

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Household

VOL. X.—NO. 4.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1881.

WHOLE NO. 468.

DO YOUR BEST.

BY FRANK J. OTTARSON.

When honest Davy Crockett said:
"Be sure you're right, then go ahead,"
He crystallized a maxim true—
"He builded better than he knew."

Be sure you're right; or come as near
The right as mortal man may steer;
Who does his best exhausts his store—
"Angels themselves can do no more."

Be high your aim: Then if you miss,
Your consolation comes with this:
If I did miss, I missed the sun,
And so has many a prouder one.

Be not discouraged; work away;
Worlds are not builded in a day;
Though clouds envelop you far and wide,
There's sunshine on the other side.

The needle, whose magnetic soul
Forever searches for the pole,
Even this will vary; judge ye, then,
If constancy can dwell with men.

Perhaps the storm may by its force
Compel a little change of course;
Yet yield with ease, and when you can,
Resume your "on, straight on," again.

GENERAL JOSEPH WARREN.

BY JAMES PARTON.

A fiery, vehement, daring spirit was this Joseph Warren, who was a doctor thirteen years, a major-general three days, and a soldier three hours.

In that part of Boston which is called Roxbury there is a modern house of stone, on the front of which a passer-by may read the following inscription:

"On this spot stood the house erected in 1720 by Joseph Warren, of Boston, remarkable for being the birth-place of Gen. Joseph Warren, his grandson, who was killed at the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775."

There is another inscription on the house which reads thus:

"John Warren, a distinguished Physician and Anatomist, was also born here. The original mansion being in ruins, this house was built by John C. Warren, M. D., in 1846, son of the last named, as a permanent memorial of the spot."

I am afraid the builder of this new house possessed a little when he styled the original edifice a mansion. It was a plain, roomy, substantial farm house, about the center of the little village of Roxbury, and the father of Warren who occupied it was an industrious, enterprising, intelligent farmer, who raised superior fruits and vegetables for the Boston market. Warren's father was a beginner of that delightful industry, and one of the apples which he introduced in the neighborhood remains to this day the name which it bore in his life time, the Warren Russet.

A tragic event occurred at this farm house in 1755, when Warren was a boy of fourteen. It was on an October day, in the midst of the apple-gathering season, about the time when the Warren Russet had attained all the maturity it can upon its native tree. Farmer Warren was out in his orchard. His wife, a woman worthy to be the mother of such a son as she had, was indoors getting dinner ready for her husband, her four boys, and the two laborers upon the farm. About noon she sent her eldest son, John, mentioned in the above inscription, to call his father to dinner. On the way to the orchard the lad met the two laborers carrying towards the house his father's dead body. While standing upon a ladder gathering apples from a high tree, Mr. Warren had fallen to the ground and broken his neck. He died almost instantly.

The Boston Newsletter of the following week bestowed a few lines upon the occurrence; speaking of him as a man of good understanding, industrious, honest and faithful; "a useful member of society, who was generally respected among us, and whose death is universally lamented."

Fortunate is the family which in such circumstances has a mother wise and strong. She carried on the farm, with the assistance of one of her sons, so successfully that she was able to continue the education of her children, all of whom except the farmer obtained respectable rank in one of the liberal professions. This excellent mother lived in widowhood nearly fifty years, saw Thomas Jefferson president of the United States, and died in 1803, aged ninety years, in the old house at home. Until she was past eighty she made with her own hands the pies for Thanksgiving day, when all her children and grandchildren used to assemble at the spacious old Roxbury house.

It was in the very year of his father's death, 1755, that Joseph Warren entered Harvard college, a vigorous, handsome lad of fourteen, noted even then for his spirit, courage and resolution. Several of his class one day, in the course of a frolic, in order to exclude him from the fun, barred the door so that he could not force it. Determined to join them, he went to the roof of the house, slid down by the spout, and sprang through the open window into the room. At that moment the spout fell to the ground.

"It has served my purpose," said the youth coolly.

The records of the college show that he held respectable rank as a student; and as soon as he had graduated, he received an appointment which proves that he was held in high estimation in his native village. We find him at nineteen master of the Roxbury Grammar School, at a salary of forty-four pounds and sixteen shillings per annum, payable to his mother. A receipt for part of this amount, signed by his mother and in her own handwriting, is now among the archives of that ancient and famous institution. He taught one year, at the end of which he entered the office of a Boston physician, under whom he pursued the usual medical studies and was admitted to practice.

The young doctor, tall, handsome, alert, graceful, full of energy and fire, was formed to succeed in such a community as that of Boston. His friends, when he was twenty-three years of age, had the pleasure of reading in the Boston newspaper the following notice:

"Last Thursday evening was married Dr. Joseph Warren, one of the physicians of this town, to Miss Elizabeth Hooton, only daughter of the late Mr. Richard Hooton, merchant, deceased, an accomplished young lady with a handsome fortune."

Thus launched in life, and gifted as he was, it is not surprising that he should soon have attained a considerable practice. But for one circumstance he would have advanced in his profession even more rapidly than he did. When he had been but a few months married the Stamp Act was passed, which began the long series of agitatory events that ended in severing the colonies from the mother country. The wealthy society of Boston, from the earliest period down to the present hour, has always been on what is called the conservative side in politics; and it was eminently so during the troubles preceding the revolutionary war. The whole story is told in a remark made by a Boston Tory doctor in those times:

"If Warren were not a Whig," said he, "he might soon be independent and ride in his chariot."

There were, however, in Boston Whig families enough to give him plenty of business, and he was for many years their favorite physician. He attended the family of John Adams, and saved John Quincy, his son, from losing one of his forefingers when it was very badly fractured. Samuel Adams, who was the prime mover of the Opposition, old enough to be his father, inspired and consulted him. Gradually, as the quarrel grew warmer, Dr. Warren was drawn into the councils of the leading Whigs, and became at last almost wholly a public man. Without being rash or imprudent, he was one of the first to be ready to meet force with force, and he was always in favor of the measures which were boldest and most decisive. At his house Colonel Putnam was a guest on an interesting occasion, when he was only known for his exploits in the French war.

"The old hero, Putnam," says a Boston letter of 1774, "arrived in town on Monday, bringing with him one hundred and thirty sheep from the little parish of Brooklyn."

It was at Dr. Warren's house that the "old hero" staid, and thither flocked crowds of people to see him, and talk over the thrilling events of the time. The sheep which he brought with him were to feed the people of Boston, whose business was suspended by the closing of the port.

The presence of the British troops in Boston roused all Warren's indignation. Overhearing one day some British officers saying that the Americans would not fight, he said to a friend:

"These fellows say we will not fight. By heavens, I hope I shall die up to my knees in blood!"

Soon after, as he was passing the public gallows on the Neck, he overheard one of a group of officers say in an insulting tone:

"Go on, Warren; you will soon come to the gallows."

The young doctor turned, walked up to the officers, and said to them quietly:

"Which of you uttered those words?"

They passed on without giving any reply. He had not long to wait for a proof that his countrymen would fight. April nineteenth, 1775, word was brought to him by a special messenger of the events which had occurred on the village green at Lexington. He called to his assistant, told him to take care of his patients, mounted his horse, and rode toward the scene of action.

"Keep up a brave heart!" he cried to a friend in passing. "They have begun it. That either party can do. And we will end it. That only one can do."

Riding fast, he was soon in the thick of the melee, and kept so close to the point of contact that a British musket ball struck a pin out of his hair close to one of his ears. Wherever the danger was greatest there was Warren, now a soldier joining in the fight, now a surgeon binding up wounds, now a citizen cheering on his fellows. From this day he made up his mind to perform his part in the coming contest as a soldier, not as a physician, nor in any civil capacity; and accordingly, on the fourteenth of June, 1775, the Massachusetts Legislature elected him "second major-general of the Massachusetts army." Before he had received his commission occurred the battle of Bunker Hill, June seventeenth. He passed the night previous in public service, for he was president of the Provincial Congress, but, on the seventeenth, when the Congress met at Watertown, the president did not appear. Members knew where he was, for he had told his friends that he meant to take part in the impending movement.

It was a burning hot summer's day. After his night of labor, Warren threw himself on his bed, sick from a nervous headache. The booming of the guns summoned him forth, and shortly before the first assault he was on the field ready to serve.

"I am here," he said to General Putnam, "only as a volunteer. Tell me where I can be most useful."

And to Colonel Prescott he said: "I shall take no command here. I came as a volunteer, with my musket, to serve under you." And there he fought during the three onsets, cheering the men by his coolness and confidence. He was one of the very last to leave the re-doubt. When he had retreated about sixty yards he was recognized by a British officer, who snatched a musket from a soldier and shot him. The bullet entered the back of his head. Warren placed his hand, as if mechanically, to the wound, and fell dead upon the hot and dusty field.

The enemy buried him where he fell. Nine months after, when the British finally retreated from New England, his body, recognized by two false teeth, was disinterred and honorably buried. He left four children, of whom the eldest was a girl six years of age. Congress adopted the eldest son. Among those who contributed most liberally toward the education and support of the other children was Benedict Arnold, who gave five hundred dollars. A little psalm book found by a British soldier in Warren's pocket on the field, is still in possession of one of his descendants.

Philosophy of Education.

NO. VIII.

BY JUDGE H. H. HOWARD.

In my last paper I commenced telling how to cultivate the memory of pupils, namely, by driving the idea into their heads.

Have your pupils read, write and recite the subject-matter of their lessons in all branches. Manage to make them do the work of learning, and not remain in a mere passive, mental state, like so many vessels for you to fill.

Whenever you give them a fact or explanation, immediately turn your statement into a question, and see if they can tell what you said to them. Unless you do this, nine-tenths of all your explanations will go into one of the pupil's ears and out of the other, and none will remain in their heads.

COMMIT TO MEMORY.

One of the best ways to develop the memory of pupils is this: Have them learn by heart, as they say, short extracts from their readers. As a part of the regular reading lesson, give out one or two stanzas of choice poetry to be learned and spoken at the next reading time.

This not only improves the memory, but it helps to fill it with ideas which become mental food. If you try this method you will be surprised to see how readily your pupils will learn what you give out, and how they will enjoy it. You, too, will enjoy it as much as they.

I have, of course, only indicated some of the

methods of developing memory. The ingenious teacher will invent others.

Do not require nor expect any reasoning in this stage of mental development.

Your whole work now is to cultivate perception and memory, because the former is not yet fully developed, and because the latter is the highest stage your pupil has reached.

On this subject hear President Porter in his "Elements of Intellectual Science." He says: "To anticipate the development of the reflecting powers, by forcing upon the intellect studies which imply and require these capacities, is to commit the double error of misusing the time which is especially appropriate to simple acquisition, and of constraining the intellect to efforts which are untimely and unnatural."

Now is the time for acquisition, as Dr. Porter says. Store the memory with facts, concepts, the elements of knowledge, then when the reflective powers are awakened they will have their appropriate and necessary food. Without this, they cannot grow, but will die of starvation. Says Pope, the great philosophical poet:

"Of God above, or man below,
What can we reason but from what we know?"

We must know before we can reason, we can know only by learning; we can learn only by gathering facts, material and mental. These facts will be useless unless they are retained; they can be retained only in the memory. Hence the great importance of having a good memory.

RECOLLECTION.

The function of this power is to recall or bring out from the memory the concepts and knowledges therein deposited. It gives readiness in writing and speaking, and hence is a faculty of great practical importance. What is knowledge good for if it cannot be brought into play when it is wanted?

Lay away your knowledge in good order if you want it to come out so. Good, clear, sound ideas well classified and arranged, and carefully laid away in labeled pigeon-holes, in memory's store-house, will come out active and strong whenever recollection calls for them.

Write over memory's door what Plato wrote over the front door of his academy: "Let no one enter here who has not clear ideas." Imagine the broad-shouldered, big-brained old philosopher had been so bored with dolls that came to his academy because it was popular that he took this means to keep them out.

USE YOUR IDEAS.

Don't let your ideas get rusty by lying dormant. If they get rusty they will be like the charge in an old musket long loaded—hard to get off. Write, write often, put your ideas on paper, thus benefiting yourself and others.

Says Brougham, the great English orator, statesman and philosopher: "Other things being equal, he who writes most will speak best." And why? Because by writing he keeps his ideas bright and has them arranged ready for use at a moment's warning. They are on hand when wanted. Like Napoleon's old guard, they can always be relied on.

The Human Figure.

The height of the human figure is six times the length of the feet. Whether the form is slender or plump, the rule holds good; any deviation is a departure from the highest beauty in proportion. The Greeks made all their statues according to this rule. The face from the highest point of the forehead, where the hair begins to the chin, is one-tenth of the whole stature. The hand, from the wrist to the end of the middle finger, is the same. From the top of the chest to the highest point of the forehead is a seventh. If the face, from the roots of the hair to the chin, be divided into three equal parts, the first division determines the place where the eyebrows meet, and the second the place of the nostrils. The height from the feet to the top of the head is the distance between the extremity of the fingers when the arms are extended.

For house cleaning, the following hint will be found valuable: Take up your carpet and shake the floor. Take down your pictures and dust off your brush. Wring out your looking-glasses and wipe off your chamols. Sop up your bucket and throw out your stairway. Hold your tongue and swear like a police magistrate.

What a German has Learned.

A German experimenter found that of carrots and potatoes no less than thirty-nine per cent. passed through the body, leaving sixty-one per cent. to be retained. It was proved that far more of flesh is retained than of any other food.

Young Folks' Department.

MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would write a few lines to the "Young Folks' Department." For awhile the young folks wrote so many letters that the heading "Young Folks' Column" would not contain the letters and it was changed to "Young Folks' Department." I have not written to the paper for a long time. I think the young folks have been forgetting themselves. We have two mules, fifteen horses, thirty-six cattle, fifty hogs and fifty-nine sheep. We take THE SPIRIT and think it a good paper. Pa and ma are crangers. Pa, ma and I were at a grange oyster feast to-day. My letter is getting long and I will close.

Yours truly,
HENRY CARNAHAN.
GARRISON, Kans., Jan. 8, 1881.

MR. EDITOR:—Since I last wrote I have been to the Gulf of Mexico. I saw an old colored man; he went out into the waves, he fished all day and only caught one fish. I went where they canned oysters. After our return papa took us all to the Rocky mountains. While in Denver, I saw a little monkey, he was black all over but his face, and it was white; he would make up ugly faces and cry. I saw three mountain quails—one when taken in winter was white; one taken in spring was speckled; one taken in summer was of a dark color. I have a little pony; I hitch her to the sled; her name is "Topsy." We have lots of fun sleighing. I attend school and take music lessons. I am ten years old. I will close for fear my letter is getting too long.

Your little friend,
JENNIE K. WILSON.
KINGSVILLE, Kans., Jan. 11, 1881.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—I hope the little friends will all take more interest in the "Young Folks' Department" and write oftener. Mamma had a dinner, which we enjoyed very much. There were a number of cousins here and children of the neighborhood. We played authors and checkers. We had a cake all trimmed and "A Merry Christmas" on it. I must tell about my Christmas presents. Santa Claus gave me a little cup and saucer, a nice picture and some candy and nuts, and grandma gave me a pair of pea fowls, but could not catch them to bring them home. Last week we received a package of New Year's greetings from our aunt in Philadelphia, which delighted us children wonderfully.

MATTIE HOLLINGSWORTH.
PLUMB, Kans., Jan. 12, 1881.

Porcelain Manufacture in Louisiana.

Some time since, the establishment of a manufactory of porcelain at New Orleans was recorded. Mr. Surgi, a well-known French engineer, embarked in this enterprise, believing that as good kaolin, or potters' clay (the chief material employed in the manufacture of porcelain), could be obtained either in Louisiana or Texas as anywhere else. It was first found necessary, however, to obtain the kaolin needed in the factory from France, and to that country it was written for. By a curious coincidence, just at this moment two gentlemen living in Texas had sent to the assayer of the mint in New Orleans a certain earth or clay which had been discovered on their farm, near Bremond, Texas, and which they believed to be kaolin. The assayer, having tested it, pronounced it kaolin of the finest quality, fully equal to that used in the celebrated factory at Sevres. This deposit was discovered about a year ago, and believed then to be of great value, but it was impossible to discover its worth or to find any market for it. The establishment of the porcelain factory at New Orleans attracted attention to it, and a further investigation was made, with satisfactory results. The supply on the farm is nearly inexhaustible. There are over eighty acres, the kaolin being from one to five feet below the surface. Recently the representatives of the New Orleans porcelain factory and the owners of this kaolin deposit were in consultation to see if they could not work together in the development of this new industry of manufacturing porcelain, with every prospect of coming to some understanding.

Rather Mixed.

Into one of our largest dry goods stores entered a gentleman the other day, and with the air of one who had been used to this kind of thing all his life, you know, he said to the astonished saleswoman: "Give me a yard of maroon-colored flannel to match a baby, please." Correcting himself hastily, he began again: "I beg pardon; I mean a yard of flannel to match a maroon-colored baby." "Here," producing a bit of flannel from his vest-pocket, "I want a yard of that."

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 19, 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.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE. Master—Wm Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county. Secretary—F. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county. Treasurer—W. P. Popenoe, Topeka.

Extracts from State Masters' Addresses.

The following are some of the most interesting portions of the address of Master Jones, of the Iowa State Grange, taken from the Iowa Homestead:

Worthy Patrons, and Members of the Iowa State Grange.—In obedience to the constitution of our order and the usages of the State Grange, we meet to-day in the eleventh annual session in the city of Des Moines for the purpose of advancing the interests of our order and discussing of all subjects interesting to Patrons.

"The present year has been one of great prosperity to our country in all branches of industry.

"We have reason to be thankful to the Creator of all good, for His mercy and kindness, for seed and harvest.

"One year ago our State Grange was not a member of the National Grange. To-day she is. We have a great work to do at this session if we discharge our duties as Patrons. We must co-operate if we mean to lead to successful results. The great object of our organization is to unite farmers into one grand fraternal association for the general good of all. This requires co-operation and education.

"See the report of the bank of Patons of Husbandry in California. It has now upward of two millions of dollars invested in wheat in the elevators on the sea coast. When the bank of California went down, in a few days after, there were deposited in the Patrons' bank two million dollars for safe keeping; the only safe bank, so considered, in San Francisco at that time—all this from judicious co-operation.

"We find that in many of our subordinate granges where they have co-operated in good faith they have been successful in all cases.

"I call your attention to the report of the National Grange on co operation.

"I refer you to the report on transportation and commercial relations of the National Grange.

"I wish to call your attention to the dormant granges of our state. There are many that would revive by having assistance and encouragement from the State Grange by lectures or papers, or both.

"It is right and proper, indeed it is imperative, that something be done to arouse the sleeping members of our order, and restore life and energy to these dormant granges.

The National Grange at its late session made provision whereby the National, state and subordinate granges may come in direct communication with each other. The National Grange also made provision for circulating petitions among the public for their signatures and then to be sent to Congress. The members of our order are especially requested to co-operate in this matter and forward petitions at earliest date. Many suggestions might be offered, such as insurance, manufacturing etc. The mutual insurance companies in the several counties of our state are successful generally.

"Manufacturing in all its branches in our state should receive our hearty support and encouragement, especially when it comes within our gates.

"There are now in the state 160 granges and 3,300 members. Thirty-one granges have been reorganized during the past year, with the prospect that many others will be reorganized during the coming year. I would recommend that some action be had in regard to members of dormant granges where there are not sufficient members to keep up an organization.

"I would recommend that a good speaker be sent out this winter into different parts of the state to hold public meetings and organize new granges.

"Our brethren from the South request me to ask the State Grange, and Patrons in general, to aid and assist in opening the Mississippi and other rivers from obstructions to their navigation.

"In conclusion, let me say, there are other vital points that this body should act upon if time permits. I hope that every member of this session will feel as though the success of the order depended on him or herself personally, and you will then succeed."

MASTER WOODMAN TO THE MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE.

This organization of farmers has come to be recognized, not only by its own members, who are supposed to best understand its objects, but also by the press of the country, by other organizations of people and by the Agricultural Department of this great country, as the leading spirit in the march of agricultural progress which is bringing the farmers of our land to a higher social and educational condition, and we must not rest satisfied with the routine work of regular meetings, but persist in an aggressive policy, not upon the rights of other classes, but for the recovery of our own.

It is no longer a question whether we are in earnest or not. That point has been settled.

Two years ago, before this capitol—the pride of our state—had received the finishing stroke of the architect, this State Grange of Michigan was in possession of this hall, by invitation of the state officers having in charge this property of the state. These years have come and gone, as others will come and go; and to us who have devoted our time and our best energies to the work of the order no fact is more obviously true than this, that the spirit of progress and improvement which characterizes this nineteenth century has permeated the agricultural class of this country, and even now lends brightness to the horizon of our nation's future life. But hopeful as we are, and confident of ultimate success, we think we see in the near future a mighty struggle between the people on the one hand, and on the other the giant corporations that have in a score of years grown to such colossal size and strength as to threaten by their insidious arts, venal practices and audacious claims to override and trample upon the rights of the people, ruthlessly appropriate the results of their labor and give direction to the legislative departments of both the state and the national governments.

There is much work to do, and the self-assumed responsibility of leading in this work belongs to the order of Patrons of Husbandry. It is gratifying to know that we have attracted to our aid commercial and other influences that recognize the capricious tyranny of unrestrained corporations. With such vast interests at stake, and such a large proportion of our people interested, we believe that organized effort will educate the people to such an understanding of the situation that at no distant day we shall see the ripe fruits of that "Declaration of Purposes" which proclaimed to the world that "We mutually resolve to labor for the good of our order, our country and mankind."

Various petitions and business were then presented and duly referred to the appropriate committees.

The session is full of business, which has its tedium relieved very much by the efforts of an excellent quartette choir from Ypsilanti Grange with an organ accompaniment. Good music is as indispensable to a state grange as to a subordinate grange, and we are blessed indeed this year.

Tribute of Respect.

At a regular meeting of Stanley Grange, No. 543, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, in view of the loss we have sustained by the decease of our sister, Mrs. Annie Edgfield, and of the still heavier loss sustained by those who were nearest and dearest to her; therefore be it

Resolved, That in her departure we have lost an amiable and gentle sister, and our order one who gave promise of being a useful and devoted member.

Resolved, That while we mourn the absence of one so dear, and grieve that she should be torn from us in the bloom of early womanhood, yet we cannot murmur at the dispensation of a just God, but are encouraged to hope that her spirit has found a more congenial home.

Resolved, That from the weight of our own sorrow we are better enabled to appreciate the bitterness of that grief which fills the heart of her husband, parents and other friends who were near and dear to her; that we tender to them our heartfelt sympathy.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of the grange, and a copy thereof be transmitted to the family of the deceased sister, and to the Olathe Leader, and THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS for publication.

LIZZIE HANCOCK, DORA BUCHANAN, ADDIE FAY, Committee.

Delaware State Grange.

The Delaware State Grange held its annual session at Laurel on the 22d ult., Worthy Master Rosa presiding. The secretary made a very interesting report, showing the addition to the order for the year to be 156 members. Very interesting discussions in regard to fertilizers and other matters followed. Worthy Master Ross and Worthy Secretary Riordo were re-elected.

STEELE & MILLEL, Holden, Mo., say: The A. S. T. Co. Tip gives immense satisfaction, and our sales of shoes having it upon them is rapidly increasing.

TUTT'S PILLS!

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

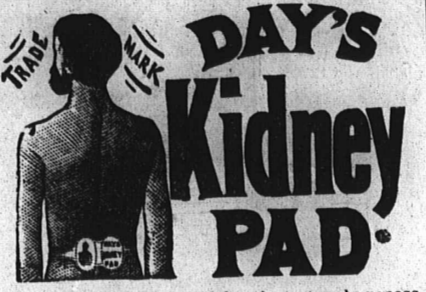
Loss of Appetite, Nausea, bowels constive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, weariness, Dizziness, Blotting at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine.

A Noted Divine says:

Dr. TUTT.—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last Spring your Pills were recommended; I used them. I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and have gained forty pounds flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a Glossy BLACK by a simple application of this DYE. It imparts a Natural Color, acts Instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1. Office, 35 Murray St., New York.



A discovery which cures by the natural process, ABSORPTION. all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urinary Organs and Nervous System, then nothing else can. It is comfortable to the patient, positive in its effects, and the first cure for those painful and much dreaded affections.

DIABETES AND BRIGHT'S DISEASE, while its cures of Gravel, Dropsy, Catarrh of the Bladder, Brickduat, Deposit, Painful Urinating, High Colored Urine, Nervous Weakness, and Pain in the Back, seem more like miracles than cases of natura healing.

DELICATE FEMALES, or victims of wasted or prostrated energies, caused by irregular habits, the abuse of nature and mental or physical overexertion, find their greatest relief in the use of DAY'S KIDNEY PAD, which strengthens and invigorates the invalid and restores the vigor of health.

PAIN IN THE BACK. We say positively and without fear of contradiction, that DAY'S KIDNEY PAD is the only certain and permanent cure for every form of this prevalent and distressing complaint.

YOUNG MEN suffering from nervous and physical debility, loss of memory, or vitally impaired by the errors of treatment will find relief and recovery of work, may be restored and manhood regained.

CAUTION. Avoid all kidney medicines which are taken into the system by way of the stomach. It is an old treatment well tried and proved inefficient though sometimes effecting apparent cures of one complaint they s... the seeds of more troublesome and permanent disorders. The price of our Pad brings the relief to the reach of all, and it will annul by save many times its cost in doctors' bills, medicines and plasters, which at best give but temporary relief. It can be used with-out fear or harm, and with certainty of a permanent cure. For sale by druggists generally, or sent by mail free of postage on receipt of the price. Regular Pad, \$2; Children's, \$1.50; Special (extra size), \$3. Our book, "How a Life was saved," giving the history of this new discovery and a large record of most remarkable cures sent free. Write for it Address DAY KIDNEY PAD, Lawrence, Ohio.

THE THIRTEENTH YEAR IN KANSAS!

Home Nurseries

Offer for the spring of '81 HOME GROWN STOCK, SUCH AS

- Apple Trees, Quinces, Peach Trees, Small Fruits, Pear Trees, Grape Vines, Plum Trees, Evergreens, Cherry Trees, Ornamental Trees,

IN GREAT VARIETY. Also New and Valuable acquisitions in Apple and Peach Trees.

We guarantee our stock TRUE TO NAME, propagating in the most improving trees. We invite all in reach of the nursery to a personal inspection. We know they are as fine as any in the West, and of varieties not one of which will fail. All have been proven to be of first value for this climate.

Cash orders will receive prompt attention. No charge for packing. Send for Catalogue and Price List. (Nursery West of town, on California road.)

A. H. & A. C. GRISSA, Lawrence, Kansas.



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

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

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

ORDER! OUR PRICE LIST NO. 28 FOR FALL AND WINTER 1880 FREE TO ANY ADDRESS UPON APPLICATION. IF THERE IS ANYTHING YOU WANT THAT OUR PRICE LIST DOES NOT DESCRIBE AND GIVE THE PRICE OF, LET US KNOW. SEND IN YOUR NAME EARLY, AS ORDERS ARE FILLED IN TURN. ADDRESS MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., 227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.

1859. FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS 1880. The Leading Fashion House in Every Respect!

MRS. GARDNER & CO., LAWRENCE, KANSAS. Hats, Bonnets and Elegant Stock of Notions. N. B.—Ladies, when you visit the city call at Mrs. Gardner's first and leave your orders, so that your goods may be ready when you wish to return. MRS. GARDNER & CO.

1,000 SEWING MACHINES A DAY! THE BEST ALWAYS WINS IN THE LONG RUN. BUY ONLY THE GENUINE! Beware of Counterfeiters. No Singer Machine is Genuine without our Trade Mark, given above. THE SALES OF THIS COMPANY AVERAGE OVER 1,000 MACHINES PER DAY. Long Experience has proven the Genuine Singer to be THE BEST MACHINE. THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY. Singer Building, Fifth and Locust streets, ST. LOUIS.

Southwestern Iron Fence Company, IMPROVED STEEL BARBED WIRE, Under Letters Patent No. 204,312, Dated May 28, 1878. LAWRENCE, KANSAS. 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. ORDERS SOLICITED AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

W. W. FLUKE, DEALER IN PIANOS, ORGANS, SHEET MUSIC, And every description of Musical Merchandise. SHEET MUSIC AND MUSIC BOOKS A SPECIALTY. Agent for the Genuine Singer Sewing Machine, and Grants & Hempleson School Furniture. No. 127 Massachusetts Street. Orders by mail attended to promptly.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 19, 1881.

CLUBS! CLUBS!

Now is the time to get up clubs. The long winter evenings are with us, and the farmers will have ample time to read. We will furnish THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS to clubs of seven or more at one dollar to each subscriber.

Farmers of Kansas, here is an opportunity to get two good agricultural journals for the year 1881 for only two dollars.

Send the names along as fast as you get them. We will send papers to any post-office desired.

The first club that comes shall receive an extra copy of THE SPIRIT for one year.

We ask our friends to take this matter in hand at once, and we will do our part to make a paper that all will be glad to receive.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Governor St. John's message to the Legislature is perhaps the most business-like state paper we have had from any governor for several years.

The total receipts of the treasury department during the biennial period closing June 30, 1880, including balances and transfers, were \$2,018,065.05, while the total disbursements, including transfers, amounted to \$1,573,367.29, leaving a balance in the treasury June 30, 1880, of \$444,697.76, made up of the several funds as follows:

Table with financial data: General revenue, \$100,405.99; Capitol extension, 13,443.25; Sinking fund, 21,538.93; Interest fund, 78,119.99; Permanent school fund, 98,828.35; Annual school fund, 116,100.49; Normal school permanent fund, 2,632.17; Normal school interest fund, 1,190.81; University permanent fund, 6,244.30; University interest fund, 518.00; Railroad fund, 5,394.09; Military fund, 272.08.

From July 1 to December 31, 1880, inclusive, there has been received \$662,039.24, which, added to the balance on hand June 30, 1880, makes a total amount of \$1,106,737, from which there has been disbursed \$746,706.56, leaving a balance of cash in the treasury, January 1, 1881, of \$360,030.44.

The total bonded debt of the state is \$1,181,975, of which amount \$607,925 is held by the permanent school fund, \$192,075 by the sinking fund, \$9,800 by the State University, and \$1,600 by the State Normal School, leaving only \$370,575 held by private individuals and corporations and not subject to control of the state.

From the aggregate amount of debt may be deducted \$192,075 invested in United States and state bonds, \$1,005.50 cash in the treasury belonging to the sinking fund, leaving the real balance \$988,784.50. Our bonds command large premiums in the markets of the country.

We are creating no new debts, but pay as we go, and will be fully prepared to promptly liquidate all our obligations as they mature.

The governor calls the attention of the Legislature to all our state institutions, giving their condition and making proper recommendations. In regard to our State Horticultural Society, he says:

The very gratifying condition of the horticultural interest of the state is largely due to the intelligent labors of this society. This industry is only second in importance to that of agriculture, and should receive from the Legislature such encouragement and support as its importance demands.

the interests of fruit growers cannot fail to still further advance our reputation toward the front rank of the fruit-producing states. I would recommend an appropriation for this society sufficient to assure its continued usefulness.

In our judgment the horticultural society should have an appropriation ample for them to disseminate the important information obtained by our horticulturists by actual experience in Kansas. A general dissemination of practical Kansas horticultural knowledge is what is most needed at this time.

HORTICULTURE.

Proceedings of the January Meeting of the Douglas County Society.

The regular monthly meeting of our county horticultural society was held pursuant to notice, at the university on Saturday, the 15th inst. The meeting was called to order soon after 10 o'clock a. m. by the president.

N. P. Deming having lately returned from a visit to the East had an eye while there to the horticultural needs of Kansas, and brought back with him a quantity of butternut seed to be distributed among the members of the society.

The BUTTERNUT OR WHITE WALNUT. N. P. Deming having lately returned from a visit to the East had an eye while there to the horticultural needs of Kansas, and brought back with him a quantity of butternut seed to be distributed among the members of the society.

MATERIAL FOR FRUIT-BOXES.

Much complaint has been made by commission men of the poor condition in which the small fruits and grapes have arrived in the Denver and other markets. It has been discovered that cottonwood and sycamore (materials used in this market) are entirely unsuitable, as the joints ferment, sour and mold, seriously injuring the flavor and condition of the fruits.

WILSON'S STRAWBERRY.

Mr. Brackett stated there was an effort made on the part of some writers to depreciate the merits and character of this berry. It is conceded by a large majority of the strawberry growers of the whole country that this berry, for all purposes, stands at the very head of the list. The only objection that can be brought against it is its lack of richness of flavor.

HOW FRUIT IS HANDLED BY THE EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Mr. Watt referred to the rough manner in which the employes of the express companies handle fruit committed to their custody, and said that it was no wonder that much of it arrived in market in a damaged condition. Boxes and baskets were turned upside down and thrown around in a shameful manner.

T. M. Stanley has seen the express men handling fruit at the depot. One man would stand in the car and catch the boxes or baskets as thrown to him, and then pitch them back into piles. Such handling would certainly bruise the fruit and cause it to sour and decay.

BEST & WILDER.

N. P. Deming gave an account of a transaction by this firm in Denver. He shipped to them five bushels of early apples, which arrived in good condition as the receipt acknowledged. After waiting thirty days he received 75 cents for the whole lot, their quotations at the same time being from 5 to 6 cents per pound. Mr. D. felt it to be his duty to make this statement to the society.

HOW TO PICK BERRIES FOR MARKET.

Mr. Underwood advises the picking of berries before they are quite ripe. Care should be taken to exclude all soft ones from the boxes. The first few pickings are always the firmest and most marketable.

A WELCOME SOUND.

It is said that the word home is the sweetest ever uttered, but at this juncture a word was whispered in the ear of the president which was more suggestive of pleasurable sensations to a hungry man than any other in the vocabulary.

AFTERNOON.

A poem was read by Mrs. Burlingame.

FLOWERS.

Bring flowers to the captive's lonely cell; They have tales of the joyous woods to tell. Of the free blue streams and the glowing sky, And the bright world shut from his languid eye;

Bring flowers, fresh flowers, for the bride to wear; They were born to blush in her shining hair.

Bring flowers, pale flowers, o'er the bier to shed A crown for the brow of the early dead; For this through its leaves hath the white rose burst.

Bring flowers to the shrine where we kneel in prayer; They are nature's offering, their place is there.

Bring flowers, pale flowers, o'er the bier to shed A crown for the brow of the early dead; For this through its leaves hath the white rose burst.

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perature have not been sufficiently sudden in their extremes to kill the entire peach crop. Peach buds will survive at a lower temperature than the thermometer has yet marked.

Mrs. Savage had examined peach buds, and found a portion of them green and sound.

H. S. Smith had also examined his peach buds before coming to the meeting, and found about half of them all right.

E. A. Colman thinks the peach crop will be very light, if we have any at all.

Miss Macy stated that the fruit prospects in Arkansas were very gloomy; that not only the fruit buds but the trees were killed by the sudden changes of temperature in November, which made a late growth from the effects of copious late rainfalls.

VEGETABLE GARDENING.

Mr. Underwood dug a portion of his early potatoes in August. He sold the large ones and stored the small ones in the cellar, which are keeping well, being sound and firm. He dug the remainder in early fall, but they are badly damaged, and he considers them unsuitable for seed.

Joseph Savage keeps his seed potatoes from sprouting by frequently turning them from one barrel to another.

B. F. Smith called attention to the early sort known as the "Beauty of Hebron," which he claims is larger and much more productive than the Early Rose, and destined to supersede that variety.

SPECIAL SUBJECTS.

The committee, consisting of Miss M. L. Macy, S. W. Pearson and B. F. Smith, on special subjects for the ensuing year reported:

February.—Chemistry of Fruit, Prof. Patrick.

March.—10 a. m.—Small Fruits—variety, soil, culture and planting—B. F. Smith. Afternoon—Insect Friends, Prof. Snow.

April.—Fruit Lots and Gardens for Family Use, E. A. Colman.

May.—Forenoon—Marketing and Shipping Fruit, P. Underwood. Afternoon—Culture of Flowers in Yard, Mrs. Matilda H. Johnson.

June.—Stone Fruits, G. C. Brackett.

July.—Preservation of Perishable Fruit's in Various Forms, Mrs. Brackett.

August.—Seedling Fruits, O. H. Ayer.

September.—Apple-houses and Cellars—construction and ventilation, Geo. Y. Johnson.

October.—10 a. m.—Winter Protection for Small Fruits, Holley Smith. Afternoon—Preparation and Preservation of Bulbs for Winter and Plants for Living-rooms, Mrs. Savage.

November.—Preparation of the Soil for the Horticulturist in Various Ways for the Following Year's Work, Mr. Burlingame.

A letter from C. C. Ayer, a horticulturist of Western New York, on the disposition of the surplus apple crop by drying, etc., was sent through Mr. Savage to the society and read by the secretary. It so favorably impressed the society that on motion the secretary was instructed to publish it in all the Lawrence papers. It will therefore appear in a future issue.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this society are due, and hereby unanimously expressed, to D. E. Cornell, general agent of the Kansas Division of the Union Pacific railway, for the very generous favors extended by him to the society's delegation to the fourteenth annual meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, held at Wyandotte December 14-16, 1880.

Resolved, That the secretary be instructed to furnish said D. E. Cornell with an authentic copy of these resolutions, and to assure him of a cordial recognition whenever an opportunity is offered. SAMUEL REYNOLDS, Secretary.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—There is a coal famine in some Iowa towns, and the supply being entirely exhausted it seems impossible to get transportation for more. In Marshalltown the schools closed for want of fuel.

WOOL GROWERS

Ship your Wool to WM. M. PRICE & CO., St. Louis, Mo. They do an exclusive Commission business, and RECEIVE MORE WOOL THAN ANY COMMISSION HOUSE IN ST. LOUIS.

KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

TOPEKA, Jan. 17.—The House met in the new hall this afternoon at 3 o'clock and proceeded to draw a choice of seats, the opportunity for preference being given to those afflicted with lameness or deafness.

Judiciary—James Snoddy chairman, W. E. Stanley, J. W. Ady, Geo. D. Orner, D. Heron, Geo. W. Glick, A. B. Lemmon, J. S. Walters, Geo. A. Green. Ways and Means—James F. Legate chairman, A. B. Lemmon, Ed. Russell, John Seaton, Henderson of Rice, Geo. W. Sutton, W. H. Wilson, Joel Moody.

State Appointments—J. W. Ady, J. F. Sunwoody, Wiley Balmyer, J. H. Fauchet, J. M. Van Norstred, M. C. Pratt, R. P. Blane, Austin Brown, A. B. Mayhaw. Judicial Appointments—D. N. Heizer, James Potter, W. W. Waring, G. F. Francis, John Hall, C. H. Kirkpatrick, Oscar Strait.

TOPBEKA, Jan. 18.—In pursuance to adjournment, the Republicans of the Legislature met in Representative hall at 7:30 last evening. On motion of Mr. Clapp, Senator Benedict was elected permanent chairman, and on motion of Mr. Taylor Mr. Anderson of Lincoln was made permanent secretary.

On motion of Mr. Legate, all but Republican members were excluded, including reporters. A call of the roll was had, and 29 senators and 100 members answered to their names. Afterward others came in, making the total present 140.

Mr. Ady said: "When I came to Topeka I understood there were three candidates for the office of state printer, and I, with many others, feeling that the Republican party of Kansas owed a great deal to the Commonwealth, and especially to the management of that paper, were in favor of the Hon. F. P. Baker for state printer; but as having thoroughly canvassed the matter with his friends we have concluded that the Hon. T. Dwight Thacher is the chosen one of the Republican legislators for that position. I therefore, at the request of Mr. Baker and his many friends, nominate Mr. Thacher for the position of state printer.

Mr. Heizer seconded the nomination of Mr. Thacher. Mr. Seaton, of Archison, put in nomination Mr. C. B. Hamilton, and said he had known him for eleven years, and eulogized him as a good man. Mr. Charlesworth placed in nomination W. H. Caldwell, of Beloit, and spoke in kindly terms of him.

SSenator Blue seconded the nomination of Mr. Thacher in a short but very eloquent speech. Senator Buchanan, of Wyandotte, read the following letter: "To the Legislative Caucus—GENTLEMEN:—I respectfully withdraw my name as a candidate for the office of state printer. I have been so royally treated for eight years past that I deem this the proper thing to do.

With the greatest interest in the harmony and welfare of the party; with the hope that my successor may be favored as I have been; and with a heart full toward those who during my career as state printer have so warmly and unselfishly sustained me, "I am, yours respectfully, "GEO. W. MARTIN."

He then seconded the nomination of Mr. Thacher. Mr. Keeney also seconded the nomination of Mr. Thacher. Mr. Houston offered the following resolution, which was adopted: Resolved, That the nomination of state printer by this caucus be made in the following manner: The clerk shall call the roll of members of the caucus, and each gentleman as his name is called shall name the man of his choice for the office of state printer.

Mr. Fauchet seconded the nomination of Mr. Hamilton. Senator Brown seconded the nomination of Mr. Caldwell. The roll was then called, with the following result: T. Dwight Thacher received 114 votes, W. H. Caldwell 14 votes, and C. B. Hamilton 12 votes.

On motion of Mr. Legate, Messrs. Legate, Clapp and Buchanan were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the feeling of the members toward Hon. G. W. Martin, present state printer, and to report to

Horticultural Department.**Strawberry Culture.**

EDITOR SPIRIT:—The following clips from the *Western Rural* are offered for publication, under exceptions, which will appear in your next issue.

G. C. BRACKETT.

Election is now over and the amendment is passed. We can, therefore, with pleasure and profit turn our thoughts and attention to matters that add to our happiness and prosperity. I will try and express a few thoughts on location for successful strawberry growing.

Rich soil and plenty of manure has been the stereotyped advice to new beginners by those expert in letter writing, but my experience has been just the reverse of this—a hard, clay soil, moderately rich, will produce double the amount of fruit that your rich, popular bench lands, where pawpaw thrives best, will do—and I find the rule holds good on Kansas soil. Avoid the rich, bottom lands where corn will produce seventy-five bushels per acre, and select the high, compact soil where forty bushels of corn would be a heavy yield.

Four years ago I was solicited by a neighbor to furnish him with plants and he would furnish soil and labor and divide the fruit. I consented, and he selected a soil that would produce seventy-five bushels of corn per acre. Three seasons have now become history, and their record teaches me that it was the poorest investment I ever made in the strawberry business. I don't think that one-half acre has produced, during three summers, *one bushel of berries*. A neighbor, joining him put out at the same time one hundred plants, and with one hoeing raised all the fruit he could consume in his family, and brought some to market the first season. Why this difference? Nine years ago I planted out one acre of strawberries on what was once a corral for herding cattle—very rich in manure, and I fancied I could raise a premium crop. But alas for human expectations! The crop proved almost a failure. I have watched the experiences of others, and as a rule, I find the clay soils do best. The higher the locality the more safe from frosts you will be. A moderate white frost will kill every bloom that it settles upon, and when the bloom is inverted, as it always does turn down after bloom, a moderate freeze will not kill the berry.

Time of planting has much to do with our success with this fruit. I find parties interested in the sale of plants will recommend any season that they have plants for sale, but experience and good sense teaches us that there is but one time in the whole year that it is safe and profitable to plant out our strawberry beds, and that time is always in early spring, the earlier the better, provided winter has broken. I find that pretty heavy frosts or freezes in spring-time will not leave the plant up as it will in late fall or early winter. Have planted acres of vines in August and September, and have always given my neighbors all the plants they wanted on fields I intended to plow up after fruiting, after the picking was over, and though they have carried the plants off by the wagon load, I don't remember of a single instance where the experiment proved a success. Always plant in the early spring and your chances of success are always good.

The method I have pursued for years is to take up my plants for spring setting late in the fall. Heel them in nicely and they will be making rootlets nearly all winter. Plant them early and I am sure of a good set. I have found that the plants are better taken up in the fall rather than in spring. There is but little danger from freezing. I had ten thousand plants sent to me from Illinois, and when they reached here they were frozen as hard as frost could make them. Our nurserymen refused to accept them, and so I turned them over to a Mr. Bailey, who planted them out, and the result was a success; not a plant in one hundred died, and the set was the best that season. Should the plants be frozen when they arrive, all you have to do is to bury them in the earth until the frost is out, and your plants are as good as ever.

A word on size of plants. A large plant with strong and long roots is considered by the planter as most desirable, and to meet this requirement the nur-

seyman selects the richest and best manured land he has, to grow plants for sale. Here again the size is not a correct criterion to go by. A little reason and experience will teach us better than this. The plant is overfed, well tended, and not matured or ripened, and the result will be a disappointment to the planter. In selecting plants, the smaller the plant, shorter the root and poorer the soil where they grow, as a rule, the better will be your success. In ordering 100,000 plants from Michigan, in 1869, I received one barrel of plants as a special selection. One plant was equal in size to five plants as they run. I never saw better vines, and that barrel of plants virtually did nothing. Though planted on good soil they started to death. I could relate like experience that would fill a page or more, but a hint is sufficient.

Again, all purchasers of plants want new vines. A yearling plant, or two-year-old would never answer. Here, again, is a mistake. I affirm, positively, that a two-year-old plant, though its root may look black and woody, with very few rootlets, if sound, will produce more runners and stronger shoots than any new plant you can find. I had thousands of new plants last spring to set, and in planting I selected nearly all two and three year-old plants, leaving the new plants to grow, and the result justified the selection, for I could scarcely expect or ask for a better growth of vines.

Downing Against the Wilson Strawberry.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It was my purpose, in my last article on strawberry culture, to close the subject for the present at least, but in perusing your issue of the 8th I found an article from the pen of W. W. Cone, of Topeka, severely criticising my suggestions on varieties of strawberries, and placing my statements in an unfair and unenviable light, backing the same with state records. Permit me, through your valuable paper, to make a brief reply and to be a little more explicit than in former articles.

Bro. Cone must be mistaken in the man. Surely it was some other writer that declared the Wilson Albany strawberry "utterly worthless," sent to "oblivion." I never thought of such a thing. I have ever held the Wilson as a grand good berry, with but few equals in the whole list. Its carrying qualities are remarkable, and in its climate a wonderful berry. Of Northern origin, it can resist cold equal to an oak. The same can be said of the Baldwin, Greening and Northern Spy apples—noble specimens when grown in Michigan, but utterly worthless as a winter apple here. During all my small fruit experience I never saw the Wilson grow as it does in the state of Michigan—bean hill high, and the runners cover the ground as a mat. It is no wonder they sell as small figures there. But how is it here in "bleeding Kansas," bled by more ways than one. Year after year for the past fifteen years the citizens of Kansas have opened their purse-strings freely to exchange "filthy lucre" for a berry tempting to the appetite, pleasing to look upon, with an acid cooling and refreshing to the parched lips of the patient burning with wasting fever—acting like a charm to the boys and girls in reconciling them to their new made homes—but to what purpose? The money has been worse than squandered. The new-comer has showered on the strawberry, and his family has been deprived of this luxury. Why this failure? I answer, without fear of contradiction, they have got the Baldwin apple in the shape of Wilson's Albany strawberry out of its native element. It can stand cold, but it requires a berry of Southern origin to overcome the hot winds and midsummer heat of this latitude. Talk is cheap, but facts are stubborn things and figures will not lie. My experience teaches me a lesson that it is not for the credit of Kansas to whisper abroad—proud Kansas, always first in every good cause, should be first in everything—but is she ahead in strawberry culture? A little thing to be sure, but in the language of another, "the best fruit that God ever made." Our situation is much like the college graduate that failed to get his certificate to teach a district school; he simply overreached. Are we not doing the same thing to-day?

The State Horticultural Society of the state has just closed its winter

meeting at Wyandotte. As to its doings I am yet ignorant, but I can imagine the great talks and windy words uttered for effect in older states by the wise and learned professional horticulturists of the state of Kansas. They can beat the world in raising fruit, and it would not surprise me in the least to learn that they have placed the Wilson's Albany first on the list for the state of Kansas. But candidly simmering all their proceedings down, what new light have they shed upon our pathway to lighten our burdens and help us to make a success in our calling?

I will now give figures and dates for the professional to think about. The Gulf railroad traverses the entire eastern tier of counties, the "Frisco" railroad the southern tier, making lines of railroad north, south, east and west for nearly 400 miles. On these roads there is not a single city or town (with one exception) that produces its own strawberries. Most of these cities are deprived of these luxuries only as they receive them from abroad. Can you find the like anywhere in the East? Again, I have been receiving letters of inquiry from all over the state, and I find the same state of things exists everywhere. I am not sure, but it is my opinion, formed from every source within my reach, that there is not a half dozen cities in the state that raise a surplus of berries, so that the consumer can, during the flush of the season, purchase all he needs at five cents per quart. It was so in my own city of Columbus until I introduced the Charles Downing strawberry. Now, for the past two seasons, during the decline of the berry crop, I have put them on the market at those figures—and sell by the peck and bushel. When at 25 cents, I could sell only by the quart. I think I am doing well at those figures—netting me, clear of all expense, \$1 per bushel on the vines. I am aware that some of the small growers around here look a little sour at these figures, but this is a free country either to sell or give away, as you like.

Since I introduced the new variety in Cherokee county almost every family that has a garden plants a patch of strawberries. But, says one, how about the vote from your county being cast for the Wilson first and Downing second. I am ignorant as to who cast the vote; that matters not. Whoever did so did it in ignorance of facts, or was dishonest in trying to deceive the public. In either case he is unworthy of notice. Should the balance of the distinguished horticulturists of the state that voted for the Wilson prove the counterpart of the Cherokee voter, you and I can never estimate the importance of that vote.

I am personally acquainted with every shipper of strawberries in the county, and I know of none that raise the Wilson now as the main crop. A few plant the Wilson in a small way, but all with poor success. Nine-tenths of all the Wilsons planted out two years ago are now dead. Such is Cherokee county's success in the growing of the Wilson in a climate not adapted to its nature.

I could mention a dozen varieties of strawberries better adapted to the Kansas climate than the Wilson, but among the number none have reached my ideal of a perfect strawberry like the Downing; and were the berry as firm, and would bear shipment as well as the Wilson, I could ask for no better. The *American Agriculturist* has for four years placed it at the head of the list as "best of all strawberries grown." I think that such disinterested testimony is sound; and I might multiply testimony to show that there is no deception or humbug in it.

I am not writing these articles for the benefit of the professionals, but rather for the benefit of the farmer, the laborer, and those that can appreciate the luxury of nature's best production.

And now, in conclusion, I would say to my friend Cone if he will secure for me an honorable man in the city of Topeka, to whom I can consign the Charles Downing strawberry to be sold on commission, I will make daily shipments to that city, providing I can make close connections at Kansas City during the coming strawberry season. You can then compare these rivals side by side. And furthermore, I, on my part, will select the editor of the *Kansas Farmer* as one of a committee to test their merits, and donate to him not less than one quart daily during the shipping season; you to do the same. F. A. CHILDS.

COLUMBUS, Kans., Dec. 18.

The Household.**Letter from Edith.**

DEAR HOUSEHOLD:—The busy, merry Christmas times have come and gone again, bringing joy and gladness to many childish hearts, while perhaps to others less fortunate and less comfortably surrounded the bitter cold of the holidays brought suffering and misery. While many of us pine for the luxuries, how thankful we ought ever to be that we have the comforts; that no little fingers and toes are freezing, and no little bodies perishing for want of food. Christmas brought joy to my children in the shape of a children's dinner, with a houseful of cousins and neighbors' children to help them enjoy it.

Yes, time flits away so rapidly; takes the years from our grasp and hurls them into the eternal past, leaving his impress upon our lives, stamping our brows with his furrows and sprinkling little by little his silver threads among the locks once raven or golden. But for the youth, and perhaps beauty of some, we have laid after the after of Time, we have received knowledge and experience; have grown wise, and, we hope, better; have become better able to cope with the trials of life and to enjoy its blessings.

The past year has taken from us some of earth's noblest women. Scarcely had we learned to realize the death of Lydia Maria Child, one of America's greatest workers in behalf of right, when another chord is severed, another tie is broken, and America's greatest woman, Lucretia Mott, is dead. What a perfect type of womanhood! Faithful, sainted mother, devoted christian, eloquent minister, great worker for human equality, the world's benefactress, "has returned unto the bosom of the Divinity." How fraught has been that life with good and noble deeds, and how worthy of imitation! It is some comfort for us mothers, who almost sink beneath the load, to think of one who braved all life's trials and passed triumphantly through them.

Yes, friend Mattie, I suppose I might write oftener, and so I presume might we all if we would only will it so; but writing, to me, is about the most difficult work I have to perform, taking a great deal of time to write an intelligible article, and time is precious. When a few minutes' time are afforded it is so much easier to sit down and read, to peruse the articles some other perhaps tired brain has produced, than to puzzle one's own to produce something tangible.

I'll admit with "Contributor" that A. V.'s articles though good in the main are getting a little monotonous. I should like to step into his model home and enjoy for a season the peace and quiet of that perfect union. I believe it to be the duty of every husband and wife to make a great effort to be united, to be one, each working and striving to overcome their own failings and deal charitably with the failings of others. The veil of charity covers a multitude of errors and makes life's pathway smooth. Family nor christian perfection does not exist in my experience or observation. Clouds will sometimes come to obscure the sunshine of the happiest families.

Shall we let our children sleep? is a question I want you older mothers to discuss. I have always claimed they should sleep as long as they wished, but now as my older ones are approaching their teens the question arises, will they not form indolent habits by being allowed to lie late in the morning that will go with them through life? Which do they need most, the sleep, or habits of promptness? Truly yours,

EDITH.

JANUARY 12, 1881.

Letter from A. V.

DEAR RELATIVES:—You may conclude that your correspondent of "The Household" has deserted you. Not so. For the last four weeks I have been on a visit to friends in old Missouri. The remaining numbers of our family articles will be finished in due time. I am thankful indeed for the commendation they have received at your hands, and must say too not alone of you.

I have not seen one letter from you for the last month, and really begin to feel lonely. The wonder is, how do so many yet out in the cold world do without an agricultural paper.

We enjoyed Christmas and New Year's finely.

With this I send you a few lines of

original Christmas poetry, if it might be so called:

Joy, gladness, mirth,
Loud halelujahs angels sing,
The Son of God on earth,
Mediator, Saviour, King!

Peace on earth, good will to man,
From Beebeba and down to Dan;
Jews and Gentiles—tell all them
That Christ is born in Bethlehem!

Angels, strike your harps and sing
Loud anthems to the new-born king—
From Jordan and from Cal'ee,
From ocean deep and sea to sea.

All Europe join America
To swell the songsters happy lay,
Bring out your gifts as one of old,
Where anise, myrrh and choicest gold
Were offered to the new-born king.
Then sing, yes sing, forever sing,
In welcome make the heavens ring,
Loud anthems to the new-born king!

A. V.

GREENFIELD, Mo., Jan. 13, 1881.

PALPITATION of the heart, nervousness, tremblings, nervous headache, cold hands and feet, pain in the back, and other forms of weakness are relieved by Carter's Iron Pills, made specially for the blood, nerves and complexion. Sold by Barber Bros.

Expanded Amazingly.

There was an animated conversation between the husband and the wife. She complained that he was not all her fancy painted him before they were married. He replied that since then he had never contracted any bad habits. "No," said she, "you have never contracted any, but you have expanded them amazingly!"

\$300 A MONTH guaranteed. \$12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as any one can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

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(Successor to J. B. Sutlin)

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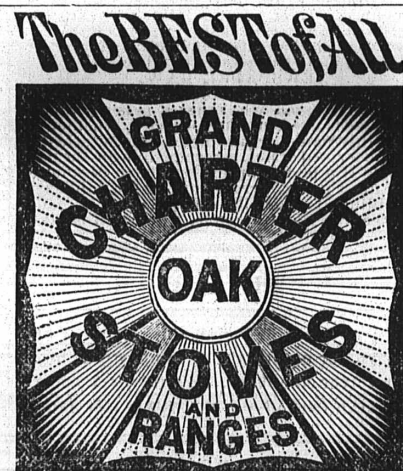
Travels with samples of his entire stock, solicits orders and takes measurements for suits.

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BLACK TIP

That is now so extensively worn on

CHILDREN'S SHOES
TO WEAR AS LONG AS THE METAL,
Which was introduced by them, and by which the above amount has been saved to parents annually. This Black Tip will save still more, as besides being worn on the coarsest grades it is worn on fine and costly shoes where the Metal Tip on account of its looks would not be used.
They all have our Trade Mark A. S. T. Co. stamped on front of Tip.
Parents should ASK FOR SHOES with this BEAUTIFUL BLACK TIP on them when purchasing for their children.

Farm and Stock.

The Milk of Different Breeds.

Some time ago we had occasion to make an examination of the milk of different breeds of cattle...

In the examination referred to, the milk of the pure-bred Jersey cow the half-blood Jersey...

It will be seen from the above that the milk of the half-bred Jersey cow was much more productive of cream...

An examination of the skimmed milk of these different sorts, furnished another interesting fact. In the case of the Jersey milk...

In the experiment referred to above, the same amount (5 1-2 inches) of the "strippings"...

Does Cultivation Increase Rainfall?

Samuel Aughey, Ph. D., LL. D., Professor of Natural Sciences in the University of Nebraska...

to Mr. Sherman's difficulty and a conclusive answer to his doubt.

Prof. Aughey claims that more rain does now fall in Nebraska than formerly, and that this rainfall is increasing...

The Men Who Grind Our Flour.

An article in Rathbun's Rebolting Quarterly is suggestive of an amount of crookedness upon the part of millers...

who has his stock of wheat in the granary and does not carry two or three month's stock of flour ahead...

To Tell the Age of Cows.

The age of horned cattle may generally be known by rings on their horns...

Cattle Improvement in Kansas.

As showing the importance, even in the first cross, of using thoroughbred sires upon the common or native stock...

Hog Cholera Cure.

L. S. Coffin of the Ft. Dodge Messenger after quoting the remedy for hog cholera recently published in the Homestead...

Care of Young Pigs.

We are apt to be too negligent about the proper treatment necessary for the early growth of young pigs.

steady, healthy growing state. They should be cared for before this time, by giving them an opportunity to learn to eat.

Selling too Soon.

The Pittsburgh Stockman has the following on selling unripe cattle: The shortcomings of feeders in ripening cattle...

Veterinary Department.

Quarter Crack.

I have a very fine young mare that is very speedy, with high knee action, ambitious, and travels very strong...

ANSWER.—Your mare has quarter cracks, the result of some inflammation of the feet, and if you can spare her we would advise you to remove the shoes.

Bone Spavin.

I have a very fine young three-year-old Hambletonian colt which has a bone spavin of two months' standing...

lump has made its appearance, and is slowly growing day by day. I have seen quite a number of spavins, and am quite sure that my diagnosis is correct...

ANSWER.—The development of an exostosis after lameness, in connection with a tendency to travel upon the toe when first starting and gradually warming out of the trouble...



HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country. Composed principally of Herbs and roots.

Every Farmer a Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict animals...



LEIS' POWDER being both Tonic and Laxative, purifies the blood, removes bad humors...



In all new countries we hear of fatal diseases among Fowls, styled Chicken Cholera, Gapes, Blindness, Glaucoma, Megrim or Giddiness...



Cows require an abundance of nutritious food, not to make them fat, but to keep up a regular secretion of milk.



LEIS' POWDER is an excellent remedy for Hogs. The farmer will rejoice to know that a prompt and efficient remedy for the various diseases...

N. B.—BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—To protect yourself and the public from being imposed upon by worthless imitations...

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