARS, AND ANY ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

- Corbett's Poultry Yard and Market.
- An Egg Farm by Stoddard.
- Warring's Essay on Jersey Cattle.
- Canary Birds.
- Coles American Fruit Book.
- Charlton's Grape-Grower's Guide.
- Pardee on Strawberry Culture.
- Cole's American Veterinarian.
- Kidder's Secrets of Bee-Keeping.
- Skiff Housewife.
- American Patriotism. Famous Orations and Patriotic Papers from Washington to Lincoln, compiled by S. H. Peabody, Regent Illinois Industrial University.
- Acme Biography, fifteen volumes, twelve standard books by great authors all bound in one volume.
- Comic History of the United States copiously illustrated by the author, L. Hopkins.
- Gekkie's Life of Christ.
- Leaves from the Diary of an Old Lawyer by A. B. Richmond.
- Legends of the Patriarchs and Prophets by S. Baring-Gould.
- McFugal an epic poem, by John Trumbull, with very full annotations and historical notes by Benson J. Lossing, LL. D.
- Mrs. Hemans' Poetical Works.
- Plutarch's Lives, one volume.
- Queen Stories and Rhymes for Young Folks by Mrs. E. T. Corbett.
- Smith's Bible Dictionary.
- Stories and Ballads for Young Folks by Ellen Tracy Alden. Illustrated.
- The New Testament, two versions on pages facing.

For twenty-three dollars and seventy-five cents (\$23.75) we will send THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS to any twenty addresses for one year; or to one address for twenty years, and Beautiful Homes by Frank J. Scott. The art of beautifying home grounds, illustrated by upwards of 200 plates and engravings;

For forty dollars (\$40) we will send THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS to any thirty-two addresses for one year, sixteen addresses for two years, eight addresses for four years or one address for thirty-two years, and Chamber's Encyclopedia, fifteen volumes, or we will send one copy of our paper and this excellent encyclopedia for eight dollars (\$8).

For \$6.25 we will send THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS to any five addresses for one year, or to one address for five years, and Green's Larger History of the English People in two volumes; or we will send one copy of our paper one year and the two volumes for \$3.25

Horticultural Department.

Horticultural Notes.

Fortunately, unlike many other insects, the female grub cannot fly, therefore it can reach the branches of the tree to deposit its eggs only by passing up the trunk.

The seed trade promises to be of considerable interest this season. A large speculative business has already been done in timothy. A good export trade in clover and flax seeds is expected.

Much complaint is made in Canada in regard to the pear blight this summer, from which it is said but few orchards have escaped. The new wood of the apple trees has also similarly suffered.

For lice on plants, an exchange says: "Steep quassia chips and apply the liquor with a syringe or an old hairbrush; the lice will disappear. Or, mix one teaspoonful of ammonia with one quart of water, and sprinkle over the plants every other day. If this is not strong enough, add more ammonia; it will not injure the plants."

Prof. Cyrus Thomas, Illinois State Entomologist, says that according to the dates from which he predicted the appearance of the chinch bugs this year, we are not likely to have these injurious insects in large numbers next year, but this point cannot be definitely determined before the middle of the coming winter, after the fall and early winter has been observed.

Keeping the Anjou Pear.

Marshall P. Wilder, near Boston, Mass., the veteran pomologist and fruit grower, in a late letter to the Fruit Grower, says: "My Anjou pear trees are now on their own roots, although many of them were originally on the quince. The fruit is gathered about the middle of October, very carefully, and placed in bushel boxes. These are piled one above another and protected from frost and rain by boards or shutters, where they remain until cold compels their removal to the fruit cellar. The boxes are then taken into a well-drained cellar and placed seven feet high, with slats between the boxes. Here they remain with no other care than opening the window on cool nights so as to keep the ripening process dormant, whenever the cellar seems to need it. About the middle of November we find some of the fruit begins to ripen. Then we commence at one end of the row and select these for market, and so, from time to time, we go over them, retaining the hard and green specimens to the last. In this way we have the Beurree d'Anjou from November to March, or should they be desired in October, they may be ripened in a warm room.

"It is now forty years since I introduced this plan, and not only have I proved it thoroughly, but I have during the time eaten a pile of them."

The Excelsior Grape.

Correspondence of Prairie Farmer.

Five years ago Mr. James Matthews, of Knoxville, Iowa, sent me cuttings of a grape originated with him, to be tested in the air and soil of central Pennsylvania, and reported upon when it should show fruit. The cuttings grew freely, but the fruit was cut off in 1879 and 1880 in common with other sorts of grapes, by disastrous May frosts. Now, September 5, 1881, we have a full crop, suffering only from a severe drouth, which reduces the size and provokes prematurity to a greater or less extent. Professor Matthews' grape, which he named Excelsior, is the earliest ripe save the Worden, which is no earlier, but is the counterpart of a fine rich Concord, ten days or so in advance of its season. The Excelsior proves equally large, handsome in color, being a soft shaded pink while covered with its veil of bloom, and deep wine-red where the bloom is quite rubbed off. The bunches are large, long, well filled; being neither too compact nor too open; generally with one shoulder, which is not often conspicuous or bulky. The round berries are exceedingly tender of skin, and pulp, and flavor, and the first remark of most tasters is "how sweet!" Those who like sprightly, piquant flavors prefer the Worden, but the ladies generally give preference to the taste of the Excelsior. The foliage resembles in general aspect that of the Catawba, and has not been hurt by any mildew, but mildew has not been prevalent lately. The canes seem as hardy

as those of the Catawba. They have not set fruit as freely as the Worden or Concord, and are not quite so vigorous. These observations are based upon one year's observations only, but it is certain that the earliness, beauty and sweetness of the fruit makes it desirable to the amateur. It is too tender for storing or distant marketing. In general appearance the bunches resemble the Iona, but the skin is less firm, and the juice less brisky sub-acid or vinous, though preferable to many on that account.

Small Fruits for the Farmer.

The following communication which we take from the Grange Visitor is from the pen of Rev. Benjamin Day, of Ann Arbor. The continued success of the Outhbert Red raspberry has led him to abandon all others and to confine the production to this one variety. There have been many high sounding praises over some new variety of fruit, which practical tests in farmers' gardens have proved valueless. The Concord and Delaware grape, the Wilson strawberry, the Outhbert Red raspberry, and the Red Dutch currant are types of a success that we should like to see among all classes of small fruits. Mr. Day says:

"It is a matter of surprise to me whenever I pass through the country to see how little attention is given by the farmers to the culture of small fruits. Beginning with the strawberry, the farmers' table should be amply supplied with these luxuries through the season. Small fruits are given by a good Providence in just the season of the year when health requires them. I hold that the farmer cannot from sanitary considerations do more for the health of his family than by keeping his table supplied with this luxury in their season. Better pay a little extra for sugar with these fruits, and then reduce the butcher's and doctor's bills. My experience is that small fruits pay financially as well as for hygienic purposes.

"You ask especially with regard to the Outhbert raspberry: I can answer unhesitatingly, after a trial of five years, I fully believe the Outhbert to be the most valuable raspberry grown. It is certainly at the head of the whole list of raspberries, and emphatically the peoples' raspberry. It is hardy for summer and winter, the canes of vigorous and wonderful growth, and very productive. The fruit is large, of fine color, easily shipped, being firm and of superior quality continuing in bearing about three weeks. Two hundred feet of this variety requiring one hundred plants, properly cared for, will furnish a farmer's table a full supply of this delicious fruit."

Keeping Sweet Potatoes.

Correspondence Farm and Fireside.

Sweet potatoes, to keep well, should be selected ones that have been raised in a light soil. They should be dug and put away before the ground is saturated with water from heavy, cold, autumnal storms. A heavy rain of short duration need not be regarded as a sufficient reason for concluding that the potatoes, in such case, will not keep. A light soil dries very soon when the rain is past and sunshine succeeds. Potatoes to keep well, should be dug before frost kills the vines. A light frost, however, that merely kills or blackens the leaves, will not prevent the potatoes from keeping. It is better to pick up the potatoes as dug than to have them exposed to a mid-day sun on a warm day. One hour, or just long enough for the dirt to dry so that it will not stick to the potatoes, is sufficient. After carefully selecting such as have not been cut or bruised, put them in barrels or boxes soon after being dug, without anything among them—no cut straw, no paper, no shavings, no dry leaves, no sand, wet or dry, except the little that may stick to them in picking them up. The barrels or boxes containing the potatoes may be placed in any room in the house, for they will keep within a few feet of the fire, or in a room where there is no fire if the temperature is above the freezing point. Fire in the room where the potatoes are placed is considered essential, even in moderate weather, so as to dry up "the sweat," as it is called, produced from the potatoes heating, which they will in a few days after being put away. The most critical time, however, is in severe cold weather, especially when the fire goes out, which is sometimes the case. In the time of such weather it would be well to put some fabric around, under and also over the top of the barrels, etc. In ordinary times it is not at all important that the potatoes be covered with anything. The lady of the house will, however, most likely attend to the potatoes keeping.

I never succeeded in keeping potatoes until I adopted the mode described, nor have I failed to keep them since. I attribute my success more to carefully putting my potatoes up without anything among them and then keeping them from freezing, than to

any other cause. I have no difficulty in keeping sweet potatoes until the new crop grows. I have some now that are perfect. My plan refers to the keeping of but a few, and I have not tested it for storing large quantities of them.

Essay on Plum Culture.

"Plum culture has, until the last few years, been rather an unsafe branch of fruit culture, for two reasons. First, because the trees of nearly all the fine varieties proved tender and short lived, and second because the curculio destroyed nearly all the fruit, leaving the grower a few specimens instead of a remunerative crop for his labor.

"But it has since become an established fact that plums can be raised as profitably as any other fruit crop; peaches not excepted. The Wild Goose, Chickasaw, Weaver, Miner, Shropshire and Damsen can be root grafted on small yearling peach stocks; they thus grow from two to four feet the first season, and at one or two years old can be planted in the orchard at from fifteen to twenty feet apart. Even twenty-five feet is not too much for Wild Goose. Grafting thus on peach roots is no objection, as the whole length of the graft is set under ground, and will make its own roots in a few years, making the tree as durable as if worked on plum stocks, while the peach root will give it a strong start while in the nursery.

"I can't see that the plum requires any special soil or cultivation; it will thrive let the soil be rich or poor, so it is warm and dry.

"The trees should be cultivated liberally and not later than the first of August, so they will have plenty of time to ripen up their wood. But little pruning is required, only just enough to keep the tree in shape. Trees, with reasonable care and culture, of the above named varieties, will begin to bear at three or four years from setting. Trees six or seven years old will bear from two to four bushels, bringing from \$2 to \$4 per bushel. The first shipments into Kansas City the past season came from Tennessee and Arkansas, and brought from \$1.75 to \$2 per one-third bushel box for Wild Goose, and the demand was not supplied. Later in the season they sold as low as seventy-five cents per box. Plums can be shipped one thousand miles with little risk; the one-third bushel box makes the best package for this purpose. The fruit should be carefully picked from the tree (and never shaken off) when about half colored, taking care to rub off as little of the bloom as possible.

"In addition to the above named varieties, I should plant some Green Gage, Lawrence, Favorite and Lombard; the latter is a profuse bearer, but is considerably inclined to rot."

A Neglected Fruit.

We find the following in the Iowa Homestead. The article so fully coincides with our views on the subject that we reproduce it entire:

"It is called the huckleberry, whortleberry, or hurtleberry in different parts of the country. One variety is called the blueberry, from the color of the fruit. Some varieties grow on bushes four or five feet high, and more on bushes that seldom attain a greater height than two feet. In some sections of the country the bushes generally grow on bogs that are quite dry at most seasons of the year. In other sections the bushes are ordinarily found on sandy plains, hills or ridges. The bushes are frequently found growing in fissures of ledges or in the very thin soil that has formed on the surface of rocks. They always appear to be hardy and to thrive in spite of neglect. The bushes are of slow growth, but are very long-lived. The fruit is not luscious, like the strawberry, raspberry, or blackberry, but it possesses many excellent qualities. Being quite sweet, it requires very little sugar to render it palatable, whether it is cooked, or eaten as it is taken from the bushes. It will remain on the bushes several weeks after it is fully ripe. Being very firm it can be placed in quite large packages for shipment. For the same reason it bears transportation very well. The fruit is very good for eating before it is cooked, for making sauce, puddings, and pies, for drying, canning and pickling. It matures after most of the small fruits are out of the way and before most of the large fruits are ripe. It grows where no other fruit can be raised, and is produced without expense. What is more in its favor, it

generally produces most abundantly during seasons when there are small crops of cultivated fruits. In many regions sparsely settled on account of the poverty of the soil, the gathering of these berries is a source of considerable profit. The amount of land in the states first settled occupied by huckleberry bushes is annually becoming smaller on account of the spread of fires and the demand for land for agricultural purposes. Few attempts have been made to protect the bushes that grow spontaneously, and most of the experiments in cultivating the fruit has been successful. This is probably owing to the circumstances that persons have transplanted the bushes instead of raising them from seed. The seed readily germinates when washed from the pulp, plant in suitable soil, and covered with a slight coating of earth. The young plant grows well if afforded a partial shade. There is much land in the West that would produce large quantities of these berries that is now of very little value. Experiments in producing new varieties of berries and in cultivating the bushes on different kinds of land should be undertaken by persons who wish to increase the fruit supply during the season when it is least abundant."

Winter Management of Plants.

From the Western Rural.

Fruit and ornamental trees planted in the fall should always have the protection of a mound of earth about the roots. This should extend, cone shaped, as high up the stem as possible. It not only steadies and protects them from swaying, and from freezing and thawing during winter, but also prevents mice and other vermin from gnawing the tender bark; for these depredators usually do not ascend these hillocks in search of food. This mound, and the addition of hay bands is also useful if you have tender fruit trees.

The care you bestow in winter protection will not be without benefit in other directions. Tender grapes, and all other varieties, even the Concord, may be called more or less so during hard winters in the West, should be covered in winter. This is easily performed by pruning them and laying the vines flat on the ground, covering them with a little earth, just sufficient to protect them from the effects of the winds; for it is our searching gales, nearly divested of moisture, that do more injury to plants of every kind with us in winter, even to wheat and rye, than the absolute freezing, unless in exceptional seasons.

To be enabled to lay them down for covering, to the best advantage, they should be first pruned; and this pruning should always be done as early in November as possible. Or soon after the leaves have fallen. If you have done your duty to them during the summer, and especially if you are operating upon the renewal system, or upon some of its modifications, this will be a light task; for in this case, you have but one cane, or at most, but two short ones to handle. You will simply have to cut the laterals intended for fruiting the next year beyond the third and fourth bud, and the pruning is accomplished.

If your vines have been allowed to ramble over a trellis or arbor at will, for years, of course winter covering is impracticable; we are speaking of vines trained to stakes, and intended for fruit. Vines that have so rambled and grown out of shape, we should cut back to one or two leading canes, leaving spurs for fruiting, as before directed, and renew the growth from the bottom the next season, by means of one or two canes; or better, plant out a new vineyard, to be trained to stakes, the vines six by eight feet apart, if Concord, or four by eight, if Delawares. By training to stakes you need but one cane to the stake, but if trellises are preferred, then the vines may be planted eight feet apart and two canes left to be trained laterally.

Many persons make a mistake in allowing too great a length of cane. Six feet is ample, unless you tie the back and forth on the stakes, or bow the vines, as it is called, in which case they may be longer.

Another question relating to protection comes in relatively here, and that is the heeling in trees. The question of when to plant trees is still a vexed one; both fall and spring planting have devoted admirers. For ourselves we should always plant grapes, and other plants that could be easily protected, in the fall. For general planting we always prefer the spring; but do not neglect to buy your trees in the fall; and when you receive them heel them carefully in, packing fine earth carefully about the roots and covering the stems well up into the branches, if there be any, with light-earth. This is easily accomplished by first digging a trench, and placing the roots therein, inclining the tops to the south at an

angle of about thirty degrees from the horizon, or as flat as may be convenient. It is quickly performed by casting the earth for the second course upon the trees previously heeled. Thus granulation of the cut portion of the roots takes place as kindly as when planted direct, and you have the satisfaction of knowing that your trees are not only safe for the winter, but at hand and ready for planting in the spring, just when your soil is in condition.

Again, you can always buy nursery stock very much cheaper in the fall than in the spring, for the nurseryman has more leisure then than in the hurry of work, when the great mass of buyers must be attended to; and besides, nursery stock, which is often transported long distances, often arrives, either when the soil is out of condition for planting, or else later than it ought to be planted.

On the other hand it must be admitted that the air and soil are more favorable for planting in the fall than in the spring. The season is cool, the air moist, and the soil is dry and friable, all good conditions for planting; still these conditions are more favorably conserved by heeling in the plants until the ground is right for planting in the spring; and this always means, when so dry as to be perfectly friable; just moist, never wet. If you are willing to go to the trouble of mounding every tree planted, then there is not the least objection to autumn planting. If not, our advice is, to buy in the fall and plant in the spring.

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Farm and Stock.

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

A Word on Fall Plowing.

Special Correspondence SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

Brother farmers, almost every agricultural paper gives advice to fall plow for wheat, oats and corn.

Now my experience is to let summer and fall plowing alone for every thing that you want to sow or plant in the spring.

Now, brother farmers, if you must plow in the fall, leave a strip to plow in the spring and treat it the same as you do the other, and see the result.

My reasons for not plowing in the fall are, first, it is too hot; second, the flies plague the team; third, the plow is harder to pull; fourth, I never can raise near as much as when I plow in the spring. PETER HAMILTON.

AMERICA, Kans., Oct. 7, 1881.

Good Dry Wood at All Seasons.

Special Correspondence SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

The comfort of the household, and the convenience of the housewife is greatly promoted by a sufficient supply, at all seasons, of good, dry fuel. Every farmer who is ambitious not to be behindhand in his work, or wishes to avoid having applied to him the epithet shiftless, will be sure to see that enough wood or other fuel is prepared in winter for his year's supply.

It is neither convenient nor good economy to be obliged to leave other work in the busiest season of the year to get up a little jag of wood for immediate use to keep the pot boiling and the oven hot for baking.

If the farmer will take pains to keep a good supply of dry wood on hand at all seasons of the year, he will rob winter of much of its dreariness and coldness, make his home more pleasant, render the work of cooking less burdensome, and save time and money by the effort.

See Notes.

It is an admitted fact, that the progeny of an Italian bee mated with a black drone, are worse in disposition than the blacks; *per contra*, it is claimed that the progeny of a black queen mated with an Italian drone, are more amiable and vigorous.

If honey is the principal desideratum in planting, then harrow in sweet clover this fall, and as you will derive but little if any honey from it next season, in early spring harrow in some mammoth mignonette on the same soil, which will commence blooming in June, and astonish you with the excellence of its honey.

If no surplus honey is stored in the boxes early this month, remove them and put on the honey boards, mats, or top coverings to frames. Usually the honey flow is great in many localities during this and part of next month, and oftentimes the unfinished sections and combs in the super-boxes will be readily filled up with honey from the fall flows.

Mr. L. C. Root, in the American Agriculturist, says: "A correspondent suggests that the losses in bees during last winter were largely due to the fact that from the great abundance of apples, bees appropriated cider quite extensively during the fall. It is unquestionable that the juice from such quantities of decaying fruit, as well as the cider gathered in the vicinity of the cider mills, would have a deleterious effect upon bees. While this can hardly be considered as the main cause of our heavy losses, all are agreed that all conditions must be most favorable during such severe weather, if success is to be attained. Good, well cured and sealed honey is essential, and where cider is gathered in abundance late in the fall, this condition can hardly be secured."

Poultry Notes.

Never cut a fowl's wing to prevent its flying. Pull out the flight feathers of one wing.

Hens, as a rule, lay about an equal number of eggs in their first and second seasons, after which the produce rapidly decreases.

A writer in the Scientific Farmer estimates that the value of one pound of eggs as food for sustaining the active forces of the body, is to the value of one pound of lean beef as 1,584 to 900. As a flesh producer, one pound of eggs is about equal to one and a half pounds of beef.

A piece of salt bacon or shoulder nailed to a stump or board and placed where the fowls can pick at it, is an excellent remedy for chicken cholera. Old wormy stuff that is not fit to eat is just as good as any, and a large piece can be bought at almost any country store for a mere song. Try it.

Of all farm stock hens are the most easily taught. The education of hens can be commenced at any age; but best while young. They should be housed and shut in every night, and not allowed to roost on sheds, well sweeps or trees; even a neglect to shut the doors on them one night will cause the timid ones to seek a higher roost the next night, and they can be found only out of doors.

Eggs are an article of cheap and nutritious food which we do not find on our tables in the quantity economy demands. They are very convenient to take to market, and this is the disposition which too many farmers make of them. They probably do not fully comprehend how valuable eggs are as food; that, like milk, an egg is a complete food in itself, containing everything necessary for the development of a perfect animal, as is manifest from the fact that a chick is formed from it.

F. H. Corbin, of Connecticut, says of chickens: "The only rule to be given as to quantity is to feed all that the birds will readily eat and no more. The greatest possible variety of food should be fed, keeping in mind the fact that corn in any form is fattening, while wheat, buckwheat and oats are egg-producers in the order named. Green food should not be forgotten but should be fed regularly, and right here let me say that the onion is one of the best vegetables you can possibly feed, as it is very efficacious in preserving health. Let a plentiful supply of clean fresh water be kept where the fowls can have constant access to it, and do not forget that a little Douglass mixture of tincture of iron mixed with the water occasionally is of great advantage.

Is Farm Work Pleasant?

Special Correspondence SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

To this question some will give an affirmative answer, some a negative. The ignorant, shiftless, lazy man will undoubtedly pronounce farm work very mean business, an intolerable bore, to be avoided as much as possible. The city editor of an agricultural paper, an amateur farmer with plenty of cash, the student or professional man who has a large bump of ideality, but no practical experience of farming will speak very much in its praise, will prefer it to all other pursuits. "Oh, the pure air of the country, the abundant sunlight, the fragrant hay, green grass, bleating flocks, lowing kine, skipping lambs and the song of birds are in the highest degree pleasant. The dew sparkling on the fresh grass is a beautiful thing to look at. Golden butter and creamy cheese are glorious products to see, taste and talk about."

But let these kid-gloved gentry come right down to the hard realities of every day farm work and they will soon whistle a different tune. They will find more prose than poetry in farm life. To them will come the wear and tear of mind and body, the tug of war, when they see the cattle breaking into their corn fields, when they hear their pigs squealing for food, their calves bleating for milk, the anxious call of the house-wife for wood to make the pot boil, children with toes red with cold sticking out of their shoes, pants dirty and with holes in the knees, leaky roofs, broken window glass, dirty door yards, and wells without water, when they begin to realize these hard facts of the common farmers' life, their beautiful and pleasant ideals of farming will melt away and disappear like the mists of a summer's morning.

Now these prosaic, every-day facts confront the practical farmer continually and make his life otherwise than pleasant or satisfactory. In plain English, a farmers' life, in four cases out of five, is any thing but beautiful. It is, in fact, very hard and wearing, and goes against the grain. But should it be so? Need it always be thus? Why cannot the farmer come up, at least within seeing and hearing distance of that fine ideal life which poets sing of, and philosophic editors pass encomiums upon? We cannot exactly tell, but we can shrewdly guess in regard to some of the obstacles that lie across the farmer's pathway towards the realization of his high aspiration and grand success.

We guess, in Yankee fashion, in the first place that the average farmer is in too great haste; he is too impatient of slow results; he is not willing to take the several, the many successive steps, one at a time, which are necessary to be gone over before he can reach the goal of success. He wants to get, to-day, at his journey's end. He wants to reach at one bound the object aimed at. He lacks the necessary patience, perseverance and close attention to details which must be exercised and attended to all along the path of life. He fails in careful execution, he does not finish what he begins, he dodges round from field to field, from pillar to post without doing any one thing well. Will our farmers tell us whether this is a right guess?

We guess in the second place the average farmer goes over too much land, tries to keep too much stock, plants too many acres of corn, hires too much help, and spreads himself, so to speak, over too much surface. If a man attempts to cultivate more land than he can bring into the highest productive condition, he is doing a foolish thing. It will not require so much time and labor to raise two hundred and fifty bushels of wheat from ten acres as from twenty. It is cheaper and easier to raise one thousand bushels of corn from fifteen acres than from thirty. It is more profitable to raise and keep one cow whose butter product is a pound per day than it is to raise and keep two cows that together make this quantity. Almost any one will see the reasonableness of this statement. Any one will figure out better results from work faithfully done, from land well worked and cultivated, from cows well bred and well kept, from personally superintending, and as far as possible doing, his own work, than can possibly be achieved by any slipshod half-way methods.

We guess, in the third place that the average farmer is too ignorant—does not know how to obtain the best results of his occupation. This is a delicate point, we know, to urge against farmers. But plain truth is better than vain flattery. Knowledge is power, it is power all the same when possessed and exercised by farmers as when possessed and exercised by professional men. Just to the extent that farmers exercise their reason, apply their knowledge, use their brains; just to the extent they apply science to their work, they will command success. Empiricism, slack performance, following in the footsteps of the fathers may in some instances succeed; but science, real science never fails. Science is the knowledge of, and obedience to, the laws of nature, which are the same yesterday, to-day and forever. Knowledge is not only power, but it is peace and happiness also. A knowledge of God's laws brings assurance and a sense of security. The scientific farmer knows that if he plows and sows and plants and cultivates according to the laws of nature he will secure a harvest. "He need feel no anxiety as to the result. He goes fourth in the morning bearing precious seed, in the evening he comes home with his sheaves rejoicing. J. S. B.

Farm Improvements.

From the Grange Visitor.

There are two things that take time, getting a farm in good order, and getting honest men in office. The one affords pleasure in its performance, the other keeps people in a perpetual stew. A good example is a great promoter of farm improvements, but the good example in politics is frequently followed by bad practices in the successor.

We have not soiled much good paper, nor taken much valuable space in the Visitor to vent our indignation over some of the political practices of the times. We should like to see improvement in politics as well as on farms, but rather work toward an end that seems possible rather than toward something that is problematical.

The peculiar feature among farm communities is the sameness of style, following in regular order, continuing through a neighborhood the architecture of the buildings, the style of the fences, the arrangement of the yards, etc., all indicating the power of example to mold styles as well as character. One gets accustomed to unsightly objects and inconvenient arrangements, and stumble over piles of rubbish which only needs the spirit of improvement to pervade the air to remove or reconstruct.

Now, as the busy season has passed, and every day is not freighted with a full load, and some left over, there will be leisure to do up some odd jobs. It might be well to remember some of the many solicitations which the good wife has made to fix up something. Take the hired man and go quietly about it some morning as though it was an idea of yours. It will relieve you of the imputation of being controlled by the women folks, and you can point to it with a feeling of pride, and tell your wife how much better that looks. There is many a pile of broken boards, old fence rails, broken sleds, a kind of catch-all for the refuse of the yards, this might be handled over, the pieces that would answer for wood carried to the shed, and sawed up, and the worthless bits burned. Even the hens will scratch the place in thankfulness for the favor.

The spirit of improvement once imbibed will usually be sustained until several needed reforms are brought about. The progressive farmer has always some plans for future completing, and is always working toward that end.

The arrangement of the fields is always a matter of time. The rotation does not come around so that the change can be made in one season, but the removal of a portion of the old fence, and rebuilding on the line of the original plan, is the work of every season. Those who have not already arranged the farm into fields, and made a plat of it, should do so, and go about the work of adjustment. Farmers often get stuck in a rut of indifference. They let the present arrangements satisfy them, and accept the situation as fully as though it was inevitable. They see the same state of things existing year by year, and they get to feeling that any change would be distasteful. Their enterprising neighbors are "stuck-up folks" and "above their buildings, and gather on their backs until death liberates their little souls. Farmers who feel this inertness should shake themselves a little, and go about doing something. Men don't stand still. Things will rust. It must be scraped off. Mildew and mold will come to hasten decay. Disease don't make things shine. Farms show what the men are who own them. If each year shows some change for the better, they are among those whom people look to for patterns. If the buildings are in better shape than their fields, they think more of the pattern than of the quantity of the cloth. But farmers do not vary more than other people, and we don't propose a reading of character from their surroundings. We like to see improvement and in the right direction, and feel that farmers need to improve, not only their farms and surroundings, but their minds and hearts, that they may be fit to lead in all the great movements of the world.

A Scientist as a Cheese Maker.

The Derbyshire (Eng.) Advertiser tells the following good story, which may not be without its application in this country, although the use of the thermometer in cheese making is far more general than a few years ago. The story goes that some years ago Dr. Voelcker gave a lecture on cheese making to a number of farmers' wives and dairymen on the estates of the late Lord Fitzhardinge. At the close of his remarks a lady said:

"What you tell us is all very well, but can you make a cheese?"

"Yes, I think I can," he answered, "but at any rate I will try if I have a fair chance, and see the thing done from beginning to end. The produce of a great many cheese dairies is spoiled by the cows being milked with dirty hands, and so forth."

"Very well," said the doubting cheese maker, "if you will come I will send to the station for you."

A date was agreed upon, and at half-past five on a cold morning the farmers wife sent her trap for the doctor, who was then residing in the neighborhood. So he got up and drove five miles to see the cows milked.

When the rennet was about to be put in, he asked her whether the temperature was right, whereupon she dipped in her hands and said, "Yes, I think that will do." The doctor, however, inserted the thermometer and found that it was ten degrees lower than it ought to be. Hereupon her husband, a smock-frocked farmer, who was standing by, said:

"Ah, Sally! I tell you, you have spoiled many a cheese for me by feeling the milk with your hand instead of testing it with the instrument."

Well, at last a large cheese was made and marked, and when sold fetched more money than the good woman had been in the habit of getting.

After this nearly all the farmers in the neighborhood presented their wives with a thermometer apiece. Possibly somebody or other will uncharitably say that the foregoing tale has been invented for the occasion, but Dr. Voelcker assures us on his word of honor that it is the narration of the facts as they occurred.

Fences.

Correspondence Western Rural.

Every farmer has his idea about

fences. I have mine. Here they are: Raise black walnut posts on the lot where they are wanted. If they grow fast they will do in from five to seven years. Use the barb wire. Fasten brush on the top so that horses and cattle can see it. Black walnut injures crops the least of any green tree that I am acquainted with. No stock will gnaw or hurt it. The roots run straight down so you can plow against the trunk. The tree gives black color to the soil as far as the leaves reach. It grows straight and tall, and has but very few limbs. The working of the tree will not break the wire. Black walnut will pay all expense in a few years in fruit.

Veterinary Department.

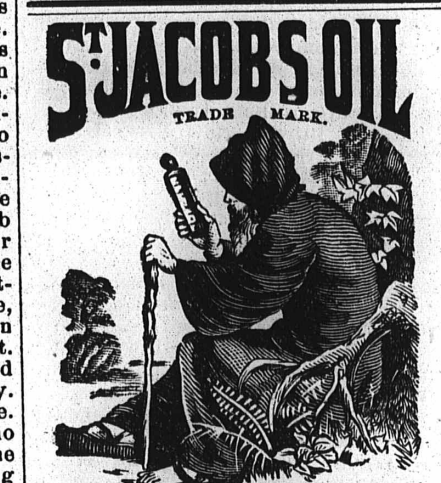
This department is designed especially for all subscribers having horses, cattle, sheep or hogs in any way injured or diseased. To benefit this class they are requested to send as plain a statement of each case as possible to this office and a diagnosis and mode of treatment will be given in our next issue by the best veterinary surgeon in Lawrence. In all cases the advice will be given free of charge.

Breeding.

From the Prairie Farmer.

Would you advise breeding a young mare to her sire, if there was no other as good horse within reach?

ANSWER.—If the dam of the young mare is neither mother or sister to the sire, there can be no great objection.



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