

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 4, 1880.

FINE ANIMALS.

We want to call the attention of our farmer friends to the fact that Levi Dumbauld, living near Hartford, Lyon county, has some very fine young full-blooded bulls which he will sell at low prices.

A TARIFF BADLY NEEDED ON SALT.

Salt in Saginaw costs only 40 cents per barrel, and this includes the cost of barrel, and the Saginaw salt companies sell salt at \$1.15 per barrel, making a net profit of 75 cents on every barrel.

FOR SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

The death of Hon. Alfred Gray makes a vacancy in one of the most important offices in the state—and that is more important in its influence upon the general prosperity of the state than even that of the governor—and public opinion is turned by common consent toward George A. Crawford as the man of all others for the place.

We fully agree with the Times in regard to the fitness of Mr. Crawford to be the successor of Alfred Gray. We are largely indebted to Mr. Crawford for our magnificent display at Philadelphia.

KILLING OURSELVES.

There is reason to believe that a tendency toward physical deterioration seen among Americans is due to various causes. It is frequently remarked by travelers in this country that there is among us a much larger proportion of brain development as compared with physical development than in foreign countries.

THE HOMES OF FARMERS SHOULD BE ADORNED.

Most farmers do not know how much they lose by devoting almost their entire time to what they call "the practical part" of farming and neglecting the ornamental. They think, many of them, that it will not "pay." We think they are very much mistaken.

want of taste not to be amended by telling men with fixed habits that a change of habits will bring them great rewards, it may be possible to press more potent arguments. Thousands of farmers have a complaint against their boys that as fast as they grow up they leave the farm for the city, or at least for some other pursuit.

Kansas State Grange Life Assurance Department.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Permit me through the columns of your paper to call the attention of the membership of our order to the Life Assurance department of the Kansas State grange provided for at our last session, and to urge upon all the importance of sending their names and money to Secretary Maxson, Emporia, at an early day.

Attention is called to constitution as amended at last session, which will be found in journal of proceedings. Journal will be mailed to all secretaries next week. WM. SIMS.

Day Announced for Meeting to Perfect Arrangements for an Interstate Co-operative Association.

EDITOR SPIRIT—Dear Sir and Brother:—At the last meeting of the state grange of Kansas, held at Olathe December 16, 1879 (at which time were present delegates from the Missouri State grange), the preliminary steps were taken for forming an interstate co-operative association between Missouri and Kansas; and it was further agreed that the executive committees of both states should meet in joint session at

Kansas City at some time in the future to perfect arrangements.

I would, therefore, fix the time of said meeting for Tuesday, the 17th day of February next, to meet at the Tremont house, Kansas City, said meeting to organize at 10 o'clock a. m., prompt.

We urge upon all members the necessity of attendance upon this meeting. Agents of co-operative stores will attend. Yours fraternally,

WM. H. JONES, Chairman Ex. Com. State Grange. HOLTON, Kans., Jan. 26, 1880.

From Cowley County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—The grange in Cowley county has been dormant for the past year. But two granges have been at work until recently. But during the last month a revival has taken place which promises to become general all over the county.

There never was such a prospect for wheat in Cowley county as we have at present.

Our facilities for travel and market are better than they were when you visited our county. We have one railroad running through the county and another almost completed. The cars will reach Winfield next week on the last named road.

Real estate is beginning to feel the boom, and now is the time for men desiring to secure homes in the "Garden of the West" to drop down among us.

I think Cowley will be represented in the next state grange.

With my best wishes for the success of THE SPIRIT, I remain, yours fraternally, WILLIAM WHITE.

LITTLE DUTCH, P. O., Kans., Jan. 30.

Horticultural Correspondence.

MR. S. REYNOLDS—My Dear Sir:—I want to ask what kind of a plant is meant by "Saffrony Japonicus" in your paper on the Douglas County Horticultural society, as reported by Mr. Brackett in THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS January 14? I can find it neither in my "Wood" nor "Gray."

EMPORIA, Kans., Jan. 27, 1880.

ROBT. MILLIKEN, Esq.—Dear Sir:—In reply to your communication, I would say that it always affords the horticulturists of Douglas county great pleasure to enlighten their friends of Lyon county or elsewhere.

You ask "what kind of a plant is meant by Saffrony Japonicus." It is an ornamental tree with beautiful elongated foliage, and handsome yellow blossoms which develop into pretty, pendant, translucent, yellow berries.

Three Leadville mines, among the richest yet developed in that region, have been purchased by Western capitalists, represented by Col. D. F. Dyer, of St. Louis, for \$5,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The following is a statement of United States currency outstanding at this date: Old demand notes, \$61,340; legal tender notes, all issues, \$346,681,016; one-year notes of 1863, \$47,525; two-year notes of 1863, \$23,350; coupon interest notes, \$250,480; fractional currency, all issues, \$15,668,734. Total, \$362,746,095.

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\$16,706,370 legal tender notes on deposit for the purpose of retiring the circulation, and showing an increase during January of such deposits of \$331,613.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The senate committee on Privileges and Elections held a called meeting this morning to take additional testimony in the Ingalls case. Ex-Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, appeared before the committee and asked to be sworn in reference to the testimony given at Topeka by Charles S. Aldrich and John M. Price. He was allowed to testify, and contradicted the statements of both Aldrich and Price, who testified that Pomeroy had loaned A. H. Horton, who was the senatorial candidate, sixty thousand dollars to carry on his canvass.

The house committee on Commerce this morning took up the question of interstate commerce, and gave a hearing to Representative McCord, of Iowa, who urged the passage of the bill introduced in the house by him, claiming that it was imperatively demanded by the agricultural interests of his state; that the object of his bill was to secure an intelligent system of national legislation controlling the interstate commerce by railroads.

LONG BRANCH, Feb. 3.—The most severe and destructive storm which ever visited this coast prevailed to-day. The wind blew with tremendous fury, carrying away summer-houses, pavilions, bath-houses and portions of piazzas and roofs of nearly all the hotels on the shore. A brig is ashore at Seabright, a schooner a mile north, and another a half a mile south of this place. The iron pier is injured to some extent.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The high tide and tremendous gale caused serious damage at Coney island. The water broke through the Pavilion and Hotel Brighton, tearing up the planking and flooding the back grounds. The wooden pier in front of the Ocean House, Brighton Beach, was swept away.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—Dispatches from various quarters along the coast represent the storm as terrible. There is much damage to shipping, and fears are entertained for the safety of the fishing fleets.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 3.—A heavy snow storm occurred along the Hudson river last night and to-day, and east of here near the state line. The wind blew a hurricane, and the snow drifts are ten feet deep. Trains on roads running east and west are blocked in.

HAYS CITY, Kans., Feb. 3.—The fire at Wa-Keeny last night destroyed the building at which the United States land office was located, and everything in the south and east side of the street to Henry and Keles's store. The tract books belonging to the United States land office were all saved. The loss to the sufferers is variously estimated to be between \$20,000 and \$30,000. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Items of General Interest.

Several important nominations were last week sent by the president to the senate for confirmation, the list including the names of James Russell Lowell, of Massachusetts, as minister to England; John W. Foster, of Indiana, minister to Russia; ex-Gov. Lucius Fairchild, of Wisconsin, minister to Spain; Philip H. Morgan, of Louisiana, minister to Mexico; and Eli H. Murray, of Kentucky, governor of Utah territory.

Before committing suicide, in Chicago, John George Koelsig bequeathed his body, which was about all he owned, as follows: "I request to have my body handed to the Chicago Medical college dissecting room; but, should they refuse to take it, then please offer it to some other college. A few months ago when I spoke to a student of the C. M. C., asking him what kind of subject I would make for that purpose, he thought I was too fat."

Castoria

Millions of Mothers express their delight over Castoria. It is nature's remedy for assimilating the food. Unlike Castor Oil, it is pleasant to take, and unlike Morphine Syrup, it is harmless.

Sour Curd and Wind Colic,

and allays Feverishness. What gives health to the Child, promotes rest for the Mother. Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. It is the most reliable, effective and popular article dispensed by Druggists.

NEVER

Since Healing remedies have been used by SUFFERING MAN has there been known such absolute Pain-relieving agents as the

CENTAUR LINIMENTS.

They soothe, heal, and cure. They HEAL—Cuts, Wounds, Galls, Old Sores, Broken-breasts and Sore Nipples; CURE—Pain in the Back, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Ear-Ache, Tetter, Pimples, Itch, Salt Rheum, and all Flesh, Bone and Muscle ailments of Animals: SUBDUCE—Inflammation and Swellings; RELIEVE—Boils, Felons, Ulcers, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Croup and Quinsy; EXTRACT—Pain from Burns, Scalds, Stings, Frost-bites, Sprains and Bruises. The experience of centuries has made the

CENTAUR

Liniments, the most speedy and effective curative agents for

MAN and BEAST

the world has ever known. The Centaur

LINIMENTS

have relieved more bed-ridden Cripples; healed more frightful wounds, and saved more valuable animals than all other liniments, ointments, oils, extracts, plasters and so-called "pain killers" and "skin cures" combined. Physicians and Veterinary Surgeons endorse the Centaur Liniments; millions of men, women and children in all countries use them, and Housekeepers, Farmers, Planters, Travelers, Livermen, Teamsters and Stock-growers, are their patrons. They are clean, they are handy, they are cheap, and they are reliable. There is no ache, pain, or swelling which they will not alleviate, subdue, or cure. Sold throughout THE HABITABLE GLOBE for 50 cts. and \$1.00 a bottle. Trial bottles, 25 cts.

Catarrhal Poison

Wei De Meyer's Treatise on Catarrh, explains the following important facts:

- 1. That Catarrhal Colds become a poisonous infection, at first local, and finally constitutional.
2. That, being Constitutional, the infection is beyond the reach of mere local remedies.
3. That impurities in the nostrils, are necessarily swallowed into the stomach and inhaled into the lungs, thus poisoning the Digestive, Respiratory and Genito-urinary organs.
4. That Catarrhal virus follows the mucous membrane and causes Deafness, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhoea, Bronchitis, Leucorrhoea, and Consumption.
5. That Smokes, Douches, Inhalations, and Insoluble Snuffs, cannot possibly remove infectious inflammation from the organs named.
6. That an antidote for Catarrh must possess an inoculative affinity for, and the quality of being absorbed by, the purulent mucous wherever located.
Based upon these plain theories, Dr. Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure has proved to be infallible. It not only relieves, it cures Catarrh at any stage. Home testimony:

Cured! Cured! Cured! W. D. WOODS, 427 Broadway, N. Y., Cured of Chronic Catarrh. F. J. HASKETT, 255 Broadway, N. Y., 4 yrs Catarrh. G. L. BRUNN, 443 Broadway, N. Y., 10 yrs Catarrh. S. BENEDICT, Jr., Jeweler, 697 Broadway, N. Y., (lady friend), cured of Chronic Hay Fever. Mrs. EMMA C. HOWES, 39 W. Washington Square, N. Y., cured of 30 years Chronic Catarrh. REV. GEO. A. REIS, 169 Jay St., Brooklyn, "It restored me to my ministerial labors." REV. CHAS. J. JONES, New Brighton, S. L., "Worth ten times the cost." REV. ALEX. FREERS, Cairo, N. Y., "It has worked wonders in six cases in my parish." L. F. NEWMAN, 305 Fulton St., Brooklyn, cured of 4 years Chronic Catarrh. Mrs. J. SWARTZ, JR., 200 Warren St., Jersey City, cured of 18 years Chronic Catarrh. &c. &c. &c. A real cure for this terrible malady, is the most important discovery for the relief of human suffering, since vaccination. Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure is sold by all Druggists, or delivered by D. B. DEXTER & Co., 46 Dey St., N. Y. for \$1.50 a package. To Clubs, six packages for \$7.50. Dr. Wei De Meyer's Treatise, with full explanations and overwhelming proofs, is Post-paid and sent free to anybody.

Horticultural Department.

Older and Newer Pears.

The varieties of pears now under cultivation may be divided into three groups or classes—1, those which long trial in different regions has proved of established value, such as Bartlett, Seckel, Duchesse, Lawrence, Flemish Beauty, Sheldon, Louise bon de Jersey, Anjou, etc.; 2, such as prove valuable only in certain localities, or with special treatment, as Grey Doyenne, Marie Louise, etc.; 3, the new varieties which have given promise of excellence. We furnish on the present occasion a few notes on some varieties which have received wide or general commendation: Duchesse d'Angouleme.—The general popularity of this pear will be understood when it is borne in mind that it has received the highest vote for value in the catalogue of the American Pomological society in twenty-two of the states of the Union, and the next vote for value in thirteen more states—thirty-five states in all. Its large size renders it extremely popular in the market, although not of first quality in flavor. But a point of special value is the exemption of the tree from the blight, this disease rarely making serious inroads into orchards planted with this sort. Its general hardiness has been shown in neglected orchards where nearly all other sorts have disappeared for want of care, while the Duchesse has remained in full vigor. In portions of the Western states it has not succeeded, but at the East it is nearly a universal favorite, especially for profitable marketing. Bartlett.—More trees have been planted of the Bartlett in this country than of any other variety, and frequently in certain localities more than of all other sorts put together. In the catalogue of the American Pomological society it has double stars (or the highest vote) in twenty-four states, and common votes of commendation in twelve more. It will thus be seen that for general popularity it stands slightly above the Duchesse. It is an old European variety, known in England by the name of Williams's Bouchretien. A drawback in its value is its liability to blight, in which it rather exceeds the average. It is remarkable for bearing while the tree is young. Summer Doyenne.—This is a small, handsome and very early pear—its extreme earliness being its chief point of value. The tree is a free grower and an abundant bearer. It succeeds in nearly all the states of the Union, and receives the double-star vote in eight. In an orchard, the owner needs but few of this sort, as its great productiveness and short period of maturity do not warrant abundant planting. Doyenne Boussock.—This pear, although it has been cultivated for many years, has hardly received the commendation which its merits deserve. Although not of the highest quality, it is a very pleasant melting fruit, ripening early in autumn at the North, large in size, fair and handsome, and the tree a fine, healthy, vigorous grower. It is one of the few which succeed perfectly on quince stock. Clairgeau.—A late autumn and early winter sort, remarkable for its beauty of appearance. It is large, very smooth and even, nearly always adorned with a brilliant, broad, red cheek. In autumn, as the fruit approaches maturity, its heavy crops of large, showy fruit make a finer display than those of any other pear. It is variable in quality, but when at its best is buttery and melting in texture, with a sweet, very good pleasant flavor. It is placed by some good cultivators as nearly first among market pears. Occasionally it is nearly worthless; we have known the fruit in unfavorable seasons little better for eating than sawdust, and in other seasons it would become black and rot before softening. But as the trees become older this defect gradually disappears, and the quality is more uniformly good. Flemish Beauty.—When this pear is fine it is very fine; when cracked and covered with black mildew it is nearly good for nothing. This defect or disease, which was so generally prevalent on the Flemish Beauty a few years ago, has mostly disappeared, and trees that the owners thought of cutting down or neglecting now give excellent crops of large, fine, showy pears. For some cause, not wholly explained, it does not bring so high a price in market as some other varieties of equal merit.

Planters setting out new orchards will not therefore select many of the Flemish Beauty.—Country Gentleman.

Raspberry Culture.

When I first began to grow fruit (some fifteen years ago) this particular branch of industry was yet in its infancy in the West. Only occasionally would you see a few quarts of berries of any kind in the grocery stores, except of the wild ones, of which we did not have raspberries.

In the spring of 1865 (being then fifteen years old) my father had me go to the nearest nursery for a half hundred grape vines. After I had procured them and wrapped the roots well with damp hay (having learned by sad experience that should they become dried out by the sun or wind it would be useless to plant them; and this is true of all plants and trees), Mr. Coe, the nurseryman, said to me: "I will make you a present of a half dozen Doolittle Black Cap raspberry plants if you will promise to take good care of them." The promise was eagerly given, and I do not think that Mr. Coe has any cause to say that the promise was not faithfully kept. The plants were carefully set, and we thus made our first attempt at raspberry culture. Since that time I have grown hundreds of bushels of the fruit, and tried various modes of cultivation, and tested many varieties.

I recommend Mammoth Cluster and Doolittle's Improved for general cultivation. There are many other good varieties, but considering their productiveness, hardiness, and that the berries are firm enough to ship long distances to market, they head the list with me every time. Still I shall seek to find a better sort, and do each year plant several of the newer varieties. At first I planted in hills, four feet apart each way, but I have since learned that a far better way is to plant in rows eight or ten feet apart, and close together in the row, say ten to fifteen inches apart, and pinching off the new growth when about eighteen inches high; then trimming all side branches back to one foot in length I form a compact, hedge-like row that will be self-supporting. You will not see the canes partly and sometimes entirely broken off by every wind that blows, which is pretty often in this part of the world, especially during the spring months when the canes are young and tender.

To insure a profitable return for your labor you must give thorough culture and plenty of manure. Give them a good plowing in the spring; then mulch the entire surface of the soil with half rotted straw (no hay unless you wish to form a meadow of your bed) plowing the mulch under as soon as the berries are picked. The first year of planting I profitably grow a row of potatoes or cabbage between each row of potatoes. You will get the first full crop the second year after planting, and only a small crop the first year after setting; and a well-cultivated plat will continue in full bearing seven or eight years. I have heard of many failures from that disease generally known as "rust." I never lost a plant by it, and on inquiry find that those who have generally left their plants to take care of themselves. I do not think that plants well cultivated, and kept in a thrifty, growing condition, will ever be afflicted by it, but I may be mistaken.—J. H. P., in Western Rural.

Meteorology.

The report presented by Prof. Hawn to the state meeting was exceedingly lengthy. He reviewed the weather changes that have taken place for the past thirty years as recorded at the station at Fort Leavenworth.

An interesting fact stated in his report is that the temperature of the first half of last October was higher by several degrees than that of any October for the thirty years recorded.

Again, the rainfall in November last was the greatest recorded in the thirty years, thus showing that we have passed through an unusual and remarkable season.

Another cheering and interesting fact to the settlers in Western Kansas is that the average rainfall westward is yearly increasing. This can be accounted for on sound principles. It is well known that evaporation is increased and continued by the absorption of rain by the soil. So long as the plains are covered with a thick and compact sod so long will the heavy rainfall run off rapidly into the creeks and rivers, soon leaving the surface as dry as be-

fore. Let this sod be broken up and the soil cultivated, then gentler and more frequent showers will be the result. The water will be absorbed and retained by the soil; evaporation will go on rapidly; the rain cloud will be attracted by the cool and moist atmosphere, and rainfalls will become more frequent and abundant. On this principle, and it is a sound one, our Western counties will soon be supplied with an abundance of rain; the cereals will be grown with much more certainty than now; and fruit will be grown as successfully as the cereals.

Another cause which is producing this result is the planting of hedges, groves and windbreaks, an industry which should be encouraged and practiced by every settler in Kansas.

The professor hoped that as the general government had opened up this open and treeless region to settlement, and as our state officials were holding out encouragement and inducements to all to come and secure a home, they should afford facilities by which the settler on the frontier might know what to plant, and what to discard. This can only be done by sending teachers and printed matter to the settler, and by instituting experiments. In this direction the State Horticultural society has a large amount of missionary work to perform.—J. W. Robson, in Abilene Chronicle.

When and How to Make Cuttings.

An old proverb says: "A penny saved is two pennies earned." Many persons of limited means are desirous of increasing their small fruits at the least possible expense. This may be done so far as currants, blackberries, gooseberries, grapes and quinces are concerned with very little trouble. Make the cuttings for currants, grapes and quinces from the present year's growth any time in the fall or winter when the frost is out of the branches. From six to eight inches is long enough. Cut the butt end obtusely wedge-shaped, so as to be sure to know which end to set down; the top end with one diagonal cut. Tie up in bundles of twenty-five, fifty or one hundred, and bury beyond the reach of severe freezing, labeling with a slip of zinc a half inch wide at one end and four inches long, coming to a sharp point at the small end. Write the name with a lead pencil, and roll the small end around one of the cuttings. The carbon of the pencil prevents oxidation, while the other portions of the zinc will be oxidized and the lead can be read for years. Blackberry cuttings are made from the root. Cut in four pieces, tie up and bury like the others till spring opens. The ground should be very rich when the cuttings are put out in the spring, as clean as possible and finely pulverized. The cuttings may be set in rows about eight inches wide and six inches apart in the row, leaving about two inches of the cutting above the surface. Mulch to the depth of two inches when packed with straw, old hay or leaves, close to each side of the row, and hold the mulching in its place by boards, slabs or rails. If, which is not likely, the weeds come up notwithstanding the mulching, they must be extirpated, even if the mulching has to be taken off for the purpose and afterward replaced. A large proportion of the cuttings will live and grow from eighteen to thirty-six inches. They should be put out in the spring as soon as the ground is fit.—Cor. Practical Farmer.

The Household.

Letter from Helena.

DEAR HOUSEHOLD:—It has been a long, long time since I attempted to write to THE SPIRIT—months and almost years—yet all the time I have been a most attentive reader, and every week longed to write something and always failed. My only excuse for not writing I deem an all-sufficient one—extreme ill health. But in the future I hope to become a permanent member of "The Household," not that occasional visitor that Aunt Sally speaks of.

But, Mr. Editor, what evil genius ever inspired you with the idea of snatching "The Household" from our peaceful column and inserting in its place the "Veterinary Department"? Now we want you to distinctly understand that we enter an earnest protest against such an unprecedented innovation. We expect to hear startling news from Maine, from the Indians, from almost everywhere, but to open THE SPIRIT and look for "The Household" and

find in its stead the "Veterinary Department" gaping at us makes us believe we were never surprised before.

We thank Aunt Sally very much for her contributions, and hope she will continue to write often. Like her, we enjoy reading S. A. B.'s articles very much. And we too think she is a county superintendent; and upon the strength of that belief we would like to ask her opinion in regard to some school books—which she deems best, McGuffey's or Appleton's series of readers? As the legislature made it necessary to adopt some series for a certain length of time it is certainly desirable that the best should be adopted. And as there is so much competition in the price of books we fear the cheapest instead of the best will sometimes be adopted in our country schools.

We think S. A. B.'s ideas in regard to women attending the annual school elections are just exactly right. If mothers would take an interest in the education of their children, study the wants of the mind as well as the body, we would see a vast difference in this country of ours a few years hence. Now, my dear "Household," I want to ask one question, and I hope you will all answer: "Did you ever see a highly educated beggar—I don't mean a swindler or cheat, begging for some imaginary enterprise, but a real poor dilapidated beggar of the genuine kind? I never have, and have often thought of it, and thought it very suggestive of the fact that a person with even an ordinary education don't have to beg.

But our space is gone, and we will defer until our next visit. HELENA. LEE, Kans., Jan. 23, 1880.

Letter from Mattie.

DEAR HOUSEHOLD:—I wonder if you all felt as disappointed as I did on opening THE SPIRIT yesterday morning in turning to "The Household" to find something particularly interesting to myself to find instead an inquiry for the removal of windgalls? I naturally supposed our good editor was short of more suitable material to fill the space, and had concluded that it did not matter much; but later in the day, when I had more leisure, I discovered in the "Veterinary Department" one of Aunt Sally's good, wholesome letters, then my disappointment ceased to exist. I want to say to Aunt Sally that if I had ever learned to make a graceful apology I would do so now; but I never have, so please excuse me. But I had intended long ago to write, and then accept of your proposition to form ourselves into a society to fight the two great enemies of mankind, Alcohol and Tobacco. I agree with you, and think that home influence is more desirable in our case. I am thankful too that there are hundreds of noble men and women throughout our state who are with us in sympathy; and, although THE SPIRIT may or may not be the place to discuss the subject, just so long as there are men and boys to save just so long should we use our influence against these evils.

I liked Chasey's suggestion, "How to make home pleasant," and have been eagerly watching for something that might help us; for I take it for granted that we are all trying to do that to the best of our ability. But housekeeping is such a humdrum, monotonous sort of life; and yet there is variety enough, almost too much to suit me. If Chasey, or any one else, can tell me how to make home pleasant, and leave out the dish washing, for one situated like myself, for instance, without hired help or daughters to relieve me, they will place me under lasting obligations. What has become of Old Bach? How my heart went out in sympathy for him, to think he had never known what it was to have a home except in imagination. If I did not believe there was a good deal of truth in Josh Billings's saying that advice was like medicine, easy to give but hard to take, I would advise him to try the reality.

"Notes from My Diary" are very interesting. I have enjoyed them very much.

Aunt Sally need not be afraid of monopolizing the whole space allotted to us. When we take into consideration the perverseness of human nature, if she could write a little oftener we might begin to think our rights were being trampled upon, and if there should be danger of a deluge of letters she could have the satisfaction of knowing that she had awoke us up. Suppose you try it. MATTIE. OAKLEY, Kans., Jan. 23, 1880.

Notes from My Diary. CHAPTER V.

Here I am twenty miles from home and weather-bound! This morning when I woke I heard the rain pouring down, the thunder rolling and the wind blowing, while every bush, twig and blade of grass was incased in ice. If the sun comes out it will be a gorgeous day. Meanwhile, the clouds look dark and threatening still, and I am very thankful to be safely housed with this pleasant family. How delightful the fire feels, and how cozy the sitting-room with its organ on one side on which the young ladies, consisting of the teacher of the district school and two daughters of mine, host, play accompaniments to their songs, which make the hours pass more swiftly.

As Miss J. dons her waterproof and rubbers, preparatory to braving the elements, I think I will go to the school too; but am gently reminded that there will not be many scholars present on such a day, and the session will consequently not be very interesting, and it would be so much better to see the school at its best. So I relent, and decide to take my writing or knitting instead.

We have had two educational meetings in this neighborhood. The first evening the school-house was filled, but last night there were not quite as many present (besides the children) on account of the cold and unpleasant evening. Among other things, we talk about this matter of irregular attendance. I find almost everywhere the people have settled down to the conviction that it cannot be helped, that after all it is no great evil, and that such as it is it is best to bear it with equanimity. Even many of the teachers, who appreciate the evils of this custom much more than it is possible for any one outside the school-room to realize it, settle down to the same conclusion and exclaim:

"What can't be cured Must be endured!"

Only one teacher have I heard of who took the opposite position, and she meant business; so she began by visiting the parents and stating to them her trouble and asking the privilege of setting their clocks with her watch, and she said she was quite successful.

Yesterday morning I passed a school-house where all the children were out at play. Looked at my watch: quarter past nine. But I remember we Lawrences are a fast people. Our university regulates the sun, and keeps him a little more to time than they do in some places. During the next mile I meet eight children, singly and in twos and threes, wending their way leisurely along.

This morning I visit a school. It is cold, and only about half the children are present at nine by the school time (half past nine by mine). I ask the teacher what percentage usually are late. He thinks from one-fourth to one-third of the school. In the next district the teacher reports that a few mornings he has had only two or three late, but it averages half a dozen or mere. A few weeks ago I knew of a school that began work with only two pupils present; the rest straggled in from 9 o'clock till recess. I find that it is usually the same children who are late. There is a certain class who are always on time, and those who live furthest are not always the tardy ones. One teacher reports seventy-seven late one month, and that that is about the average. So much for the tardiness. But this is not all of the irregularity which we find in the attendance. There is a great deal of absence. Now the unavoidable cases arising from unusually inclement weather, sickness, etc., constitute a very small proportion. Scholars stay out on very trivial excuses. A party or a dance keeps them away; they want to go to town, or there is some work to be done, or there is a hunt in the neighborhood. School is always a secondary matter with this class of children. It is this which detracts from the efficiency of our schools more than anything else. It makes classification impossible, and thus increases the work of the teacher and diminishes his usefulness. But there is another stronger objection to these lax ways. Children are forming habits for life here. What kind of business men will these boys make if they have never learned to come to time? The clerk in the post-office or store must have business habits—he must know how to meet engagements; he must be prompt, energetic, conscientious—and he must learn these lessons at school. They are of more importance to him than any other part of the school work. What we want in this world is more men and women of character. Let us not consider anything a trifle which makes or mars this. S. A. B.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.

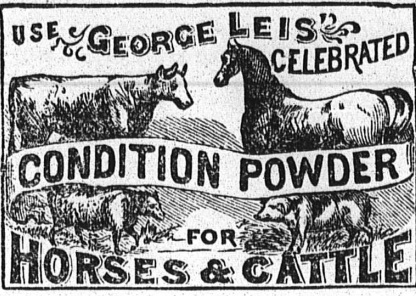
Table of produce prices including Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Pork, Butter, and Eggs for St. Louis and Chicago.

Live Stock Markets.

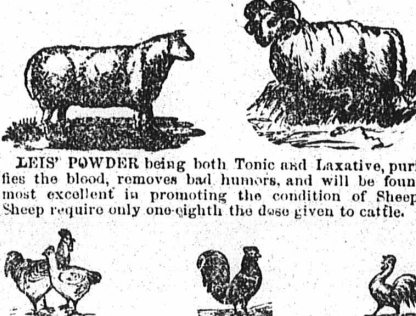
CATTLE—Active. Choice shipping steers, \$5.00@5.25; medium to fair, \$4.25@4.90; feeding steers, \$3.60@4.35; cows and heifers, \$2.40@3.60; Southwest stock, \$2.75@4.00. HOGS—Firm. Light shipping, \$4.25@4.35; fancy, \$4.50@4.60; packing, \$4.35@4.55.



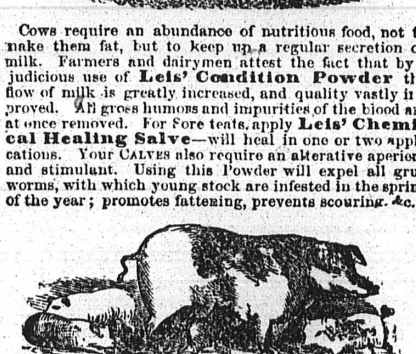
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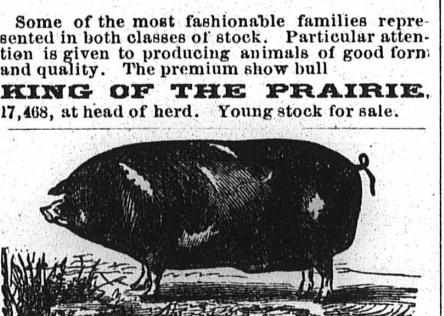
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Single Pigs, either sex, one-half above prices. A Boar, eight months old, \$25 00; A Sow, eight months old, with pig, \$25 00.

Description of the Poland-China Hog: The prevailing color is black and white spotted, sometimes pure white and sometimes a mixed sandy color.

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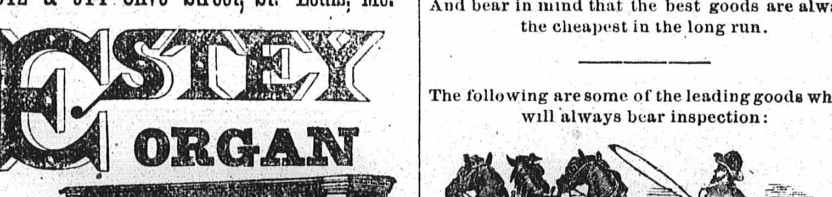
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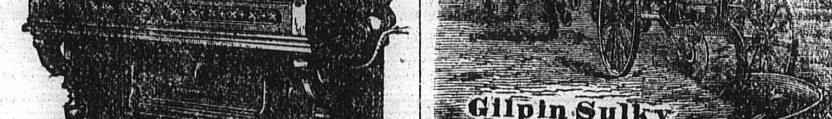
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PHILIP RHEINSCHILD. 60 Perfumed Chrome &c. cards, name on all, 10c. 40 Lined cards & the Pocket Knife, 25c. Autograph Album, nicely bound in cloth, with the designs of the 26 Game Authors, 10c. 25 Pen & Scissors, 10c. 30 Gold and Silver Chrome cards 10c. Initiation Ribbon, Leather Card Case 10c. Pack Age &c. 10c. Clinton Bros., Clintonville, Ct.

Lawrence Markets. The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 15c; eggs, 10c per doz; poultry—chickens live \$1.75@2.00 per doz, dressed 6c per lb; turkeys live 6c per lb, dressed 8c per lb; potatoes, 60@90c; corn, 23@24c; wheat, 96c; lard, 7c; hogs, \$3.75@4.00; cattle—feeders \$3.00, shippers \$3.50@3.75, cows \$2.00@2.40; wood, \$5.00 per cord; hay, \$5.00@5.50 per ton.

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