



## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1881.

## Patrons' Department.

## NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master—J. J. Woodman, of Michigan.  
 Secretary—Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.  
 Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.  
 EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.  
 Henley James, of Indiana.  
 D. W. Aiken, of South Carolina.  
 S. H. Ellis, of Ohio.

## KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master—Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.  
 Secretary—George Black, Olathe, Johnson Co.  
 Treasurer—W. F. Popenoe, Topeka.  
 EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.  
 W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.  
 Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county.  
 W. H. Toothaker, Cedar Junction.

## Brains Above Muscle.

[Part of an address by Dudley W. Adams, of Iowa, past-master of National Grange.]

"We must do something to dispel old prejudices, and break down old notions. That the farmer is a mere animal, to labor from morn till eve, and into the night, is an ancient and abominable heresy. We have heard enough, ten times enough, about the 'hardened hand of honest toil.' The supreme glory of the sweating brow, and how magnificent the suit of coarse homespun which covers a form bent with overwork, and which has incorporated in its every thread, moments of painful labor which the overworked wife had stolen from her needed rest.

"I tell you, my brother tillers of the soil, there is something in this world worth living for besides hard work. We have heard enough of this professional blarney. Toil is not in itself necessarily glorious. To toil like a slave—raise fat steers, cultivate broad acres, pile up treasures of bonds and lands and herds, and at the same time bow and starve the god-like form, dwarf the immortal mind and alienate the children from the homestead, is a disgrace to any man and should stamp him worse than a brute.

"It is not honorable to sacrifice the mind and body to gain. It is not a trait of true nobility to bring up children to thankless, unrequited labor. It is not just or good or noble to wear out the wife of your bosom in the drudgery of the farm without a just return. You have no right to make agriculture so disagreeable as to drive all young men of spirit and enterprise into other branches of business. I will be met right here with the thousand time repeated rejoinder, 'Oh, we farmers have to work hard. We can't get along as folks do in town with ten hours labor.' We can't afford to hire help. We can't afford to make a vegetable, flower and fruit garden. We can't get time to make a lawn and plant trees around the house."

"You can't? You can't? Then what are you farming for? As men, as citizens, as fathers, as husbands, you have no right to engage in a business which will condemn yourself and your dependents to a life of unrequited toil. If the calling of agriculture will not enable you and yours to escape physical degradation; and mental and social starvation; if it does not enable you to enjoy the amenities, pleasures, comforts and necessities of life as well as other branches of business, it is your duty to abandon it at once and not drag down in misery your dependent family. But I do not believe we need be driven to this alternative. I do believe that agriculture, followed as a business, with a reasonable regard to business principles can be made a business success. I believe that by keeping steadily in view the primary end of life—our happiness, our comfort, our bodily health, our mental improvement and growth—they can be as well attained, or better, than in any other calling. Right here is the great difficulty; right here with ourselves is the remedy. We work too much and think too little. The day is long past when muscle ruled the world. Brain is the great motive power of this age and muscle but a feeble instrument. The locomotive, tearing along, jarring the earth below, outstripping the wind above, and bearing in its train the beauty, honor and treasure of a state, represents brains. The dusty, sweaty foot-man, wearily plodding along, carrying a pack on his back, symbolizes muscle. The scythe-bearing reaper driven with gloved and unsoiled hands, sweeping down like a fable the golden grain, represents brains. The bowed husbandman, painfully gathering handfuls of straw and cutting them with a sickle, represents muscle. The steamboat plowing its way with ease against the strongest current of our swift and fickle rivers, is brains. The dug-out, slowly creeping along the willow-margined shore, propelled by the Indian's paddle, is muscle. The sewing machine, which stitches faster than the eye can follow, and never eats or tires, is brains. The weary, pale and worn wife, painfully toiling over the midnight task, is muscle. How futile the attempt, then, for muscle to compete against mind in the battle of life! It is not the skillful hand, the strong arm, or the watchful eye alone that will in these days bring success to the farmer. These are needful, but a cultivated, intelligent, active brain to direct them is of ten times more importance.

"In human affairs effects follow causes; results are accomplished by action, even when the actors are unseen. Look at our state and national governments, and who are the men to whom we entrust this great responsibility? Look at our boards of trade, industrial exhibitions, and in fact any great project for the advancement of science, art, liberty, or industry, and you will find at its head, and the moving spirit thereof, a lawyer, doctor, preacher, student, merchant, or, in fact, almost anything but a farmer. These men rule the nation.

They shape the laws; make the channels of trade, and place trade in its channels. They buy ships, harness the steam to their wagons, make lightning carry their messages; they compel rivers to turn their saws, twirl their spindles, and throw their shuttles. They use their brains, and mind governs the world.

"Why have not farmers taken a position of influence and power in the councils of the nation and otherwise, in proportion to their numbers and wealth? Simply because we have not used our brains. \* \* \*

"If agriculture will give scope to thought and research; if it will cause a man to think while he works, and study while he has leisure, if his business is such that talent and tact will transform his soil to gold and his house into a beautiful and happy home; if the same amount of bodily and mental labor on the farm will produce as much pleasure, wealth and happiness as in the shops, counting-rooms and mines, then we may conscientiously recommend agriculture as one of the desirable employments. Can this be done?"

"Brother Patrons of Husbandry, our order has been formed to assist in answering this great question in the affirmative. \* \* \*

"We cannot make beautiful homes, fertile farms, and improving flocks by saving five dollars on a plow and five cents a bushel on wheat. No! Never! We must dig deeper, lay the foundations broader, and use brains as the chief stone of the corner. An ox excels us in strength, a horse in speed, the hare a quicker ear, the deer a finer sense of smell; but man excels them all in mind and rules above them all. \* \* \*

Farmers are too much alone. We need to meet together to rub off the rough corners and polish down into symmetry. We want to exchange views, and above all we want to learn to think. \* \* \*

"In my opinion the coming farmer will not toil with his hands fourteen hours out of the twenty-four, and compel wife and children to the same slavery. But he will give a liberal share of his time to thought, study and recreation. He will know of what his soil is composed, in what it abounds, in what it is deficient. \* \* \*

"He will know what elements of earth and air are needed to plant growth, and under what conditions they can be most readily assimilated. He will understand the laws of plant and animal life, that he may more successfully treat them. His house will be abundantly supplied with books and papers on agriculture and matters of interest. Pictures and abundant amusements will make his home attractive. A beautiful lawn and flower beds, a fruit and vegetable garden, an orchard, groves and evergreens and deciduous trees for ornament, shelter and use, will make his home so lovely and homelike that his daughters will not be so disgusted with farm life as to marry a village dolt; or, the son so worn, weary and dispirited as to leave the farm at the first opportunity and open a barber shop in some country village. Can this be done, and can the farms really be made the happy homes of refined, intelligent, honored men and women, instead of the abodes of over-worked slaves? Yes! emphatically yes! But not by neglecting and permitting the God-given mind to rest, but by rousing it up and making it the compass the sail and the rudder in the voyage of life. The body is but the hulk. Then set your sails, stand by your rudder, steer by the compass, and start out boldly on the great journey, whose passage is pleasure and whose end is success."

## The Politicians and the Grange.

The *Journal* of the 17th of February, contained an editorial very properly and truthfully criticising an article from the *St. Louis Republican*, which I trust may be read by every Patron and farmer in the land, so that all may know not only what the *St. Louis Republican*, but what the leading partisan press of all parties think of the agricultural interests, and how they labor for the interest and welfare of the farmers. It shows most clearly that they ignore agricultural interests and sneer at the idea of advancing these interests or of bettering the condition of farmers. They care nothing about the unjust burdens that the agriculturists are compelled to bear, as a result of special favoritism, class legislation and discrimination giving one class power and authority over another, whereby the few are permitted to extract the profits of labor from the masses, and compel the farmers to bear more than their just share of the burdens of government, and then deny them a just share of its blessings.

To regulate these irregularities, the farmers have only asked for equal justice with other classes and interests, and equal privileges in the race of life. They have asked of all political parties, and of the chosen servants of the people, that the affairs of government be regulated upon the principle of exact justice to all men, and that the blessings and burdens of government be justly distributed. With this object in view, they have asked Congress that the commissioner of agriculture, be made the secretary of agriculture, with a seat in the president's cabinet, so that agriculture, the great interest of the nation, the interest that secures the peace, promotes the prosperity, and produces the wealth of the nation, might be properly represented in the councils of the government. This interest should be looked after and provided for, with a view to making it more permanently prosperous, not for the farmers only, but for the benefit and welfare of every man, woman and child in the United States. Agricultural prosperity is national prosperity. It is hoped that if this department were elevated to a cabinet position, the importance of agriculture would be more readily recognized and more liberally provided for, and agricultural science more fully developed, agricultural experiments be carried on, new and valuable seeds be procured and dis-

tributed among the farmers in sufficient quantities and at reasonable cost.

It is a well known fact that millions of dollars are swept away annually, by diseases among the domestic animals on the farm, and it was hoped that this department, properly represented in the affairs of government, that provisions might be made to enjoy scientific skill, to investigate the cause of such diseases, and finally be able to establish both a cure and a preventive, thus saving the millions annually lost. Many more advantages of equal importance were hoped for by the farmers of this country. But they failed in accomplishing their object. Why did they fail? Is a question that every farmer should consider; carefully and intelligently. Was it asking too much to have the interests of agriculture represented in the president's cabinet? In the cabinet council of the nation are the secretary of state, secretary of war, secretary of the navy, secretary of the interior, postmaster-general and attorney-general, each drawing a salary of \$8,000 per annum. While we are not finding fault with these, yet it is an undeniable fact were it not for agriculture we would have no cabinet officers; neither would we have a government, nor trade, nor commerce, for agriculture supports them all. Notwithstanding the importance of agriculture, and the support it furnishes to the government, and to all other interests (for agricultural wealth and prosperity is always distributed to all mankind), in government affairs, it secures next to nothing for itself. Is it not strange that this interest should be denied a cabinet position? Compare the importance of any of the departments represented in the cabinet, their use and value to the people, with the importance of agriculture, and they sink into insignificance, and each of these secretaries draws an \$8,000 salary, but the interest paramount to all, must be excluded, and contented with a salary much less than half of that of the representative of any other interest. Again we are led to ask, why is this? Space forbids an attempt to answer now, but next week we will show the reason why it is so and the remedy to be applied to produce a change.—H. Zehle-  
*naugh, Master of the Missouri State Grange.*

## A Good Suggestion.

I would suggest to all weak granges—yea, to the strong as well as the weak I make this suggestion—that you at once cause the members to pay up all their dues, and with this money subscribe for enough copies of a grange organ to furnish each member with a paper. If there is not enough money for a year's subscription subscribe for six months; if not enough for six months try it for three months or even one month. When the newspaper shall have stimulated and awakened them, and not till then, will the field have been prepared for the work of the lecturer.

One other suggestion as to the initiation fee of three dollars. One dollar, as you are aware goes into the treasury of the State Grange, the other two remain with the subordinate grange. How would it do to let the candidate understand that these two dollars will be expended for grange literature for his especial benefit?

Each year brings increased evidence of the fitness of our order to enlarge the sphere of our influence and usefulness, and each year more and more develops its capacity to protect us in the enjoyment of the rights of property and in the blessings of liberty. Who knows but this association of ours may, in the near future, prove the nucleus around which will gather the conservative element of the great mass of the people to rescue a tottering republic from the iron grasp of mighty corporations or from the unholy hands of a would-be tyrant?

Let us hope and persevere.—W. H. Cheek,  
*Master North Carolina State Grange.*

Prominent among the burdens that the "farmer as a producer" is compelled to bear, and that the grange through organization seeks to remedy, are those that have been fastened upon him by the reckless and unscrupulous course of the railroad monopolies that have sprung up in our midst. These vast and powerful corporations have inaugurated a series of abuses which have gradually and effectually undermined the solid bases upon which our finances were supposed to rest. They have bribed and taken into their pay the high public officials charged with the making and execution of our laws; have robbed the nation of a domain sufficient to constitute an empire; have flooded the land with worthless stocks and other so-called securities; have established a system of gambling at our financial centers that frequently cover our whole country with ruin and suffering; have set at defiance the laws of the land, and have trampled upon individual and public rights and liberties, openly boasting that they are too powerful to be made amenable to the law; and not content with all this, not satisfied with the ruin they have wrought, they propose, through bribes, free presses, railroad attorneys, a subsidized press and political machinery, to control the entire affairs of the nation.

Through the thorough organization of the grange any movement for the benefit of farmers generally, is sent to the National Grange and is there thoroughly discussed and the uniform plan of action prepared, and then recommended to the order at large.—*Grange Bulletin.*

## Workingmen.

Before you begin your heavy spring work after a winter of relaxation, your system needs strengthening and cleansing to prevent an attack of ague, bilious or spring fever, or some other spring sickness that will unfit you for a season's work. You will save time, much sickness and great expense if you will use one bottle of Hop Bitters in your family this month. Don't wait. See another column.

## NOTICE.

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

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THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets. KANSAS CITY, March 22, 1881. Wheat-No. 1 fall, 96 1/2 @ 96 3/4; No. 2 fall, spot, 91 @ 91 1/2; Corn-No. 2, 33 @ 33 1/2; Oats-No. 2, 32 1/2 @ 32 3/4.

ST. LOUIS, March 22, 1881. Flour—Choice to fancy, \$4.00 @ 5.05; Family, 4.65 @ 4.80; XXX, 4.30 @ 4.55; Wheat-No. 2 fall, spot, 1.04 @ 1.04 1/2.

CHICAGO, March 22, 1881. Wheat-No. 2 spring, spot, 1.02 @ 1.02 1/2; No. 3 " spot, 90 @ 95; Corn—Spot, 39 1/2 @ 41; April, 39 1/2 @ 39 3/4; Oats, 30 @ 31 1/2; Pork, 15.30 @ 15.55; Lard, 10.50 @ 10.55.

The following is the visible supply of wheat and corn, comprising the stock in granary at the principal points of accumulation, at lake and seaboard ports, and in transit by rail and canal frozen in, March 12, 1881:

Table with columns: In Store at, Wheat bushels, Corn bushels. Lists locations like New York, Albany, Buffalo, Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth, Toledo, Detroit, Oswego, St. Louis, Boston, Toronto, Montreal, Philadelphia, Peoria, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Baltimore, On rail, On canal and river.

Table with columns: Date, Wheat bushels, Corn bushels. Shows totals for March 12, 1881, March 5, 1881, Feb 29, 1881, Feb 19, 1881, Feb 12, 1881, March 13, 1880, March 15, 1879.

Live Stock Markets.

KANSAS CITY, March 22, 1881. CATTLE—Receipts, 128; shipments, 112. Market firm and active to the extent of the supply; native steers averaging 1,027 to 1,053 pounds sold at \$4.10 stockers and feeders, \$3.60 @ 4.00; cows, \$2.75 @ 3.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,532; shipments, 450. Buyers and sellers apart, the former a decline of 15 @ 20c. from Saturday's prices, which sellers were unwilling to concede; a few sales were made at \$5.20 @ 5.30; bulk of receipts left over unsold.

SHEEP—Receipts, none; shipments, 2,787. Market firm for good to choice; natives averaging 112 pounds sold at \$5.00.

ST. LOUIS, March 22, 1881. CATTLE—Receipts, 1,100; shipments, 600. Market active and 10c. higher. Exporters, \$5.25 @ 5.75; good to choice, \$4.60 @ 5.10; medium to fair, \$4.00 @ 4.50; best butchers' steers, \$4.10 @ 4.60; fair to good, \$3.60 @ 4.00; cows and heifers, \$3.25 @ 4.25; feeders, \$4.00 @ 4.60; stockers, \$3.00 @ 3.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 6,400; shipments, 3,200. Active. Yorkers and Baltimores, \$5.60 @ 6.00; mixed packing, \$5.30 @ 5.70; choice, \$6.10 @ 6.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,200; shipments, 150. Market slow and lower. Medium to fair, \$4.00 @ 4.55; good to choice, \$5.10 @ 5.75.

CHICAGO, March 22, 1881. CATTLE—Receipts, 200; shipments, 1,300. All trains snow-bound and market in nominal good demand. Common to good shipping, \$4.30 @ 4.90; choice to extra, \$5.25 @ 5.40; butchers', \$2.00 @ 4.50; corned Texans, \$4.60; stockers, \$3.20 @ 3.90; feeders, \$3.50 @ 4.20.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,500; shipments, 2,750. Very brisk demand. Buyers compelled to take poor quality. Mixed packing, \$5.60 @ 5.80; light, \$5.70 @ 5.90; Baltimore and butchers', \$6.00 @ 6.35; choice heavy shipping, \$5.90 @ 6.35; no extra here.

SHEEP—Receipts, none; shipments, 700. Better demand and stronger. Common to medium, \$4.25 @ 5.50; good to choice, \$4.90 to 5.25; no extra here.

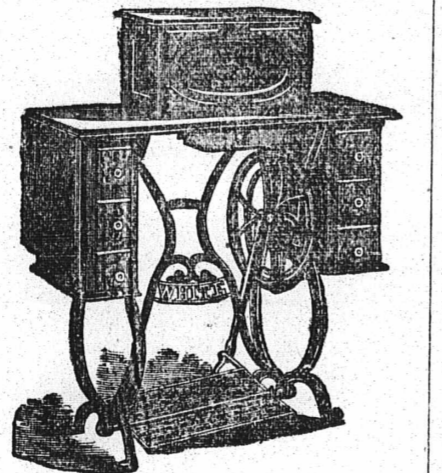
During the past season the Kansas State Agricultural College has kept an exact account of the cost of raising corn, winter wheat, oats and millet. Corn 2 1/2 acres, 47 bushels per acre, costing 14 cents per bushel. Wheat 17 acres, 17 bushels per acre, costing 54 cents per bushel. Oats 16 acres, yielding 20 bushels per acre costing 23 cents per bushel. Millet 11 acres, yielding 2 0-100 ton per acre, costing \$2.13 per ton. The account includes the cost of seed, planting, cultivating, harvesting and marketing, the item of labor being charged at the

average price. The amount of wheat per acre was very light, the weather in early spring having been exceeding dry and very unfavorable to that grain. Twenty-five to 30 bushels to the acre, a fair average yield, instead of 17, would have reduced the cost of wheat very materially.

Lawrence Markets. The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 12 @ 15c.; eggs, 8 @ 10c. per doz.; poultry—chickens live \$1.50 @ 1.75 per doz., dressed 6c. per lb; turkeys live 5c. per lb, dressed 8c. per lb; potatoes, 10 @ 95c.; apples, 50 @ 50c.; corn, 28 @ 32c.; wheat, 75 @ 80c.; lard, 9c.; hogs, \$4.75 @ 5.00; cattle—feeders \$3.00, shippers \$3.75 @ 4.50, cows \$2.25 @ 3.00; wood, \$6.00 @ 7.00 per cord; hay, \$8.00 @ 10.00 per ton.

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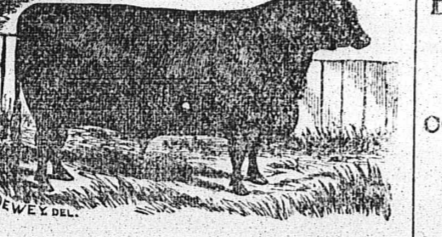
SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

Pigs forwarded to any part of the United States at the following prices per pair, persons ordering pigs paying freight on the same: Eight weeks old, \$22.00; Three to five months old, \$32.00; Five to seven months old, \$42.00.

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. All Pigs warranted first-class and shipped C. O. D. Charges on remittances must be prepaid.

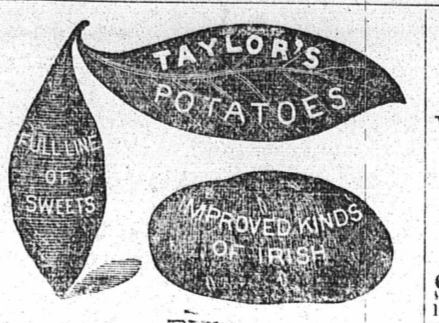
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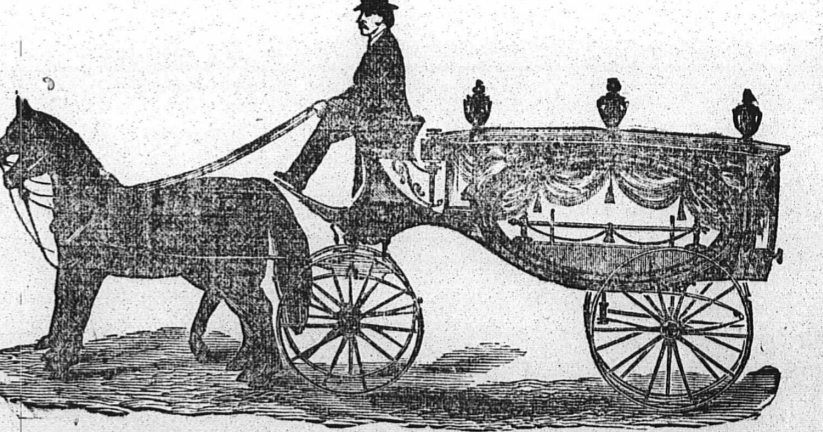
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