

# SPIRIT OF KANSAS

## A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

VOL. XI.—NO. 22.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, NOVEMBER 30, 1881.

WHOLE NO. 513.

### The Household.

#### THE PUMPKIN.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Oh! greenly and fair in the lands of the sun,  
The vines of the gourd and the rich melon run,  
And the rock and the tree and the cottage enfold,  
With broad leaves all greenness and blossoms all gold,  
Like that which o'er Nineveh's prophet once grew,  
While he waited to know that his warning was true,  
And longed for the storm cloud, and listened in vain  
For the rush of the whirlwind and red fire rain.  
On the banks of the Xenil the dark Spanish maiden  
Comes up with the fruit of the tangled vine laden;  
And the Creole of Cuba laughs out to behold,  
Through orange leaves shining, the broad spheres of gold;  
Yet with dearer delight from his home in the North,  
On the fields of his harvest the Yankee looks forth,  
Where crook necks are colling and yellow fruit shines,  
And the sun of September melts down on his vines.  
Ah! on Thanksgiving Day, when from East and from West,  
From North and from South come the pilgrim and guest,  
When the gray-haired New Englander sees round his board,  
The old broken links of affection restored,  
When the care-worn man seeks his mother once more,  
And the worn matron smiles where the girl smiled before,  
What moistens the lip and what brightens the eye,  
What calls back the past, like the rich pumpkin pie?  
Oh! fruit loved of boyhood!—the old days recalling,  
When wood-grapes were purpling and brown nuts were falling!  
When wild, ugly faces we carved in its skin,  
Glaring out through the dark, with a candle within.  
When we laughed round the corn-heap,  
With hearts all in tune,  
Our chair a broad pumpkin—our lantern the moon,  
Telling tales of the fairy who traveled like steam.  
In a pumpkin shell coach with two rats for her team!  
Then thanks for thy present!—none sweeter or better,  
E'er smoked from an oven or circled a platter!  
Fairer hands never wrought at a pastry more fine,  
Brighter eyes never watched o'er its baking than thine!  
And the prayer which my mouth is too full to express,  
Swells my heart that thy shadow may never be less.  
That the days of thy lot may be lengthened below,  
And the fame of thy worth like a pumpkin vine grow,  
And thy life be as sweet and its last sunset sky  
Golden tinted and fair as thy own pumpkin pie!

#### Sewing Machines.

A great clothing house at Paris exhibits several sewing-machines which move by electricity with wonderful speed and regularity. The establishment uses them for its own sewing and thereby greatly lightens the task of hard worked seamstresses.

#### Human Mutability.

Rev. Mrs. James, Unitarian minister of a Brooklyn, Conn., Society, has recently received and accepted a call to settle over the Unitarian Society in Francistown, N. H. The singularity of the thing, and the proof of human mutability, is that this church, to which Mrs. James receives a call, was a few years ago the largest orthodox congregational church in N. H.

#### Intemperance.

At the late Woman's Congress held at Buffalo, N. Y., Rev. Antonette Brown Blackwell took the ground that all alcoholic beverages were an unnecessary stimulus. She denounced the medical profession for prescribing alcoholic drinks as they did, and the Christian churches for using intoxicating communion wine. She held that it should be made an indictable offense to sell to drunkards. Wanting a new set of law makers, she argued the reasonableness of giving the ballot to women. These, with the help of the best men, would be able, in a few years, to effect a legal suppression of the liquor traffic.

In numbers, the Catholic church in the United States is the largest. The Methodist church comes next, and the Baptist church stands third on the catalogue.

#### Letter from "Old Bach."

Correspondence to "The Household."  
Dear Household:—Permit a member of "The Household Department" to say a few words to parents on the necessity of leading their children to practice good habits. Children know very well that it is a good thing to have a place for every thing, and that every thing be put in its place. They know, but the difficulty in the case is, they don't do it. They are thoughtless and leave things around promiscuously which ought to be put in their proper place. And they will continue this course of carelessness until they form the habit of putting things in their place. When they have acquired this good habit there is little more to be done. Children will persevere in it till it becomes a second nature. Habit is easily formed in children. It is just as easy for children to form good habits as bad habits. In the formation of habits, good or bad, parents are the chief factors. As they do, so will the children do. As they are neat and orderly and systematic in their work, so will their children be. Not always, to be sure, but this as a general rule. Children will be helped to the promotion of good habits by being made to do, invariably, the right thing at the right time. The parent should never do for the child what the child himself ought to do. It may be a great deal easier as well as more pleasant to the parent to put away the child's playthings than to insist upon, and see to it, that the child herself, puts them away. If it is made a rule, and if the rule is strictly enforced, and always enforced, that the child put away her own playthings when she is done with them, the habit of putting them away will soon be formed, and will be as readily and regularly observed as the "sweet good night" which the child repeats on retiring to bed. Any act frequently repeated under the same conditions soon hardens into a habit of great strength and inflexibility. The moral and religious habits of the child can be easily formed. It is not enough for the child to keep what is right and what is wrong, he must also learn to do the right and avoid the wrong. The habit of speaking and acting the truth, from the first dawning of the intellect, and from the first use of language by the child should be a matter of solicitude to all parents. All deviators from the truth on the part of the child should be noticed, and, if possible, checked. Children are naturally truthful, and if they are carefully held to their natural bent, at an early age, truth in speech and act will become a fixed habit, it will become woven into the whole texture of their moral being. Religion—the love of God and the duties growing out of His love—is a seed implanted in the child's nature; it will spring up, grow and bear its appropriate fruit, just as surely as the wheat sown in a good soil will spring up, grow and produce wheat. Care should be taken to remove all evil influences, bad examples, and false notions in regard to the nature of religion, from the child's surroundings, and then he is pretty sure to grow up tender in feeling, true and trusty, gentle and good. Jesus recognized the beautiful simplicity, the natural grace, the religious element in young children, when he declared, "Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven." These precious house plants—the children, we must train into those habits of honest dealing, true speaking, right thinking and loving service, that when they become old they will not depart from them.

#### OLD BACH.

#### Moral Culture.

Mrs. Elizabeth Oakes Smith, in the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, says: "It is not intellectual but moral culture that we need. We know too much. Children can give the boundary lines of every country under the heavens; but the boundary line between truth and falsehood, honesty and fraud, virtue and vice, they know nothing about. Let us give up all our 'isms,' and let girls and boys be put down to the study of common honesty—honesty in its ultimate and entire meaning."

The Stockton Independent remarks: "It is one of the healthiest signs of the times that the feeling is steadily growing in favor of women being taught some useful and profitable employment, so as to be fully equipped for every emergency of life. There is no more sorry sight in this great, earnest, working world than to see girls sitting week in and week out working on some fancy trifle, and waiting for the coming man. The coming man is a great deal more likely to come if he is not waited for, and if he is of any account he is a great deal more likely to stay when he does come if he finds something useful going on."

#### Tobacco—A Parable.

Then shall the kingdom of satan be likened to a grain of tobacco seed; which, though exceeding small, being cast into the ground grew and became a great plant, and spread its leaves rank and broad, so that huge and vile worms formed a habitation thereon. And it came to pass in the course of time that the son of man looked upon it, and thought it beautiful to look upon, and much to be desired to make boys look big and manly. So they put forth their hand and did chew thereof.

And some it made sick, and others to vomit most filthily. And it came to pass that those who chewed it became weak and unmanly, and said "We are enslaved and cannot cease from chewing it," and the mouths of all that were enslaved became foul; and they were seized with a violent spitting; and they did spit, even in ladies' parlors, and in the house of the Lord of Hosts. And the saints of the most High were greatly plagued thereby.

And in the course of time it came also to pass that others snuffed it; and they were taken suddenly with fits, and they did sneeze with a great and mighty sneeze, insomuch that their eyes filled with tears, and did look exceedingly silly. And yet others cunningly wrought the leaves thereof into rolls, and did set fire to the end thereof and suck vehemently at the other end thereof, and did look grave and calf-like; and the smoke of their torment ascended up forever and forever. And the cultivation thereof became a great and mighty business on the earth; and the merchantmen waxed rich by the commerce thereof. And it came to pass that the saints of the most High defiled themselves therewith; even the poor who could not buy shoes, nor bread, nor books for their little ones, spent their money for it. And the Lord was greatly displeased therewith, and said: "Wherefore this waste, and why do these little ones lack bread and shoes and books? Turn now your fields into corn and wheat; and put this evil thing far from you, and be separate, and defile not yourselves any more; and I will bless you and cause my face to shine on you. But with one accord they all exclaimed, "We cannot cease from chewing, snuffing, and puffing—we are slaves."

It is a most cheerful sign of the times that our girls and boys are, with their other acquirements, learning the lesson, that work does not degrade, but ennobles the worker whatever may be his calling. To live without some earnest purpose in life, without some actual employment, without some work for the hands, heart and head, is not life, but rather a slow, lingering death. We think this fact is realized more and more by our young people, and they are asking themselves, each one, what can I do for myself, and for the world in which I live, to make myself richer, happier and better, to make others richer, happier and better.

A lady of fashion in enumerating the means of preserving beauty, says: "Cleanliness, my last and best recipe, is of most powerful efficacy. It maintains the limbs in their pliancy, the skin in its softness, the complexion in its lustre, the eyes in their brightness, the teeth in their purity, and the whole body in its fairest vigor. To promote cleanliness I can recommend nothing preferable to bathing. The frequent use of tepid baths is not more grateful to the sense than it is salutary to the health and a promoter of beauty."

Mrs. Goodley, of Bethel, Penn., from an area of forty acres, has raised 1,160 bushels of wheat, or an average of twenty-nine bushels to the acre. This is the largest wheat crop grown in that section. After being threshed the product was sold at \$1.16 per bushel, realizing a total of \$1,345.60. So much for a woman farmer. Can any Kansas woman give us as good a report of her work on the farm?

The rich who careth for himself  
Finds, after pleasure, pain;  
But the toiler, whom God careth for,  
Rests, and is glad again.

An English servant girl, who had returned home from the United States to visit her friends, was told "that she looked real aristocratic." To which she replied: "Yes, in America, all of us domestics belong to the *h're* class."

Parishioners are not always satisfied with their minister. If he does not visit them every day or two they say he is a very poor pastor. If he visits them thus often they soon say that he is a very poor preacher.

There is to be an exhibition of food-stuffs in England. It is gratifying to know that "corn mush" is to be represented.

### State News.

#### From Lyon County.

Correspondence to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.  
EDITOR SPIRIT:—It has been sometime since we have had the pleasure of contributing something to your valuable paper, having so much work on hand to do that we cannot find time. Winter is upon us, and the cattle must be fed if news-paper articles are not written. Stock, as a rule, I think, have not gone into winter quarters in as good condition as common, owing to the scarcity of water, and the grass drying up so early, although the winter be mild, as I predict it will be, they may come out all right in the spring.  
Fall wheat in this county looks well, but little sown. Corn is the principle crop here. Emporia is improving very rapidly. The new Whitley opera house and the new Fifth Avenue hotel will be completed during January.

By the way, will you give a cure in your veterinary column for pin worms in horses. We are troubled with them, and have tried different remedies, and the result is not satisfactory.

Will some of the patrons of THE SPIRIT give their experience in flax-raising; the time to sow, the amount of seed per acre, and the best mode of harvesting and threshing. We have never raised any, and would like to get some information before we launch into the business.

Well, election is over and somebody got beaten and some feel sore, etc. This county has all been one way, until of late years. Now there is quite an opposition to the "regular ticket." It has been that a nomination from a Republican convention was equivalent to an election. But that time is past in Lyon county. The people are getting their eyes opened, and do not propose to have a few 2x6 fellows around our little towns to set up a ticket for them to vote any longer. They nominated a man for county surveyor that knew no more about surveying than a hog does about going to war. He was sat down upon as he should have been. It shows a healthy condition when the people commence to vote for men instead of party.

Yours fraternally,

W. B. R.

EMPORIA, Kans., Nov. 21, 1881.

#### From Jefferson County.

Correspondence SPIRIT OF KANSAS.  
Indian summer.  
Plenty of water.  
Weather warm and pleasant.  
Thirty-two scholars on roll at the Chester school; roll on.

A slight snow fell on the night of the 18th. The Garfield fund at the Chester school amounted to \$100.

Asa C. Young and wife, of Tiblett, have separated.

Preaching at Tiblett on Saturday evening, Sunday, and Sunday evening, by Rev. Montgomery.

A social party at Mr. Brown's on the evening of the 23rd. Though the weather was unpleasant, it was well attended, and all seemed to enjoy themselves.

We are sorry to learn that Mrs. Manahan is still very poorly.

Married, on Sunday the 27th, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. Joel Fee to Miss Gertrude Dabazzer. May their married life be as happy as their courtship, is our wish.

We attended an lyceum at Valley Grove on Saturday evening, and found it in full blast with Mr. Wendorf as president, and Miss Gilbert as secretary. The performances were all good. They discuss the liquor law question next Saturday evening. Come and hear them. CHESTER, Nov. 28, 1881.

A coal famine threatens Wyandotte. Harvey thinks she is a great sheep-raising county.

Wyandotte's two new school-houses cost \$14,480.24.

Wyandotte is reveling in the mysteries of a negro sorceress.

Washington county is in the midst of a county seat quarrel.

The value of cattle shipped from Dodge City this season, aggregates \$1,000,000.

Several loads of cotton have been on sale in Oswego, Labette county, the past week.

I. P. Davidson, of Kenworth, Sheridan county, lost ten head of sheep by wolves last week.

Uncle Andy Mayo, a colored man, died at Wyandotte, Thursday, aged one hundred years.

There are nine divorce cases on the docket for trial at the next term of the Elk county district court.

The Latter Day Saints are holding meetings in Junction City, trying to convert the natives to Mormonism.

The Edwardsville school-house is nearly enclosed, the floors are laid, and it will soon be ready for occupancy.

Mrs. W. L. Swetland, of New Haven, Reno county, while blacking a stove, was so badly burned that death resulted.

Nearly seven-eighths of the grading for the Girard and Topeka railroad has been completed in Crawford county.

Emporia has secured another conviction under the new liquor law, and given the culprit the privilege of paying a fine of \$300.

Lightning-rod men obtained a note from a farmer in Osage county, to the amount of \$108, under the usual false pretenses. Look out!

Cattle generally in the state are in good shape for the winter, and with plenty to eat, which they have, will come out all right in the spring.

The west bound passenger was ditched last week at Salina by an open switch. The engine and several cars were thrown from the track, but no one hurt.

Quite a number of cases of fever are reported to be existing through Franklin county. The late damp weather after the long dry spell, is most likely the cause.

Taxes and quail are now ripe and fat, in the state of Kansas. You may deal in the former until December 21st, and with the latter until the 31st prox. "Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther."

The contract for the bridge timber for the first twenty miles of the Girard and Topeka railroad has been given to parties in Arkansas. The timber is to be delivered within the coming month.

A brakeman on the Fort Scott & Gulf road was killed at Bunlap, Crawford county, by falling from the top of the cars under the wheels, which went over his head. Death was instantaneous.

It is rumored that the Fort Scott, Lawrence and Topeka railroad will soon run a survey through Blue Mound and Centerville townships, Linn county, thence through Greeley and on to Topeka.

Danford's banks at Caldwell and Hunnewell, Sumner county, have failed, and Mr. Danford, with Smith, his cashier, made an attempt to escape, the latter with a lot of valuable papers. They were arrested, however, and bail fixed at \$25,000 each. Afterwards the Caldwell men took them from the officers by force, proposing to hold them till they made restitution.

The breakers of the prohibitory law at Emporia do not fare as well as in some other towns we know of. During the last week three fellows who wanted to break down the temperance law have been tried, found guilty and fined, two of them \$300 and the other \$350. This is the second time that two of them have been arrested for violation of the law, and the lesson will be learned by and by that prohibition does prohibit after all.

According to the sale books, Mr. Cozad, of the La Cygne nursery, La Cygne, Kans., has shipped this fall as follows: One million hedge plants, 12,000 apple trees, 30,000 peach trees, 3,000 pears, plums, cherries, and other trees, 5,000 to 10,000 small fruits, etc., mostly sold to dealers in Kansas and Missouri. Sales on books for spring shipments over three times the above amount. Eight to ten million hedge plants yet on hand. A few car loads of one, two and three year apple trees; pears, cherries, plums and small fruits in abundance.

This is the way the anti-prohibitionists of Fort Scott manage the liquor law, told by the Monitor: "They have 'post offices' and 'banks' in Fort Scott as a means of beating the prohibitory law. In a recent prosecution for violating the prohibition on whisky, the following was proven to be the method of procedure: In this case, the defendant had built up stairs, what was called a 'post office,' his patrons rented boxes and owned their bottles; the boxes were provided with keys; when a man wanted a drink, he went to his post office, opened a box, and found his bottle filled. When the bottle was emptied he deposited so much money in a bank down stairs, which was equivalent to the price of a bottle of ardent, always getting credit for it on the 'passbook.' Every time he drew a 'check' on the 'bank' he proceeded to the 'post office' and drew his bottle."







## A PREACHER'S TRIP.

BY JANE GRAY SWISSELM.

Once upon a time, about the year of grace one thousand eight hundred and fifty, there lived in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, a young man named Jack Merritt and his sister, Emiline, who had lost their father and found a step-father quite early in life. They inclined to resent the acquisition, and this resentment aided Jack in the boy business of governing his sister, according to the rules of masculine superiority, and greatly forwarded Miss Emiline's studies in the arts of feminine subjection. When Jack locked her up in a large house alone, to keep her out of harm's way, because she was only a girl, while he summoned his dogs and disposed of Deacon Mirth's trespassing pigs, or blew to pieces with powder the logs he had been inquired to prepare for use on the kitchen fire, Miss Em. might cry (for what else could you expect of a girl?), but she did not question Jack's right to take care of her in his own way.

Jack having no brother to educate, and his class of boy pupils being limited to those of his school district, he gave proper attention to the training of the young lady he governed for her own good—taught her to ride and drive; to harness a horse and mount one, with or without help; to row and run and climb, and throw stones like a boy. His success in this last branch of a polite education, was such as to cast doubt on the assertion that a woman's shoulder or elbow joint is so constructed as to prevent success in throwing at a mark; for Miss Merritt's proficiency became such that no boy would have risked giving her serious offense, if there was a stone in reach, and once, when a temperance meeting was being held in the school-house, in the light of four tallow candles in tin sconces, and a large mellow apple came from among a group of school-girls back in a corner and broke into many pieces on the bald head of the speaker, the boys united in declaring that Em. Merritt must have thrown that apple, since "no other girl and mighty few boys could have made such a center shot."

One would not now like to charge that piece of total depravity on Jack Merritt's sister, the dignified woman, who might be a grandmother, and who fills so large a space in society; but to look into the merry twinkle of her gray eyes occasionally, one might even suspect.

As for the domestic virtues, no one in that day thought of teaching them to a girl in the rural districts of Northern or Western Pennsylvania, any more than they thought of teaching babies to creep. A girl learned to cook and bake and sweep and sew and wash and iron and pickle and preserve, as a matter of course. If she was of respectable family, she learned the contents of the Bible, the Shorter Catechism in the same way, and went to Presbyterian church.

The young Merritts, belonging to a family of wealth and influence, were Presbyterian, as a matter of course; for in those days all respectable people in Western and Northern Pennsylvania were Presbyterian. Methodism had taken firm foothold among the poor and uneducated of both town and country, and in cities the butterfly of fashion said their prayers in Episcopal churches; but the pillars of society rested on the Westminster foundation.

In the fiftieth year of this century there were many saintly girls in Franklin county; but, from that blindness of mind and hardness of heart which can only be accounted for on the ground of original sin and total depravity, the young preachers of that region did often overlook their charms and cast longing eyes on the forbidden fruit, or the reigning belle of that region. Her pomps and vanities, her sparkle and dash brought motion into their humdrum lives, and they came, like moths to a candle, to be scorched by her keen wit or flattered by her smiles. But her clerical admirers were of her own church and social circle, until a young circuit rider of the Pittsburgh conference met her in the house of a brother host, at a quilting, and threaded needles for her, and bore her sly jokes at his expense with the inward resolve to capture the gay bird and cage her.

When Nature began him, she laid a superb foundation for a physical man—gave him a six foot frame of strong, well-jointed bones; rigged them with sinews like cast-steel, covered them with an abundance of fine, sensitive skin, but left out the flesh usually furnished on such occasions; gave him a well-formed head, and crowned it with plenty of shining auburn hair, with a slight inclination to curl.

A six-foot country boy (for this preacher was not old enough to vote) is a good subject for ridicule; but when he lacks flesh and has red hair, he is peculiarly vulnerable, and the young lady did not spare him. As he was the especial charge of all the mothers in Israel and all the daughters, he did not lack champions; but, alas! it was soon discovered that he was bewitched, and many a prayer was offered on his behalf.

His presumption was at first an object of ridicule to the young lady's friends and admirers; but that something which packed every church and school-house when he preached in them and got up revivals by magic, soon began to tell in this case, and the ridicule rose to serious opposition. When the crisis came, and Jack gave his opinion, he simply said:

"Em., if you must marry a preacher, take Thomas. He's a man."

This verdict grew out of the fact that the despised lover, being a Virginian, had learned, in his native state, to shoot, to ride, to row, to walk. When his host was pressed to get in his hay, and the preacher took off his coat, few men cared to come in competition with those long, thin arms. He rode any horse; and shot squirrels for sick folks when common marksmen failed, and so won the respect of men and

boys, as well as the admiration of women and girls.

In due time Miss Merritt packed her trunks, sent them out of her step-father's house; went, with her gaunt lover, to a squire's office; had the nuptial knot tied; started with her new husband, to one of his appointments; stopped at a wayside inn, and had her wedding dinner of boiled mackerel, potatoes, bread and coffee.

The groom's father, in order to get away from slavery, had sold his Virginia home, emigrated to Iowa, bought a large tract of land, and was anxious to settle his children around him. So to the wilds of Iowa went the gaunt young preacher, with his gay young bride.

Her dress, which had been a serious trouble to the Methodists of Northern Pennsylvania, was a great cause of scandal to those of Iowa, in a neighborhood where a woman's best head-dress was a calico sun-bonnet. The sisters came and labored with her. The brothers groaned when she came into church. They all prayed for her in class-meeting, and at all times assumed her unconverted state as proven by her white plush bonnet.

But the great trouble of the new home was lack of house room. The family, like each one of those in the neighborhood, lived in a log cabin, and even the old Virginia welcome which met the bride could not wholly compensate for the cramped lodgings. So the groom stopped preaching, and took up the trade his master had followed before the days of his ministry; but, while all hands were busy rushing up the new house, fever laid its hand heavily upon the old, and every bed had an occupant, thought to be sick unto death. The young husband was thought nearest the grave, and then the young wife found use for all her overflowing vitality and that Pennsylvania training which made her a wonder to her Virginia friends. On her strong shoulders the weight of the emergency fell heavily and was bravely borne. From bed to bed of the sufferers she passed, and from cook-stove to table, preparing and serving food for visitors, who flock in such communities to the house of sickness, like vultures or magpies around a wounded ox, to stare and wonder and be fed. Of all her patients the doctor gave little hope; but for her husband there was none whatever. Speaking in after days of that time, she has said:

"As for Thomas, there was nothing left of him but a handful of bones and a tuft of red hair."

He sank into unconsciousness, and people ceased to inquire "How is he?" and said, "Is he still living?" One day she felt the world sliding away, the sun growing dark, and knew that she too was "coming down with the fever."

When the doctor came, he made assurance doubly sure, and told her frankly he feared for the result, she was so worn out; but he gave her medicine and depated, when she sat and looked the situation fairly in the face.

Her husband could live but a few days. She would soon be delirious. There was no vacant bed in that house, where she might lie down. She could not become a charge on her over-burdened mother-in-law, thought she would surely die, and must find a place to die in.

Of all the women who had come to look, there had been one whose scant calico dress and sun-bonnet were always clean and who did not bring a pipe; one who had offered to assist and would not stay to eat. Against this woman she had been warned as one who was "queer" and, of course not respectable; but to her she resolved to go. This woman's husband was a teamster and seldom at home, and she had but two boys in family. So the bride got down the bridal bonnet from the rafter where it hung, wrapped up in paper, like a smoked ham, made a small package of underclothes, kissed her insensible husband for a final farewell, and started across the prairie to the cabin, two miles away, but visible from her starting place. Taking a bee-line, she came into a swamp, and sunk in it so far and so often that it became a question whether she should find a grave just there, without the aid of a grave digger; but she climbed on the tussocks, picked her way from one to another, and got across, wet and weary. As she approached her destination, she saw the woman she sought standing on a log, near the door of her cabin, and with an ax chopping wood from the end of the log. She kept on chopping, not seeming to notice the approaching visitor, until she stopped near enough to speak, when she ceased her blows and leaned on the handle of her axe to give audience.

Her visitor soon explained the cause of the visit. She was coming down with fever; had no place to stay; no one who could take care of her; she would be very ill, maybe, for a long time; would probably die; had no money; but back in Pennsylvania she had friends who would pay any expense of sickness or burial.

Her auditor listened calmly, and spoke no word until she had ceased. Then, straightening herself, she replied:

"Silver and gold I have none; but such as I have I give unto thee;" then descended from the log, took the visitor's bundle, and led the way into the house.

In one corner was a bed of straw, made upon poles fastened to the wall. From these poles she removed the bed, and laid it in the opposite corner; took a clean bed-tick from a chest, went to a little barn, filled it with fresh straw, and with clean sheets made up an inviting bed; undressed and washed the wet feet; put away the bonnet, which had been such a cause of offense to the good brothers and sisters; and soon had her guest in bed and herself installed as nurse. The bed in the other corner was made up for herself and her two boys, one of whom was an idiot, made so by a brutal beating inflicted by his father. This beating had changed the current of the mother's life, so that, from living a wife, after the plan of Paul, with her husband standing in

God's stead, she became in her own right a moral agent, accountable to God for all the deeds done in the body. There in that lone cabin she had unraveled the contradictions and sophistries of the great apostles and gained a standing-ground on which she defended her own right to life and that of her children.

The mind once clear in a case of this kind, all else is easy; for a woman who has never worn corsets or an extra skirt for appearance's sake, and who can, in consequence, wield an ax as well as any man of her size, has no difficulty in making her rights respected. She had thought out and written out the whole problem of the slavery of her sex; had lost respect for the churches, which had established and maintained that slavery; and so was "very queer" and not at all respectable, for, if the church can no longer burn as witches the women who think, she can make it very uncomfortable for them. This one bore the disapproval of the orthodox with stoical indifference, and proved a power of strength to her sick guest, in her time of need. Her best drinking cup was a gourd; but she kept it filled with pure water from a distant spring, and a golden goblet could have made it no sweeter to the fevered lips.

From where the sick woman lay she could see the house from which she had come and where her husband still lay in that death-stupor. Every day a messenger came to bring tidings, which were always the same: "still living." As the two beds occupied one end of the cabin, a huge fireplace and dresser filled the other, and this fireplace opened into an outside chimney, built of mud and sticks. One forenoon, while the mistress was occupied with her guest, the boys raised an outcry of "Fire! Fire!" rushed and screamed:

"Mamma, the house is afire!"

Sure enough. So it was. The roof, had caught from the chimney. She got her axe, climbed up, and began chopping away the burning clap-boards, calling to the boys to hand up the bucket of water and gourd dipper; but almost her first blow released a store of hazelnuts, which she had secreted, and which now began to pour down on the floor of the burning house.

For the nuts the boys began to scramble, utterly heedless of her calls for assistance. No help was in reach, and in the extremity the poor patient crept out of bed, and on hands and knees reached the chest where her hostess kept her unrecorded deed and other valuable papers, secured them, crawled on out and lay down on the prairie while the woman with the ax left it on the roof, came down, flogged the boys, and made them go for water, while she took up what was already in the house, distributed it carefully from her gourd dipper, then chopped and threw away the burning roof, until the third of it was gone, and the danger past, when she came and helped her guest back to bed and "set things to right."

But they were destined to alarms. The country was wild, and there were many accounts of robberies and outrages, and just then there was an alarm about one or more escaped prisoners. So, when both women heard the footsteps of two men pass around the house, between midnight and morning, heard them speak in low, cautious tones, wait, then walk toward the door, it was no wonder that the brave defender of the house rose cautiously, secured her gun, took her position, and stood ready to shoot whoever opened the door. But those on the outside stopped, stood, consulted, then turned and went away.

They afterward learned that it was two good neighbors, who had a package and message to deliver from the absent husband, and who, "for fear of frightening the women," had acted in this strange, suspicious way, but came in the morning to explain.

After the fire the fever grew worse. Delirium set in, and the patient could seldom know when the message came that her husband still lived. Her stout-hearted nurse and the doctor began to think she might go before him; but when a messenger came galloping, one forenoon, she was sane and too sick to be sorry that Hiram was released from the weariness which lay so heavily upon her. The news, however was not what she expected; for the man, hurrying in, exclaimed:

"Oh! we are havin' such a time over at Pop Thomas's. When they thought Hiram was gone, he came to all of a sudden, shoutin' Glory! Seems like he'd been in a 'trance' or an angel come to him. He says he isn't goin' to die. He's goin' to preach. He has to serve the Lord on earth, an' bring thousands of sinners to repentance. He says Emmy isn't goin' to die; none of 'em 'll die. They must all live an' glorify God. Oh! you never see such a time. The doctor come just after he come to; an' he shoutin', an' got down on his knees, an' went to prayin' like a preacher. No one ever heard him pray before. Pop Thomas is prayin'. They are all a-prayin' an' shoutin' glory. Hiram says, tell Emmy she'll get well an' all uv 'em 'll get well."

This good news proved true and Hiram Thomas seemed to his neighbors as one raised from the dead. The family all recovered, and from then until now he has preached, preached, preached, like one who had passed the portals of death and returned with God's message of mercy to a perishing world.

To-day he stands before a committee of a Methodist Episcopal conference in Chicago, to answer the charge of heresy; but no result of that trial can silence him. Preach he will. Preach he must, on a higher commission than any which can be given or taken away by a conference or bishop, and in his faithful wife he will ever find a large portion of his strength and fortitude.

For weeks after that turn in the tide of their affairs she lay on her bed of poles and straw, watching the sunbeams on the floor which fell through the roof, or rather through the open-

Continued on Sixth Page.

## J. HOUSE &amp; CO.,

THE POPULAR CLOTHIERS OF LAWRENCE AND TOPEKA

Have received their fall and winter stock of

CLOTHING, GENTS FURNISHING  
GOODS, HATS AND CAPS. ETC.

We claim to have the

LARGEST AND FINEST ASSORTMENT OF GOODS

In our line in the state.

Having two stores, one in Topeka and one in Lawrence,

WE BUY LARGER

Than those who do a smaller business and are therefore enabled to

SELL OUR GOODS CHEAPER THAN OUR COMPETITORS.

Call and examine our stock

AND

YOU WILL NEVER PURCHASE ELSEWHERE.

Respectfully Yours,

J. HOUSE &amp; CO.

## FOR THE FALL TRADE!

I have a very large stock of

CHINA, GLASS AND QUELNSWARE.

LAMPS, CHANDALIERES, LAN-

TURNS, TABLE CUTLERY,

LOOKING GLASSES,

JAPAN WARE,

AND SILVER PLATED GOODS!

Besides everything that is kept in a first class crockery store.

THE GOODS ARE ABSOLUTELY MINE  
BOUGHT AND PAID FOR.They are first class goods and I am offering them at such prices as will insure  
their speedy sale.

COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

J. A. DAILEY.

115 Massachusetts Street.

J. S. CREW &amp; CO.

OUR WALL PAPER STOCK IS VERY COMPLETE.

Embracing all Grades, from Brown Blanks

TO THE BEST DECORATIONS.

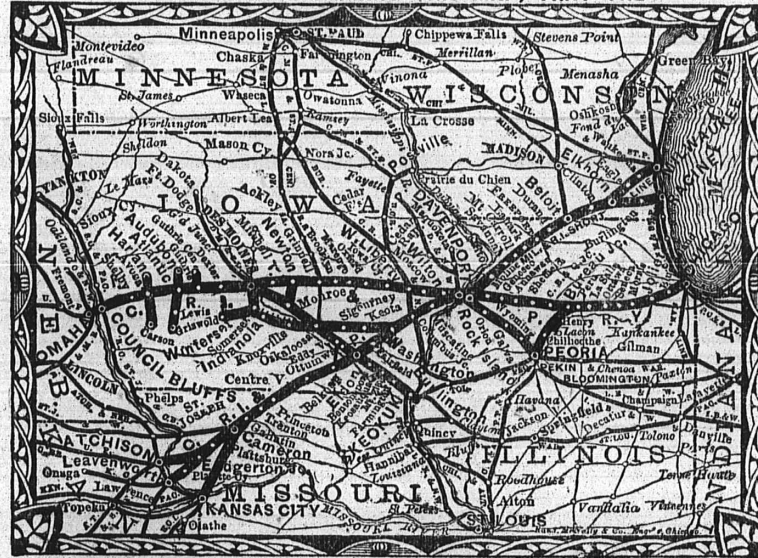
WINDOW SHADES MADE TO ORDER

ON KNAPP'S SPRINGS OR COMMON FIXTURES.

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

A FEW BOOKS AND STATIONERY ALSO ON HAND

## A MAN

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

## CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND &amp; PACIFIC R.Y.

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

Its main line runs from Chicago to Council Bluffs, passing through Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Geneseo, Moline, Rock Island, Davenport, West Liberty, Iowa City, Marengo, Brooklyn, Grinnell, Des Moines (the capital of Iowa), Stuart, Atlantic, and Avoca. With branches from Bureau Junction to Peoria; Wilton Junction to Muscatine; Washington, Fairfield, Eldon, Belknap, Centerville, Princeton, Trenton, Gallatin, Cameron, Leavenworth, Atchison, and Kansas City; Washington to St. Louis, Keosauqua, and Knoxville; Keosauqua to Farmington, Bonaparte, Bentonport, Independent, Eldon, Ottumwa, Eldonville, Keosauqua, Pella, Monroe, and Des Moines; Mt. Zion to Keosauqua; Newton to Monroe; Des Moines to Indianola and Winterset; Atlantic to Grinnell and Audubon; and Avoca to Harlan and Carson. This is positively the only railroad, which owns and operates a through line from Chicago into the State of Kansas.

Through Express Passenger Trains, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, are run each way daily between CHICAGO and PEORIA, KANSAS CITY, COUNCIL BLUFFS, LEAVENWORTH, and ATCHISON. Through cars are also run from Milwaukee and Kansas City, via the Milwaukee and Rock Island Short Line.

The "Great Rock Island" is a magnificent equipped. Its road bed is perfectly perfect, and its track is laid with steel rails. What will please you most will be the pleasure of enjoying your meals, while passing over the beautiful prairies of Illinois and Iowa, in one of our magnificent Dining Cars, that accompany all Through Express Trains. You get an entire meal, as good as is served in any first-class hotel, for seventy-five cents.

Appreciating the fact that a majority of the people prefer separate apartments for different purposes (and the immense passenger business of this line warranting it), we are pleased to announce that this company runs Pullman Palace Cars.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run through to PEORIA, DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS, KANSAS CITY, ATCHISON, and LEAVENWORTH. Tickets via this line, known as the "Great Rock Island Route," are sold by all Ticket Agents in the United States and Canada. For information not obtainable at your home office, address,

R. E. CABLE,  
Vice President and General Manager.E. ST. JOHN,  
General Ticket and Passenger Agent,  
CHICAGO, ILL.



## 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  
 Four " " 0.50  
 Three " " 0.40  
 One Year (if not paid in advance) 1.75

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

**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 to send it with payment made.

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

**TO SUBSCRIBERS:**  
 When you send your name for renewal or to change your post office be sure and give your former address, which will accommodate us and enable you to get your paper much sooner. Remittances should be made either in money orders, drafts or registered letters.  
 We endeavor to keep THE SPIRIT free from advertisements of humbugs and swindlers, 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, NOV. 30, 1881.

The cotton crop of South Carolina has been injured by frosts.

Congress will consider the advisability of erecting a new executive mansion at Washington.

A bill will be introduced in Congress at the opening, to make the commissioner of agriculture a cabinet officer.

The government of Roumania has extended for a year its prohibition of the importation of pork from the United States.

It is asserted that preparations are on foot to accomplish the return of the Jews to Palestine, according to the old prophecy.

Several vessels are overdue at New York harbor, and as there have been severe storms on the Atlantic, it is feared some may be lost.

Three hundred and forty-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-seven standard silver dollars were put into circulation during the past week.

An England newspaper hopes for the sake of American justice, common decency and good taste, that the trial of Guiteau will soon come to an end.

A widow woman of Waterloo, Iowa, named Miller, killed two of her children, aged respectively three months and three years, and when found was in bed with one dead child in her arms.

Four men traveling through Mississippi in a wagon, were found a few miles west of Aberdeen, lying on their faces, each with his head split open, dead. No trace of the murderers.

Immense quantities of buffalo bones are being gathered along the line of the Texas and Pacific railroad, and are sold for twelve dollars per ton. Hundreds of wagons and teams are engaged in the business.

Corn is being shipped from the St. Louis market to Liverpool, England, for eleven cents per bushel, a much lower rate than has ever before been obtained from Chicago to any English seaport. The Omaha-Bee remarks on this fact: "The Mississippi route to the sea is thus practically shown to be of incalculable advantage to the producers of the great corn raising region."

GEO. Q. CANNON, the would-be delegate to Congress from Salt Lake City, Utah, still persists in trying to worm himself into a seat. It will be remembered that he received the majority of votes in the territory, but was refused a seat on account of his polygamous affiliations. The action, though tardy, was just what ought to have been done, and it would have been of more credit to Congress if it had been done years before. Cannon has appealed to the court to have a certificate of the election issued to him, but has been refused peremptorily. The probability is that the old sinner will be obliged to remain outside in the future.

## FARMING AS A BUSINESS.

That farming is as sure, stable, honorable, and upon the whole as paying a business as one can enter upon, has been asserted and shown over and over again. It is true that other kinds of business—trade, commerce, some kinds of manufacturing, that speculations of various sorts, banking and joint-stock companies, have, especially of late years, attracted much attention, and have been popular with dashing and ambitious young men; still in the experience of the past, statistics of business disasters and failures, the moral wreck of character and the crash and ruin of men who were reputed rich, have proven that farming is an industry less fluctuating, less depressed by hard times, less subject to failures—a pursuit in which temptation to dishonest practices has had less influence, and in which men have pursued the even tenor of their way with less anxiety and with less exposure to financial ruin and wreck of character, than almost any other business.

That colossal fortunes have been here and there, now and then, built up by speculation, sharp practices, gambling in stocks, spoliation of labor and by indirect, and sometimes by direct robbery, we cannot deny; but fortunes thus acquired do not loom up to the public gaze as monuments of honor, of patient industry, pains-taking, honest labor, but they stand rather as beacons, warning men to beware of the hidden rocks and treacherous quicksands on which so many of life's voyagers have been wrecked and lost. These fortunes have no solid foundation to rest upon, and when the floods come and the winds blow, they fall like the house built upon the sand. Farming is a business that rests on a surer foundation. It demands honest work. It is not built up by the spoliation of others. Its gains, though they may be small, are legitimate and honestly earned.

In looking at farming in the broad, full light of practical utility, of safe investments, of sure dividends, and of the best public service, we cannot help commending it, and urging it upon the young as a pursuit upon the whole more satisfying, less hazardous, more useful and remunerative than any other business. It gives scope to the intellect, an opportunity to study nature's work, a play to the imagination, a range to the affections, a field to the inventive powers, a work for the head, heart and hand, which no other industry supplies.

But for any adequate realization of the advantages, the pleasures and the satisfactions of farming, there must be among the Patrons and farmers a higher education, a better culture, and a more enthusiastic devotion to their own peculiar calling. They must see and feel its importance in its financial, social, moral and political bearings, and prepare themselves with as much zeal and earnestness by careful experiment, close observation, persevering study and steady practice, as those who propose to enter the learned professions, or the paths of science, or the study and practice of the arts. We are very sure that as thorough a preparation for the business of farming is required in order to achieve real success, as is requisite for real success in any of the professions, or any other calling in life.

## STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This society meets here in Lawrence on the sixth of December, and will continue in session the four days following the sixth. This state organization, and the county organizations have done much for Kansas; much to develop its resources, to encourage immigration, and much to increase and improve its horticultural products, those especially of fruits.

We hope and expect that our citizens will interest themselves in welcoming and entertaining the members of this society who come from a distance as individuals to attend the meetings. The farmers as well as the horticulturists throughout the county, as well as those from a greater distance, will find it for their advantage to attend this series of meetings, to listen to all the good things said, and learn the plans that are proposed to make Kansas the banner State for fruit.

The Junction City Union publishes a long account of cases where the prohibitory law has been evaded and draws its conclusions that the law is a fraud. Why not count the convictions too?

## WE SAY WRITE FOR "THE SPIRIT."

Many a farmer excuses himself for not writing for our paper on the ground that he is no scholar, and cannot write a fair hand. We care little about the scholarship or penmanship of contributors. What we want are facts. Have you succeeded in raising good, fair crops the past season? What were your methods of culture? You have, perchance, a favorite breed of cattle, and they are in fine condition. How have you managed to bring them to this condition? What have you raised, or what have you failed to raise on your farm this season? It requires no great amount of scholarship to answer these plain questions; but these are the very things which our readers want to know. They want to know what their brother farmers are doing, how they are prospering, and what progress they are making in their line of business. Some of you belong to the grange. Are you deriving any benefit from it? What questions are discussed? Are granges such schools as would pay your neighbors to join? The plain, unvarnished facts pertaining to crops, farm work, cattle raising, the dairy and sheep husbandry, are of far more value to us and to the readers of THE SPIRIT than any amount of fine writing or fine-spun theories. We say again, write.

## POPULAR FALLACIES.

The habit of using stimulants in any form whatever for the purpose of warding off sickness or curing disease, is a dire delusion; so says Felix L. Oswald, M. D. A healthy man needs no artificial excitants; the vital principle in the normal vigor is an all-sufficient stimulus; the inspiration bought at the saloon is but a poor substitute for the spontaneous exaltations of a healthy mind in a healthy body. Playing with poisons is a losing game; the sweetness of the excitement is not worth the bitter reaction. In sickness the stimulants can not further the recovery by a single hour. Nature needs no prompter. Follow her teachings and trust her healing process.

The commissioner of Indian affairs, Mr. Price, says in his report to the secretary of the interior, "that the system of gathering the Indians in bands or tribes on reservations, and carrying to them victuals and clothes, thus relieving them of labor, never will and never can civilize them. Labor is an essential element in producing civilization. The greatest kindness the government can bestow upon the Indian is to teach him to labor for his own support." This is true and well put, Mr. Commissioner Price, and it is the enunciation of a principle which might be applied to "tribes" of idle non-producers other than the Indians.

The small pox epidemic is reported from Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, and it is spreading in a manner quite alarming, and the attack is pronounced the most malignant ever experienced in that section of country. Too much care can not be exercised to have everything done possible to prevent the start of the plague. A general cleaning ought to take place at every home if it has not already, and the yards cleared of everything which can furnish a receptacle for germs of disease. There is worlds of truth in the homely old saw: "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

The trial of Guiteau still "drags its slow length along" with little prospect of a speedy termination. The assassin himself is as impudent toward lawyers and the court as he well can be and appears rather to enjoy the notoriety than otherwise. The testimony during the last week has been for the purpose, principally, of showing the unsettled mind of the prisoner, which is quite often resented by him with interruptions and denials. The court seems to have no control over him, and the trial is fast becoming a farce.

The war for the speakership of the next House of Representatives, grows warmer as the time for the session approaches, and the multitude of candidates in the field is wonderful, though the leading parts seem to have been acceded to Hiscock and Kasson, representatives respectively from the East and West. Each of the others hope to be the dark horse.

REMEMBER that THE SPIRIT is the popular paper of this state for the farmer and at a lower price than any.

## 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.

A. G. MENDER,

## BOOTS AND SHOES!

No. 82 Massachusetts street,

LAWRENCE KANSAS.

A RARE CHANCE TO  
OBTAIN A GOOD  
FARM!

## FOR SALE OR TRADE!

A fine farm of 320 acres situated in Arkansas county, seven miles south of De Witt, Arkansas, the finest, richest farming land in the state, valued by the owner at only \$500 as he is anxious to obtain better educational facilities for his children. The owner will sell the entire tract in good condition and unencumbered for the named amount or exchange for a small farm within five miles of Lawrence. For further particulars call on or address this office.

## Legal Notice.

EDWARD SWAN AND — SWAN, HIS wife, whose given name is unknown, will take notice that they have been sued in the district court in and for the county of Douglas, in the state of Kansas, by David C. Mack, and that they must answer the petition filed against them on or before the 6th day of January, A. D. 1882, or said petition will be taken as true and confessed, and the prayer thereof, to wit: A decree declaring the paramount title to the west fractional part (45 37-100 acres) of the southwest quarter of section 2, in township 15, range 20, in said county of Douglas, to be in said David C. Mack, and forever barring said defendants from setting up or claiming any interest therein, will be granted, with judgment for costs and such other relief as may be equitable.

JOSEPH E. RIGGS,  
Attorney for Plaintiff.

## Legal Notice.

District Court, Douglas County, State of Kansas.  
Emma Schultz, Plaintiff,  
vs  
Robert A. Schultz, Defendant.

TO THE SAID ROBERT A. SCHULTZ, THE above named defendant, you are hereby notified that you have been sued by the said Emma Schultz in the District Court of Douglas county, State of Kansas, and that said Emma Schultz did, on the 16th day of November, 1881, in the clerk's office of said court, file her petition against you praying for a decree of said court dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between yourself and said plaintiff, and giving to her, the said plaintiff, the care and custody of the minor child, fruit of said marriage; and you are further notified that unless you answer said plaintiff's said petition on or before the 6th day of January, A. D. 1882, said petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered as above.

OSCAR G. RICHARDS,  
Attorney for Plaintiff.

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

## 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.

1882.

## HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE.

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY—16 PAGES. SUITED TO BOYS AND GIRLS OF FROM SIX TO SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE.

Vol. III Commences November 1, 1881. NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

From the New York Evening Post. The Young People has been from the first successful beyond anticipation.

From the Boston Journal. It has a distinct purpose to which it steadily adheres—that, namely, of supplanting the vicious papers for the young with a paper more attractive, as well as more wholesome.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette. For neatness, elegance of engraving and contents generally, it is unsurpassed by any publication of the kind yet brought to our notice.

From the Buffalo (N. Y.) Christian Advocate. Its weekly visits are eagerly looked for, not only by the children, but also by parents who are anxious to provide pure reading for their girls and boys.

From the Hartford Daily Times. A weekly paper for children which parents need not fear to let their children read at the fireside.

From the Springfield Union. Just the paper to take the eye and secure the attention of the boys and girls.

## TERMS:

HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE, \$1.50. Per Year, Postage Prepaid.

Single Numbers Four cents each. The Bound Volume for 1881 will be ready early in November. Price \$5.00; postage prepaid. Cover for Young People for 1881, 35 cents; postage, 13 cents additional.

Remittances should be made by Post Office money order or draft to avoid chance of loss. Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROS.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

**BEST** business now before the public. You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else capital not needed. We will start you, \$15 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls want it everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can live at home and do the work. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily and honorably. Address TOWN & Co. Augusta, Maine.



## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY MOODY &amp; DAVIS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 30, 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.

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

THE "Doctor of Alcantara" is to be repeated in this city this winter.

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

A MAN named Frary, who delivers coal in this city, fell from his wagon on Thursday, in an apoplectic fit, and came near breaking his neck.

## Holiday Presents.

What can be more suitable for a holiday present than a fine organ or piano? They can be purchased most advantageously of the Hon. Daniel F. Beatty, of Washington, New Jersey, whose advertisement appears in this issue.

CHARLEY GLEED, the popular advertising agent of the Santa Fe road, has been quite dangerously ill at Topeka, but is now slowly recovering.

From the Clinton (Iowa) Herald.

James Butler, Esq., clerk of the Roxbury carpet company, Boston, Mass., employing eight hundred hands, in a late communication concerning the admirable working of an article introduced into the factory, says: "The famous old German remedy, St. Jacobs Oil, has effected several cures among our men, who have been badly hurt in working in the factory, and they pronounce it a success every time."

THE new temperance ordinance went into effect in this city on Tuesday morning, and now the "anties" may look out how they break the law, for Marshal Prentice has signified his intention to carry out without fear or favor the whole intention of the ordinance. Let the good work go on.

## Happy Friends.

From the Jackson Daily Patriot.  
Rev. F. M. Winburne, pastor M. E. church, Mexia, Texas, writes as follows: "Several months since I received a supply of St. Jacobs Oil. Retaining two bottles, I distributed the rest among friends. It is a most excellent remedy for pains and aches of various kinds, especially neuralgia and rheumatic affections."

KEEP your family well supplied with "Sellers' Cough Syrup," use it in time, you will avert bronchial and pulmonary affections. 25 cents.

I ADVISE you to take "Lindsey's Blood Searcher." Scrofula, ulcers, old sores, pimples, boils, etc., cured at once.

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

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

THANKSGIVING services in this city, both public and private, were carried out with the usual interest and relish. Services in the Baptist church were under the auspices of the different denominations. The sermon by Rev. Nelson, of the United Presbyterian church, was spoken of by all who listened to it, as of great interest. In the evening the Young Men's Social Club beguiled the hours away in one of their enjoyable balls, extending into the small hours. Thanksgiving day at Lawrence, was a happy one.

## A Wedding.

Monday afternoon promptly at 4 o'clock Mr. J. E. McConnell, a former compositor in THE SPIRIT office, was united in marriage to Miss America Cole, at the residence of Mr. Johnson Petty, on the north side. The affair was very quiet, and only the relatives and a few intimate friends were present. The ceremony was performed in a simple and graceful manner by Rev. Embree, of the M. E. church. Afterwards, the company were regaled with a bountiful repast at the residence of the bride's mother, and as ye local of THE SPIRIT feasted generously of the good things before him, his heart warmed toward the happy couple and he wished them no end of much-to-be-desired things. The boys in THE SPIRIT office were the recipients of a right generous share of the wedding cake, and all unite in wishing for Mr. and Mrs. McConnell the richest of life's blessings. The bride and groom started in company with the parents of Mr. McConnell, on the midnight train for Las Vegas, New Mexico.

## Baldwin Items.

County Correspondence to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.  
Your correspondent had the pleasure of attending another rhetorical at the university Friday afternoon. The division is known as the letter class of last year, and though the speakers were inexperienced they acquitted themselves creditably. We hope to hear from another division next Friday.

The University Gazette asks and answers the following conundrum. "Why is Mr. Q's head like heaven—because there is no parting there."

Mr. C. E. Hunter had a sale last Saturday a week, and has sailed away to the east to unite with "the maid whom his bosom holds dear." We wish him a safe journey, and a prosperous and happy life.

The lecture by Mr. Prentiss was highly appreciated by the people of Baldwin. Though Mr. Prentiss does not possess the smooth delivery of many speakers, he does possess the natural wit which pervades and characterizes his thought.

Wedding Bells.—"Two souls with but a single thought, two hearts that beat as one," were united on Thanksgiving evening at the residence of the bride, some four miles from the city. The contracting parties were Chester Dallas and Miss Harker.

The supper given by the ladies was socially and financially a success.

Miss Sally White, of Lawrence, spent a day in our city last week.

Prof. E. J. Baskerville's elocution class will give an entertainment one week from Saturday. All are invited.

The services on Thanksgiving morning were interesting to those who were present. After hearing the origin of the day by Rev. Walter, Elder Sullivan discussed the spirit of Thanksgiving, after which was pronounced the benediction by Dr. Reed.

We are sorry to announce the death of old Mr. Stratford. After a brief illness, he died Saturday night. The funeral services took place in the college chapel Monday morning at half past ten o'clock.

An account of the entertainment given by the Eolian society on last Monday evening will appear in next week's locals.

Musical review at the college Thursday p. m.

Mrs. Dallas is in the city visiting friends. The past few days have been so pleasant that we feel as if we "Cheated Father Winter, and sailed into the spring." IRENE.

BALDWIN, Nov. 28, 1881.

## From Clinton.

County Correspondence to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.  
The bridge at Belvoir over the Wakarusa river, will soon be completed.

Rev. J. W. Clock gave Clinton a friendly call on Thanksgiving. Come again Elder, but don't be partial.

Mr. Kettles is again running his saw mill, on the Davis farm, one and a half miles from Clinton on Rock creek.

We have often heard of protracted meetings, in fact one is now in progress at the Presbyterian church in Clinton, but a protracted lawsuit is something new, yet Allen vs. Stevens are holding one before Esquire Baldwin, with Messrs. Shepard and Brooks as attorneys. Trespass, damage by stock, and poor fences the causes.

The Literary Society meets every Thursday evening; Rev. Thomas Scott, president; Mr. Frank Curtis secretary. Come one and all and hear the question discussed: "Resolved, that intemperance has caused more deaths than war."

Mr. Bullock is sawing prop timber for the Carbonate coal mines, giving employment to several men. SCRIBLER.

Nov. 28th.

## Chicago Ahead.

All the world now looks up to Chicago as the great Western metropolis of America, being far ahead of all competing cities; but none the less so, in its line, is Electric Bitters. From their real intrinsic value they have advanced to the front, and are now far ahead of all other remedies, positively curing where everything else fails. To try them is to be convinced. For sale by Barber Bros. at fifty cents per bottle.

## Astounding the World.

For a perfect renovation of exhausted and enfeebled constitutions, female weakness and general decline, nothing so surely and speedily produces a permanent cure as does Electric Bitters. Their wonderful cures are astonishing the world. For kidney and urinary complaints they are a perfect specific. Do not give up in despair, for Electric Bitters will positively cure, and that where everything else fails. Sold by Barber Bros. at fifty cents a bottle.

## Given Away.

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

## A World of Good.

One of the most popular medicines now before the American public is Hop Bitters. You see it everywhere. People take it with good effect. It builds them up. It is not as pleasant to the taste as some other bitters, as it is not a whisky drink. It is more like the old-fashioned bone set tea that has done a world of good. If you don't feel just right try Hop Bitters. Nunda News.

## Wanted!

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

THE Douglas County Horticultural society will meet next Saturday at 2 o'clock, p. m., at the residence of Mrs. Apitz, on Kentucky street, for the purpose of completing arrangements for the state society.

A GOOD supply of boots and shoes always on hand, at MASON'S.

A FIRE occurred in North Lawrence Tuesday morning, in a two-story frame house, but the fire department were on hand in time to prevent the loss from being more than \$100.

BUFFALO-LINED boots, sheep-lined boots, buffalo overshoes and rubber goods of all kinds, at MASON'S.

MR. AND MRS. GEO. R. GOULD celebrated in a becoming manner last evening the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage by a crystal wedding. A large number of guests were present, a costly array of presents were presented and every one came away happy, with the sense of having had a good time, and with Mr. and Mrs. Gould still higher in their esteem for the kindly manner in which all were entertained. THE SPIRIT wishes a long extension of their already happy life.

## Live Agents Wanted

To sell Dr. Chase's Recipes; or information for everybody, in every county in the United States and Canada. Enlarged by the publishers to 648 pages. It contains over 2,000 household recipes and is suited to all classes and conditions of society. A wonderful book and a household necessity. It sells at eight. 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.

THE old-fashioned buffalo overshoes, just the thing for farmers, at the Family Shoe Store. R. D. MASON'S.

MONDAY night the building occupied by Mowry & Richards shoe store, was discovered on fire, and before the flames could be controlled almost the entire stock of boots and shoes was destroyed. The building was only slightly damaged, and the stock which was valued at about \$7,000, was insured for \$6,000.

## Wanted.

A good riding horse for a canvasser to use during the winter for his keeping. The animal will receive the best of care and light work. Leave word at THE SPIRIT office.

## Making Watches.

Defective watch cases are one of the chief causes of so many watches not being good time pieces. The cases being thin and not fitting well, admit dust and dirt to the movement, which soon interferes with the running parts of the watch necessitating cleaning, repairing, etc., and the amount thus paid out if applied toward buying a good case in the beginning, would have saved all this trouble and expense. We have recently seen a case that meets all these requirements, it having been carried for over twenty years and still remain perfect. We refer to the JAS. BOSS' PATENT STIFFENED GOLD CASE, which has become one of the staple articles of the jewelry trade, possessing as it does so many advantages over all other watch cases, being made of two heavy plates of solid gold over a plate of composition, and we advise all our readers to ask their jeweler for a card or catalogue that will explain the manner in which they are made.

It is the only STIFFENED CASE made with two plates of gold, seamless pendants, and center, solid joints, crown pebbles, etc., all of which are covered by letters patent. Therefore buy no case before consulting a jeweler who keeps the JAS. BOSS' PATENT STIFFENED GOLD CASE, that you may learn the difference between it and all limitations that be equally as good.

For sale by all responsible jewelers. Ask to see the warrant that accompanies each case, and don't be persuaded that any other make of case is as good.

## Beauty Organs and Pianos.

We learn that Mayor Beatty, of Washington, New Jersey, is receiving hundreds of orders for his pianos and organs for Christmas presents. We advise our readers to order early and avoid the rush. Read his advertisement.

## 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.

## Original Mammalike Liniment.

For man or beast, the best in the world. For sale by Barber Bros.

## Plantation Cough Syrup

Cures coughs, colds, asthma, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Sample bottles only ten cents. For sale by Barber Bros.

## A Painful Death

May be averted, and health regained, by using "Dr. Baker's German Kidney Cure." For sale by Barber Bros.

## Gamage Stock Powder

Cures hog or chicken cholera, and all diseases of horses and cattle. For sale by Barber Bros.

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

## GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS

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

## GEORGE INNES &amp; CO.

Are now exhibiting Novelties and Bargains in

## FALL &amp; WINTER DRESS FABRICS!

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

## CONFINED STYLES

—ALSO—

## The Latest Parisian Novelties in Plushes,

SATINS,

PLUSH AND OMBRA RIBBONS.

Also the Latest Patterns in

## WOOL AND BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS,

ALL AT OUR WELL-KNOWN LOW PRICES.

## GEORGE INNES &amp; COMPANY.

Photography, or Phonetic Shorthand. Catalogue of works, with Phonographic alphabet and illustrations, for beginners, sent on application. Address, Benn Pitman, Cincinnati, O.



The Electro-Magnetic Brush

Endorsed by all prominent Scientists and Physicians in America. Has a complete battery in the back, which generates a current of electricity which is communicated to the body by means of metal teeth, which are soft and flexible, and do not in any way injure or roughen the skin. The Finest Hair Brush in Existence. Should be used daily. Cures Dandruff, Baldness, Falling of Hair, Rheumatism, Headache, Neuralgia, etc. Those afflicted with Severe, Painful and Chronic Diseases should send for our Journal describing Electro-Medical Appliances. Mailed Free. J. W. WEAKLEY JR. & CO., Cincinnati, O.

## A Book of Rare Originality, entitled

## PRACTICAL LIFE

The great problem solved. The individual carefully considered from the age of responsibility up to maturity, in regard to Education, Home, Society, Etiquette, Amusements, Dress, Love, Marriage, Qualities, &c. How Bread-Eaters are to be Bread-Winners. The volume abounds in striking thoughts, rare information and intense common-sense. Full-page colored plates—each ONE A SEM. Agents Wanted Everywhere. Send for circular, full description, terms, &c., address J. C. MCCURDY & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE.

## THE AMERICAN ART EXCHANGE

Begs leave to call the attention of the American people to its mode of business, and asks the support of the art-loving public. We shall as fast as possible, bring out in this country, in the highest style of artistic work, every famous art work of the Old World, and at prices which will enable the people of moderate means to adorn their homes with the choicest art works.

As an introductory example of the quality and style of work which will be introduced by us, we will take pleasure in forwarding to any applicant a Complimentary Copy Free of the first edition of art work produced by us in America.

Visitors to the Dore Gallery, London, will remember the superb painting, occupying nearly an entire side of the splendid gallery entitled

## "Christ Leaving the Pratorium."

Of this magnificent painting—the most important of Dore's works—a pure line steel engraving has just been completed in England. This engraving is only sold by subscription, and the price is \$3, or about \$30. It is absolutely impossible to secure a copy at a less price except through this offer. The engraving represents the Savior as he is leaving the Pratorium, after being condemned for crucifixion. He is descending the steps leading from the judgment-court. At the foot of the steps stand two burly executioners, in charge of the cross which the Savior is to bear. On the right are the followers and believers of Christ, with despair in their every look, while the mother of our Lord is an agonized and fainting attendant. In the rear and on the left are

the judges and scoffers, surrounding Pontius Pilate, who are looking with fierce complacency on their work. The central figure is that of Christ as he uncomplainingly descends the steps to take up the cross and bear it to the scene of his crucifixion.

The work in this portion of the engraving is more perfect and beautiful than we had supposed could ever be executed. The expressions of the faces, the grouping of the figures, and the careful attention to detail in the drapery and accessories of the picture, are all carried out in perfection and with consummate skill. There is a very large number of figures in the work and all are depicted with lifelike faithfulness. It stands to-day unquestionably

## The Finest and Most Valuable Engraving in the World.

The engraving of the plate cost upward of \$30,000, and no copies from it are sold at a less price than \$30, which, with duties and shipping added, brings the cost to American purchasers to about \$40 per copy.

This splendid work is the first of a series of the prominent art works of Europe, which the AMERICAN ART EXCHANGE will produce in America, simultaneously with their production in the Old World, and at prices which will enable the multitude to purchase.

This first work, "Christ Leaving the Pratorium," will be used as an introductory advertisement, and a limited number will be furnished

## FREE TO ALL APPLICANTS.

It is a correct reproduction of the English plate, which sells at \$30 per copy, many of which have been purchased by a number of Americans at that price who subscribed for it through the English house. The American edition will be furnished in the same size and with the same attention to perfect work as characterizes the \$30 copies.

The object of this extraordinary offer is to bring our enterprise into immediate recognition in this country, so that when we announce future works the public will have had an opportunity to judge of the quality and beauty of the art work produced by the American Art Exchange.

Until the first edition is exhausted, we will ship a perfect copy of the engraving, "Christ Leaving the Pratorium" to any applicant. The engraving (which is a very large one) will be put up in a heavy tube and sent by mail. The only charge will be the cost of tubing and postage, which will be 10 three-cent stamps. It was at first thought 20 cts. would be sufficient for this charge, but from frequent breaking of the tubes in the mail bags it was decided to increase the thickness and strength of the tubes (thus making them heavier) so that they could not be broken except in case of an accident.

This necessitated an increase of charges for this purpose to 30 cents or 10 three-cent stamps. On receipt of application we will immediately forward this superb engraving to any address in the United States, all charges prepaid, when 10 three-cent stamps are enclosed in letter to cover postage and tube. At any time within one year we will take back the engraving and allow a credit of \$3 for it in payment for any works issued by us.

Two or more copies, each for a different person, but to the same address, can be forwarded at the cost of 21 cts. each, as one tube can be used for several copies. Not more than five copies will be sent to any one address for distribution, and the name of each member of the club must be sent.

Address all letters to AMERICAN ART EXCHANGE, G. WEBBER, Manager, No. 34 Glenn Building, CINCINNATI, OHIO.



ing where the roof once was, and communing with the stars. That typical American woman, her hostess, in the intervals of welding her axe, broom, cooking utensils, needle and knitting pins, read to her guest from her one book, the Bible, and from her own manuscript commentary on it. This impressed her hearer as little less than miraculous under the circumstances, and as quite equal to anything she has since heard from the public advocates of woman's rights. She had learned them in the bitter school of her wrongs, yet asserted them not with the passionate process of weakness, but with the calmness of one who knows her rights, and knowing, dares defend them to the death, if necessary.

The husband was home but once during their visitor's stay; and then, with a delicacy one often finds, on occasion, in men usually half brutal, took up his lodgings in the barn, and made his guest feel that it was a pleasure for him to do so—hated "sleeping in the house." He was one of the millions who cannot bear irresponsible power; who are tyrants when they may and decent men when they must.

After the cabin revival and glory meeting Dr. Thomas's recovery was steady, so that he came to his wife before she could go to him. The new house was built, and he went to his life-work of calling sinners to repentance. He and his wife have had much sorrow, from poverty and sickness and death. Of their six children but one remains. All the others died of palsy, like the good children in the Sunday-school books, whose history is only too true to Nature. An inherited brain development overtopping the physical force is like a pyramid on its apex, and is easily thrown off its balance; and when a child has been so trained that at three years of age he shrieks in agony because he has broken Sunday, his hold on life is very frail.

It is under teachings like these that Dr. Thomas has learned to be very gentle to sinners. He has, as he says, learned his theology by the sides of his death-beds and open coffins, and it is full of a great human sympathy.

He and his wife have points of difference even; but that ceremony performed in a squire's office was a marriage recorded and approved in Heaven, an ideal union of two lives. And to-day they look back upon that wedding-dinner of salt mackerel and potatoes, as the best they have ever eaten.

### Horticultural Department.

#### Notes on Orchard and Garden Work.

One who depends upon the garden and orchard for his living, will be very apt to know what products bring him the best returns. With the farmer, the orchard and the garden are often looked upon as of little importance, if not regarded as necessary evils. Both manure and labor are grudgingly supplied, and then too late for the best results. In the general summing up of the business of the year, let the farmer take into account the return from the garden and orchard. We do not refer to the supplies of vegetables and fruit consumed at home, for health and comfort cannot be expressed in dollars and cents, but the actual money return through the year. Much, of course, will depend upon the location in reference to market, but we are sure that in the majority of cases, a carefully kept account, in which all the odd quarters and dollars are presented, will result in a determination to enlarge and improve the ground to fruits, vegetables and flowers. The time has passed when choice fruits were regarded as a luxury, and the farmer who cannot afford to provide his table with a large variety of garden vegetables, is living behind the age. The man who sees only the market value of any product of the soil may not care for a handsome lawn and a flower garden filled with choice plants; but he only half lives who is blind to the beauty of these things. We would have the American farmer appreciate what the surroundings of his home may be—we would see him grow rich in more ways than one. To this end he must love the beauty of a well-kept lawn and flower garden, and take the necessary means to possess it.

#### THE CELLAR FOR PLANTS.

Many who have no greenhouse, and cannot afford the room in the dwelling for them, would gladly keep certain tender or half hardy plants through the winter. For such a purpose a cellar answers admirably. Indeed, we know of florists who have constructed cellars expressly for keeping plants through the winter. It is not expected neither is it desirable, that plants in the cellar should grow. They are merely to be kept—put to sleep, as it were, until the return of spring makes it safe to put them out again. Plants in the cellar, while they should never be wet, ought not to get dust-dry; hence they must be looked to occasionally during the winter months.

Parasols and salsify are not injured by freezing, and may remain in the ground, and be dug up as wanted, or

during a mid-winter thaw. The comparative leisure of the season allows of much work being done that will help in the early days of spring. The various seeds may be cleaned and stored away from mice. Labels may be made, and the plans laid out for spring work.

[The above articles and hints are taken from the "American Agriculturist." They are direct and to the point. Farmers will be interested and instructed by reading them. We try to put in THE SPIRIT the very best we can get touching every point of practical gardening and fruit growing. We find a great deal in all our exchange papers of sterling worth, and we do not hesitate using the "scissors" freely, always giving due credit.—Ed.]

#### The Vegetable Garden.

November is not exactly the month for sowing seed. It is, however, a favorable season for making preparation for, and planning out the spring's work in the garden. There are some vegetables that are neglected which should be in general use, and which would add greatly to a healthy and generous diet. Onions are not raised in quantities nearly so large as their superior merit deserves. They are coveted and eaten by the people of continental Europe with a better relish and in larger quantities than almost any other garden vegetable. They are certainly healthy and nutritious, and well worthy a place in every kitchen garden.

Squashes of the best varieties such as the Hubbard, the Winter Crookneck, the Marrow, etc., are somewhat difficult to raise in the West, on account of dry weather and insect depredators, but they furnish excellent food, equal, if the right kind and properly cooked, to sweet potatoes, which bear so good a price in market, and are raised in so large quantities. A few hills of squashes planted each year and carefully tended will largely repay the labor expended upon them.

Of potatoes, we hardly need speak; they are almost universally raised by the farmer, and are often found on his table than any other vegetable. Yet, as a garden product they are often neglected. They are not planted so early in the spring as they should be, nor is sufficient care exercised in the selection of seed. There is as great a difference in the quality of potatoes as can be found in any other vegetable product. None but the best varieties should be cultivated; these, well cooked and well prepared for the table, deserve, as they hold, the first rank among garden vegetables.

#### Early vs. Late Grapes.

Correspondence to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

A correspondent of yours, Mr. G. F. Espenlaub, states that late grapes pay him best. I can't see how it does to him more than anyone else, for my part I must say that for the early kind, such as the Fallman, Telegraph and Lady, there is no trouble to get, when ripe and marketed, from fifteen to twenty cents per pound, but such as Mr. Espenlaub speaks of, as the Hartford and Ives Seedling, of course do not pay as well as some of the later kinds that Mr. Espenlaub speaks of. He states that the Hartford and Ives are usually marketed as soon as colored in order to get them off before the Concord comes in. At this stage of ripeness they are hardly fit to eat. With the Ives Seedling it is the case, but with the Hartford it is not. The latter must be disposed of when ripe, as they are subject to drop off and go to waste. The Ives Seedling will hang on until the Concord gets fully ripe and can then be used as a wine grape. For that purpose it is an excellent grape, in fact it is no table grape, as it colors soon, but is not fit to eat till the Concord gets fully ripe. But we are discarding such early kinds as Mr. Espenlaub speaks of, and are substituting better kinds, such as I have mentioned. Let Mr. E. try and raise such early kinds that are worth raising and he will find the most profit in the early varieties (for wine excepted); but the Goethe is one of the finest late grapes that grows, and no one should be without a few vines around the house or garden. It is a hardy and productive grape and is good either for table or wine. Yours,

GEORGE THIRET.

WYANDOTTE, Kans., Nov. 25, 1881.

Be sure to attend the meeting of the State Horticultural society the 6, 7, 8 and 9th of December at Lawrence.

### The Apiary.

#### Bees and Bee-Keeping.

The following facts in regard to the producing of honey in different countries will be interesting to the general reader.

On the continents of Europe and America bee-keeping is carried on in a much larger and more scientific manner than in the United Kingdom, where the cottagers still in the great majority of instances, use only the ancient straw hive, and know no other way of depriving the colonies of their stores than the barbarous and wasteful practice of smothering them with brimstone. In Russia, the province of Paltowa boasts of 500,000, and Ekaterinoslaw has 400,000 hives. In western Russia the industry chiefly flourishes in the province of Kowno, where one tribe is almost wholly engaged in bee-keeping; and in eastern Russia, the Finnic tribe are enthusiastic apiarians. In Siberia bee-keeping is mostly carried on about the Altai mountains, and in Caucasia by the Meretines and Grusinians. In southern Russia artificial hives are used, while in northern Russia the bees are kept in a natural way in forests. The principal reasons why bee-culture is so industriously carried on in Russia are, first, because the peasants use honey instead of sugar, and second, because wax tapers, to the value of \$900,000 are required for the churches. The quantity of honey annually produced in European Russia is 600,000 to 700,000 pounds. In Hungary and Germany apiaries of 2,000 to 5,000 colonies are said to be not infrequent; and great numbers are, in the autumn, often found congregated together on heaths. In 1873 the aggregate number of stocks in Germany, including Hanover and Hesse Cassel, was found to be 1,453,764 stocks; Bavaria alone had 338,897. The German government encourages bee culture in every possible manner; teachers, paid by the state, travel through the rural districts teaching the best methods of cultivation; and all school masters, before receiving their diplomas, have to pass an examination in the subject. Bee clubs in the villages are common, money for prizes and expenses being in part supplied by the government. The result of this fostering care is, that Germany produces many skillful apiarians, who contribute greatly to our knowledge of the science. In the United States bee farming is largely carried on as a distinct industry, every scientific appliance being eagerly brought into use. This country seems to be particularly productive of honey-secreting flowers and consequently large harvests are gathered. In 1874 one bee farm alone, that of Mr. Harbison, situated in San Diego county, Cal., produced 150,000 pounds of honey, of a market value of \$30,000, from 2,000 stocks of bees.

#### Skin Diseases Cured

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

#### SKIN DISEASE.

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

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

Sent by mail on receipt of price, fifty cents. HENRY & CO., Sole Prop'rs., Cleveland, O.

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

#### Dr. Frazier's Root Bitters.

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

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

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

and feel as well as I ever did. I consider your medicine one of the greatest of blessings."

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

15.0000

**THE PASTILLE**

For Harris' Radical Cure

Trade Mark

**NERVOUS DEBILITY**

FOR

15.0000

A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively Effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure of the most obnoxious diseases resulting from impure blood, or excesses in youth or at any time of life, by the use of this true way, viz: Direct Application acting on the system, and exerting its specific influence on the Venous, Ducts, and Glands, that are unable to perform their natural functions while this disease pervades the human organism. The use of the Pastille is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is easily dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate cooling and restorative effect upon the various organs, and removing from the system all the impurities, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring the vital forces, where they have been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in this trouble, and, as many can bear witness to, with little or no permanent good. There is no nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials to its value, and it is now conceded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that in well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their needless medicines and big fees. This Remedy is put up in neat boxes of three sizes. No. 1 (enough to last a month) \$3; No. 2, sufficient to effect permanent cure, unless in severe cases, \$5; No. 3, lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition, \$7. Sent by mail, in plain wrapper. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany each box.

Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlet giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect health, and the vital forces thereby re-established same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by

**HARRIS REMEDY CO., MED. CHEMISTS.**  
Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

**TUTT'S PILLS!**

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, Intermittent, Typhoid Fevers, and Fever and Ague. Upon the healthy action of the Stomach and Liver depends, almost wholly, the health of the human race.

**DYSPEPSIA.**

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GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a Glossy Black by a single application of this Dye. It imparts a Natural Color, and acts Instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or by express on receipt of \$1.00 Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

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Do not neglect this opportunity. You do not have to invest a large sum of money, and run a great risk of losing it. You will readily see that it will be an easy matter to make from \$10 to \$100 a week, and establish a lucrative, and independent business, honorable, straightforward and profitable. Attend to this matter NOW, for there is MONEY IN IT for all who engage with us. We will surprise you and you will wonder why you never wrote to us before. WE SEND FREE PARTICULARS FREE. Address: BUCKEYE M'FG CO. (Name this paper.) MARION, OHIO.

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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 Good Selection.

The recent election of F. D. Coburn as secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, says the New York Sun, was merely putting the right man in the right place. Mr. Coburn is a competent and intelligent man who has many years of just such experience as will make him useful in his new position. He is the author of the best and only standard work on swine husbandry ever published in this country, and we are pleased to see the people of Kansas appreciate the talents and labors of such a man.

## "Deaconing Calves."

O. S. Bliss, writing for the Philadelphia Weekly Press, has something to say on the subject of "deaconing" calves. If by this flash term he simply means killing, or otherwise disposing of them as soon as born, why don't he say so, and then we Kansas farmers would know what he means by the word. We, common folks, can understand good plain English, but the term *deaconing* grates us terribly. We don't find the word in Webster's Dictionary.

Nevertheless, O. S. Bliss makes some very sensible remarks on the subject of raising calves. We will transcribe some of the salient points in his letter, rather than transfer it bodily to our columns.

## Sweet Potato.

This tuber must be kept dry and warm to ensure its preservation. Cold weather, even if it be above the freezing point, is often destructive to its vitality. In warm climates it is only necessary to bury the potatoes in dry soil in the autumn, in order to have them come out sound in spring; but in cool climates, or even in Kansas, a little artificial heat is required. Packing the tubers in dry chaff or kiln dried sand is perhaps the best method, after which place the barrels or boxes in a dry room or cellar where fire can be occasionally kindled to drive out moisture, and raise the temperature to sixty or seventy degrees. The tubers will not sprout even at a higher temperature unless considerable moisture is present in the materials used for packing.

## Turnips, Beets and Carrots.

These and all similar roots, native of cool climates, should be kept cool, and not so dry as to cause them to lose their natural moisture by evaporation. If placed in large heaps, heat is generated and decay rapidly follows, a condition which should be carefully avoided. Ventilation of cellars or pits in which such roots are stored is usually necessary, but this will not prevent the heating of the roots in the centre of large heaps or bins, because the cool air will not reach them even when those on the outside are frozen. The better way is to divide up the crop into smaller lots; then it is easy to control the surrounding atmosphere. More roots are lost every winter through keeping them too warm than too cold; heating, sprouting and decay usually follow careless storage of root crops in general.

## Pork.

Housekeepers would hesitate long before buying pork at some of our markets were it fully known under what filthy conditions of utter and execrable nastiness the hogs are raised, and on what kind of dirty and unhealthy food they are fattened. The pork raised under such filthy conditions, fed in muddy pens, fattened on the refuse of slaughter houses and distilleries, cannot be healthy food. We have no doubt that tape-worms, trichinae and other intestinal parasites found in swine, originate or come from the abominations on which swine are fed.

*Moral*—Let those who buy and eat pork take special care to know the kind and character of the swine's flesh they eat, or they will find "death in the pot."

## Give the Boys on the Farm a Chance.

Brother farmers, it is well to give your boys on the farm a chance. They should be encouraged to stay and work on the farm. To stimulate them to work and to strengthen their love for rural life they should be made to feel that they, too, as well as their parents, have an individual and personal interest in what is going on; that they are

live partners in the profits and pleasures of the business; that they will be rewarded for their hard work; that their care and diligence shall receive due consideration. If a chance is given them to make something for themselves, if they are promised a certain per cent. interest, however small, in the crops which they help to plant and cultivate, they will work more cheerfully as well as more efficiently. If the boys can be supplied with a motive, if they can see a sure reward for their labor in the near future, if they can know that a few bushels of corn, a Berkshire pig, a Jersey heifer, or any other product of the farm will come into their own possession in payment of work faithfully performed, they will be much less likely to be discontented, or to have a longing look towards city life, or to wish themselves free from the drudgery of the farm. Some tangible, immediate reward for work, has, with the young especially, a wonderful influence in bringing out energetic work, and makes all kind of farm industry wonderfully attractive. Let the experiment be fairly tried of giving the boys a share in the profits of the farm and they will be sure to be interested in the work of the farm, and in the farmer's calling.

## Economy of Time.

The following is in substance what Horace Greeley said in 1870 in regard to the economic use of time by the farmer, and we think it as applicable in 1881 as it was in 1870:

"Farmers, it is urged, sometimes fail; and this is unfortunately true of them, as of others. Some fail in integrity, others in sobriety; many in capacity, more in diligence. Quite a number fail because they undertake too much in the outset; that is, they run in debt for more land than they have capital to stock or means to fertilize, and are forced into bankruptcy by the interest ever accruing upon land they are unable to cultivate. If they should get ahead a little by active exertion throughout the day, the interest would overtake and pass them during the ensuing night.

"Few of the unsuccessful ones realize the extent to which this ill fortune is fairly attributable to their waste of time. Men, not naturally lazy, squander hours weekly in the village, or at the railroad station, or in idle gossip with their neighbors, without a suspicion that they are thus destroying their chances for success in life. To-day is given up to a monkey show; half of tomorrow is lost in attendance on an auction; part of next day at a caucus or a jury trial; and so on till one-third of the week and year is virtually wasted.

"Now the men who have achieved eminent success within my observation have all been rigid economists of time. They managed to transact their business in town while serving on a jury, or detained under subpoena as witnesses; they never attended an auction unless they really needed something which was there to be sold, and then they began their days work earlier and ended it later, in order to redeem time they borrowed for the sale. I do not believe that any American farmer who could count up three hundred day's work in every year between his twenty-first and thirtieth year ever yet failed, except as a result of speculation, or indolence, or inordinate running into debt."

Are these conclusions of Mr. Greeley founded in truth, or are they the speculations of a theorist simply?

## Sheep Raising in Kansas.

The attainment of any marked success in sheep husbandry requires considerable knowledge of the characteristics, habits and management of sheep in large flocks. Not that sheep necessarily do better in large flocks, but because as a general rule they receive more attention and are more economically handled in large numbers. Sheep raising in this state, so far as our observation has extended, has proved a failure when entered upon by those who have had no previous experience in the business. We should naturally expect such a result. We have small confidence in a man who has served no apprenticeship in his business. We should never employ a novice in brick-laying to build us a house. We see no reason why a man should expect success in raising sheep who has devoted neither time nor thought, who has had no experience and no knowledge of the business.

But to the man who has had experience, and who has made himself thoroughly acquainted with his business, we do not believe there can be found the world over, soil, climate and market facilities for the sale of wool and mutton being taken into consideration, a better condition of things for success in sheep raising than in Kansas. Mutton as an article of food must, from its already well-established reputation, find a ready market and command a good price. Wool will always be in demand, and when our superior advantages of water power in Lawrence and at other points shall have been developed and put into use for the purpose of manufacturing wool into the various fabrics demanded by a prosperous community, it is sure to find a quick and remunerative cash sale.

The profits of sheep husbandry in the future of Kansas will be based on a good knowledge of the business, the utilizing both of the wool and carcass, and the selection of such a breed of sheep as will best subserve this twofold purpose. Our native grasses are so good and nutritious; our facilities for raising such crops as will be eaten with a relish through our short winters, and also for growing such tame grasses as will start early in the spring and last till late into fall, will present advantages to those who are desirous of entering upon this branch of farming, such as they will eagerly accept if they have an eye to the main chance. Sheep ranches can be established as easily and cheaply in Kansas as any other state, and we think our good soil, our healthy climate, and above all the character of our people for sobriety, industry and a fostering care for education, will serve as a standing and persuasive invitation, to all those who appreciate such favorable conditions of life, to come among us and bring their families and flocks, and make for themselves a happy home on our rich prairies.

## This and That.

Illinois produces nearly a fifth part of the wheat grown in the United States. Successful sheep husbandry indicates a high state of civilization; dog keeping a very low state.

The farm of Mr. John B. Moore, of Concord, Mass., the most productive in the state, contains only 150 acres.

Mr. E. W. Bull, the originator of the Concord grape, which is famous the world over, cultivates only sixteen acres.

Colonel Daniel Murphy, of California, owns 5,623,000 of land, but we doubt whether his contributions to agriculture are as large as those of the above named gentlemen.

New steamships are now on the stocks in France and England, being built purposely for the live stock trade between the United States and France.

Pleuro-pneumonia has made its appearance among the cattle in Pennsylvania, in the near vicinity of Philadelphia.

The liquor traffic, and schools and churches, are directly antagonistic; where the one flourishes the others decay.

The Portland Packing company, Me., have put up 450,000 cans of corn the past season. The largest quantity in one day, 34,060 cans.

If dogs are maintained as a luxury, it is a luxury the people of Kansas can ill afford. They are a tax of hundreds of thousands of dollars to the state.

Missouri, of the Western states, stands first on the list as a grower of buckwheat. The hulls of the grain are in great demand for packing purposes.

According to the estimate of the London Times, the United States loses annually \$80,000,000 in money and trade in consequence of the decline of her shipping interests.

The Thanksgiving proclamation of Governor Long, of Massachusetts, is made up entirely of four verses quoted from the Bible, and four verses of good poetry, probably of his own composing.

A Rockford, Ill., man saw advertised a sure remedy for drunkenness. He sent his dollar to learn the nature of the remedy, when he received back, sharp and quick, the answer, "Stop drinking."

The millers in some sections of the West are running on half time, owing to the high price of wheat and insufficient supplies; the quality of grain has also been affected by protracted rains.

## The Care of Poultry.

Correspondence to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

The great scarcity of eggs and the high price of the same, naturally leads to the question how to obtain them when they bring the highest prices, namely in the winter season. In these days of progress we have the winter layers, the everlasting layers, etc. We will give some of those varieties that are considered the best for winter laying, and the first on the list is the Light Brahma, which I know from experience can not be excelled as a winter layer. Next is the Partridge Cochins, Dart Boahmas and Plymouth Rock, in the order named. The Buff, I call a very poor winter layer. But to have good winter layers of any breed we must have early-hatched pullets and then we can get plenty of eggs in the winter season if they are properly cared for. I do not say that the farmer who leaves his poultry to roost in the cottonwood trees about the farm, or on the corner of the corn-crib or hog pen, and to pick up their living wherever they can find it, may not get an egg occasionally in the winter season, but they will be few and will not take long to gather. But, by proper feed and shelter, if you have any of the above mentioned breeds of fowls, you will receive good returns for all your labor and feed. I always feed my poultry myself and not leave it to Tom, Dick and Harry, and then I know that it is well done. I give my fowls a warm breakfast in the winter season, consisting of shorts chop and wheat bran. The mode of preparing is simply to have the water hot, then put in the above, stirring till so thick you cannot stir any longer; then it is ready. I have wooden troughs to feed in. I feed early (fowls are early risers) and then they are ready to commence the days work on a good square meal. A hen is a machine for laying eggs, but the machine will not do its work unless it is in perfect order. Before laying, the hen must be in a good healthy condition, etc., and must be kept so. The natural and best conditions are found in summer for the fowl. Imitate these as nearly as possible, and our hens will lay in winter. We must supply artificially in cold weather the wants which nature supplies in warm weather. Cooked feed daily served in a variety of ways, also milk, fresh meat and scraps from the table, are relished by the fowls, and are good egg food. A mess of cooked turnips or potatoes twice a week is also good. Study and supply the wants of your fowls; care well for your feathered friends; feed and house them properly and they will not disappoint you when you want plenty of eggs. Fowls suffer a great deal in the winter season for want of water. See that they have all they wish. By giving them water that is hot, it will not freeze up so quick and be far more beneficial than ice water. I give my hens water hot, and it will not get frozen up till late in the day, after they have done wanting any. I use a common milk crock and turn it up side down at night to prevent its freezing up and breaking. Considering the great scarcity and high price of eggs at this season of the year it will pay to try and see if the above article is correct. F. E. MARSH.

## Milk Qualities of a Polled Suffolk Cow.

From the National Live Stock Journal.

Mr. Biddell, of Playford, England, has some Polled Suffolk cows that give twenty-six to twenty-eight quarts of a good quality of milk per day, at their flush. As the Suffolk cow is only of medium size, about that of the Devon or Ayrshire, this is a large yield for her. She has been famous for the dairy for many years past, perhaps more so than the red cognate breed of the neighboring county of Norfolk. The breeders of these choice cattle in both countries are now paying extra attention to their improvement, both in the quantity and quality of their milk, that they may be alike useful either for the production of butter or cheese; and also to keep up their fine compact forms, so that when dried off and fattened, they make an excellent and profitable carcass of beef. Cows of this sort have occasionally made their twenty pounds, and even more, per week, of first rate butter.

There are more than 600 American horses now in the French cavalry service, and the demand for such horses is increasing. Horse raising must always prove a profitable business in this country.

The secretary of the navy recommends the construction of forty-one war vessels, involving an expense of \$81,000,000. Will the secretary tell the farmers on what basis of utility or necessity such extravagance is recommended.

## JACOBS OIL



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Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,

Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

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

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PURE SHORT-HORN

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GRADED CATTLE

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POLAND-CHINA HOGS

Of the Best strains of Black and

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