

# SPIRIT OF KANSAS

## A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

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LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1881.

WHOLE NO. 479.

### THE WORLD IS BETTER THAN IT SEEMS.

BY MRS. M. A. KIDDER.

Our glorious planet, hung in space,  
So many, many centuries old,  
With sister planets keeping pace,  
Still moves with sweet celestial grace  
Through changing heat and cold.  
But ah! this perfect earth of ours  
That never varies in its plan  
Of frost and snow, of buds and flowers,  
Makes not alone our "world"—such powers  
Are vested but in man!  
To one who sees with earthly eyes  
Men's lives so varied and perverse—  
One given to sin, one very wise,  
Another foolish till he dies—  
The world could not be worse.

It seems to such as if the bad  
Outweighs the good an hundred fold,  
As if we never should be glad,  
But ever sorrowful and sad,  
Like Pharisees of old.

But ah! my friend, such fitful gleams  
Of light divine as we may gain  
Shows us that, clad in heaven's fair beams,  
The world is better than it seems,  
In spite of wrong and pain.

That He alone who reads the heart,  
And bids us preach to men below,  
And lead them to the "better part,"  
Can love His children from the start,  
And all their trials know.

### GEORGE CHESTER'S MISTAKE.

BY CAROLINE F. PRESTON.

"Charity, kind sir! My poor children are starving!"

The speaker was a thin, clad woman, who shivered in the wintry blast, for it was December, and the keen, frosty air penetrated even the warm garments of the rich. The gentleman addressed was a man of perhaps thirty-five, a rich and prosperous man, who hoped soon to become still more rich and prosperous through an alliance with the fair girl at his side.

"Poor woman!" said Edith Mortimer, compassionately. "I have left my purse at home. George, I am sure you will relieve her distress."

"Of course I will, my darling. Here, poor woman, take that, and may it do you good!" As he spoke he drew from his vest pocket a two-dollar bill and put it into the extended hand of the applicant. The poor woman's heart bounded with joy, for she had hoped for but twenty-five cents at the best, and two dollars seemed, to her, positive wealth.

"God bless your generous heart!" she exclaimed, with heartfelt gratitude.

"Thank you," said George Chester, graciously.

Edith Mortimer rewarded him with a beaming smile.

"I am glad you gave the poor creature so much," she said. "I like generosity. I don't think I could esteem or respect a mean man."

"We think alike on that point, my darling," said Chester. "I never can refuse to give, even if I suspect the object may be unworthy. It makes me happy to make others happy."

Another beaming glance from Edith.

"I love you all the better for that, dear George," she said, in a low voice.

"On the whole," thought Chester, "my two dollars are a good investment, though I can't help grudging it to the beggar. When Edith becomes Mrs. Chester, and I get hold of her hundred thousand dollars, I shan't give many two-dollar bills to beggars. For the present it's policy to be generous."

Of course Edith could not read the thoughts of the man at her side. She believed him a genuine philanthropist, while, in reality, he was a mean, selfish, hard-hearted man, yet with tact enough to overcome these traits for the sake of making a favorable impression upon the heart of the heiress.

Edith Mortimer was an orphan, and the absolute mistress of a hundred thousand dollars; no small fortune for a girl of nineteen. But her fortune was by no means her chief attraction. She was beautiful, sweet-tempered, accomplished, and her heart was animated by the most generous charity. She had a regular list of pensioners, and would have found it impossible to refuse an applicant who was in need. Doubtless she had often given to unworthy objects, but such mistakes redound to the credit of those who make them.

As Edith said, she would have found it impossible to respect or esteem a mean man. Thus far, George Chester had succeeded in concealing his real character from her, but the time was coming when it would be revealed. Whenever he was with her he gave liberally to

any who asked for charity, but at his store he would have repulsed them with hard and bitter words. He kept a large clothing store in one of the principal streets in Boston, but Edith, who lived on Mount Vernon street, had never been there, and knew absolutely nothing of him in his business relations.

Of course there were many who courted the favor of the young and beautiful heiress, but there was only one who came near being the rival of the successful suitor. This was Dr. Goodwin, a young physician, who had recently established himself in the city, and was having a hard struggle to get himself in a lucrative practice, being poor and without powerful friends. But he was essentially noble, of good figure, with a frank, open face, and unusually able and intelligent. Success with him was only a matter of time.

When he saw the rich trader preferred to him, he quietly withdrew, disappointed, but too honorable to attempt to reverse Edith's decision, now that it appeared to be made.

It was made, and the wedding day was about to be fixed, when something occurred which quite changed the position of affairs.

Edith was walking on the Tremont street mall of Boston Common, when her attention was attracted to a girl of about her own age, who was sitting on one of the stone seats placed there for the use of tired pedestrians. The girl was plainly dressed, and in her face and attitude was such an air of despondency, that Edith, whose heart was full of compassion for the wretched, felt herself constrained to stop and speak to her.

"Are you not well?" she asked, in a low, sympathetic voice.

The girl, who was very thin and poorly clad, looked up.

"Yes," she answered, "I am well."

"But you are sad. You have met with some misfortune, have you not?"

"Yes," answered the girl, despondently.

"Will you tell me what it is? Perhaps it is something which I can remedy. Don't think me inquisitive, but I really want to help you, if you will let me."

The girl answered gratefully:

"Thank you for your kindness. It does me good, for I stand in need of kind words."

"Tell me, then, your trouble," and Edith, in her seal-skin sacque, sat down beside the plainly-dressed girl.

"My mother and I live together," explained the girl. "We are very poor, and mother is an invalid, unable to do much. We have nothing to live upon except what I can earn by my needle."

"That must be very little."

"Yes, it is very little; but I have been defrauded of that little. It is too hard."

"Tell me about it. Is it possible that any one could be so mean as to cheat you out of the little you earn in that hard way?"

"I will tell you how it happened. A week since, I got a bundle of vests to make for a large house. The pay was very small. By working early and late I could earn about twenty-five cents a day."

"Is it possible? I never heard of such oppression," said Edith, indignantly.

"Well, I finished the half-dozen, and this morning took them round to the store. Instead of paying the money, the proprietor, a rich man, said roughly that they were not well done, and he could only pay fifteen cents apiece for them. If I would take that he would give me more work. I knew it was all a pretense to cheat me out of ten cents on each vest, for I am an experienced vest-maker, and these were made as well as usual."

"And did you take the money, my poor friend?" asked Edith.

"What could I do? There was no money to buy our dinner. I had to take it, but I know that it is impossible for us to get along on that paltry sum. I see nothing for us but starvation."

"Cheer up! I am rich. I will help you!" said the heiress. "But tell me the name of this mean wretch who defrauded you."

"It is George Chester."

"Who?" exclaimed Edith, startled and surprised.

"George Chester. I hear he is engaged to a wealthy heiress, but I don't think such a man can prosper."

"I must look into this," said Edith, quickly, her face flushed. It's more important to me than you know. Come to my house."

The girl accompanied her home, and presently the heiress, who had changed garments with the poor girl for a brief space, emerged into the street and made her way to the store of George Chester. She was so muffled up that her face could not be seen.

"What do you want?" asked a salesman, roughly.

"To see Mr. Chester," answered Edith, in a low voice.

"He is busy. He can't see a girl like you."

"I have something important to say to him."

George Chester, on being told this, came forward.

"Well, girl, what do you want of me?" he asked, rudely.

"You gave me only fifteen cents for some vests I brought here this morning," said Edith, in an assumed voice.

"What of that? They were poorly made."

"I need the money for my mother. I worked hard, and I am sure the vests were well made."

"Look here! I can't be troubled with you," said Chester, roughly. "I gave you all the work was worth."

"My mother will starve."

"Let her starve then. It's no business of mine."

This was too much for Edith, whose indignation was intense.

She threw up her veil, revealing to George Chester a face that terrified him, so full was it of withering scorn.

"I am glad I have found you out, Mr. Chester," said Edith. "Fortunately it is not too late," and she turned haughtily and swept out of the store.

"Edith! Edith Mortimer!" called George Chester, in an agitated tone. "Come back. It's all a mistake. I will make it right."

Edith did not answer nor turn back, but left the store with her illusions broken.

The next day it was announced in society that the engagement was broken. Three months later there was a new engagement, but this time it was Dr. Goodwin who had gained the prize for which so many were striving.

The poor girl soon obtained remunerative employment through Edith's influence, and she and her mother never again knew want.

As for George Chester, he rued bitterly his fatal mistake, but for Edith it is a most fortunate one, since it saved her from marrying a man whom she would have despised, and gave her a husband whom she could respect as well as love.

**Josh Billings' Philosophy.**

It is very rare that people grow better as they grow older.

There is nothing more absurd and krewel than to try to frighten children out of their fears.

Most folks would rather have a reputashun for being sharp and bitter than for being good.

There never has lived a human being yet, who could see and hear, that has been free from envy.

Laziness is perhaps the most pernicious of all the passions—enuff or it will tire out a wooden god.

Ambush is like a blood houn on the track—nothing can thwart its energy or its fury.

Avorio, like rust, feeds on itself, and at last eats itself up.

Hunting for kontentment is no way to find it; set down and keep still, and kontentment will hunt for you.

There is no satire so malishus as to praise a man for what he has not got.

There is but little real happiness on hand, but there is enny quantity of it that people expect to realize thirty, sixty, or ninety days hence, as the case may be.

All men git kredit here for what they are worth, and menny for more.

It is a curious fact that mankind, in hunting for peace, has stirred all the trouble the world has ever seen.

If a man once loses his reputashun, he never can recover again but about 75 per cent. of it.

My verdant youth, if the world takes notiss of you, don't forget this—they are hunting for yure weak side.

There never was a fault-finder yet but what had in himself most of the failings that he charged upon others.

I have often herd people say that they would like to liv their lives over agin, but in every instance they have been people who had nothing to show that they had ever lived at all.

The grate mass are more afraid of the kritisms of the world than the judgment of Heaven.

There is hardly a person living but what knows of sum one he would like to change places with, and in less than one week he wud want to trade with sum one else, or git bak in to his old place agin.

The dog that pitches onto every dog he meets, sooner or later is bound to git badly whipt.

It aint so mutch pure ignorance that ails mankind as it is knowing so mutch that aint so, and only baf knowing that.

The majority aekt from impulse, and they often aekt rite; if they should stop to think they probably woudn't aekt at all.

Yung man, make all the friends yu kan, but seldom use one of them, then if yu should looze them, yu won't miss them.

### Young Folks' Department.

MR. EDITOR:—I am a little boy fifteen years old. I have never written for the "Young Folks' Department." I go to school; I study reading, writing, arithmetic and spelling. My teacher's name is Mrs. Mary Goff. We have about fifty head of cattle and eight head of horses. If I see this in print I will write again. I will close by sending a riddle: I have a little house and it is full of meat, and there is no door or window to let me in to eat. From

W. H. BENNETT.

QUENEMO, Kans., March 19, 1881.

MR. EDITOR:—I am a little girl nine years old; I go to school, and study reading, geography, grammar, writing, arithmetic and spelling. My papa is an editor. Sometimes I go up to the office and help. Once when one of the hands was sick I set up a column and a bait. My teacher's name is Mr. Moore. I have a little sister and a baby brother. I think the answer to Jennie White's charade is *snipe*. Fearing my letter is getting too long, I will close.

Yours respectfully,

EDNA McDOWELL.

COLUMBUS, Kans., March 19, 1881.

MR. EDITOR:—As I have never written for THE SPIRIT, I thought I would write a few lines. Our school was out two weeks ago, and I study reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic and geography. We had a snow on the 18th of March. I have one sister and two brothers. We have two cows and one little calf and one hog. I will answer Lizzie Charles's charade; it was an *elephant*. I will close for this time by sending a riddle: Over the hills and across the hollows and never moves.

Yours truly,

WILLIS E. HUFF.

SALT CITY, Kans., March 19, 1881.

MR. EDITOR:—I have not written for the "Young Folks' Department" for a long time. I am thirteen years old. I go to school. Our teacher's name is Mr. Montgomery. There was no school last week on account of our teacher being sick. I went hunting yesterday, but did not get anything. This has been a very cold winter. I think the answer to Jennie White's charade is *snipe*. I will close by sending a riddle:

Maximum has a plenty—Howland wants it still; It's in every mountain, but not in any hill. It's in every metal—that I've been told; But it's not in iron, silver or gold.

From your friend, HARRY M. WATT.

LAWRENCE, Kans., March 20, 1881.

MR. EDITOR:—As I have not written for your paper, I thought I would write. We have two horses, ten head of cattle and eight head of hogs. I have a calf; her name is "Daisy." I have a cat; he is five years old; he weighs eleven pounds; his name is "Tom." Our school commences the first of April. I am ten years old. I have one sister and one brother; we are going to school this summer. We live in the timber. It is nice to hear the birds sing in the spring. Papa takes THE SPIRIT; we like it very much. I like the "Young Folks' Department" the best. Excuse all mistakes. From your little friend, LENA TOMPKINS.

PRINCETON, Kans., March 21, 1881.

MR. EDITOR:—I have not written for the "Young Folks' Department" for a long time. I am fourteen years old. I study arithmetic, reading, spelling and geography. I have four sisters and one brother. We have nineteen head of cattle and eight head of horses. We have had some very cold weather. Ma and pa are grangers. Pa takes THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS. I like to read the "Young Folks' Department" very much, so I thought I would write and try to help fill up the column. This is a very nice day, only it is a little chilly. I will close by sending a riddle: Always bears; never blooms nor blossoms. Excuse all mistakes and bad writing.

ANNA PAYNE.

CHASE COUNTY, Kans., March 13, 1881.

MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would write a few lines to fill up the column; it is always full of something else. I am a little boy twelve years old. It has been three years since I wrote for the "Young Folks' Department." We have got eight head of horses and fifty-five head of cattle. I have got a pony. Our teacher's name is Mary Goff. I read in the fifth reader: I study arithmetic, spelling, geography and writing. I guess I will quit by answering Jennie White's charade; I think it is a *snipe*. I will send a riddle: Behind my grandfather's barn there is a pond, and in that pond there is a boat, and in that boat there is

a girl; I have told her name three times in a row, but yet you don't know. Excuse all mistakes. From GUSTAVE GLOFFRAY.

QUENEMO, Kans., March 19, 1881.

DEAR EDITOR:—I will try to write you a few lines. It has been quite a while since I have written to the "Young Folks' Department." Our school commences next Monday. Our teacher's name is Mary Goff; she has taught three times, and this will make four. I go to Sunday-school every Sunday, but it has been so bad this winter that sometimes there wasn't any. We take THE SPIRIT. I like to read the young folks' letters. I will not write a very long letter. The answer to my riddle in last September is a *bed*. For fear it is forgotten, I will repeat it:

Formed long ago yet made to-day.

Employed while others sleep— Few would wish to give away, And none would wish to keep.

I think the answer to Emma Wilson's riddle is *milking a cow*, and I think Jerusha Tower's riddle is either a *gooseberry* or *blackberry* vine. I think we ought to be more careful to answer all the riddles that we send to be published, for I cannot guess all of them. I will close for this time. Excuse all mistakes. From your little friend,

CORA GEOFFRAY.

QUENEMO, Kans., March 19, 1881.

MR. EDITOR:—This is a pleasant day. The pretty robins fly in the orchard from tree to tree, singing their praises sweetly for such a lovely day. Indeed, every living creature seems to be happy. I think it is just as James Stepp says, that we have had sufficient spring to remind us of our garden work. He says one of his favorite flowers is the Chinese pink. We have never dried it here; but my sister brought a large package of flower seeds, and I noticed the Chinese pink among them. "Will sweet peas and asters do well in Kansas?" I say sweet peas will, but I don't know about asters. I will now mention one of my favorite flowers; it is the hollyhock. I suppose many of the young folks raise hollyhocks. They do not bloom the first year; but if the hollyhock does not die during the winter it will bloom early in spring till late in fall. We have both single and double hollyhocks. I think the double ones are a great deal the prettiest. There are white, red and pink hollyhocks. I think there is nothing the eye admires more than a yard of flowers. Don't you agree with me, girls? Our school will begin the first Monday in April. I will be glad when school commences again. I love to go to school. I must close, hoping to see this letter in print, as I have written once before and it was not published; so I proposed to write again. The answer to Mary E. Davis's charade is *Chicago*; the answer to Jennie White's charade is *snipe*; the answer to Albert J. Moxley's riddle is the *wind*.

Yours truly,

LOUISA B. ALBACH.

CARBONDALE, Kans., March 28, 1881.

[Louisa speaks of writing once before, and the letter was not published. Her letter did not reach us, or we certainly should have printed it.—ED.]

As two young men were passing a farmhouse they saw the farmer trying to harness a mule, and thinking to quiz him one of them gravely asked: "Will that creature draw?" to which the farmer curtly responded: "Of course he will. He will draw the attention of every fool that passes along the road."

As a stout gentleman slipped and sat down upon the sidewalk, he murmured: "Confucius, the great Chinese sage, says 'It is not in never falling, but in rising after every fall that makes the man,' but I'm satisfied that it is the falling 'which makes the man'—vigorous of speech," and then he spoke with vigor.

Nutmegs grow on little trees which look like small pear-trees, and are generally over twenty feet high. The flowers are like the lily-of-the-valley. They are pale and very fragrant. The nutmeg is the seed of the fruit, and mace is the thin covering over the seed. The fruit is about as large as a peach. When ripe, it breaks open and shows the little nut inside. The trees grow on the islands of Asia and in tropical America. They bear fruit for seventy or eighty years, having ripe fruit upon them at all seasons.

An architect who built a new town hall for a Western town, made such a botch of it that he fled to Canada, to stay, as he informed his friends, "till the thing had blown over." A few days afterwards a high wind struck the town and prostrated the new hall, whereupon his friends telegraphed him: "Come back. The thing is blown over."



## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1881.

## Patrons' Department.

## NATIONAL GRANGE.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.  
Hensley James, of Indiana.  
D. W. Aiken, of South Carolina.  
S. H. Ellis, of Ohio.

## KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master—Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.  
Secretary—George Black, Olathe, Johnson Co.  
Treasurer—W. P. Popenoe, Topeka.

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

## Capabilities of the Grange.

[Address delivered by A. P. Reardon at a public meeting of Delaware Grange, No. 38, at Dimon, and requested that a copy be sent to THE SPIRIT for publication.]

Worthy Master, Ladies and Gentlemen:—Not knowing until a day or two ago that I was to deliver an address here to-day, I am, therefore, ill prepared for this occasion. However, believing as I do in the great truths and principles inculcated in our glorious order, and believing too, that the ultimate objects of this organization is for mutual instruction and protection, to lighten labor by diffusing a knowledge of its aims and purposes, and believing also, that successful results of general welfare can be secured only by general effort.

Hence, in the organization of the grange we, as farmers, have an institution which binds us in mutual fraternity, while its influence is powerful; and that power is now being manifested from the shores of the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the coast of Florida too, and through the Dominion of Canada the grange is the first grand movement towards uniting the farming community. Before its advent each farmer stood isolated and alone with comparatively no protection whatever against wrongs and monopoly. The strength of mutual numbers was to toil and work on and on, while others availed themselves of the results of his labor.

But since the organization of the Patrons of Husbandry the farmers are instituting for themselves a higher culture, a more intellectual life, and a just recognition of their position in society. As an evidence of this fact we find that wherever the principles of the grange are recognized and cultivated, there we find the most prosperity, contentment and happiness in faith, hope, charity and fidelity. We find not only the germ of confidence, but all those broad principles which lift men and women from ignorance, superstition and selfishness to the just appreciation of the fraternal brotherhood of man. The time is already at hand when the farmers of this country should have an organization for their own protection and preservation.

Past history has demonstrated the fact that professional men of all classes are organized to foster and protect their own interests. As we cast a glance over the commercial history of our country to-day we see gigantic organizations and combinations of various corporations wielding an influence of such powerful magnitude, that is now sapping the life blood from the veins of the industrial interests and the liberties of our country.

Trace back the history of our country thirty, forty or fifty years, when our Congressional halls and the various departments of government were filled to a great extent with farmers. It was then that agriculture was fostered, the interests of the producer of the bread that feeds the millions were nurtured, the prosperity of the industrial interests of our country were cared for; and agriculture, the highest calling known to man, that upon which the success and future prosperity of this great commonwealth depends, was not then, as it is now, looked upon as a mere pumpkin garden, as some of our leading representatives of to-day call it.

But as that seems to be the prevailing idea to a great extent to-day, let us as farmers, united by the strong and faithful tie of agriculture, resolve to labor for the good of the order, our country and mankind. Let us endeavor to advance our cause, to develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood, elevate our calling and place us in a position that our legitimate rights may be re-pected, and that our demand that is based upon justice, may be heeded.

As the grange is the farmers' school, home and Legislature, where we can assemble together with our wives, sons and daughters in one common brother and sisterhood, and discuss the many questions pertaining to our interest and welfare, and in our meetings have a social visit and recreation, then let us make the grange-room the home of virtue, sociability and intelligence, where we can gather together and enjoy life and where the young can have their day of enjoyment and recreation, and through the meetings of the grange we can combine together for our own preservation and elevation, and learn the great lessons taught the farmer by our noble order to stand together, act together in all matters establishing confidence and restore fraternal good-will. By this means we will be enabled to place our own prices on our own productions, make our profession the highest calling known to man and place us in a position where we can enjoy the blessings of life, educate our children and elevate society everywhere.

You find, inside the gates of the grange, a hundred little acts of courtesy and kindness, which tend to make life better, happier and sweeter.

VINLAND, Kans., March 14, 1881.

I thought to offer in THE SPIRIT a few words in regard to the grange. It has been often asserted within the last year or two, that the grange is dying out, so it is well to look at its present status. When you look over the counties of the state, at the granges that remain, what do you find? You find them founded on bed-rock, most of them having a hall and library connected with them, and more than that, men of culture who know their interests, and the interests of their neighbors, and have determined that the grange shall live. The grange has been crystallizing and condensing. As the tree turns off its useless branches and its dead timber, that the fruit may be more perfect, and the living body be better nourished, so the lopping off of those who had no heart in the matter, and who did not realize the great work in hand, leaves it in better shape, and in more concentrated form. Again it is the earnest thought and culture of every collection of men, who have a good purpose in view, that works that purpose to the desired end. All this the grange has left. To this it will add of the same material, slowly and surely, until the produce will have a representative in every community, armed with the power and the knowledge to take care of his interests, to give him his equal share, and no more, in the profits that arise from his labor. One other thought. Were the grange to die to-day the good it has done for the majority of this American people cannot be estimated. Wherever a poor widow shall turn the wheel and click the needle in a sewing machine to get her hapless orphans bread, the benefit of the grange to her will be that the obnoxious patent was removed, and three-fourths of the toil necessary for its purchase put out of the way.

If the grange was dead as an organization, it would still live in the education and culture called forth by its existence, wherein an isolated class, large in numbers, was brought in close contact, sufficiently long to grasp truths in regard to their position and rights, which will in the end make those rights secure. It will not die, it is now building upon the solid rock, in every state in the constellation of states. Its power will increase as the years go on, until it will be the watchman on the tower to give notice of the approach of danger. It will be the guardian of its class, defender of their rights and redresser of their wrongs.

A. K. W.

## Resolutions on the Death of Josiah E. Hayes.

WHEREAS, Our esteemed and worthy brother, Josiah E. Hayes, a member of Olathe Grange, No. 118, died at Eureka Springs, Arkansas, on Monday, March 7th inst.

WHEREAS, In his sudden death our grange has lost a useful member, the community a valuable citizen and his family a kind and loving husband and father.

Resolved, That while we deeply lament our loss, yet we submit humbly to the will of our Great Maker, and trust that we may profit by the example and good deeds that our brother has left behind.

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved family our sincere sympathy, and point them to the promise of a life beyond in the hope of a joyful reunion there.

Resolved, That this grange be draped in mourning, and that the members wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes, and a copy be sent to the bereaved family and to each of our city papers, THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS and Colmans' Rural World.

E. P. DIEHL,  
W. BRONAUUGH,  
J. M. GRIM,  
Committee.

## Henry Ward Beecher on Free Trade.

At a recent meeting of the Brooklyn Reform Club, of which Henry Ward Beecher is president, that gentleman delivered an address setting forth his views at some length upon free trade, taking strong ground in favor thereof, and declaring that no subject was so little understood, or concerning which there had been more conflict of opinion than political economy.

The particular matter of free-trade, or tariffs—tariffs for revenue and tariffs for protection—has been made largely a party question. Happily at this time there is not any party strife to any great extent, and the present seems an eminently propitious time to introduce and discuss this question; and right here let me say, this club is made up of both Democrats and Republicans, and that party preferences do not appear in it at all, nor is it designed to affect party matters. Now the men who are manufacturers, who are freed from foreign competition by levying upon all imports a large assessment, to a large extent these men are in favor of protection, and without attributing to them any improper motives, for it is natural that they should be. It is their interest, and without saying that they are selfish and only saying that they have that natural bias which goes with men's own interests it is true that the warmest advocates of protection are those whose interests are protected, and the men who have no interest in manufactures are to a large extent free-traders. I think it may be said that the colleges of the United States are to a large extent on the side of free trade. It is the doctrine taught at Yale; it is the doctrine taught now at Harvard; it is the doctrine taught at Amherst, at Williamstown and Columbia College, and if you go westward, I think to the very Pacific, you will scarcely find one collegiate institution that has a chair of political economy—I think you will not find a half dozen in the United States that are not in favor of free trade. [Applause.] I simply say this to show that men that are disengaged by their interest from any bias are largely in favor of free trade. Then there is a large element of politics that deals with this subject, and in the last campaign the tariff question was one of the most rousing that was brought into the discussion, and was urged with great effort by one party, and abandoned with great disasters as I think, by the other. There are persons that are very much dazed in relation

to this subject; when they hear one person talk on one side they agree with him, and when they hear the other side they incline to that, and say, "We cannot make anything out of it at all." Now, as to the general statement that commerce should have liberty, all men agree. Men must have the right to buy and sell when and where they choose. Now when we come to the practical development of this question we say: "We must have revenue, and the easiest way for the government to raise its revenue is by indirect taxation or the tariff." And now you come to a difference of opinion. There are those who say that this is demoralizing; that it leads to extravagances; that the taxes should be taken forthwith and openly. A far greater number of them, however, say that it is easier and better to raise the largest part of the revenue by a tariff. There are a great many free traders that think so. I don't. I would sweep every custom-house from the continent. I would not have a single one of these bums in our cities. [Applause.] I would have all the taxes laid and collected directly from the people. But there are many who say, "We must have a tariff for revenue but not for protection." But I say no, first because it does not protect, and second because it depresses and cheats in many directions; that is, it works a seeming prosperity in one class at the expense of the real prosperity and to the detriment of the other classes of the community. It is contended that under this protective system our manufacturers have thriven and our laborers occupy a higher position than those of other nations, and if I thought that the whole mass of laboring men, or a large portion of them, were benefited by protection, I should be in favor of it, but I don't believe it. I think that upon the whole labor is depressed by it.

Patrons of Husbandry:—Have you gone to sleep? I see you are not taking much interest in writing to the paper. Sisters, let us wake up to a sense of our duty. Perhaps we can drop a word of encouragement to the weak-kneed brother to cheer him on the way. This is a noble order. It well deserves our attention. I have not lost my interest, though I have not been to grange the last three times on account of both weather and poor health. This is the only order that gives women equal right with man. Let us make use of our liberty. Though we are the weaker, we are not inferior to man. I have made a request that when I am dead and laid in my coffin, I want my sash put on that you may know I am true to the order to which I belong.

I would like to know through your columns if you have a carding machine in good running order in your town, and the price of wool.

This has been a long, cold winter, but we are now looking forth for the promised seed-time and harvest. The wheat that was drilled in looks tolerably well, but that which was sown broadcast is considerably frozen out. We think the peaches are nearly all killed. Stock is not looking very well. Feed is getting scarce.

LANE, Kans., March 1, 1881.

How much have the ties of this order done to harmonize and unify the people of the various sections of this country; obliterate and remove all bitterness, hatred and jealousy; to heal the breaches and the wounds of our late civil war? So do you not see that in the near future it will remove all sign and semblance of sectional strife, and make us a harmonious and united people?

Let us combine all integral opinion, that with its power and volume will be heard and heeded by every official and party, great and small, in counties and states; and that will ring upon the floors of state and federal Legislatures and departments at the federal capital. We will not use this for the detriment, wrong or oppression of any man or set of men, class, interest or section, but for the good of ourselves, our wives and children, our kindred and friends, our counties and states, and ignoring all North, South, East or West, for every man, woman and child in this glorious country, within and without our gates, regardless of class, profession or avocation.—T. N. Lipscomb, Master South Carolina State Grange.

A voice in the United States Senate, a few days before adjournment, said "that the demands of the farmers are just and proper, must be apparent, and that they will be complied with as just as certain as that the government shall endure and the farmers of the country continue to appreciate the justice of their claims and their undoubted power to enforce them." Let us appreciate our power and organize to enforce our claims.

Cheering reports come to us of the increased interest in the work of the order, from nearly every section in the state. May God speed our noble cause, and the day be not far distant when the pristine glory of our order in North Carolina, shall not only have been reclaimed, but be made to shed its benign influence over this broad land of ours—stimulating and encouraging the weak, and lighting up the pathway of those who grope in darkness.—N. C. Patron.

Before the organization of the grange, who ever heard any talk about the rights of the farmer, justice to the producer, or of the encroachments of combined capital, or the oppressions of the railroad monopolies? The grange has introduced a new language, and awakened new principles of justice.

It is mainly through the grange where there is a live one, which is living up to the spirit of its principles, that we hear of the farmers helping one other in distresses, or trying to strengthen the bonds of common interests. The grange was organized for this purpose, and in many parts of the country has borne rich fruits. Hold fast to it.

## NOTICE.

WE ISSUE DESCRIPTIVE ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS OF DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, UNDERWEAR, CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, CUTLERY, SEWING MACHINES, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, CROCKERY, TINWARE, HARNESS, SADDLES, GUNS, REVOLVERS, TENTS, FISHING TACKLE, TRUNKS, GROCERIES, Etc., Etc. WE ARE THE ORIGINATORS OF THE SYSTEM OF DIRECT DEALING WITH THE CONSUMER AT WHOLESALE PRICES. WE OWN AND CARRY IN STOCK ALL THE GOODS WE QUOTE. OUR PRICE LISTS WILL BE SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS UPON APPLICATION TO US BY LETTER OR POSTAL CARD. WE SELL GOODS IN ANY QUANTITIES TO SUIT THE PURCHASER. SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUES AND SEE WHAT WE CAN DO FOR YOU. NO OBLIGATION TO BUY.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

## IMPROVED STEEL BARBED WIRE,

Under Letters Patent No. 204,312, Dated May 28, 1878.

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We use the best quality Steel wire; the bars well secured to the wire, twisted into a complete cable, and covered with the best quality rust-proof Japan Varnish, and we feel sure that we are offering the best article on the market at the lowest price.

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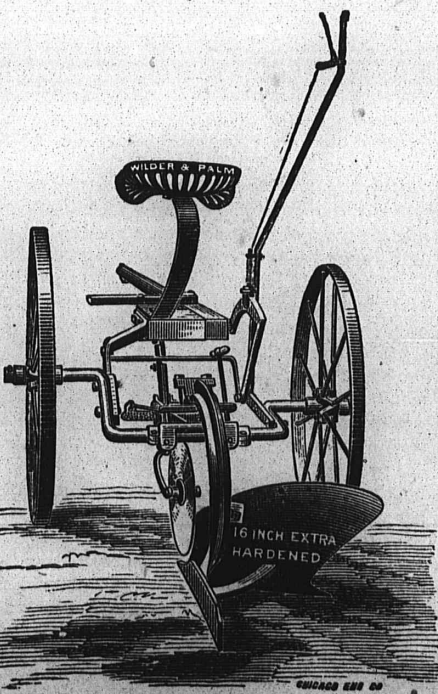
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Always on hand at the store of

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## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1881.

ENGLAND imported from this country last year 50,000,000 pounds of leather, amounting to one-fourth of her annual consumption.

FOUR thousand workmen are employed in the cotton thread industry, and about 20,000,000 dozen spools of thread are turned out annually.

BEE keepers in various parts of New York complain of extensive losses of bees by death during the winter. The severe and long continued cold is assigned as the cause.

THE manufacture of barbed fence has increased from 10,000 pounds in wire 1874, to 27,337,000 pounds in 1879, and it is estimated the year's production will reach 50,000,000 pounds.

A DISPATCH announces the death of Harry A. Brown, a son of ex-Governor Brown, of Tennessee, at Albuquerque, New Mexico, March 28. Particulars not given, except that he was killed.

GEN. GRANT having resigned the presidency of the World's Fair, the executive committee unanimously named Hugh J. Jewett for president of the commission, but Mr. Jewett refuses to accept the honor.

ARTICLES of incorporation of the Great Timber Belt Railroad Company, with a capital of \$2,500,000, have been filed with the secretary of state of Wisconsin. The line will run from Green Bay to St. Croix river, Wis.

FIVE steamers landed at Castle Garden, New York, March 23, with 4,230 immigrants, destined chiefly for the West. The emigration from Germany is so large that the steamship companies are obliged to charter extra steamers.

FOLLOWING the action of France, now Austria has published an order prohibiting the importation of swine, pork, bacon or sausages from the United States. The scare has been caused by reports of disease, cholera, trichinosis, etc., worked up, it is said, by speculators. Secretary Blaine has taken up the defensive and telegraphed Minister Noyes, at Paris, that the reports about the cholera are "greatly exaggerated, that there is less disease than usual, and the condition of the hogs packed is exceptionally good."

MARION Grange, Douglas county, which has been dormant for sometime, has come to life once more, and has reorganized and is taking in new members at every meeting. We understand that the old members of two or three other dormant granges in that part of the county are joining Marion Grange, and are thus building up one strong grange in Marion township. Little by little the farmers are learning that there is no other organization among men that is so good an educator for the farmer and his family as the order of the Patrons of Husbandry. We invite correspondence from the Patrons of the state; let us know of your success, so that we may publish the good news for the benefit of all concerned.

THE new administration has done one good thing in refusing to let the few bulldozing national banks have their own way. The banks attempted to frighten the government into defeating the funding measures of the last Congress, and deposited legal tender notes with the United States treasury to the amount of \$18,000,000 for the purpose of retiring their circulation. The funding bill was knocked in the head by Mr. Hayes; the banks then desired to rescind their action and asked to have their \$18,000,000 returned to them. Secretary Windom, with the consent of the president, quietly informed them that they must abide their own action, and cancelled government bonds held by the banks to the amount of the deposit. This was undoubtedly the proper thing to do, and we hope the banks will thereby gain a little wisdom, but if they refuse to learn, just let them throw another "boomerang," and we want to see it return and make the stuffing fly every time.

## Gambling on the Rail.

On the incoming Santa Fe yesterday there occurred a little scrimmage as the train neared Lawrence, which culmi-

nated in the arrest of J. H. Davis, a well known monte and confidence man, when the train reached this city. Davis on the train was observed in close conversation with two passengers, and, knowing his business, one of the brakemen spoke to the passengers and warned them of their danger. Davis jumped up as the brakeman passed on, followed him to the rear of the car, where he struck him in the face and attempted to assault him with a billet of wood. The brakeman jumped off for a moment at Lawrence, and telegraphed Chief Speers that Davis was on the train, and to arrest him at the Union depot. As the train came in Officers Newgent and Jones were in waiting and arrested Davis as he jumped from the cars. He was locked up at the station until this morning, and a charge of being a confidence man entered against his name on the authority of the brakeman. The officers say that Davis is well known to them as a confidence and three-card monte man.—*Kansas City Times.*

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I am in receipt of official information that the amendment to article six of our national constitution, striking out the word "sixteen," where it occurs in the second line of said article, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "fourteen," has been ratified by the requisite number of State Granges.

The article as amended now reads as follows, to wit:

"ARTICLE SIX.—MEMBERSHIP. "Any person engaged in agricultural pursuits and having no interest in conflict with our purposes, of the age of 'fourteen' years, duly proposed, elected and complying with the rules and regulations of the order, is entitled to membership and the benefit of the degrees taken," etc. WM. SIMS, Master Kansas State Grange. TOPEKA, Kans., April 2, 1881.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—The wheat in our county (Saline) is considerably damaged by the late hard frosts, so that a good many are plowing up and sowing in oats, and others will plant in corn. I believe the up-land has suffered most, some think because the ground is drier. A good rain would do good. Feed is scarce, but stock has wintered well. "All fools' day" was the coldest day of the kind we have had for a great many years, if ever before. Peaches mostly killed; apples, pears and cherries all right. ROBERT ANDERSON. SALINA, Kans., April 2, 1881.

## Progress—Or the Development of Our Day.

The following incident may not attract the attention of the general reader as forcibly as the two cases which I have related in previous numbers, yet in some respects it is equally as forcible by way of illustrating the great revolution in public opinion which is going on in the world.

I well remember the time when Dr. John Mason Good delivered his lectures to his medical students. On one occasion he said that the word day, in the first chapter of Genesis, must be understood as meaning an epoch, an uninterrupted period of time, for the term day of twenty-four hours duration, could not be reconciled with the testimony of the earth's history. Although the learned doctor was a member of the church, therefore deemed sound and orthodox, it did not save him from being denounced in the most bitter language by the newspapers and magazines, for promulgating such a dangerous heresy. The *Morning Chronicle* and the *Weekly Examiner*, edited by the well-known literary character, Leigh Hunt, I believe, were the only publications which had the boldness to stand by the doctor. This controversy grew bitter, and lasted for some time, but it resulted in some good. The interesting and instructive science of geology was brought to the notice of the people; it soon became of general interest. Learned men made it a study, even professors in colleges were compelled to respect it, and finally it became generally recognized as a proper subject to be talked about. This science is one of very modern introduction, like astronomy and other sciences which preceded it, it met with a stern opposition. One learned professor of the Dublin University, denounced it, declaring that "The devil was the father of geology." Such, in a few words, was the feeling and prejudice in the first quarter of this century against the science of ge-

ology, but the truth has triumphed. Geology has become a branch of study and taught in our common schools. And we may add that it is very seldom that we come across an intelligent minister of the gospel but what is willing to concede that Dr. John Mason Good was right.

## AFRICAN SLAVERY.

There is another question which has agitated the public mind for the last half century, that of the institution of slavery; and on this question, as in those we have introduced, the revolution in public sentiment is even more wonderful. There are thousands of living witnesses who can testify of these facts, and although it may add nothing to the credit of human nature, it is now become an historic fact, a page of history, and will in future time be referred to as one of the memorable epochs in our history. A century ago public opinion in all the civilized countries of the globe, slavery was regarded as the normal condition of mankind. Slavery, said they, has always existed, it still exists, and always will exist. The enthusiastic Marco Polo, in importing the African from his native home to the West India islands, considered it a christian act; he might become civilized. Rev. John Newton was engaged in the slave trade, and thought it a legitimate and profitable calling. Boswell, in his life of Johnson, regarded any man who objected to the institution of slavery a fool and a fanatic.

It is due to revolutionary France in taking an opposite view concerning the rightfulness of slavery. The French Assembly of February 4, 1794, proclaimed that all slaves held by the citizens of France were free. It was from this edict the civil war raged for several years in St. Domingo. Slavery was never re-established, but on the first of January, 1804, they gained their independence.

Thirty years after, England, by act of Parliament, abolished slavery in her West India islands.

A few years prior to the commencement of our late civil war, it was fashionable, nay, it was regarded as a meritorious act, to mob abolitionists. To question the righteousness of American slavery, could not be tolerated. Church and state united to uphold the peculiar institution. The former declaring that Jesus Christ and his apostles tolerated slavery, therefore it could not be a sin. The politicians declared that emancipation of the Southern slaves would bring ruin and desolation, not only in this country, but throughout Europe, as not a bale of cotton could be grown if the negro was free. The prediction which these pro-slavery writers issued to the world about this time, afford some remarkably interesting reading at this hour, but we must pass them by for want of space. Pro-slavery Bible argument, and the learned discourses which were issued by the press, are no longer needed; no one is found to pay them reverence, they remain on the book shelves and are seldom referred to. The fanatics of yesterday are triumphant.

When we look at these wonderful changes in human opinion, how forcibly does the language of the late Hon. Horace Mann strike us; he says: "Nineteen-twentieths of all that was held to be knowledge in the time of the schoolmen, is known to be folly now; nineteen-twentieths of all that a free state holds to be patriotism now, was sedition or high treason four centuries ago; and nineteen-twentieths of all that the church holds to be religion now, was infidelity or atheism then. Men have made the great discovery that ethics and theology, although founded upon unchangeable truths, are still progressive sciences, not less than physiology or geology. Under the sublime law of progress, the present out-grows the past."

We intended to have introduced the great temperance movement which has been going on within the last few years. The same state of things have existed, as on those questions we have specially referred to, but we have not space for further comment.

JAMES HANWAY.

LANE, Kans.

THE A. S. T. Co. were the first to make a specialty of protecting the toes of children's shoes from wear, by which millions are saved annually to parents; and they now offer their A. S. T. Co. Black Tip in place of the metal, as they wear as well, and are not objectionable on the finest shoe.

## General News.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The resignation of Andrew D. White, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Berlin, has been in the hands of the president for some time, coupled with the request that a successor be nominated at an early day.

A delegation of colored men of Baltimore waited upon the president today and presented an address asking fuller recognition of the claims of the colored Republicans of Maryland. The president replied briefly that he would examine into the matter; that in appointments to public offices the fitness and qualifications of the individual should be considered; the color, whether black or white, could in itself be neither a recommendation nor a bar.

The Voorhees-Mahone difficulty is virtually ended. Senator Voorhees says he intends to treat any message from Mahone, whether it be a challenge or otherwise, with contempt. Senator Mahone was full of indignation last night, and insisted on challenging Senator Voorhees, but was persuaded by friends that such a course would only injure him. The friends of both Senators are endeavoring to fix up a mutual explanation for Monday, but neither Senators Voorhees nor Mahone seemed inclined that way.

The Republican senators have been notified to meet in caucus Monday evening at 10 o'clock, when the present dead-lock will be discussed. The president is desirous of having the fight over the Senate officers postponed until after all the necessary confirmations are made, and so advises and urges his friends. Among the Republican senators it is reported that the president has determined to pour in nominations upon the Senate and leave the latter body responsible for any failure to confirm. The president's wishes will certainly influence a number of senators. The Democrats say they have no need for a caucus, as their policy of continued resistance is determined. Conkling can largely control the Republican caucus, but his friends say he is not anxious to postpone the opening of the war with the administration, as he feels confident of his ability to make a stubborn fight.

DES MOINES, April 2.—A meeting of Iowa farmers in opposition to the barbed wire monopoly was held in this city to-day with a large attendance. Hon. C. F. Clarkson, chairman, read a letter from Judge Lake, of Independence, on the legal phase of the question and of the farmers combining to aid Haish in fighting Washburn, Moon & Co. A letter was read from Jacob Haish, of DeKalb, in which he said he had all the evidence and argument of the counsel, and that he had given notice of an appeal to the supreme court. Judge Miller, attorney of Washburn, Moon & Co., was allowed thirty minutes to make a statement for the firm. He said they did not propose to institute any suit against the farmers for using the wire. Resolutions recite facts in relation to the manufacture of barbed wire, and the recent decision of the U. S. courts, sustaining the patents of Hunt & Glidden, together with a history of those patents, declare this the duty of hundreds of thousands of people, who are subjected to an arbitrary tax on industry by this unjust decision, to take prompt and determined action to defend their property against such unlimited extortion as has been imposed upon them by this decree. The people are the source of all power and law. We hereby declare that we will unite and make common cause in all lawful efforts to obtain relief from the unscrupulous extortion this most gigantic and despotic monopoly of modern times.

Resolved, That we favor further legal and practical investigation of this broad claim of one firm to the exclusive ownership of the barbed wire business of the nation, and for this purpose we hereby pledge ourselves to unite our efforts and contribute our means in bringing about a remedy, and call upon the people everywhere, who are interested in similar meetings, and co-operate in seeking relief from this new and unlimited extortion. An executive committee was appointed to take charge of this work, devise plans of co-operation, and institute measures for relief, to invite all farmers' organizations, alliances, granges, clubs and associations to unite in the work. Resolutions urge that senators and representatives in Congress use their influence and best efforts to secure such modifications and changes in the patent laws, as will relieve the people from the wrongs, extortions and outrages now continually being perpetrated by unscrupulous sharpers and wealthy corporations under their protection.

NEW YORK, April 4.—Yesterday morning the deepest stillness fell upon Plymouth church, and every ear was strained when Beecher said he would relate an incident which he had never spoken of before. He remarked playfully he would now tell it confidentially: "There came to me," he said, "a woman of my own church, the mother of a young woman, who said her daughter had become fascinated with the Roman worship, and wanted to unite with that church. I said to her, tell your child to wait one year, until her own mind and judgment are settled, and if at the end of that time she shall find that she is drawn nearer to God and heaven through that church, let her come and we will take her by the hand and carry her to the door. At the end of the year she was still anxious to enter that church, and I sat down and wrote a letter to an honored Catholic pastor of this city and said: 'This lamb has found greener pastures in your fields than in mine.' She joined the Catholic church and is to-day a happy christian girl in that communion." Any one could have heard a pin drop while Beecher was telling this, and there was what is generally called a sensation. He added: "I would do it again and again if it were necessary, for when I spoke of unity of all that believe in the Lord Jesus Christ I meant it. I don't believe in external unity, but I believe in internal unity." In this connection the preacher also said: "I would rather ride in the most ragged third-class car that was ever put on the rail, if it would take me nearer home, than in the most luxuriant parlor car that ever was built if it would take me further from home."

CINCINNATI, April 4.—A dispatch from Cannelton, Ind., says news has been received of the killing of Richard Welsh by his son, Montgomery Welsh, at a little village named Denver, Perry county, last evening. The father had previously fired several shots at one of his sons, and at the time of the killing met this son and his mother who were returning from a visit to a lawyer for the purpose of prosecuting Welsh. He drew a revolver and said one must die, the son shot first and the father fell dead. The deceased was a farmer in good circumstances.

The carpenters of this city have struck for an increase in wages to \$2.50 per day, and to-day appointed committees to visit all the shops where work is going on. The rope makers also sought for an increase to \$1.75 per day and the employers agreed to give the increase after the orders now on hand are filled.

CHEYENNE, W. T., April 3.—A Sidney Neby, special to the *Leader* says Reddy McDonald, head musician at a dance house and a noted cutthroat, was taken from the county jail at an early hour this morning by vigilantes, and hanged to a tree in the court house yard. McDonald was one of sixteen desperadoes who were jailed on Friday. They had held the town in terror for several years, and the citizens resolved to clean them out. McDonald was discovered arranging plans for breaking jail, and hence the lynching.

Ex-Deputy Sheriff Ryan, who stabbed Attorney Michael, has not been captured. He will be lynched when captured. It is hinted that two more prisoners, who have committed foul murders and escaped punishment, will be taken out and made into good men by lynching them.

ST. LOUIS, April 2.—The *Republican's* Little Rock, Ark., special says Patrick Shearer, a railroad man, was murdered last night at Gold Creek, Conway county. He was found near a railroad section house with a frightful wound in his stomach made with a knife, and lying in a pool of blood. Mrs. Mayer, his divorced wife, was arrested on suspicion of having committed the horrible deed.

NEW ORLEANS, April 2.—A special to the *Democrat* reports that the heavy frost and ice throughout this entire section last night, killed nearly all the early vegetables in Northern Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama. The peach crop is thought to be badly injured.

GALVESTON, April 2.—A *News'* special from Newport reports a heavy frost in the northern part of the state, and that the fruit crop is considerably injured.

NEW YORK, April 4.—The *Adriatic* brought \$1,285,000 in gold.



My Annual Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed for 1881, rich in engravings, from photographs of the originals, will be sent FREE, to all who apply. My old customers need not write for it. Offer one of the largest collections of vegetable seed ever sent out by any seed house in America, a large portion of which were grown on my five seed farms. Full directions for cultivation on each package. All seed warranted to be both fresh and true to name; so far, that should it prove otherwise, I will refund the order gratis. The original introducer of the Hubbard Squash, Pinner's Melon, Marblehead Cabbages, Mexican Corn, and scores of other vegetables, I invite the patronage of all who are anxious to have their seed directly from the grower, fresh, true and of the very best strain. **New Vegetables a specialty.** JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

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## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1881.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.

Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, \$2.00; one month, \$5; three months, \$10; one year, \$30. The Spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation of any paper in the State. It also has a larger circulation than any two papers in this city.

## 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.

## City and Vicinity.

## Eggs for Hatching.

Pure Plymouth Rock eggs for hatching from a fine flock of fowls at \$1 per 13. Inquire at our address THE SPIRIT OFFICE.

## Strayed.

Strayed from Reuben Randall, on Friday evening, April 1st, a light bay mare colt, three years old, with head-stall on. Information of the colt will be rewarded by the subscriber.  
REUBEN RANDALL,  
Lawrence, Kans.

## Funeral of William Meairs.

The body of Mr. Meairs, who died at Colorado Springs last June, was received here on Thursday last. It was his request that his remains should be sent home, and that his funeral should be conducted under the auspices of the Grange. In fulfillment of that request Capt. W. B. Kennedy, an old neighbor and warm friend of Bro. Meairs, went to Colorado Springs, had the body taken up and brought to his home. The funeral was attended on Friday last by a large number of Patrons from all parts of the country. The funeral was conducted according to the Grange ritual. When Master McFarland bade a last farewell to Brother Wm. Meairs for Douglas Grange a sympathetic chord was struck and many hearts were filled with sadness, and many eyes with tears, beside those of his widow and children who stood convulsed with sorrow around his grave. He was buried in the Harmon burying ground, at his own request, beside his former wife and four of his deceased children.

Those persons who do not need iron, but who are troubled with nervousness and dyspepsia, will find in Carter's Little Nerve Pills a most desirable article. They are mostly used in combination with Carter's Little Liver Pills, and in this way often exert a most magical effect. Take just one pill of each kind immediately after eating and you will be free from indigestion and dyspepsia. In vials at 25 cents. For sale by Barber Bros.

## The Illustrated Scientific News.

The April number of this interesting and popular magazine is just out. Among the various subjects illustrated is an engraving of the late Russia's steam yacht Livadia; a series of views illustrating wood working attachments for foot lathes; Prof. Sechi's solar photographic apparatus, with six distinct views of the sun taken by this instrument; engravings of the boats and apparatus used on Lake Geneva for determining the velocity of sound in water; a new machine for decorating enamelled surfaces; engravings of several curious animals and objects in natural history; and an elaborately illustrated article on Bee Culture. Every number contains thirty-two pages, full of engravings of novelties in science and the useful arts, published by Munst & Co., 37 Park Row, New York, at \$1.50 a year, and sold by all news dealers.

The following is the result of the city election held in Lawrence yesterday. The Peoples', or anti-temperance ticket was elected by quite a large majority:

## FOR MAYOR.

	Bowersock, Kimball.	
First ward.....	185	113
Second ward.....	120	100
Third ward.....	176	108
Fourth ward.....	150	46
Fifth ward.....	44	38
Sixth ward.....	50	49
	725	454

## FOR CITY TREASURER.

	Dailey, White.	
First ward.....	160	140
Second ward.....	97	123
Third ward.....	177	107
Fourth ward.....	130	64
Fifth ward.....	60	39
Sixth ward.....	63	473

## CITY ATTORNEY.

	Borgholthaus, Harris.	
First ward.....	202	94
Second ward.....	120	86
Third ward.....	184	97
Fourth ward.....	140	45
Fifth ward.....	35	44
Sixth ward.....	39	57
	738	423

## POLICE JUDGE.

	Chadwick, Steele, Hollister.	
First ward.....	149	80
Second ward.....	91	52
Third ward.....	125	73
Fourth ward.....	130	18
Fifth ward.....	21	33
Sixth ward.....	516	256
	516	817

## JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

	Neill, Steele, Hollister.	
First ward.....	45	69
Second ward.....	84	44
Third ward.....	122	69
Fourth ward.....	124	19
Fifth ward.....	25	26
Sixth ward.....	400	218
	400	331

## CONSTABLES.

The totals on constables from all the wards are: Prentice, 553; Phillips, 328; Bowers, 568, and McWilliam, 568. Thus it will be seen that both the colored men are elected, and by exactly the same majority.

## INVOICE NO. 2 OF OVERSHOES!

THE GREAT SALE THIS SEASON ON RUBBER GOODS HAS OBLIGED US TO PURCHASE A

## SECOND LOT TO FILL THE DEMAND

AT THE

## FAMILY SHOE STORE!

THEY ARE NOW READY.

Farmers and those requiring a prime Rubber Boot will remember we carry the Pure Gum Boots, the best thing made, as well as the other grades. In stock also, the long Rubber Hip Boot for sportsmen and fishermen. Our stock is large, our prices at bed-rock.  
Remember: THE FAMILY SHOE STORE.

R. D. MASON, Agent.

## National Fair Association.

The directors of the National Fair Association held a special meeting in this city on Thursday of last week, and adjourned until Monday of this week, at which time they completed their premium list and made all the necessary arrangements to hold a large and successful fair. We understand they also made arrangements by which all arrears on last year's premium list will be paid by the first of May.

## How to Get Rich.

The great secret of obtaining riches, is first to practice economy, and as good old "Deacon Snyder" says, "It used to worry the life out of me to pay enormous doctor's bills, but now I have 'struck it rich.' Health and happiness reign supreme in our little household, and all simply because we use no other medicine but Electric Bitters and only cost fifty cents a bottle." Sold by Barber Bros.

## CRUCIAL groceries received every day at the

Grangestore.  
Agents and Canvassers  
Make from \$25 to \$50 per week selling goods for E. G. RUDKOUT & Co., 10 Barclay street, New York. Send stamp for their catalogue and terms.

## Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep

Kept in good condition with the great Arabian remedy, "Gangee Stock Powder." For sale by Barber Bros.

## Every Man, Woman and Child

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

## 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.

## A New Era in Implements.

Farmers often ask their neighbors where they can buy plows and all kinds of implements the cheapest. To each and every farmer I would say that I will sell them first-class plows, and all other implements kept in my business, and invite you to call and be convinced.  
CHAS. ACHING,  
No. 114 Massachusetts St., Lawrence, Kans.

## Closing School with an Entertainment.

A nice little entertainment was had at the residence of Mr. W. M. Ingersoll on Friday evening last, consisting of music, speaking and tableaux. The occasion was the closing of Mrs. W. M. Ingersoll's school in Leecompton township, district No. 10, where she has taught six months' term. Mrs. Ingersoll gave the best of satisfaction as a teacher both to parents and pupils.  
M. S.

## Grateful Women.

None receive so much benefit, and none are so profoundly grateful and show such an interest in recommending Hop Bitters as women. It is the only remedy peculiarly adapted to the many ills the sex is almost universally subject to. Chills and fever, indigestion or deranged liver, constant or periodical sick headaches, weakness in the back or kidneys, pain in the shoulders and different parts of the body, a feeling of lassitude and despondency, are all readily removed by these bitters.

Those unhappy persons who suffer from nervousness and dyspepsia should use Carter's Little Nerve Pills, which are made expressly for sleepless, nervous, dyspeptic sufferers. Price 25 cents, all druggists.

"They cannot all lie, was the observation of one while reading the endless testimonials of "Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher." It is infallible.

H. A. Crossley of Cleveland, Ohio, advertises a mammoth field of corn, 150 bushels to the acre. Our corn-growing readers would do well to read the advertisement.

## Profit, \$1,200.

"To sum it up, six long years of bed-ridden sickness, costing \$200 per year, total, \$1,200—all of this expense was stopped by three bottles of Hop Bitters taken by my wife. She has done her own housework for a year since, without the loss of a day, and I want everybody to know it for their benefit.

If you are tired taking the large old-fashioned gripping pills, try Carter's Little Liver Pills and take some comfort. A man can't stand everything. One pill a dose.

## Delicate Women.

Cases of female weakness, delicate and enfeebled constitutions, and those suffering with stomach, liver and kidney complaints, will find Electric Bitters a speedy and certain cure. The sick and prostrated should rejoice that such a reliable remedy is placed within their reach. Health and happiness will surely follow where Electric Bitters are used. For sale by Barber Bros., price only fifty cents.

## Opinion of an Eminent Conductor.

Gotthold Carlberg, the celebrated conductor, writes:

Mendelssohn Piano Co., New York:—GENTLEMEN—I had the pleasure of trying several of your upright pianos, and must pay you a sincere compliment for the power of tone and excellent quality of touch in your instruments. No less delighted I was with one of your grand pianos, which I consider fully entitled to take its rank among the very best in the country, and hope will be played in concert halls frequently. I wish you all the success you so fully deserve, and remain, Yours very truly,  
GOTTHOLD CARLBERG.

"SELLERS' Liver Pills" never fail to cure biliousness, indigestion or headache. Sold by all druggists.

## Died!

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

## The Currency Question.

Notwithstanding the fact that thousands of our people are at present worrying themselves almost to death over this vexed question, even to the extent of neglecting their business, there are still thousands upon thousands of smart, hard working, intelligent men pouring into the great Arkansas valley, the garden of the West, where the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad offers them their choice of 2,500,000 acres of the finest farming lands in the world at almost their own prices. If you do not believe it, write to the undersigned, who will tell you where you can get a cheap land exploring ticket, and how, at a moderate expense, you can see for yourself and be convinced.  
W. F. WHITE,  
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't, Topeka, Kans.

## Fever and Ague.

Liver complaint, and all malarial diseases cured by "Antimalaria," the great German Fever and Ague Remedy. For sale by Barber Bros.

BARBED wire always on hand at the Grange store.

## For Sale.

One span of choice farm brood mares. Well matched, good roadsters and perfectly gentle. Apply to lock box 273 or call at the office of the Western Farm Mortgage Co., National bank building, Lawrence, Kansas.

## GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS.

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

## Mammoth Yield From 4 to 10 Acres.

This is no Fraud.  
We have seen Mr. Crossley's field of corn, and know the above to be true. M. Lawrence, Editor, Ohio Farmer, A. J. Marvin, Attorney, J. A. Brown, Clerk of Court, Cleveland, O.—H. F. Phinney, P. M., Rockport, O.—Price by mail, postage prepaid, \$1.00 per quart. Liberal discount for bulk orders. Send your orders early, as the amount is limited.  
H. A. CROSSLEY, Cleveland, Ohio.

## GUIDE TO SUCCESS

WITH FORMS FOR BUSINESS AND SOCIETY.

Is by far the best Business and Social Guide and Hand-Book ever published. It tells every body completely and in plain language of life, and contains a gold mine of varied information indispensable to all classes for constant reference. AGENTS WANTED for all over the country. To know why this book is so valuable, and its attractions sell better than any other, apply for terms to  
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AXLE GREASE  
Composed largely of powdered mica or isinglass, is the BEST and CHEAPEST lubricant in the world. It is the cheapest because it costs no more than inferior brands, and one box will do the work of two of any other Axle Grease made. It is equally as well for Harrows, Mill Gearing, Thrashing Machines, Corn Planters, Carriages, Engines, etc., etc., as for Wagons. It is GUARANTEED to contain no Petroleum. For sale by all first-class dealers. For Postal Catalogue of Things Worth Knowing mailed free.  
MICA MANUFACTURING CO.,  
31 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

## SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY BOOKS.

MY STOCK IS LARGE AND COMPLETE.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

Districts supplied on Favorable Terms.

## Miscellaneous and Blank Books!

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

PICTURES AND PICTURE FRAMES, WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, NOTIONS, ETC., ETC.

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

A. F. BATES, 99 Massachusetts Street.

## S. J. CHURCHILL,

Wholesale Dealer in Barbed Wire and General Wholesale Agent for

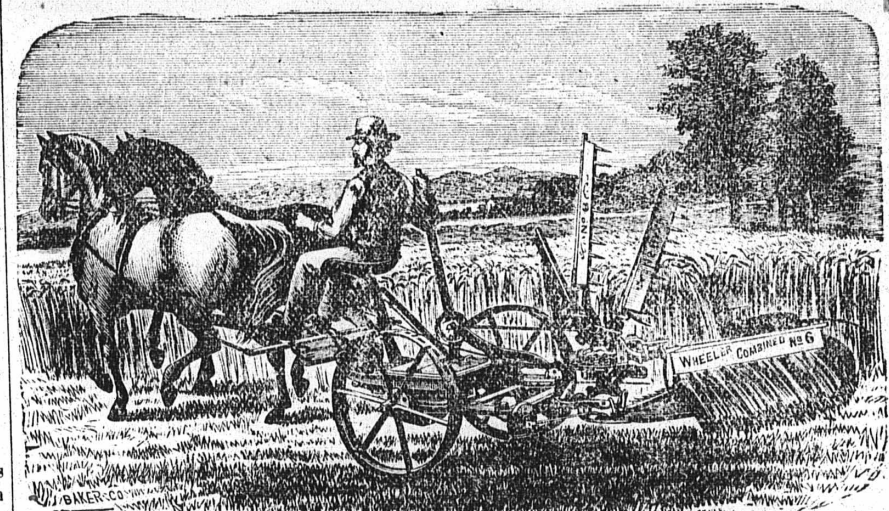
## SCUTT'S PATENT Cable Laid Four Pointed Steel Barb Wire.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

## JUSTUS HOWELL,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,



## Osborn Self-Binders and Harvesters,

CORN PLANTERS,  
SEWING MACHINES,  
STEAM ENGINES,

WAGONS, BUGGIES,  
THE BARBED WIRE,  
SEPARATORS,

AND A GENERAL STOCK OF

IMPLEMENTS AND HARDWARE.

138 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THAT THRILLING BOOK OF DETECTIVES  
By Allan Pinkerton, the greatest living detective. From his most exciting experiences. The most intensely interesting work ever published. Profusely illustrated. SEND FOR A SIGHT. Liberal terms to make money.  
STANDARD PUB. HOUSE, St. Louis, Mo.

## EARS FOR THE MILLION!

Foe Choo's Ealsam of Shark's Oil

Positively Restores the Hearing, and is the only absolute cure for Deafness known.

This oil is extracted from a peculiar species of small white shark, caught in the Yellow Sea, known as Carchodon Rondeletti. Every Chinese fisherman knows it. Its virtues as a restorative of hearing were discovered by a Buddhist priest about the year 1410. Its cures were so numerous and so seemingly miraculous, that the remedy was officially proclaimed over the entire empire. Its use became so universal that for over 300 years no deafness has existed among the Chinese people. Sent, charges prepaid, to any address at \$1 per bottle.  
Only imported by HAYLOCK & CO.,  
Sole agents for America. 7 Dey St., N. Y.

Its virtues are unquestionable and its curative character absolute, as the writer can personally testify, both from experience and observation. Among the many readers of the Review in one part another of the country, it is probable that numbers are afflicted with deafness, and to such it may be said: "Write at once to Haylock & Co., 7 Dey street, New York, enclosing \$1, and you will receive by return a remedy that will enable you to hear like anybody else, and whose curative effects will be permanent. You will never regret doing so."—Editor of New York Mercantile Review, Sept. 25, 1880.

## G. H. MURDOCK,

## WATCHMAKER

—AND—

## ENGRAVER,

A Large Line of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.

No. 59 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas. Formerly with H. J. Rushmer.

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U. A. BARATTONI, Manager.

## ORGANS

\$30 to \$1,000; 2 to 32 Stops. Pianos \$125 up. Paper free Ad's D. F. Beatty, Wash'ton, N. J.

## TEACHERS WANTED

\$63 to \$150 per Month Steady work all Spring and Summer. For particulars, address J. C. McCRUBB & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED for the best and fastest-selling pictorial books and Bibles. Price reduced 33 per cent. National Publishing Co., Phila., Pa.

## KANSAS SEED HOUSE,

F. BARTELDES &amp; CO.,

Lawrence, Kansas.

Seeds of every description. Catalogues mailed free on application.



## Horticultural Department.

## Spring Care of the Orchard.

As soon as the frost leaves the surface of the ground and we have a few days of warm sunshine, the grub of the canker worm will leave its winter quarters and take up its line of march for the trunks of apple trees, up which, if no obstruction prevents, it will climb to deposit, on the smaller branches, its eggs. Apple trees in locations where this destructive enemy is found, should at once be looked after; if they are not protected by patent protectors, a strip of tarred paper a foot in width should be tied around the trunk and kept well covered with tar, printer's ink, or a preparation made by melting four parts of resin with one part linseed oil. The greatest care should be taken to keep the paper covered, during the month of April, so thick with some sticky substance that no grub can pass over it. Trees that are protected with patent protectors should also be looked to; the tins should be kept filled with oil, and the trunks of the trees, back of the protectors should be carefully examined to discover any worms that may have found lodgment. The material which is usually placed between the tin and the tree to keep the grub of the canker worm from passing up, affords an excellent lodging place for a very destructive worm that eats the inside bark of the tree in a similar manner to the borer, except that he is not as long lived, and therefore does not have time to eat as much; in size he is not more than two-thirds as large as the apple tree borer, and he has a very flat head. After carefully cutting out all of the worms and the diseased portions of the bark, the wounds should be rubbed over with hard soap. The practice of thoroughly scraping the trunks and large limbs every spring, and then whitewashing them, we believe to be an injurious one. While it may be well to remove the loose bark, it is unwise to cover the fresh under bark with a coating of any material; the plea that it kills many insects that are injurious to the tree, will not bear a close examination; quite as many insects that are beneficial to vegetation, are destroyed in this way as are killed that are destructive to vegetation. Surely it does not destroy borers, girdlers, canker worms, tent caterpillars, fall caterpillars, or the apple midge; but it does drive away both spiders and ants. The real enemies of the fruit trees do not take up their winter quarters under the bark of the trees. We have seen many orchards injured by whitewash and by washing with water made too strong with potash.

If the borers have been kept out of the trees no time should be lost in making a thorough examination of every tree, removing every borer; to make sure that none are left, a second examination should be made early in May, when the tree may be protected during the summer with a small mound of gravel or coarse sand placed around the tree; this is a much better protection than paper, ashes or lime, or in fact anything we have ever tried.

As soon as the small leaves begin to grow the apple orchard should be examined for tent caterpillars; this should be done early in the morning, looking toward the rising sun; in this way small nests of worms just hatched out may be readily seen, and should be removed with a conical brush tied to the end of a light pole; the brush should be occasionally dipped into kerosene oil.

The plum orchard should be looked to as soon as the weather will permit; every black knob should be cut off and burned and the wound covered with spirits of turpentine, but only a very thin coating should be put on.

The peach orchard should be looked after; if the branches are to be shortened back no time should be lost, but it should be done at once. Every tree that shows indications of the yellows should be not only cut down, but the roots should be dug out and the land well dressed with potash and lime. No borers should be permitted to injure the peach orchard, but every precaution should be taken to keep them out; the same remedy will apply to the peach as the apple tree. The peach orchard that promises a crop of fruit the coming season should have a liberal dressing of manure that is rich in both potash and lime; both of which, many believe, contain elements that are not only bene-

ficial to the fruit but also a preventive of the yellows.

The pear orchard that is to produce fruit the coming season should be kept in the best condition, and the soil should be liberally supplied with fertilizers, if it is desired to get the best quality of fruit.

As few if any orchardists are fortunate enough to plant the first time just the varieties of fruit they want, every spring comes up the question as to what changes in varieties shall be made. Before a new variety is introduced it is always best to see, not only the tree, but to also test the fruit; even then we are often disappointed; the tree and the fruit under our management not coming up to our expectations. Scions that are to be set this season should be cut at once, placed in a box, packed in moist earth, and the box kept in a cool, dark place; in such position they will keep till midsummer. The best time to set such scions, we have found to be when the buds are just breaking open on the tree into which they are to be set. If scions are to be taken fresh from the tree and set, the grafting must be done earlier, say from the 15th to the 20th of April. In changing large trees care must be taken not to cut off too much in any one year, one-third is as much as it is safe to remove at one time; the top and center of the tree should be grafted, first the sides, and lower branches last. Grafting wax is now almost universally used to cover the end of the branch around the scions. Our fathers used clay mixed with one-third cow manure; this kept in place with tow or strips of rags. From observation and experience we think that this material has never been surpassed, though it is more labor to use it; this is probably the reason it has been so generally abandoned. We are satisfied the wounds do not heal so readily with wax as with clay.

As this is not the bearing year for apple trees, it is a good time to prune them, although we should prefer to cut off large limbs at some other season of the year. As soon as the leaves begin to expand the wounds will not bleed, and may be covered with a coat of thick paint; this will keep the air and water out, and prevent decay until it is healed over. If the wound is kept well covered with paint large limbs may be removed at any season when the sap does not wet the wounds where the limbs are cut off, before the paint dries; and the wound will heal up before it begins to decay.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

## Hardy Plums—The Chickasaw.

There seems to be quite an effort made at last to make something out of our wild plums. It is an effort that should have been made long ago, but we suppose that hope has not been wholly abandoned of yet getting the old favorites to do as they once did—that is to be grown free from the curculio. The great trouble with the garden plum is its liability to destruction by the puncture of this pest. It has been noticed that some plums do not rot or drop as readily after attacks as others, and hence there has been a hope that some one might be found wholly curculio proof. May be so, but thus far the efforts are not promising. We think, however, that much of this exemption is local. That is, that the same variety in some soils and under some circumstances would rot sooner after being injured than in cases where everything is favorable to the highest health. However this may be, nothing definite has been discovered to save the plum sound to us, except such labor as few have time to bestow by daily shaking the trees, gathering up and destroying the insect, thus making the fruit comparatively scarce and dear.

None of these native plums are as good as the old-fashioned or new-fashioned kinds; but then if one can get no good plums at all, why not have some that he can get though hardly worthy of the name of plum at all? This is just how it is with these new wild kinds. They bear in great profusion; the trees are very vigorous and healthy; the curculio attacks them and some of them succumb, but not near the extent to which the sweet plums suffer. One may manage to eat them raw, but they will make very good pies and preserves. One may never be without a plum in the house if he grow some of these. It is an advantage certainly; and then there is the hope that a real substantial improvement may in time be gained.

There is a new wild plum called the Chickasaw, which is a decided improvement on all the others. It is of good size and of a red or maroon color. It produces its like from the seed, is a profuse bearer, and the attacks of the curculio are so slight as not at all to interfere with the crop.—*Germanstown Telegraph.*

## The Catalpa.

It is believed that the railroad tie of the future will be cut from the beautiful catalpa tree. The Fort Scott, Texas and Gulf railroad have planted 300 acres of young trees, and the Iron Mountain railroad 100 acres, near Charleston, Mo. On the track bed of the latter company ties of this wood have been laid in the muddy silt of the Mississippi for twelve years, and are still in a good state of preservation. They have outlasted two sets of white oak ties, and bid fair to survive the third. Fence posts in Indiana and Illinois are now sound after having been in service for forty, fifty, and even seventy-five years. In the muddy regions about Cairo, where it is grown extensively, it is used as "corner stones" for the most substantial buildings. It is of an elastic nature, but not so soft and light as cottonwood. Dr. John A. Warder, president of the American Forestry Association, claims for the catalpa a durability and power of resistance to the influence of the elements possessed by no other wood. It is found in the Mississippi valley and on the shores of the tributaries of the great river. It bears a large white, highly-perfumed flower, and grows quite rapidly.—*N. Y. Sun.*

## Flowers, Chickens, and Fruit.

Last summer I tried to grow flowers and chickens together. It so happens that "mine frou" likes chickens. (I like their eggs and flesh, and they are a great source of amusement to me.) Well, I like flowers, so I concluded there was nothing impossible in a youth of fifty-four (Cardinal Richelieu altered). I would not consent that the chickens should be shut up, except the old hens with broods of young ones. I planted and sowed everything in rows, and between every row, put old boards, fence posts, and similar things. I had five hundred balsams, two hundred gladioli, one hundred phlox drummondii, a few petunias, and some hundreds of other things, among which were two hundred pansies. I covered my pansies with two old coal screens I got from a coal dealer. These, with a few lath tacked on some old railroad ties, kept the biddies off of the step-mothers (as our German friends call the God's eyes.)

My nasturtiums I sowed, and then put a lot of brush (oak branches) over the row, and those who love children should have seen the happy faces I caused, when they came in twos and more this past summer, and said, "Mr. P. G., what a lot of flowers you have—will you give us a few?" My invariable answer was, "Of course; step in and help yourselves to all you want; but don't touch such as I have marked." At the same time I showed them the reserved stock. The chickens got so used to the flower garden that they would run out when I told them, without having anything thrown at them. During the hot days of August and forepart of September I allowed the chickens to harbor in the balsams, dahlias, cannas, and castor beans. I think they ate some of my balsam seed, but Vick and others will have plenty next season. I find flowers grow well in this hot climate when planted between boards etc., as the latter keep the soil from drying out very quick.

I read all that Fanny Field has to say about chickens and other feathered stock, though I am not a thoroughbred stock-keeper, and believe I have a first-class mongrel stock of chickens; but we began with twenty-two laying hens January, 1880, and up to July we gathered fifteen hundred eggs. We kept an account of what their feed cost, and we are satisfied with debtor and credit side of the thing, and many thanks to Fanny Field for her interesting common-sense articles upon poultry.

Now, about fruit. A great number of people who grow fruit seem to think, like a greedy man who has a good horse, they must get all the work out of them they can. There are "off years" with fruit trees, occasionally through bad weather, but most "off years" are the result of greediness.

I was using a pair of Waters's pruning shears at one of the railroad stations in Southern Illinois once, and a man of Irish descent came near me, and exclaimed "That's the idle man's knife!" I thought he was making fun until he asked me to get him a pair, and never mind the price. I was told he was the best fruit grower in that locality; so I made up my mind to have a talk with him.

"Well, you see my neighbors all think I am a fool," he said "because I knock off my fruit when the trees are over-loaded, but I don't mind, for I get more money and steadier crops than they have, and I want that long cutting thing like yours, so that I can go around and cut out all poor fruit and shoots, instead of knocking them off with a long pole."

There is nothing so generous as a grape vine, but once over-loaded it with fruit and I have known one to take several years rest from over-bearing, while the same sort, grown in the same situation would have a good crop every year. My practice was when in constant harness as a gardener, to go over grape vines as they broke or began to throw out their flower clusters, and, with a pair of small shears, cut off all small or misshapen bunches before the flowers opened and a great many after they had set, and thinned out the bunches after, for my orders were "have good fruit; never mind the quantity." All our fruit was well thinned out as soon as it had well set and we did not dream of off years, unless Jack Frost, Esq., gave us a recess.—*Perambulating Gardener, in Prairie Farmer.*

## The Hardy Catalpa.

It is very singular, says Suel Foster, in the *Iowa Homestead*, that this valuable tree was not brought into more general notice years ago. As it is rather late in time of the introduction of the barbed wire fence for posts, the sooner every farmer sets out enough of the hardy Catalpa to supply all their fences with posts, the better they will be satisfied with their work and their farms. Two years after setting the small trees, they will grow from half an inch in diameter to an inch each year, and in twelve years they will be large enough to quarter for posts. Call at the *Journal* office and see a specimen of the wood there, in proof that I have not over-estimated its rapid growth. This tree was raised by me, much neglected for many years, standing in grass sod.

Mr. E. E. Barney, of Dayton, Ohio, has given much attention, time, labor and money, for the benefit of the farmers and railroads, in recommending this tree, and he has published two editions of a pamphlet on the value of this tree and distributed them widely over the country. My name is used in these pamphlets as being one who years ago recommended the hardy Catalpa. These from my nursery, sent out in 1856 to 1860, are now growing in this county, Cedar, Linn and Benton.

I copy the following from Mr. Barney's pamphlet:

"Wm. R. Arthur, formerly superintendent of the Illinois Central railroad, informed me that he had visited with a friend the old homestead, and took up a Catalpa gate post his friend had assisted his father to set forty-six years before. They found it as sound as the day it was set. Judge Upsher, formerly a citizen of Indiana, informed me that old citizens of Vincennes had stated to him that the stockade built by the French settlers of that place was largely of Catalpa trees, which grew native in the forest there, and when removed from the ground, nearly one hundred years after they had been set out, perfectly sound. Catalpa posts set by General Harrison about the governor's house at Vincennes in 1808, were taken up a few years ago, and being sound, were reset in another place."

Much similar testimony from reliable authority is given in those pamphlets. Almost every mail brings me inquiry for these Catalpa trees to go to the west part of this state, Nebraska, Kansas and elsewhere. I have but a few thousands, and would much prefer they should be set in this county. They seldom die in setting.

Hardy Catalpa, 1 year.	\$3 per 100, \$20 per 1,000
" 2 "	" 5 " 50 "
" 3 "	" 5 to 6 ft. high 10c. each, or \$7 per 100.

TAKE-IT-EASY and Live-Long are brothers, and are related to Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which has lengthened many a life.

## The Household.

## An Explanatory Visit.

Good evening, friends, to one and all! I come at Mrs. Koser's call, Roused from my slumbers, sound and deep, I came her company to keep Within "The Household," and to make A simple statement. She mistakes, I did not say "the field was supplied;" But the reporter home had bled To place on editorial staff. (At my expense you had a laugh When I assumed reporter's role; Laughing is healthy I am told.) The place I left upon the stand, The careful "Household" quickly scanned, And with their usual wifely care Had placed another towel there. So I came home, my friends, to work; Pray do not think it was to shirk, For I am working with a will, No less a worker when I'm still; And do not think I'm loitering round— On temperance work I'm always "sound;" Although perhaps both "queer and quaint." That's my misfortune, not complaint! Naught could I find in Bacchus rare, But sad, sad tales of black despair, Drained from the vile intemperance cup In silence—let me wipe them up. Truly yours, TOWEL.

## "Counter-Irritants."

Not a little pain, disease and sleeplessness also, may be saved by the proper understanding and use of counter-irritants. A pain in the head, and often in other parts of the body, can be removed or modified by putting the feet in hot water. How? Why? When the feet are irritated it causes a rush of blood to them, their veins become full and distended. This draws off the blood that was before crowding into the head or other affected part and producing pain there. Even rubbing the scalp briskly may attract outwardly the blood previously pressing the internal organs.

A rubber bag of hot water at the feet, or other warm or gently irritating application, will often so draw down the blood from the excited brain that one will soon fall into a quiet sleep. Ten to twenty drops of Aromatic Spirits of Ammonia swallowed in half a tumbler of water on going to bed, or when restless and wakeful during the night, will very often put one into an easy slumber. It is quickly absorbed into the blood, and carried to every part of the body, producing a gentle stimulus. This calls the blood to every point, equalizing the circulation, and thus relieving the before excited brain.

A "cold" generally means that there is or has been unequal heat, disturbing the blood circulation, and causing congestion, pain, and disease. A gentle physic of oil or calcined magnesia, in passing through the system, produces a flow to the intestines of fluids drawn from the blood. This reduces the blood as well as draws it from parts affected by the "cold." Almost any cold taken before it becomes chronic, or so "seated" as to produce disorganization, may be relieved and usually cured by such a cathartic dose—one not severe enough to disarrange the digestive apparatus. "Physic a cold" is more philosophical than "feeling a cold," as the adage has it. The latter only aggravates the trouble.

A lightly sore or irritated throat is usually relieved or cured by applying an irritant to the outside. "Volatile Liniment" is good for this. It is made by shaking well together any amount of sweet oil with one-fourth to one-half its bulk of aqua ammonia, or "hartshorn"—the amount depending upon the strength of the ammonia. It is a good, cheap counter-irritant to keep on hand—well corked, using a new cork as the old one shrinks from the action of the ammonia. It is also useful to rub well on the chest when there is soreness in the muscles. Alcohol, or strong whisky, rubbed upon the throat (outside) as a counter-irritant, often relieves a sore throat, and the same of a sore chest. When using alcohol cover the part well and quickly, to prevent a chill from the rapid evaporation. Liniment, alcohol, hot water or hot wet clothes or mustard, on the outside of the abdomen tends to relieve irritation of the bowels, on the general principle of counter-irritation above mentioned.

For an "inflamed sore throat" or tonsils, a very good general remedy is to gargle the throat every hour or two with a teaspoonful of chlorate of potassa solution. It is well to keep in every house a good sized vial of water with more chlorate of potassa in it than will dissolve. The clear liquid is then always of uniform strength, ready for use—a teaspoonful at a time, swallowing it after gargling it against the inflamed tonsils.—*American Agriculturist.*

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### Plowing in the Spring.

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### Agricultural Notes.

### Periodic Ophthalmia.

**Ring Worm.**

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15000

PAGE PAGE

**THE PASTILLE**  
Prof Harris' Radical Cure  
  
**FOR**  
**NERVOUS DEBILITY**

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[illegible]

It is folly to experiment with the numerous low-priced mixtures of cheap materials, and without medicinal virtues, offered as blood-purifiers, while disease becomes more firmly seated. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is a medicine of such concentrated curative power, that it is by far the best, cheapest, and most reliable blood-purifier known. Physicians know its composition, and prescribe it. It has been widely used for forty years, and has won the unqualified confidence of millions whom it has benefited.

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