

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Household.

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LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1881.

WHOLE NO. 504.

The Household.

RICHER THAN GEMS OR GOLD.

BY CALEB DUNN.

I know I'm old and faded, Will,
And that my hair is gray;
I know that wrinkles on my brow
You've seen for many a day.
And that the brightness of my face
Has long since passed away.
Yet I have health and in my heart
I never have grown old;
The love I gave you years ago
I know can ne'er grow cold.
And your true love is richer, Will,
Than me than gems or gold.

Mary, I too am far along
Life's journey, yet I see
As years go by the olden love
Grows dearer, dearer to me;
Without your love to bless me now
I could not happy be.
Not for a day, but for all time
My heart I offered you,
And I took yours believing, wife,
It ever would be true;
And time has proved its faithfulness
And all its goodness, too.

But I'm a plain old woman, Will,
And you still look so fine;
It makes me proud to gaze on you
And know that you are mine;
And I have ne'er regretted, Will,
That day in old lang syne,
When in the village church we stood
With happy hearts I trove;
And solemnly with hands clasped, Will,
Each took a sacred vow;
I thought that you were noble then,
I know that you are now.

You've been a faithful helpmeet, wife,
Through sorrow and through glee;
Of all earth's treasures you have proved
The dearest one to me;
And, wife, as long as life shall last
The same you'll ever be;
You still are young in heart and mind;
True love can not grow cold,
Nor can it change like anything
That can be bought and sold;
So as I loved you in your youth
I'll love you now you're old.

Horseradish in Pickles.

Horseradish will prevent pickles from molding. Cut in little round slices a piece of horseradish root as large as your finger, and twice as long, and throw them into a two gallon jar of sweet pickles just before setting it away, and you will find them all right when you go in haste to get a dishful for the table.

A Stranger Knocks.

Special Correspondence to "The Household."
Hope I don't intrude. The fact is, I should like to come in, if for no other purpose, to relate my experience in this, my first attempt to write something for "The Household."

It was this way. I commenced reading "The Household" for pastime, became interested and finally concluded to write something for it. Now this I conceived to be the easiest imaginable task. I had always thought that the requirements for such a work consisted in a pen, ink and paper. I thought I must dip the pen into the ink and watch words of eloquence and instruction stream from my pen and arrange themselves in neat and orderly array on the paper. It is needless to say that no such stream was immediately visible. I became discouraged and called for the last and latest copy of THE SPIRIT containing "The Household." After some careful perusal of the department aforesaid, and in which allusions were made to black ants, and "woman's rights," but none whatever to any person's first attempt in literature, the undersigned decided to describe his own first efforts in that direction, presuming that after they come to take their place in "The Household" no copy of said paper will be thought complete without such allusions.

I have a delicate little name, which, when you see I hope you will all like. Indeed, I expect you all to wonder at its beauty and be quite envious. Let me write it, CHRONONHONTONHOKOS.

WYANDOTTE COUNTY, Kans., Sept. 27, '81.

Preparing for Window Gardening.

Those who have plants in the grounds which they intend for blooming in the window, make a mistake if they delay taking them up until frost is threatened. If the plants have been plunged in the open ground, the change is not so sudden, but if the plants have been turned out of the pots, and their roots have been allowed free growth, it is another matter. With many plants turned out, the better plan is to raise new ones from cuttings for next winter's blooming, and let the old ones go. But it is often desirable to take up and pot an old plant. In such cases do not wait until there

is danger of frost, and then hurriedly dig up the plant, and crowd its roots into a pot. Suppose the plant to be taken up is a geranium; begin at least a month before the time of removal to prepare it for the change. It will have made an enormous top, which must be cut back and the plant brought into a neat compact shape. The change from the open ground to the pot should take place before cool nights have checked the growth. Amateur gardeners, as a general thing, are afraid to use the knife. If in taking up all the plants that are to be kept in the window during the winter, they would cut the tops back, to correspond to the disturbance of the roots, they would have much better success. Very old specimens of such quick-growing plants as geraniums are so rarely satisfactory when lifted from the open ground, that even at this late day we should prefer to start young plants from cuttings. On the other hand, hard-wooded plants, such as roses, with strong plants are preferable, and these should be taken up this month and be well established in pots. The plant should be pruned before it is lifted, and then given a fair-sized pot with rich soil. Give water and place it in the shade for a few days, and it will recover from the change, and be in good condition for the window.

No plants are more satisfactory for window culture than the Dutch bulbs, as they are called, especially Hyacinths and Narcissus. They are not always to be had as early as this month, but as soon as the dealers offer them, they should be procured and potted, in rich soil, and the pots kept in a cool dark place.

Shall We Marry or Abandon Our Girls?

From the Burlington Hawkeye.

"What shall we do with our girls," is an old and oft-repeated question. The Circassians sell them to the Turks. Sometimes the Americans do the same thing—practically. This statement may be disputed, but we affirm it. Intriguing mammas and plotting papas have brought about many a match in which the couple were "married, not mated."

There is another, and a very large class of people who do not sell their daughters, but they abandon them—practically. This seems shocking, and it may be denied, but we affirm it. For when father and mother die what are the unmarried girls to do for a home? Live with their brothers and sisters? They may have none. Besides, living on one's relatives and with aimless lives is not always pleasant, and it certainly does not develop womanly independence.

If the thrifty parents have left a sufficient fortune to the orphaned girls, what then? They may not know how to take care of it. "Riches have wings," and the fortune-hunter is ever abroad in the land seeking whom he may devour. Besides what kind of a woman will a life of luxurious idleness produce? That is no way to preserve the republic. "Give me good mothers," said the first Napoleon, "and I will give you a great nation."

The best legacy to leave the daughters, whether single or married (for the latter may become helpless widows) is such a training as will enable them to earn their own livelihood; to be self-supporting and independent, the struggle for bread all the world over, and especially in the case of women, is a fearful one. Its failure helps to fill our prisons, asylums, houses of infamy, and to burden the country with excessive criminal expense.

What do they know of the practical, the life-conserving affairs of this world? Have they acquired a trade? Have they a general knowledge of business? We will answer the question for you. In nine cases out of ten they have not. You have been to tremendous effort in one direction, but have almost entirely neglected the other, the practical phase of education.

Every girl, as well as every boy, should become an adept in some special calling. Unlike riches, that kind of wealth cannot take wings and fly away. On the contrary, it will add to health and happiness; give aim to what may possibly otherwise be an aimless life, and if death calls the parents first they will feel that their children are not driftwood on the sea of life, but skillfully guided barques, fitted to buffet the storm-crested waves, and with the best guarantee of avoiding shipwreck. "Give the girls a chance."

More Woman's Rights.

Special Correspondence to "The Household."

In your issue of September 14th, I notice an essay on woman's rights, by H. G. which I would kindly criticize, hoping thereby to open

up to her young mind, new and broader fields for thought and research.

This movement of woman's rights, is no unsightly excrescence on the face of society, no anomaly in the order of the universe, no unholy aspiration after municipal power, no beggarly appeal to the gallantry of gentlemen, but a natural outgrowth of the spiritual laws governing the development of the human race, a result of centuries of christian teachings, and an inevitable step to establish society upon a true firm basis.

H. G. asks "if it is not truly surprising that in this fast, this progressive nineteenth century woman has been left behind, as it were? That her wheel of advancement has failed to revolve as fast as man's?"

In what respect pray tell? This nineteenth century is acceded by all, to be most emphatically, woman's century, owing to the rapid advancement she has made in literature, science and the arts.

If our grandmother's could read, write, and cipher a little, their education was finished. But now look at the many colleges, with doors thrown open to women, on equal footing with men, and view the vast army of lady physicians, lawyers, preachers, lecturers, artists, sculptors, authors, journalists, teachers, photographers, telegraphers, and clerks in all branches of business.

Fifty years ago such things would have been considered absurd, yes, scandalous. What a tumult was raised by the "rigidly righteous," when Florence Nightingale proposed to go to the Crimea to nurse wounded soldiers. They exclaimed "how unladylike, how unfeminine, a disgrace to her sex," but her "meekness and purity" remained untarnished and many a poor suffering soldier thanked God for her angelic presence.

When woman first began to occupy a public place in our land, her advent was hailed with sneers and hisses, but to-day there are two women, who, judging by their lecture engagements, have no equal among men, save the very popular Mr. Gough.

Think of the centuries that man has enjoyed the superior advantages in education recently awarded woman, and then ask "if her wheel of advancement fails to revolve as fast as man's?"

I am not certain that the Creator endowed man with more physical force than he did woman, for man has not the power of endurance she possesses. Has not woman misused her physical force?

H. G. says "Woman is introduced into all places of amusements, and usefulness that are fit for her presence." Woman's tastes and inclinations of course differ from many of the amusements, and labors, befitting man, but a place of amusement that is fit for my son is fit for my daughter also.

In the sight of God and reason, it is no more a sin for a lady to chew tobacco, smoke, swear, drink and gamble, than for a gentleman. It is no more sinful for a woman to steal a sheep, than for a man. It is no more disgraceful for a lady to visit haunts of vice and infamy, than for a gentleman.

Custom establishes our rules you say, but custom cannot make wrong right, nor sin purity.

Counterfeit religion, and the debasing shams of society overlook a man's sins, while it treads with ruthless heel on woman so sinning.

Again, "a woman can while away her leisure hours rocking in her easy chair freed from all the turmoils of political strife, etc." Yes, if she is so stupid, ignorant and careless about this great work-world around her. But a woman with a well stored mind, benevolent activities and a love for God and humanity will ever be seeking wide fields of usefulness earnestly laboring to aid poor struggling humanity, to higher, broader, truer planes of civilization.

Again, "let woman depart from her allotted sphere, etc., etc."

What in the name of sense is meant by *al-lotted sphere*? Who gave her that *sphere*? God did not, for he is no respecter of persons. He would not give to one class of women a sphere better than another.

Compare the women of Russia with those of Norway, the women of India with those of America.

A Hindoo baby girl's life is no more sacred than a kittens or puppies, and when she is married she is a veritable slave. The Shasters, or sacred books, define her sphere, and I would quote from them extensively, but space will not permit.

We are often told that the Apostle Paul de-

fines woman's sphere most explicitly, and he commands her never to speak in public. Let us search the scriptures and see. In the church at Corinth St. Paul found an incorrigible set of babbling mischief-making women just out of heathendom, and he commanded them to keep silence and not to speak or teach in public; but in the church at Cenebra was Phoebe, a servant of the church, whom he sent to the church at Rome and commanded them "to assist her in whatsoever business she hath need of you."

He found in Cessera, in the family of Phillip, four daughters that prophesied, and he forbade them not.

He allowed Priscilla, a converted Jewess, "to teach the eloquent Apollas the ways of God more perfectly."

Again, "What would a devotee of fashion do on the stage making a stump speech?"

Why, bless your soul, no devotee of fashion ever had brains enough to make a stump speech.

Is it any sign because a few men (comparatively speaking) engage in bulldozing, fighting and throwing political mud, electioneering, etc., that woman would join the few and do likewise? Nay, verily; such pernicious sentiments savor too strongly of the Turkish Harem.

"Will the addition of the right of suffrage bring ease or better her condition?"

Would lady teachers, as thoroughly educated as the men, get half the wages and do more work than the men if she had a voice in the matter? Would the damning curse of intemperance cast its darkening pall all over our fair land, could the women vote? Does woman stand in the scale of human existence far beneath the colored man, the ignorant foreigner and the loathsome debauchee?

I have seen fine, respectable, educated ladies go to the polls at elections, deposit their vote in the ballot-box for officers of school boards and were treated with great deference by the men. A true gentleman is a gentleman every time and place, and American gentlemen are proverbially true.

M. M. S.

State News.

The Olathe Rifles took the first premium in the prize drill at the State fair.

The Jewell county fair association made some money at its interesting fair of last week. A very destructive fire occurred at Chanute, Neosho county, last week burning nine business houses and resulting in a loss of about \$3,000.

Paola, Miami county, has a gun club and the members practice on outlawed canines. It is recorded that on one occasion a dog was killed.

Exchanges are advising farmers to take every precaution against fires, as the grass on the prairies is in good condition to do much damage should a fire once get started.

Three prisoners escaped from the jail at Cottonwood Falls last week. One was recaptured, but the others are still at large. A reward of \$25 each is offered for their capture.

Two gentlemen, who stopped last week at the Union Hotel, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county, were robbed of a considerable amount of money while asleep in their rooms.

An attempt was made to burn the railroad bridge over Thomas creek, Anderson county, and it succeeded in making the bridge impassible, though it was not entirely destroyed.

A very successful fair closed its week last Friday at Newton, Harvey county. One of the attractions for the last day was a soldiers reunion attended by over a thousand veterans.

As we have before remarked, the press of the state are nearly unanimous in giving the advice, not to be in a hurry to dispose of the new corn as the expectation is that there will be a rise.

Mitchell county opened its annual fair at Beloit to-day, Wednesday, with a large number of entries, and the prospect of a good attendance. As usual, the association promises the races will be first-class and "on the best track in Kansas."

The Osage County Chronicle says that a "new town is to be started east of Burlingame on the 'Jerkwater,' to be called Craig. A contract has been let for the erection of ten houses there by the Osage Carbon Company, and S. Minshall, of Carbondale, will put up a

store building for a postoffice and general merchandise.

The Chase County Courant, published at Cottonwood Falls, says: "A coal oil stove at Mr. H. Ransford's, last Friday morning, becoming unmanageable, was thrown out at the back door, but, however, not until after the flames had gained such a headway that about \$40 damage was done to the room and \$100 worth of clothing destroyed before the fire was extinguished."

The McPherson County Republican says the Swedes have seven fine churches in that county, and that more money is invested in church property in that county outside of the towns, than any other, and then pertinently asks if people who build churches like that are going to be deterred from settling in any county just because there are no saloons.

Short Creek, Cherokee county, is having trouble in her schools, arising from colored children going to the schools assigned for the white children. The latter resent it and many have quit school. Two members of the school board have resigned, and the superintendent is investigating in order to restore peace and harmony, but so far with poor results.

A suitor for the hand of a Barbour county man met with a rather hot reception recently. After a few high words with the father of his adored the youth was caused to flee precipitately by the appearance of a loaded pistol in the hands of *paterfamilias*, and as he ran, two or three shots were fired at him. The man whose name is Lamb has been arrested.

Dexter and Otter townships, Cowley county, were visited last week by a very destructive prairie fire; nearly the whole population turned out but succeeded in saving little besides their houses; the fire was caused by a camper letting it out of his pipe. He was so terrified at the enormity of the losses from his carelessness that he ran away, leaving a boy and girl, six head of mules and horses, a wagon and two cows head.

The Osage County Chronicle tells of the sad death of a young lawyer named Charles F. Burton, who came to Burlingame some months ago from Terra Haute, Indiana, in order to control, if possible, his thirst for strong drink. For a time he lived a quiet secluded life and refrained from indulging his appetite, but temptation at last overcame him and in taking morphine, to steady himself afterwards, used too much and death resulted. His wife was in Washington, D. C., at the time and was preparing to come on to meet him.

The Very Best.

From the Le Roy Reporter.
An exchange says that flour made from Kansas wheat is stronger than that manufactured from wheat grown in other states. We have heard that same remark made about Kansas butter and were inclined to believe it.

Fire.

From the Olathe Mirror and News-Letter.
Sam Watson's barn, a couple of miles southeast of town, was destroyed by fire at about 12 o'clock on Tuesday night. Besides the barn, two valuable horses, one cow, buggy and harness, hay and grain, in all to the value of about \$1,500, was destroyed, on which there was no insurance. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary, but no clew to the perpetrators is known.

Fairs in Kansas.

Following we give a list of fairs to be held in the state the present year with place where and dates when they will be held so far as we have been able to obtain them. A number no doubt are not on the list which any one would confer a favor on us by reporting:

Atchison	Atchison	Sept. 26-30
Anderson	Garnett	Oct. 4-6
Brown	Hawthorn	Sept. 27-30
Butler	El Dorado	Oct. 4-8
Crawford	Girard	Sept. 28-30
Davis	Junction City	Oct. 4-7
Ellis	Howard	Sept. 27-30
Ellis	Hays City	Sept. 28-30
Ellsworth	Ellsworth	Sept. 29 to Oct. 1
Franklin	Ottawa	Sept. 27-30
Greenwood	Eureka	Oct. 4-6
Jefferson	Oskaloosa	Sept. 27 to Oct. 2
Linn	LaCygne	Sept. 20-23
	Monard City	Sept. 27-30
Marion	Peabody	Sept. 28-30
Miami	Paola	Sept. 28 to Oct. 1
Mitchell	Beloit	Sept. 28-30
Montgomery	Independence	Oct. 6-8
Neosho District	Neosho Falls	Sept. 28-Oct. 1
Osage	Burlingame	Sept. 27-30
Ottawa	Minneapolis	Oct. 4-6
Phillips	Phillipsburgh	Sept. 27-30
Rock	Stockton	Sept. 28-30
Saline	Saline	Oct. 6-7
Woodson	Neosho Falls	Sept. 28 to Oct 1

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 28, 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.
 Lecturer—S. J. Barnard, Humboldt.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
 W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.
 Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county.
 W. H. Toothaker, Cedar Junction.

All Patrons are cordially invited to contribute items of interest to the grange, which occur in their immediate neighborhood, for publication in this department.

The subject of co-operation must be made a study in order that its friends may be able to defend its principles against its enemies, and particularly against those who combat it through ignorance of its objects.

Chemung county (N. Y.) Grange held its annual meeting on the 8th inst. The attendance was large. Speeches were made by Rev. T. K. Beecher and Gen. S. J. Crooke, of New York city. Gen. Crooke is the able representative of the New York city anti-monopoly leagues.

We would like to make the inquiry, and we would like to have every farmer in Kansas most seriously answer the inquiry, whether the business, the associations, the culturing and moral influence of the present modes of farming afford the best possible conditions for developing a good character and a perfect manhood? If not, why not? and what changes are necessary in the methods of living and the conditions of farming to secure better and higher results of moral, intellectual and physical well being to those who are engaged in agricultural pursuits? If any of our contributors can give a solution of these hard questions, or throw any clear light upon them, they will show themselves the substantial and reliable friends of the farmer and of the Patrons of Husbandry.

State Farmer's Alliance.

It was our intention to give a full report of the meeting of the state farmer's alliance which met at Topeka a week ago, but we were disappointed in not getting a report in full, and for the present must be content with the following:

At 9 o'clock, 20th inst., President W. S. Curry called the meeting to order at the Topeka court house.

The secretary from his books showed that out of 241 alliances in the state, only twenty-nine were represented at the meeting.

There being but little business, committees were appointed as follows:

On credentials—N. G. Gill, W. R. Bradley and J. A. Lacy.

On finance—J. D. James, G. D. Murphy and J. E. Clark.

On constitution and by-laws—Messrs. Humphrey, Wilcox and O'Brien.

The finance committee reported twenty-eight alliances in arrears in payment of charter fees; and that \$245, due the secretary as salary, was unprovided for.

Universal Co-operation.

Special Correspondence SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

The true idea and the true end of co-operation has as yet been but faintly conceived, and but very imperfectly realized. It has been regarded, not as a grand universal principle to co-ordinate all forms of activity, all the industries, all the forces of nature, all the resources of inventive genius, and all the interests of society, but as a method of helping individuals belonging to a particular trade, or engaging in a special business, such as agriculture, manufacture, commerce, or the mechanic arts. The idea of farmers has been, we must co-operate to advance our own interests as cultivators of the soil, to make agriculture more remunerative, to place farmers in the front rank so as to take the lead in directing the policies of government, moulding its legislation, controlling its finances and so shaping its ends as to secure the best interests of the class of which they are the particular members. This is a good idea, an idea to be sacredly cherished, to be made fruitful by sowing it everywhere among the agricultural classes. The idea of co-

operation must never be lost sight of or given up. It must be inculcated in the grange, in the school, in the family, to the end that it may dominate and control all our activities. It must be made the leaven to permeate, uplift and perfect our social and industrial institutions.

But it will be well to remember also that this idea of co-operation as applied to individuals, to special guilds, trades, classes and callings is but the germ, the small seed, the leaven which is to work in human society, universally, till the whole mass, in all its parts shall feel its benign influence.

While the Patron and the farmer are striving to make practical and to put into successful operation the principle of co-operation in his own sphere of action and influence, he must bear in mind also that all arts, trades, callings, occupations, that all spheres of life including science, religion, government, schools, universities, are but one family of interests, bound together by mutual ties, mutually dependent one upon the other, and all necessary to advance and perfect society and make one all kindreds and tongues and nations on the earth.

We do not believe that farmers will magnify their calling too much, that they will exalt it too highly, that they will prosecute it with too great devotion, or that they will place too high an estimate upon its importance as an element of national wealth; but we can very readily conceive that they may be led by the peculiar influence of their position, and by the pressure of present circumstances, to ignore, or at least to underrate the importance, the intrinsic value, the absolute necessity for the existence and success of other pursuits and callings in life.

In order to the perfect working of any kind of complicated machinery there must be nice and exact co-ordination of its many parts. The Walter printing press may have its several individual parts finished in the best style of workmanship, each part complete and perfect in itself, yet if its parts are not well adjusted, if any screw or pivot is out of place, the press will not work well, cannot subserv the ends for which it was made.

It is so with the social mechanism. There are many members, but one body. The members, each one must be well formed and well developed; but in order to their efficient working and their highest use they must be compacted in one body, and all be made subservient to the self same end. Agriculture cannot say to commerce I have no need of you. Religion cannot say to science I have no need of thee. The university cannot say to the common school I have no need of you.

While all the industries of the country and all the institutions of society are made perfect as parts of the whole, yet they must be brought together to act in perfect harmony and unison, must work for the good of the whole. We must never forget that humanity is one, has one origin and one destiny; we must never forget that all human interests are made to converge; that each institution of society, and each separate calling of the individual, while it has its separate aim, and its own proper work, and its distinct organization, has also an intimate union, with, and a vital relation to, the entire body.

Co-operation in the best sense of the term, in the widest scope of its meaning, has reference to the best welfare of man, it means the working together of manifold parts, to make sure the great ends of life, to fulfill our earthy mission, to secure that perfect fullness of life which is the intent and purpose of the Divine Providence in regard to man. J. S. B.

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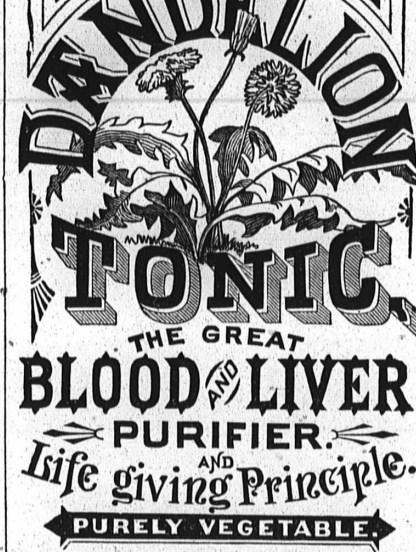
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Written for THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS. SHOW YOUR LIGHT.

BY DART FAIRTHORNE. A poor blind slave was wandering out one night, upholding in his hand a lantern bright. "What?" cried out one who knew him well, "Why carry you a light? I pray you tell; You cannot see the better for its ray, You stumble just the same; I pray you say What use you find for lantern in the street?"

DIANTHA. A Romance of Real Life in Kansas.

BY FORESTER GROVE. IN FOUR CHAPTERS—CHAPTER III. After leaving us, in our previous chapter, Diantha's feet carried her almost on wings of wind, she was so anxious to get home before her father did. She pressed the precious document close to her heart, as she thought "What if he should be there. What would I do?" As a precautionary measure she put it in the very bottom of her pocket and pinned it there, so that in taking out other things it would be secure. Then she passed the edge of the little wood and she was in a few steps of her father's door.

She heard them seat themselves around the stand and then she arose from the table, took an old sun-bonnet, slipped out of the back door, around to the window, picked up her bundle and sped away in the darkness. Dark-ness, truly that word was well written, for the night was one of inky blackness. One of those in March of which winter seems angry because the south wind is loosening his icy fetters, thus giving him a hint that his room is better than his company. The wind whistled through the cañon trees, and blew, as only the March winds can blow; but still she sped on un-daunted, only being careful to follow the wagon road through the woods in the direction she had chosen.

One evening, shortly after the election had come off, one of the newly elected town officers—the supervisor—chanced to be present at a party, where were assembled quite a number of the aristocracy, one of whom—a lady—lady almost staggering under the beaded necklace of jewelry—had the impudence to inform him that she did not wonder he was elected, since all the low and vulgar people in town had voted for him.

W. H. LAMON. PHOTOGRAPHER. Pictures Taken in the Latest Styles! Call and Examine Specimens! No. 125 Massachusetts Street. LAWRENCE. "O. K." BARBER SHOP. James R. Johnson, Proprietor, Low Prices and Good work. Shop under Wells Fargo express office, corner of Winthrop and Massachusetts streets. Opposite the post office. Give him a trial.

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Her fears were well founded, for her father had preceded her. Putting on a bold front she entered the house. "H'm! Been visiting, is'pose! Who gave you permission, Miss?"

Very Convenient. A new and very curious kind of paint was exhibited in London last month. It is called luminous paint from its giving out light enough to see by. The London Times says that, in a room quite dark painted with this composition, one can see what time it is on a watch dial. Very convenient for those who have to get up before daylight.

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

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All communications should be addressed to MOODY & DAVIS, Lawrence, Kans.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 28, 1881.

FAREWELL.

The nation has said its last farewell to the noble man who, but a short time ago we were so proud to call our chief, and his body now lies in the silent city of the dead, waiting for the dawning of the day when the last trump shall call the countless millions to their eternal rest. While the world looked on with a deep seated sorrow at our loss, the body of President Garfield was borne by the great of the nation, surrounded by the fragrant tributes of those who had learned to love him well and gave silent but eloquent expression to their sorrow at his taking off.

Thousands of his fellow citizens and old comrades on the battle field followed him through the streets of Cleveland, Ohio, to his last resting place, and over the whole land, on the 26th inst., the people mourned as they have never mourned before.

Now that our president is gone and nothing but the example of his noble life is left to us our duty lies plain before us. The government again has a head, and we owe it to him to give our most hearty support to assist in carrying out the principles of the life that has gone before. We enlogize the spirit of Gen. Garfield's official and private life with unrestrained tongue and pen. Shall we not then give our energies to the task of raising our selves and our institutions to the criterion which has been given us? James A. Garfield was but a man, and as a man he had his faults, but in life were embodied the great principles, which it would be well for every man to emulate. *Requiescat in pace.*

There is a prospect that there will be a renewal of hostilities between the two parties at Washington, before many days are passed.

The wheat crop of Rice county is reported only fair, but the corn crop is said to be immense, and farmers will make some money on that cereal.

A SMALL yacht has been attracting considerable attention on Lake Champlain by selling large quantities of liquor, supposed to be smuggled from Canada.

ONLY \$10,000 was the amount of money a clerk for a St. Louis commission house absconded with last Thursday. The sneak had previously ingratiated himself upon the Y. M. C. A., of that city and they gave him the recommendations which secured him his position.

A FIRE broke out in the Oregon state prison at Salem last week and destroyed the tannery, stove works and chair factory belonging to the institution, entailing a loss of \$14,000 on the state. It is stated that the convicts did efficient service in extinguishing the flames and none attempted escape.

OUR PAPER—THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

There should be a good understanding and a feeling of sympathy always between an agricultural paper and its readers and patrons. There should always be a feeling of mutual good will between the editor and the readers of his paper. Hence it is eminently proper to state from time to time, and with frequency, the object, aims and plans of THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS, so that its patrons may be brought more into sympathy with it and regard it more and more as their paper, and to feel that personal interest in it which will induce them to help it along; to make it a still better paper, to increase its circulation and increase its influence for good. We feel that we have the general good will of our readers and of the farmers throughout the state. The large circulation of our paper proves this. But we are aiming at still higher and better results. We desire to create a special interest, a stronger appetite for THE SPIRIT, such as will lead its patrons to dispense with some needless luxuries and forego some expensive habits in order to place it in the hands of many others who neither read it or are acquainted with its name or character.

It is our desire, and it will be our steady aim to extend the circulation and increase the usefulness of THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS. We undertook its publication as a useful and honorable business by which we might live and prosper. Still we have a higher aim and a nobler ambition than mere pecuniary success. We desire to contribute our resources of mind, heart and hand to the upbuilding of a better system of agriculture than now exists in our midst. We wish to supply a motive and furnish a stimulus to our farmers to do better work, to pursue their business with more enthusiasm, to appreciate more worthily their high calling, to feel that they are the true nobility of the land, making it rich, prosperous and happy by their productive labor. We want to do something, much if we may, to educate the farmers of Kansas, and the farming community elsewhere, to a higher appreciation of their calling, and a better estimate of themselves as an important factor not only of the country's wealth, but of the people's progress and the nation's welfare. Now it is our work, our aim and intent so long as we have control of THE SPIRIT, to stir up and bring into more efficient action the mental powers, the brain forces, the heart's aspirations of our farmers and farmer's wives and farmer's children, to the end that they may apply them more vigorously, more hopefully, and with an ever increasing success to the work which they have taken in hand, namely, that of tilling the earth, making it more productive and fruitful, and a better dwelling place for the children of men and the sons of God.

It is for this purpose, to bring out what is best in man, that we make our paper somewhat general and comprehensive in its character. We treat of finance, politics, education, social science, religion, art, the mutual relations of capital and labor, and all other topics which are, or ought to be, of universal interest. It is true we make agriculture and the interests of those who pursue it as a calling, the leading characteristics of our paper; but to promote these interests we deem it necessary to treat of other matters which are collateral and subsidiary to our main purpose. This course we intend to pursue steadily and persistently. We intend to set before our readers every thing which has a fresh flavor and a spicy taste, as well as every thing which is substantial and nourishing. We shall spare no pains to make THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS the exponent of what the name suggests. It will reflect the spirit of reform, of progress, of scientific discovery, of agricultural effort and experiment, and the fresh inspiration which our farmers are now breathing from the invigorating airs of heaven and the life-giving influences of nature.

We ask the co-operation of our readers and patrons. We ask them to show their appreciation of our paper by a prompt remittance of their dues, by personal efforts to enlarge our list of subscribers, by a willingness to make contributions by pen, and by giving us an account of their successes and failures, their observations and experiments of the past season. Communications of this kind will stimulate us to greater effort and insure more valuable results to all interested in our enterprise.

AGAINST THE FARMER.

The following from the Western Rural, comes as near expressing our thoughts on the same subject as we could desire, and we gladly copy it for the benefit of our readers and give it our hearty indorsement. It is not right that the farmer should so often become the target at which to hurl anathemas. The Rural says:

"The apparent downright enmity against the farmer, which other classes of society seem to cherish, is of all things the most unaccountable. There is no sort of pretense that he is not a good citizen in the common acceptance of that term, and no caudal claim that he does not stand in the front ranks of usefulness. Yet he is derided if he attempts to take a prominent part in politics, and no opportunity is lost by the greater portion of the press especially to vilify and slur him. Those who pursue this contemptible course would find it difficult to give a reason for their conduct, and the only reason that can be given is that there is no danger in doing it. Recently there were concerned in a train robbery in Missouri some young men who were connected with agriculture, and some of the newspapers are blackguarding the entire farming population of that state, and virtually accusing them of being train robbers. Why do they not follow the same course of reasoning with reference to other classes which have furnished criminals? In Philadelphia, the other day, a lawyer, old and hitherto respected, was convicted of forgery. Following the course of reasoning adopted by those who charge all Missouri farmers with being train robbers, all lawyers are forgers, or would be if they had a fair opportunity. Not long since a minister of the gospel was convicted of licentiousness. Hence all ministers are licentious. A Chicago doctor was recently sent to the penitentiary for criminal practice, which must be construed as meaning that all physicians are at heart at least criminals. Such conclusions are ridiculous, so much so that they never would be noticed if stated with reference to any class other than the farmer. They are important in his case only because of the everlasting disposition to rail at him and find fault with him and slur him.

"The farming class are not criminals, and not one in ten thousand of those in our prisons is a farmer. Farmers are a steady going, industrious people, obeying the laws and doing unto men as they would have men do unto them more nearly than any other class in this country. If our rural districts were one hundredth part as bad as our town and city populations are, the nation would be hopelessly bankrupt, socially, morally and in every other way. The farmer is the ballast in the affairs of the country. He holds in check, simply by his innate worth, the destructive elements of society and politics, which are ever at work seeking to destroy what they cannot create. We believe that the farmers are the salvation of the nation, and that they will become more prominently and permanently so, as they take a more prominent position socially and politically. Considering the real use they are to us as a nation, even in the direction mentioned, it ill becomes the newspaper scribbler, who feeds from the farmers' hand, to ridicule or denounce him, and to charge the entire farming class of any state with a desire or willingness to commit crime, simply because a few depraved young men who lived on farms committed an offense against the law. It is not only puerile but it is criminally incident. Illinois does not want to be held accountable for the depravity of Guiteau, and it would be well for Illinois journals that are taking part in this infamous crusade against Missouri farmers, to remember that it will require a good many train robberies to equal the disgrace of Guiteau's cowardly act."

ORGANIZING THE SENATE.

Already the political pot shows signs of a vigorous boiling at Washington. Mr. Arthur having been sworn in as president of the United States, there remains now no presiding officer of the senate and with no secretary, the only thing to be done will be the election of a president pro tem on motion of any senator authorized by a clause in the constitution which gives the senate power to elect its officers. On this subject a special to the Kansas City Times says:

The election of this officer must take place before these new senators who succeed Conkling, Platt and Burnside can be sworn in. The senate, therefore, in proceeding to this election, will, if all of its members are present, consist of thirty-seven Democrats, thirty-four Republicans, and Davis of Illinois, and Mahone of Virginia. The Democrats without Davis or Mahone, will have a majority of these, consequently they will have a quorum for business.

The only thing which can prevent the election of a Democrat as president pro tem, would be the failure of the Democratic senators in their caucus to agree upon a nominee, or a filibustering movement to prevent such an election on the part of the Republicans. Neither of these things are likely to occur, since none of the Democrats will be likely to bolt a caucus nominee, and the Republicans would not be able to maintain filibustering for any great length of time, since they enjoyed before by destroying a quorum of the senate by declining to vote. The belief held at present among Democrats is almost universal that Mr. Bayard will be chosen presiding officer. It is believed that the movement to place Harris, of Tennessee, in this position will give sufficient strength to defeat Mr. Bayard at the forthcoming session. After the election of a presiding officer, the next business in order will be to administer the oath to new senators. This will cause the senate to stand thirty-seven Democrats to thirty-seven Republicans. Davis will probably vote with the Democrats, and Mahone with the Republicans. This leaves the senate a tie, without any additional vote by presiding officers. Since he will doubtless claim his rights to vote as a member of the senate, this condition of affairs will probably lead to some compromise between the Republicans and Democrats in regard to distributing the minor offices at the command of the senate. This analysis of the division of the senate proceeds on the theory that all who are now members will be present and take part in organizing it. It is not certain, however, that all will be, even if no further casualties occur on either side. There seems to be some doubt whether Senator Hill, of Georgia, can be present, and Mr. Plater or Egan is also reported so ill as to render his presence uncertain. Great efforts will be made, however, by the Democrats to have all their members here, and unless the gentlemen referred to are so seriously indisposed as to make it dangerous to come, their presence will be insisted upon.

A Trip to Southern Kansas.

Special Correspondence SPIRIT OF KANSAS.
It was the pleasure of the writer last week to take a short trip on the Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern railroad from your city as far south as Montgomery county, and we want to say right here, that the aforesaid road has been greatly improved as a traveling commodity within the last year, running much better coaches and in quicker time than formerly, all of which was greatly appreciated by the writer.

After leaving Ottawa the view from the car for miles and miles was a vast area of lovely level prairie land, dotted here and there with immense stacks of hay, and now and then a small isolated house would be visible.

The prairie at this season of the year presents a more varied picture than many would suppose; where the grass has been allowed to grow unmolested all summer it has the appearance of being very much dried by the hot sun; in other places this dried hay would be found recently burned off, where the ground would appear in all its black richness, and still other spots the sickle of the husbandman had been at work, and the appearance of the land after the hay had been removed was similar to that of a meadow in early spring, the second crop of grass springing up in its greenest dress.

At Richmond, the second station, and about ten or fifteen miles south of Ottawa, in Franklin county, your correspondent saw more hay than ever before in one place, stacked in huge symmetrical ricks. Thousands of tons of hay were visible here alone, and it was rapidly being baled by a huge press, and immediately loaded into cars and shipped.

A short distance north of Thayer, Neosho county, a fine large flock of sheep attracted the attention of all pas-

sengers. They must have numbered at least 1,500, and all were in fine condition and were contentedly grazing on the prairie.

Kansas is surely destined to be the state of states; for never has your correspondent seen finer land or more grand prospects for a good farming country than in Southern Kansas.

After coming into old Douglas, on the return trip, the attention of the writer was attracted to a very fine nursery and fruit farm near Vinland, owned, we think, by the celebrated horticulturalist, Mr. Barnes. Acre after acre of large apple trees, loaded to the ground with delicious looking apples, made a beautiful sight. Mr. Barnes also has in his nursery many thrifty evergreens, which, with other auxiliaries, made as fine a nursery as the writer has ever seen in Kansas.

The farmers along the line appear to be in no way discouraged over the dry season, no doubt finding much comfort from the fact that it has been worse in nearly every other section, but are diligently at work putting up the afore mentioned hay, of which there appears to be no dearth, and cutting and otherwise harvesting their light crops of corn, which, on account of high prices, will bring as much per acre as in many former years.

We nearly neglected to mention the vast fields of castor beans we saw in Neosho and Allen counties, which are also a light crop this year, but we understand usually a very profitable crop in this section. CONTRIBUTOR.
DOUGLAS COUNTY, Sept. 26, 1881.

CONTINUATION OF FAIR REPORT.

CLASS E—POULTRY AND PET STOCK.

CRALLINACEOUS DIVISION—ASIATICS.

- Best pair Brahmas, W. W. Davis, Leavenworth, first premium.
- Best pair light Brahmas, M. L. Macy, Lawrence, Kans., first premium; George E. Wilkins, Leavenworth, Kans., second premium.
- Best pair Buff Cochins, George E. Wilkins, first premium; W. W. Davis, second premium.
- Best pair Partridge Cochins, chicks, F. Goed, Lawrence, Kans., first premium; W. W. Davis, second premium.
- Best pair White Cochins, W. W. Davis, first premium; Charles Hoffman, Media, Kans., second premium.
- Best pair Black Cochins, W. W. Davis, first premium; George E. Wilkins, second premium.

DORKINGS.

- Best pair white fowls, W. W. Davis, first premium.
- Best pair colored fowls, W. W. Davis, first premium; George E. Wilkins, second premium.

HAMBURGS.

- Best pair Golden and Silver Spanish fowls, W. W. Davis, first and second premiums.
- Best pair Golden Spanish chicks, W. W. Davis, first premium; George E. Wilkins, second premium.
- Best pair white and black fowls, W. W. Davis, first premium.

SPANISH.

- Best pair white Leghorn chicks, M. L. Macy, first premium; W. W. Davis, second premium.

FRENCH.

- Best pair Houdons and Creve Cours, W. W. Davis, first premiums.

POLISH.

- Best pair Golden Spangle, Silver Spangle, and White Crested, W. W. Davis, first premiums.

GAME.

- Best pair Black Breasted red chicks, James Cairns, Wichita, Kans., first premium.

BANTAMS—OTHER THAN GAME.

- Best pair fowls, W. W. Davis, first premium.

AMERICAN FOWLS.

- Best pair Plymouth Rock fowls, John J. Harris, Pleasanton, Kans., first premium; W. W. Davis, second premium.
- Best pair American Dominque chicks, W. W. Davis, first premium; George E. Wilkins, second premium.

TURKEYS.

- Best pair Bronze fowls, W. W. Davis, first premium; William Evatt, Lawrence, Kans., second premium.
- Best pair Bronze chicks, William Evatt, first premium.

SWEEPSTAKES ON POULTRY.

- Best display of poultry by one exhibitor—variety and quality, W. W. Davis, first premium; George E. Wilkins, second premium.
- Best display of pigeons, W. W. Davis, first premium; Charles R. Turnow, Sugar Lake, Kans., second premium.

AQUATIC DIVISION—GEESSE.

- Best pair Toulouse and Embdon, W. W. Davis, first premiums.

DUCKS.

- Best pair Rouen, W. W. Davis, first premium.
- Best pair Colored Muscovy, John Willey, Lawrence, Kans., first premium.

CLASS G—SECTION II.

FARM PRODUCTS.

- Best bushel winter wheat, G. W. Markley, Fairfax, Kans., first premium.
- Best bushel white oats, Henry Manwaring, Lawrence, Kans., first premium.
- Best bushel black oats, T. M. Gilmore, Valley Brook, Kans., first premium.
- Best bushel white Indian corn in ear, George Lewis, Perry, Kans., first premium.
- Best bushel yellow Indian corn in ear, B. Frederick, Clinton, Kans., first premium.

Best bushel early Irish potatoes, George Thuit, Wyandotte, Kans., first premium.

Best bushel sweet potatoes, William Gibson, Lawrence, Kans., first premium.

Best bushel white onions, Avon D. Heath, Wyandotte, Kans., first premium.

Best bushel red onions, Avon D. Heath, first premium.

Best bushel beets for table use, Henry Manwaring, first premium.

Best six squashes, W. K. Smith, North Lawrence, Kans., first premium.

Best six musk melons, William Gibson, first premium.

VEGETABLES-SWEEPSTAKES. Best and greatest variety and display of vegetable samples by any one person, James Meninger, Wyandotte, Kans., first premium.

Best and greatest variety and display of potatoes by any one person, Edwin Taylor, Armstrong, Kans., first premium.

BOYS SPECIAL CORN PRIZE. Best acre of corn raised by boy under nineteen years of age, Charles W. Pope, Topeka, Kans., first premium; George Redman, Lawrence, Kans., second premium.

GRAND DAIRY PRIZES. Best twenty-five pounds butter, William Evatt, first premium; E. A. Smith, Lawrence, Kans., second premium.

Best fifty pounds of cheese, J. W. Lesch, Americus, Kans., first premium; Finch & Co., Burlingame, Kans., second premium.

HONEY, SUGAR, JELLIES, ETC. Best twenty-five pounds honey, Mary Farr, Lawrence, Kans., first premium; James Nelson, Wyandotte, Kans., second premium.

Best gallon sorghum syrup, William Stillings, Leavenworth, Kans., first premium.

Best display of domestic jellies, jams and preserves, exhibited by the maker, Esther Manwaring, Lawrence, Kans., first premium; Mrs. A. Carrol, Leavenworth, Kans., second premium.

Best display of domestic pickles, catsups and sauces, Mrs. L. Duffey, Lawrence, Kans., first premium; Mrs. H. M. Hatch, Lawrence, Kans., second premium.

Best five pounds dried apples, T. M. Pierson, Lawrence, Kans., first premium; Mrs. H. J. Van Puren, Lawrence, Kans., second premium.

Best five pounds dried peaches, Esther Manwaring, first premium; H. M. Davis, Oskaloosa, Kans., second premium.

Best five pounds dried corn, Mamie Regan, Independence, Mo., first premium; H. M. Davis, second premium.

Best display of canned goods, fruits and vegetables put up in Kansas, Lawrence Canning Co., first premium.

DOMESTIC BREAD, CAKE AND PIES. Best loaf wheat bread made with hop yeast, Mrs. F. A. McCurdy, first premium; Mrs. L. Duffey, second premium.

Best loaf of bread made with milk rising, Mrs. F. A. McCurdy, first premium; Mrs. C. E. Gibson, second premium.

Best bread from unbolted flour, Mrs. C. E. Brown, Lawrence, Kans., first premium; Mrs. W. W. Lapham, North Lawrence, Kans., second premium.

Best loaf of ginger bread, Sarah E. Wood, Lawrence, Kans., first premium.

Best loaf corn bread, M. J. Miller, Lawrence, Kans., first premium; Mrs. C. E. Gibson, second premium.

Best loaf sponge and pound cake, Mrs. J. S. Conger, Hesper, Kans., first premium.

Best coconut cake, Sally B. Watt, Lawrence, Kans., first premium.

FRUIT. Best Gramar Pearmain, Pennsylvania Red Streak, Huntman's Favorite, McAfee's Non-such, Rawles' Janet, Roman Beauty, Sweet Romanite, P. Voorhees, Lawrence, Kans., first premiums.

Best Red June, S. G. Watt, first premium.

Best Maiden's Blush and Winesap, W. T. McNish, Lawrence, Kans., first premiums.

Best Ortle, Porter, Snow, Missouri Pippin, Rhode Island Greening, John Newton Pippin, Talman's Sweeting, John Pardee, Lawrence, Kans., first premiums.

Best Yellow Belleflower and Fall Wine, J. H. Vestal, Tonganoxie, Kans., first premiums.

Best Rambo, Abner Allen, Wabauanee, Kans., first premium.

THE PIONEER DRY GOODS HOUSE OF KANSAS. ESTABLISHED 1857. L. BULLENE & COMPANY, To the People of Kansas, GREETING: Our Stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS is now ready. At no period have we been able to offer Greater Attractions in Stock or inducements in prices to purchasers than at present. WE MADE EXTENSIVE PURCHASES AND CONTRACTS FOR GOODS EARLY IN THE SUMMER AND CONSEQUENTLY OWN OUR STOCK AT LESS THAN PRESENT VALUE. WE SHALL SELL THEM LOW. WE SHALL POSITIVELY MAKE IT AN OBJECT FOR THE PEOPLE, NOT ONLY OF DOUGLAS COUNTY, But those Living at a Distance, TO COME TO LAWRENCE AND MAKE THEIR SELECTIONS FROM OUR SUPERIOR STOCK WHICH EMBRACES EVERYTHING BELONGING TO THE DRY GOODS AND CARPET TRADE. WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS OF GOODS AT WHOLESALE To our large stock and GUARANTEE AS LOW PRICES. As can be found in the West. L. BULLENE & CO.,

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS. BY MOODY & DAVIS. LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 28, 1881. City and Vicinity. HOPE, PAWBROKER. Money to loan on household goods, cattle, or any personal property. Security—chattel mortgage. Office on Henry street, Lawrence, Kansas. Boots! Boots! for Men and Boys, at bargains. MASON'S. If you want a first class buggy go to Jerry Glathart. JERRY GLATHART is the boss buggy seller, and sells the best of stock too. Do you want about the toniest phaeton you ever set your eyes on? Call on Jerry Glathart. HENRY T. ROSS went to Colorado Springs last week, and the usual matrimonial rumor floated forth. MR. WM. BEAN, a young lawyer of Ottawa, and a reader of THE SPIRIT made us a pleasant call last Monday. JERRY GLATHART keeps "open house" every day. Call on him, he has something nice to show you. THE straw lumber factory is to be resiteuated. The building will be located on the river bank near the foot of Rhode Island street. You can get a fine buggy or spring wagon at very low figures if you will call on Jerry Glathart two doors south of THE SPIRIT office. The best known remedy for that state of nervous exhaustion which is the result of severe mental or physical labor or other excesses, is Leis' Dandelion Tonic. THE political pot in this county is boiling at a terrible rate. The several candidates are working with all their energies, and the session of the convention promises a warm time. THE October number of the Atlantic Monthly is unusually full of good things, and the continuation of the serial stories are as full of attraction as ever. Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. THE tailoring establishment of Kunkle & Rockland in this city was entered last week by burglars, and about seventy dollars worth of goods stolen. The officers are on the track of the thieves. Sheep for Sale. One hundred and ten head—one buck and six ewes. Cotswolds, the rest mostly Cotswold grados, will sell in numbers to suit purchasers. TERMS CASH. — Young cattle and young mules also for sale. Address, WM. ROE, VINLAND, Douglas county, Kans. MR. JOHN WALRUFF celebrated an enjoyable anniversary of his wedding this week and the large number of his friends who were so successfully entertained came away feeling that many a day would pass before they would be the participants in a more felicitous and enjoyable occasion. THE Young Men's Social Club has awakened from its midsummer nap and comes to the front with evidences of much talent and energy. The young men composing this club have borne a great part in every public demonstration and the hardest work has often fallen on their shoulders, and we sincerely wish them the success they so unquestionably deserve. From the St. Louis Chronicle. Advice is cheap—dreadfully cheap. But we must be true to our instincts of humanity and tell our suffering friends to use St. Jacobs Oil, and surprise their rheumatism and themselves also at the result. J. D. L. Harvey, Esq., of Chicago, says: "I would be recreant to my duty to those afflicted, did I not raise my voice in its praise." WE call the attention of our readers to the large advertisement of the mammoth dry goods establishment of L. Bullene & Co., which appears in another column. This firm has grown up with the city of Lawrence, and is in every respect deserving of the hearty support of the people of the county and state. They will always be found fair and square in dealing, and never misrepresent. WM. E. MARSHALL, the engraver on steel, who so distinguished himself by his admirable line engravings of Lincoln and Grant, has just published through Oscar Marshall of New York, two admirable likenesses of President Garfield which have evidently been long in labor, and are not a hasty catch at the market. The two portraits are first a profile which bring out admirably the projection of the countenance, and a nearly full-face view; both strongly lined and expressive likenesses. We call special attention to the advertisement that appears in another column. Democratic Convention. Correspondence SPIRIT OF KANSAS. The convention was called to order by John W. Dolan, chairman of the county committee, and on motion of Mr. Dolan, Maj. S. R. Elwell was elected president, and Wm. Draper, secretary. On motion of J. W. Green, the convention adjourned to meet on Saturday, October 8th, at half past 10 a. m., and that the school districts elect delegates on Friday, October 1st. S. R. ELWELL, Chairman. WM. DRAPER, Sec'y.

Lawrence has seldom had a larger crowd on her streets than she did last Monday afternoon, despite the gale and the dust which flew in clouds filling eyes and ears. The deep solemnity of the occasion was recognized in every heart, and the vast crowd might have been one so universal the sorrow at our irreparable loss. Never before has there been such a great outpouring of the people from the neighboring country, and never did they come for a more sacred cause, the absorbing interest with which everyone took part in the ceremonies, or watched as they proceeded, spoke volumes. The procession was arranged in the following order as far as practicable. Lawrence Cornet Band; Master Masons; Royal Arch Masons; Knights Templar—mounted; President of the day and speakers in carriages; Hearse, with six Knights Templar as Guard of Honor; Vice Presidents; The Turn-Verein; Scandinavian Club; Barker Band; Mayor and City Council; Board of Education; Fire Department; County Officers; Drum Corps; Boys in Blue; Grand Army of the Republic; Hancock and Garfield Clubs; Chamber of Commerce; Faculty and Students of the State University; Faculty and Students of Baker University; Teachers and Pupils of City Schools; Baldwin Cornet Band; Young Men's Social Club; Knights of Honor; United Order of Ancient Workmen; Lawrence Equitable Aid Union; Members and Employees of the Press; Temperance Clubs and Organizations; Colored Masonic Fraternities; Lecompton Cornet Band; I. O. O. F.; I. O. O. F. Encampment, mounted; Citizens on foot; Citizens in carriages; Citizens on horseback. It was long and impressive, the several organizations making an unusually good appearance, and everything passing off in a harmonious manner. The large University Hall could not hold half of the people who entered the campus, so a large concourse of people assembled on seats prepared in front of the building, where the exercises in the hall were repeated. The order of exercise was substantially as follows and was of great merit throughout: Prayer, Rev. A. C. Peck; announcement of order of exercises by the president of the day; music, Lawrence Cornet Band; presentation of resolutions, Hon. S. O. Thacher; address, Hon. Sidney, Clarke; address, Hon. A. H. Foote; music, Double Quartette; address, Rev. Wm. Jones; address, Hon. James S. Emery; music, Orchestra; address, Hon. S. A. Riggs; closing address, Hon. D. C. Haskell; adoption of the resolutions by standing vote; hymn, to be sung by the entire audience, "God Save the State"; benediction, Rev. Dr. Osmond. Long will Monday, September 26, be remembered by the citizens of Douglas county, and the great man in whose memory the services were held will have a place in the universal heart by the side of our noble Lincoln. Farmers will please remember, the largest stock of winter Boots and Shoes can be found at MASON'S. Making Watches. Defective watch cases are one of the chief causes of so many watches not being good time pieces. The cases being thin and not fitting well, admit dust and dirt to the movement, which soon interferes with the running parts of the watch necessitating cleaning, repairing, etc., and the amount thus paid out if applied toward buying a good case in the beginning, would have saved all this trouble and expense. We have recently seen a case that meets all these requirements, it having been carried for over twenty years and still remain perfect. We refer to the JAS. BOSS' PATENT STIFFENED GOLD CASE, which has become one of the staple articles of the Jewelry trade, possessing as it does so many advantages over all other watch cases, being made of two heavy plates of solid gold of a plate of composition, and we advise all our readers to ask their jeweler for a card or catalogue that will explain the manner in which they are made. It is the only STIFFENED CASE made with two plates of gold, seamless pendants, and center, solid joints, crown pieces, etc., all of which are covered by letters patent. Therefore buy no case before consulting a jeweler who keeps the JAS. BOSS' PATENT STIFFENED GOLD CASE, that you may learn the difference between it and all imitations that be equally as good. For sale by all responsible jewelers. Ask to see the warrant that accompanies each case, and don't be persuaded that any other make of case is as good. Temperance Resolutions. At the regular meeting of the Eudora Temperance League, held on the 25th instant, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted: WHEREAS, The enforcement of the prohibitory amendment to the constitution is the paramount question that interests the people of Douglas county; and WHEREAS, To this end we must have law executives who are true to the cause; therefore Resolved, That it is the prerogative of temperance voters to demand at the hands of the political parties such candidates for office, and if said parties ignore said demand it will become the duty of temperance voters to meet in convention and put such candidates in nomination; and be it further Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution be forwarded to the county papers and the secretary of the county temperance organization for publication. J. PITTS, President. S. S. STILL, Secretary. LADIES, call at Mrs. E. L. Farrum's and see the new and beautiful assortment of fall millinery just arrived.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. FOR COUNTY TREASURER. M. H. Newlin will be a candidate for Treasurer of Douglas county, subject to the action of the Republican county convention. FOR REGISTER OF DEEDS. A. G. Honold will be a candidate before the Republican County Convention for re-nomination as a candidate for the office of Register of Deeds. FOR COUNTY CLERK. I hereby announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Clerk of Douglas county, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention, to be held October 1, 1881. C. Z. KELSO. I hereby announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Clerk of Douglas county, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention, to be held October 1, 1881. N. O. STEVENS. FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER. John Charlton is a candidate for county commissioner from the first district of Douglas county, subject to the Republican district convention. A \$10,000 Bible Prize. The publishers of Rutledge's Monthly in the prize puzzle department of their Monthly for October offer the following easy way for someone to make \$10,000. To the person telling us how many verses there are in the Bible by October 10th, 1881, we will give \$10,000 in gold as a prize. The money will be forwarded to the winner October 15th, 1881. Those who try for the prize must send 20 cents with the answer, for which they will receive the November number of the Monthly, an excellent Magazine of 32 pages, in which will be published the name and address of the winner of the prize, with the correct answer thereto. Address, RUTLEDGE PUBLISHING COMPANY, Easton, Pa. A Wonderful Discovery. For the speedy cure of consumption and all diseases that lead to it, such as stubborn coughs, neglected colds, bronchitis, hay fever, asthma, pain in the side and chest, dry hacking cough, tickling in the throat, hoarseness, sore throat, and all chronic or lingering diseases of the throat and lungs, Dr. King's New Discovery has no equal, and has established for itself a world-wide reputation. Many leading physicians recommend and use it in their practice. The formula from which it is prepared is highly recommended by all medical journals. The clergy and the press have complimented it in the most glowing terms. Go to your druggist and get a trial bottle free of cost, or a regular size for \$1. For sale by Barber Bros., Lawrence, Kansas. Live Agents Wanted. To sell Dr. Chase's Recipes; or information for everybody, in every county in the United States and Canada. Enlarged by the publishers to 648 pages. It contains over 2,000 household recipes and is suited to all classes and conditions of society. A wonderful book and a household necessity. It sells at sight. Greatest inducements ever offered to book agents. Sample copies sent by mail, postpaid, for \$2.00. Exclusive territory given. Agents more than double their money. Address Dr. Chase's Steam Printing House, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Given Up by the Doctors. Where doctors have failed to cure, and have given their patients up to die, Electric Bitters have often been used, and a cure effected, greatly to the astonishment of all. Diseases of the stomach, liver, kidneys and urinary organs are positively cured by Electric Bitters. They invariably cure constipation, headache and all bilious attacks. Try them and be convinced that they are the best medicine ever used. Sold by Barber Bros. at fifty cents a bottle. Rubbing the Midnight Oil. TROY (N. Y.) Morning Telegram and Whig. In the Philadelphia Times of recent date, we notice an item referring to the miraculously quick cure of a prominent druggist of that city, Mr. J. M. Higgins, Germantown Road and Morris street, who had an awful attack of rheumatism of the knee. He applied St. Jacobs Oil at night, and next morning was well and in his store as usual. A Great Chicago Enterprise. The laboratory for the manufacture of Electric Bitters is one of Chicago's greatest enterprises, giving employment to a large number of hands. The extensive sale already attained for this wonderful remedy is astonishing. Wherever once introduced and becomes known, it is almost impossible to supply the demand, because of their true merit—curing where others fail—and at a reasonable price (fifty cents).—Ed. Beautifiers. Ladies, you cannot make fair skins, rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes with all the cosmetics of France or beautifiers of the world, while in poor health, and nothing will give you such good health, strength, buoyant spirits and beauty as Hop Bitters. A trial is certain proof. See another column. Our country trade will remember our large stock is now complete. Prices low. MASON'S. Bucklen's Arnica Salve. The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all kinds of skin eruptions. This salve is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every case or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Barber Bros. From Pole to Pole. The praises of "Plantation Cough Syrup" are sung by thousands who have been relieved by it. Sample bottles 10 cents. For sale by Barber Bros. Millions of Dollars Can be saved to the farmers by using "Gamblee Stock Powder," the great Arabian stock medicine. For sale by Barber Bros. Rheumatism. Frosted feet, chilblains, burns, etc., cured by using the "Original Mammaluke Liniment." For sale by Barber Bros. Alive and Well. And cured by "Dr. Baker's German Kidney Cure." Fifty cents per package. For sale by Barber Bros. GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS. A. WHITCOMB, Florist, Lawrence, Kans. Catalogue of Greenhouse and Bedding Plants sent free.

WOOL GROWERS Ship your Wool to WM. M. PRICE & CO., St. Louis, Mo. They do an exclusive Commission business, and RECEIVE MORE WOOL THAN ANY COMMISSION HOUSE IN ST. LOUIS. Write to them before disposing of your wool. Commissions reasonable. Liberal advances made on consignments. WOOL SACKS free to shippers.

Horticultural Department.

Educating the Farmers.

With this caption the Prairie Farmer indulges in facetious remarks concerning agricultural editors of great city dailies as follows. It is needless for us to add any comment as the farmers of Kansas, as a rule, are well acquainted with the fossil and have learned from experience how much dependence can be placed on what they inflict on the readers of their papers: "The editors of the agricultural departments of great city papers, (which editors probably never performed, or saw done, a day's work on the farm; who have large "blocks" of education from colleges, but have not common sense enough to put it to practical use), often give the toiling "clod-hoppers" some very valuable (?) information. Farmers should be very thankful that they can buy such solid "chunks of wisdom" for the small sum of five cents a week, and should surely pension these city-bred editors when they become too aged for cultivating their little farms in a dingy ten by twelve office in the sixth story of a city block. The dense ignorance of one of these (perhaps we should say the wonderful intelligence and practical knowledge), is well shown in the agricultural department of the Chicago Times of Sept. 3, in an article headed "The Witch Hazel and Fertility." How ashamed of themselves our intelligent farmers must feel after reading this article, that they had never been able to learn for themselves the curious and valuable facts (?) first made known to them therein, about a plant that they have had before their eyes perhaps every day of their natural lives. In the first place this office farmer makes the unpardonable mistake for an educated office farmer to make of confounding two entirely distinct and different shrubs; or rather he gives the common name of (in this Western region) a very rare shrub "Witch Hazel" (*Hamamelis Virginica*), to our most common of all shrubs the "hazel-nut" or hazel brush (*Corylus Americana*). The "Witch Hazel," (*Hamamelis Virginica*), is quite a rare shrub, known to but very few even by name, and perhaps the bush is not known at sight by one man in 50,000 or more, while the shrub that bears the well known hazel nut is familiarly known to our rural people everywhere. The trouble is not all in writing about a very common thing, and giving it an uncommon and wrong name belonging to a different plant, but in giving pretended facts, which are not facts by any means. For instance he tells us that the roots of the hazel "penetrate the soil to a long distance." The context shows that the writer means downwards for a long distance, while every farmer and farmer's boy knows that hazel roots feed nearer the surface than those of almost any shrub and never penetrate to any depth, comparatively. This professor of practical agriculture, horticulture, and rural affairs generally, a little farther on says: "The leaves are rich in potash, which is extracted by the roots from the soil far below the surface," etc. This would go to prove that the roots of the hazel do run into the ground to a very great depth?

"Again, when telling the benighted granger how to eradicate hazel bushes from his land he says: "If not cut quite near the surface of the ground suckers will appear from the stumps that remain." This is a very curious fact (?) though forty years of practical experience in eradicating hazel bushes has failed to teach us, or any one else, the exact point at which to cut them to prevent their suckering from the "stumps." The fact of the matter is, that hazel brush is among the very easiest of suckering shrubs to eradicate. All that is necessary to clear them from pasture lands is to mow them in July or August either with the brush scythe or mowing machine as near the ground as possible, and doing the same thing again the next year if any sprout up. We have cleared acres and acres of dense hazel brush land for cultivation by mowing the tops-off and then plowing the land with the old-fashioned "bul" or prairie breaking plow, and raised an immense crop of corn on the land the same year.

"There are other most remarkable pieces of advice given in the same issue, especially the one entitled "Disposing of Poor Corn," and also

some that are very good. But whenever the editor attempts to improve on his correspondents we are given grand "chunks" of pellucid wisdom that must make the heart of the granger glad."

How Thistles are Distributed.

In the New York Tribune we find the following in regard to the dissemination of the much dreaded Canada thistle, which may not be generally known: "In the discussion of Canada thistles some persons have expressed the belief that distribution is effected wholly by means of roots, or pieces of roots, carried in soil from place to place. Undoubtedly this is a fruitful source of distribution, and especially so in the towns and cities, where sod is brought in from the country to lay down grass plots, but one can often find plants in such isolated positions as to make it hard to believe that they did not originate from seed, and as in this section we are so unfortunate as to have an abundance of this weed, and as it is now to be found in all stages of flowering and fruiting, I determined to make some examinations of the plant. We must, in the first place, understand that what is usually called a flower is not in reality a single one, but a great number of very small flowers in a cluster or head. These heads I found to be of two sorts, one large and rounded on the top, and the other small and stunted, with the top of the head flattened, these different shaped heads being borne on separate plants, each kind growing in patches separated some distance from the other.

"The plants bearing the larger and rounded heads are here far more abundant and robust than the ones bearing the small heads. The large heads, as soon as done flowering, wither and turn brown, as if parched from drought. The office of these plants seems to be the production of pollen (or the fertilizing dust, if you please), with which to fertilize the flowers on the small heads on the neighboring plants which produce seed (the large heads produce no seed at all) but little or no pollen. As soon as the seed is ripe and ready for dispersion, these heads do not, on an average, contain more than 20 per cent. of fertile seed, the remainder being abortive. A recent contributor to the Tribune expressed the opinion that fertile thistle seeds are not carried by the wind. I took a ripe head of one, and found that the fertile seeds, as soon as loosed from the head, sailed off quite as buoyantly as the sterile ones, providing the seed was fully ripe, and had its tail expanded. As the number of sterile seeds is so much greater than of the fertile, one would, of course, find the former much commoner, and further, it might happen that (as regards the Canada thistle) all the plants of a district produced one kind of flowers, when a few or no fertile seeds would be produced. From the preceding we may conclude: 1. That the Canada thistle has two forms of flowers. 2. That the larger flower heads produce no seed. 3. That the smaller flower heads (often pale pink or white, Wilson) do produce fertile seeds, and that these seeds can be and are distributed by the wind."

Strawberries in Missouri.

Henry Schnell, of Bridgeport, Mo., gives his experience of this year as follows in Colman's Rural. We imagine it coincides with the experience of most raisers in Kansas who are too bashful to give their experience in print. He says:

"I herewith send you a report of strawberries, as they did with me in 1881. I planted them in the spring of 1880, cultivated them well, and allowed them to form a matted row. The rows were four feet apart. I covered them lightly with straw as soon as the ground froze, and raked in the middle of the rows when they began to start in the spring. Had it not been for continuous wet weather (causing the blight), commencing when the buds began to show, and lasting through the blooming time, I would have had a splendid crop, but did not make quite a half crop. Crescent Seedling stood at the head for productiveness, and from one row, sixty yards long, I picked 180 quarts, at the rate of 7,000 quarts to the acre. Is a good shipping berry of fair size, but flavor not so good.

"Windsor Chief comes next. It is what I would call a soft, sour berry, but out-sold all the rest. Is a good bearer, and berries mostly large. Capt.

Jack blighted badly, and made only one-fourth of a crop, the first time it failed with me. Cumberland Triumph, ditto. Great American will not do here. It blighted and made a very poor growth. Had a few nice berries. Seth Boyden blighted, and is hardly productive enough for profit, though a good shipper. Jucunda blighted. Is productive, of good size, but too soft. Miner's Great Prolific brought a fine crop of good flavored, large berries, but too soft to ship far; turns black, and looks bad in twenty-four hours when picked ripe. Martha is a good shipping berry, but blighted too much. A poor grower in my soil. Crystal City (the earliest of all, but that is all the only good points about it) as a middling berry, but not firm enough. Mary Stuart blighted, and made no show at all. Longfellow and Warren promises to beat anything yet, as far as my observations go. The latter blighted some, but had rather a wet spot. Is a splendid berry, large, good flavor and firm. Longfellow is the boss berry, productive, large, good flavor and good shipper. Think more of it than any berry I have, though I have not tested it, only had a few plants of it. Shall plant largely of it, though I have not got a plant on the place. Yes, and unless it rains soon, the old plants will all die, most of my last spring's planting are already gone. Will have to rely on the old bed for plants and crop for 1882."

Horticultural Notes and Comments.

A horticultural society has recently been organized in Davis county, Kansas.

The custom of planting a tree when a child is born or married is a good one. When a far off friend visits you, plant a tree to commemorate the event. If you do not live to rest under its welcome shade, some one else will.

Louis Clipman, of Oxford, Chester county, is reported to have raised this year ninety-two bushels of Early Rose potatoes on one-third of an acre of land a number of the tubers weighing within a fraction of a pound each.

The Western Horticulturist says: "The fall is a good time to transplant blackberry, raspberry, gooseberry and currant bushes. The ground should be prepared now by a good coating of manure scattered broadcast and plowed under."

As the female canker-worm cannot pass rapidly from one orchard to another, if effectual means are employed to destroy them all, in any one orchard, it will be some years before they will again get numerous, though orchards in the neighborhood be infected.

The Missouri Valley Horticultural society had an interesting meeting last Saturday at the residence of G. F. Espenlaub in Wyandotte county, Kansas. A member present speaks of Mr. Espenlaub's well cultivated farm as a little paradise and he as an unusually successful horticulturist.

A new remedy for noxious insects is announced by Mr. Mygett, a farmer of Napa, California. For five years past he has used it till every vine is freed from phylloxera, and every fruit tree cleared of insect pests. He bores a small hole in the lower part of the trunk, slightly slanting, pours in a small quantity of quicksilver, and plugs with putty. Sulphur has been used in the same way with success. Also petroleum, but the latter injures the trees. Mixed with castor oil, however, petroleum is a sovereign remedy for scale bugs and other insects which destroy plants, but it should be administered moderately. We give this for what it is worth.

Evaporation of Fruit.

Mr. Purdy, of the Fruit Recorder, has evaporated fruit on a large scale, and gives the following directions: There seems to be just now a great run on drying fruits, and we fear that some are running into it ignorantly, having in their minds castles of fortunes, profits, etc., that may fade away when they come to the reality. Persons that are contemplating putting up expensive evaporators like the Aldens and Williams, should, to make it profitable, first, have a large orchard of their own—say a thousand trees or more, and, second, be in a neighborhood where there are large numbers of orchards, and fruit to be had at low rates. It is not necessary that such openings should be near a railroad—in

fact, if five or ten, or even twenty miles back—the better on some accounts, as farmers will then prefer to sell their apples to you to drawing them so far to a market, and as after they are dried one bushel makes but five to six pounds of fruit, you would haul to a railroad in one load what it would take them eight or ten loads to haul. The second thing to be considered is help. It will take eight or ten persons to run one evaporator, and as to the profits, add ten cents per bushel for preparing and drying the apples to the cost of the fruit, and you have the profits—as for instance, the apples fifteen cents per bushel, preparation and drying ten cents, making twenty-five cents. The amount of evaporated fruit from a bushel is five to six pounds, owing to quality of apples, say five and a half pounds, with at present prices—eight cents—gives a profit of twelve and a half cents on a bushel. Of course, where one has his own apples he thus gets paying prices for them. If the skin and cores are made into jelly, vinegar, or dried, it would add probably three cents per bushel to the profits.

Bananas and Plantains.

From the New Orleans Democrat.

A pound of bananas contains more nutriment than three pounds of meat or many pounds of potatoes, while as a food it is in every sense of the word far superior to the best wheat bread. An acre of ground planted with bananas will return, according to Humboldt, as much food material as thirty-three acres of wheat, or over a hundred acres of potatoes.

The banana, it should be called plantain, for until lately there was no such word as banana, is divided into several varieties, all of which are used for food. The platino mazanito is a small, delicate fruit, neither longer nor stouter than a lady's forefinger. It is the most delicious and prized of all the varieties of the plantain.

El platino guineo, called by us the banana, is probably more in demand than any other kind. It is subdivided into different varieties, the principal of which are the yellow and purple bananas that we see for sale in our markets, but the latter is so little esteemed by the natives of the tropics that it is seldom eaten by them.

El platino grande, known to us as simply the plantain, is also subdivided into varieties, which are known by their savor and their size. The kind that reaches our market is almost ten inches long, yet on the Isthmus of Darien there are plantains that grow from eighteen to twenty-two inches. They are never eaten raw, but are either boiled or roasted, or are prepared as preserves.

A Chinaman working at Nevada City, Nebraska, brought to his employer a Chinese lily in bud, which he said would bloom at just 12 o'clock of the Chinese New Year. He brought it in about 10 o'clock, and dosed it with a white powder dissolved in warm water, and performed over it several ceremonies. The buds were observed to swell visibly, but at 11:40 o'clock not one had opened. The hands were fast moving up to the midnight hour. When it lacked but about three minutes of midnight, John drew a piece of bamboo about an inch in diameter from some secret recess about his raiment. Placing this to his lips he gently blew his warm breath on one of the buds, and almost instantly it was seen to expand and stand forth a full-blown flower. In rapid succession flower after flower was thus brought out, and at midnight the whole plant was a mass of blossoms.

The Potato.

The potato was discussed recently at the Central New York Farmers' Club. The facts developed in the experience of the farmers present were that though soil and season unquestionably have much to do with the flavor of potatoes, the late potatoes retain their flavor over winter and into spring better than early sorts. Prof. Roberts found that under the same conditions, small potatoes for seed gave the poorest result, the middle part of large potatoes next, the seed end next, and the stem end the best. A whole large potato with a single eye is the best possible seed. More work is needed, but a better crop secured, by cultivating in rows or drills rather than in hills.

If you have scrofula, don't fall to use "Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher." Sold by all druggists. It will cure you.

THE PASTILLE Prof. Harris' Radical Cure TradeMark NERVOUS DEBILITY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY 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 indolent practices or excesses in youth or at any time of life, by the true way, viz: Direct Application acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Vesicles, Ducts, and Gland, that are unable to perform their natural functions while this disease persists, and interfering with the ordinary processes of life; it is finely dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate cooling and restorative effect upon the nervous organization, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound reason, removing the Dimness of Sight, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring the vital forces, where they have been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in this trouble, and, as many can bear witness to, with 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 silent years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials to its value, and it is now conceded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of 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 (sufficient to last a month), No. 2 (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases), No. 3 (lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition). Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX. Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlet and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect health, and the vital forces thoroughly re-established, same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by HARRIS REMEDY CO., MFG. CHEMISTS, Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

LA CYGNE NURSERY! (One mile north of depot.) Eight Million Hedge Plants! One Hundred Thousand Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry, Plum and Other Fruit Trees! Fifty Thousand Small Fruits! All kinds of Hardy Ornamental shrubs, Trees, Vines and Bulbs.

WRITE ME WHAT YOU WANT AND LET ME PRICE IT TO YOU Address, D. W. COZAD, La Cygne, Linn county, Kansas.

GUIDE TO SUCCESS WITH BUSINESS AND SOCIETY. Is by far the best Business and Social Guide and Book ever published. Much the latest. It tells everybody completely HOW TO DO EVERYTHING in the best way. How to be your own Lawyer, how to do business Correctly and successfully, how to Act in Society and every part of life, and contains a gold mine of valuable information indispensable to all classes for constant reference. AGENTS WANTED for all or separate territories. A GREAT DEAL OF REAL VALUE and attractions sells better than any other, apply for terms to H. B. SCAMMELL & CO., 210 N. 3d St., St. Louis, Mo.

HOP BITTERS NEVER FAIL. THE BEST BED SPRING YET!

The E. L. Dowd Patent Combination Coil R. P. PHILLIPS, General Western Agent. DISTRICT AGENTS WANTED.

PILES fully described with scientific mode of cure. Prof. Harris' illustrated pamphlet sent free on application. HARRIS REMEDY CO., Manufacturing Chemists, 8th & Market Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

Farm and Stock.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to send for publication in this department any facts not generally known, but of interest to stock raisers and farmers. "Farmers, write for your paper."

September on the Farm.
From the Massachusetts Ploughman.

Harvesting Onions.—Onions are usually pulled in the latter part of August. But the season has been so late this year that many fields of onions will not be ready for pulling before the close of this month. When onions have strong tops and do not "bottom down" readily, it is a good plan to break the tops down by rolling a barrel over the field. After the tops are broken they will wilt and the onions will mature and ripen. The tops should be well wilted if possible, before the onions are pulled. If the ground is at all weedy, a good method of pulling is to pull six or eight rows, and throw the onions into a row just beyond the ground on which they grew. This ground can then be cut over with a horse cultivator, or what is better, a horse implement with a horizontal knife blade, similar to that of a scuffle hoe, but three or four feet long. When the weeds have been cut up in this way, they should be raked into piles. This prevents the weeds from going to seed, and leaves the ground clean and smooth for the next six or eight rows of onions to be thrown on to. A field of onions pulled in this way is in the best condition to manage. The onions in these rows should be frequently turned carefully over with a wooden rake until they are well dried on both sides. They should not be hauled from the field until they are quite dry, and only in bright, sunny weather.

Reven or Second Crop.—In those cases where the first crop of hay was cut early, and the sod is in good condition, there is now a good second crop which will be ready for cutting very soon. There seems every probability now that there may be some pleasant weather during the latter part of this month, which will enable the second crop to be well cured. This will in a measure make up for the damage done to the first crop by the wet weather in July and August. Second crop hay is especially valuable for calves and new milch cows, and ewes in the early spring, and should be reserved for this use.

Filling Silos.—Farmers who are to fill a silo this fall for the first time, should take great care to have their silo and appliances in readiness for the work of filling. This should be pushed rapidly when it is begun. For ensilage should be put under pressure as quickly as possible after it is cut. The proper time to cut corn for ensilage is just when the tassels are in full blossom. At that time the greatest amount of nutrition is distributed through all parts of the plant. When ensilage comes to be generally adopted by the farmers of New England, September will be the most important month for harvesting. This system is being so rapidly developed that the agriculture of New England seems destined to be entirely revolutionized during the next few years.

Turnips.—It is very important to thin, and hoe or weed fall turnips, while the plants and weeds are small. This not only makes the work much less, but gives the turnips a better chance to grow.

Spinach.—Every farmer should take a step toward supplying his table next spring, by planting a bed of spinach this month. It is but little trouble, and will furnish an abundant supply of delicious greens at a season when fresh vegetables are scarce and especially desirable.

Hogs.—Hogs that are to be slaughtered this fall should be kept growing. Feed is worth more for fattening in the autumn months than in the severe weather of winter, when a considerable amount of food is necessary to keep up animal heat. It is much the most economical to keep hogs steadily growing until they are killed. Green corn stalks with the ears on, are very excellent feed for growing hogs, and for those that are to be finished off in October and November. Sweet corn is generally considered to be better for this purpose than the yellow or Indian corn.

Seeding land with Eye and Grass.—It is not too late before the fifteenth or twentieth of this month to sow rye and grass seed, as was advised for last month.

Agricultural Fairs.—September is the month when most of the agricultural fairs are held. It is, so to speak, the farmer's month of jubilee, when they give themselves up, more than at any other time, to recreation, and that kind of social intercourse that can only be found in large gatherings. These are very important elements in the value and success of the agricultural fairs. That spirit of emulation, which incites the farmers, their wives and daughters and sons, to strive to excel in their exhibits of labor, skill and successful agriculture, is another valuable and essential element of these fairs. But the most important feature of all, is this service as means of education. At these exhibitions, if farmers will keep their ears and eyes open, and intelligently consider what they hear and see, they may gain very much valuable information upon subjects relating to their business. They can study valuable points in cattle, horses, swine and poultry, the improvements in the varieties of fruit and vegetables, and the recent inventions and developments in farm machinery. They can also learn a great deal of value concerning methods of cultivation, the management of animals, and the care of produce, if they will but listen attentively and ask intelligent questions.

The managers of these exhibitions, in arranging the exhibits, the premiums and the work, should have especially in view this factor of their duties. The other elements need not be neglected, and will really be more enjoyed, if the people who attend the autumn fairs have something beside fun and excitement to remember and reflect upon.

The Best Manner and Time for Gathering Seed Corn.
From the Hamilton Freeman.

As the Western and Middle states loose annually several million bushels of corn by planting worthless seed, and as the proper time to gather the seed is being discussed through the agricultural papers, many contending that husking time is the time to select seed. But I must differ with those who recommend gathering seed corn after our heavy (or corn-killing) fall frosts. A sure way to have good seed corn is to go into your cornfield when the husks begin to ripen on the earliest ears, and select the ripest and fairest ears, and by pursuing this course improvement in quality and time of reaping will be the result. If it is picked before the cob is dry it should not be piled up in a heap to heat and spoil. Corn that has been heated will not germinate. Leave a few husks to each ear, and either braid or tie them together and hang them in the loft of your barn or other outbuildings, or make a scaffold and lay small sticks or lath to hold the corn, and don't lay too close, so that the air has a good circulation through and about your seed corn. Your loft must be well ventilated, and the ventilation should be left open until the cob is thoroughly dried. As soon as the corn is out of the milk it will grow if well taken care of, as I know by experimenting with large Ohio and Missouri corn. If it is not thoroughly ripe it will answer just as well, and the kernel will decay sooner, and the birds and squirrels will not bother it as long; but don't stow your seed very close overhead to your grain bins or hay-mow, as grain and hay are liable to heat, and thus spoil your seed unless your ventilation is very good. I have gone into my cornfield and gathered my seed between the 1st and 20th of September for the last eleven years, and have never had a poor stand of corn in that time, and I have this year also a good stand of corn, whilst most of my neighbors have either had to replant or have a poor stand. It pays to look well after your seed corn, and plant less crib corn. Father your seed early, plant early, tend early and late, and with a fair season your chances to get a good crop are excellent. Save the seed early and take care of it well.

Large Flocks of Fowls.
The poultry man of the Country Gentleman says: "There are those who believe that the poultry business pays alone, and no doubt it does; but much depends on the breed. My experience has always been on a farm, and there I do know it is an important branch, and brings in a large profit. The farmer can make a pound of chicken meat easier than he can make a pound of beef, and the price per pound averages higher. Fowls should be colonized to be thoroughly profit-

able. There should be no more than twenty-five in a place. Where herded together in large numbers the weaker ones suffer and are unprofitable from being crowded. The stronger birds consume the larger proportion of the food, running over and soiling the remainder, so that it comes in an unpalatable state to the weaker ones of the flock. Five hundred hens, even of the smaller breeds, would require a run of from 15 to 20 acres at the lowest calculation; but 500 hens in one flock could never be profitable. They should be kept in small, separate flocks. They are thus easier tended; the sick or ailing ones can be nursed, and the weaker members have their share.

"The cost of a house to accommodate fifty hens of the small, laying breeds would be somewhere about \$35 or \$40, according to the taste or ideas of the builder. Much depends on breed. Where a large number of hens are to be kept, separated houses or apartments should be erected, with separate runs or yards attached. The larger the number of fowls congregated together the greater the liability to disease. Hence the necessity of keeping the quarters thoroughly cleaned and in purity. This requires care and labor. Without health there can be no profit, and the food is expended in vain. A bushel of any kind of grain (corn being the staple) is allowed to a fowl for a year. A single bird of any breed will consume that quantity during the year, and more will be required by the larger breeds. If one hen requires a bushel of corn, 500 fowls would take 500 bushels."

Agricultural Notes.
Oil of turpentine is recommended to keep harness from mold.

Animals when confined and supplied with fattening feed always increase largely in weight during the first few weeks, after which the rate of increase diminishes to a considerable extent.

The most successful breeders of horses, cattle and swine, know from experience that although they may possess the best breeding animals, that will not be successful in producing superior stock if a continuous growth of the young animals is not kept up.

The largest number of cattle ever carried on one ship from this country to Europe was on the steamer Missouri, of the Warren line, which recently took out 1,019. The voyage from Boston to Liverpool was made in a little over ten days. Of the entire number only one bullock was lost on the passage, and a post-mortem examination showed that its death resulted from injuries received on the inland passage. The cattle were in fine condition on their arrival in Liverpool, and all were sold within an hour and a half after landing, at an average of about 7d. The total value of the cargo was about £25,000—or \$125,000.

Seed wheat is prepared for sowing, as a preventative of rust and smut, in several ways, such as by steeping in a strong brine and water and then drying in air-slacked lime; by steeping in a solution of four ounces of sulphate of copper in one gallon of water, or in a solution of four ounces of glauber salts (sulphate of soda) in a gallon of water, and then while wet mixing with air-slacked quick lime. The steeping is continued for twelve hours, and is done immediately before sowing. The effect of these preparations is to destroy any germs of the smut fungus or seed spores of which the smut consists by their caustic action. As the process is certainly effective to some extent, it should be generally practiced, for if this were done the diffusion of the spores of smut far and wide from the smut in the crops would be materially reduced more and more each year.

How I Have Plenty of Fish.
Some years ago, says a writer in the Farming World, I conceived the idea of raising fish in artificial ponds, both for my own amusement and as a luxury for my own table. I constructed a pond, covering about two acres of ground, by throwing up an earthen levee or embankment across the head of a small hollow, in which arose several springs, which filled my pond to the depth of from two to eight feet, clear, pure water all the time. The next thing was to get my pond stocked with desirable fish, which I soon succeeded in doing by the use of a seine in our small lakes and a few empty barrels to convey the fish home. I now have my pond well

stocked with white perch, a choice game fish, black bass and catfish, and with hook and line I can have choice fish on my table every day if I want them, at little or no expense. They are not only a great table luxury, but afford fine sport to those fond of angling, and might be made a source of considerable revenue. Every farmer that has his springs or a running brook on his farm, ought to build him a pond and raise his own fish. There is no healthier diet than game fish, and nothing can be produced so cheaply. In constructing fish ponds it is important to have your water as pure as you can, and to be successful in raising game fish, your water must be supplied from springs or running brooks. Catfish, buffalo and common perch do well in stagnant water. The German carp is also said to do well in muddy ponds. Game fish must have reasonably pure water.

Another Prophecy.
The year 1881 seems to have been selected by more than one seer of bygone years at which to shoot prophecies. One Leonard Aretino, an Italian of the fourteenth century, predicted that the end of the world would occur November 13, 1881. He was given to details, and arranged the following bill of particulars:

November 1—The ocean will overflow its shores.

November 2—The earth will be soaked with water.

November 3—The fish in the rivers will die.

November 5—The birds in the air will die.

November 6—The houses will fall down.

November 7—The rocks will fall down.

November 8—The earth will tremble.

November 9—The mountains will fall.

November 10—The men will become speechless.

November 11—The tombs will open.

November 12—The stars will fall.

November 13—All the men, and the women will die.

November 14—The heavens will disappear and the land will be no more.

November 15—A general resurrection and the last judgment.

To Keep Hogs Healthy.

An Illinois farmer, who speaks from experience, says: "An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure." Keep your hogs in good, clean fields; give them access to pure water, even though you should be compelled to dig a deep well for that purpose; a good pump and plenty of suitable troughs, cleaned every week, will cost but little and will always prove a valuable outlay. Provide also in the driest part of the field a good shelter, both from sun and rain. A few rails, properly arranged two or three feet from the ground, covered with a stack of straw or coarse prairie grass, will be an attractive place for the entire drove. In troughs, near by their resting places, two or three times each week, place a composition of salt, soda, red pepper, ginger and sulphur. To four parts of the first two articles add one part of the two latter. Our common red peppers will do very well; they should, however, be well pulverized, and all the ingredients thoroughly mixed. Most healthy animals will readily devour salt. To obtain it they will also take the alkali and the stimulant. The compound will not injure bird, beast, fish or man. Continue their usual summer feed, whether clover, bran, meal or corn.

Fish Ponds.

In a recent letter Fish Commissioner Loug says: "I will furnish, in November next, to any farmer who will engage in carp culture, from five to ten pairs of young carp free of charge, upon condition that when his pond is well stocked the surplus be turned into public waters." This places carp-raising within reach of any one that has a pond or can make one; and most of our well-to-do farmers can make one. If those who have springs on their land would visit the agricultural college and examine their pond, they would be surprised to find how easily they can be made. And in many instances those who have no springs could keep a moderate pond full from the surplus water furnished by a wind-mill.

A FRIEND of ours was cured of fever and ague by "Sellers' Liver Pills." Now he recommends them to all he knows.

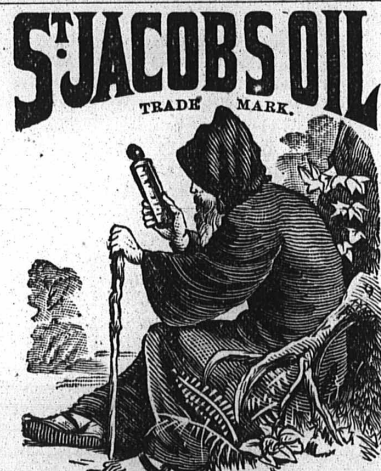
Veterinary Department.

This department is designed especially for all subscribers having horses, cattle, sheep or hogs in any way injured or diseased. To benefit this class they are requested to send a plain statement of each case as possible to this office and a diagnosis and mode of treatment will be given in our next issue by the best veterinary surgeon in Lawrence. In all cases the advice will be given free of charge.

Colic in Horses.

R. Shaffer, a Pennsylvania farmer, says: In a horse, colic is sudden in its attack, pulse rarely much quickened in the early period of the disease, and during the intervals of ease, but evidently fuller, legs and ears of natural temperature, strength scarcely affected. The cause of colic is acidity of stomach and bowels. Procure a pound of prepared chalk and put about a tablespoonful in the food, and increase two tablespoonfuls, then gradually leave off entirely. In about three or four days give a dose as before of the chalk. Give for two mornings, and then stop and wait. Should uneasiness appear, give two tablespoonfuls in half a pint of rain water. Colic is sudden in its attack, while inflammation of the bowels, a more dangerous disease, is gradual in its approach. In the latter the legs and ears are cold, while in colic these are of the natural temperature.

I HAVE used Lett's Dandelion Tonic for some time and know its merits as a medicine. I recognize it as a valuable tonic and an efficacious remedy in malarial diseases and others of a like nature. ALBERT KNITTLE, Attorney for Douglas County, Kans.



THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM,
Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,

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

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

Directions in Eleven Languages.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO.,
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DR. CARL SCHMIDT,

VETERINARY SURGEON

Special attention given to diseases of the Horse.

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Lawrence, Kansas.



ROBERT COOK,

Iola, Allen county, Kans.,

Breeder and Shipper of

PURE SHORT-HORN

—AND—

GRADED CATTLE

—ALSO—

POLAND-CHINA HOGS

Of the Best strains of Black and

LIGHT SPOTTED

My Hogs are Registered in the Ohio Poland China Record and all of my crosses are made by hogs shipped from Warren and Butler counties, Ohio. I have been a Breeder of Poland China Hogs for twenty-nine years. Twenty years at Franklin, Warren county, Ohio, and nine years at Iola, Allen county, Kansas.

PRICE LIST FREE

General News.

DETROIT, Sept. 27.—About 1 o'clock this morning, tidings reached this city of the remarkable accident which befell the day express over the Canada Southern road to this city.

DETROIT, Sept. 27.—W. T. Boteler was shot and killed at Seaman's Landing, Arkansas, twenty miles below this city, last night, by Deputy Sheriff Jerre Ward.

JUNCTION CITY, Kas., Sept. 27.—The sixth annual exposition of the Kansas Central Agricultural Society will be held at Junction City next week.

Young Folks' Department.

"They Are All Gone."

Special Cor. "Young Folks' Department." Human life is made up of what are generally regarded as trifles; that is, incidents which are regarded at the time as of little importance.

What a marked difference there is in the disposition of our junior population in regard to the treatment of dumb animals which come under our care.

These traits in the character of children are so manifest to every one that we observe them; we remark that some children are naturally more inclined to love and cherish a disposition of kindness than others.

A nation, in the aggregate, is judged by its humanity, says Strass, so we must judge of a family by the individuals composing it.

But I was going to relate a little incident concerning a martin box. For many years past I have provided in the spring of the year, a box for our little visitors, who never fail of coming when the season has sufficiently advanced to indicate the return of spring.

The old box had become somewhat, on its outward appearance, rather weather beaten. My little granddaughter, Eva by name, came to me one morning and said, "Grandpa, I think we could afford a prettier box for the martins this year; we have a new stone house, and the old box will not look well by the side of it."

The suggestion was adopted; a fine roomy box was ordered, with eight departments therein. In a few days every room became occupied. The little pugilistic contests which take place in early spring between the pugilistic little wren and the blue birds, affords no little interest to the young folks, but the martins generally rally and combine their forces, and become too much for our native birds.

When the martins are raising their young, if a crow or a hawk makes its appearance about that time, they sally forth and give battle, always coming out victorious; thus saving, no doubt, the lives of our domestic chickens.

When the cool weather sets in, which notifies the martins that winter is coming, they begin to hold conventions; they assemble together for several days before they take their departure.

One morning, in looking out of the upper window of my room, little Eva, who had been anxiously watching the martin box, could no longer see her little pets; she exclaimed with a feeling of disappointment and regret, "Grandpa, they are all gone."

True, they had all gone; they had departed for a more southern clime, more congenial to their nature.

"Will they come back next spring?" inquired little Eva.

"Yes," I replied, "I hope so."

"Then I must wait," said Eva. "It will be a long time, but then we shall feel more pleased when they do come."

This is one of the little trifles of life which helps to fill up the monotony of human life. JAMES HANWAY. LANE, Kans., Sept. 26, 1881.

Ivily, to make some pocket money, or to earn something useful or ornamental, we make the following offer of premiums for new subscribers to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

For TWO new names we will give any of the following: One box of stationery containing a pen, pencil and eraser; or a solid silver thimble; or a game of authors.

For THREE new names we will give an autograph album; or a set of chessmen; or a pocket knife.

For FOUR new names we will give a set of tools containing a drawing knife, one quarter inch chisel, one half inch chisel and screw-driver; or a silver plated butter-knife.

For FIVE new names we will give a volume of Dickens, containing four stories, handsomely bound in cloth and finely illustrated.

Each name sent in must be accompanied by the full subscription price, \$1.25, if for the premiums, or the name will not be counted.

Now here is a chance to make something for your home or your pocket-book, without taking a great deal of your time. Let us see who can send us in the largest list of names.

For every name over five you send us, we will allow you twenty-five cents, so if you get five, don't stop at that, but keep right on and make yourself some money.

EXTENSION OF TIME.

Inasmuch as quite a number of our young friends are just beginning to realize what perseverance will do in the way of soliciting subscriptions, we have decided to let them further profit by their valuable experience by extending the time for soliciting on the above terms one month longer or until October 1st.

A little boy was making a great noise in a barn, and being asked what he was doing it for, said he was waking up the weasels, so as to catch them. "What an absurd idea!" said his father.

Worthless Stuff.

Not so fast, my friend; if you could see the strong, healthy, blooming men, women and children that have been raised from beds of sickness, suffering and almost death, by the use of Hop Bitters, you would say "Glorious and invaluable remedy." See another column.

The other day a little girl presented a letter at the post-office. There being no stamp on it, the postmaster inquired whether she had not brought three cents. "No," she replied, "father has put the stamp inside."

Suicide and Dyspepsia.

A most remarkable cure for dyspepsia Wells' Health Renewer. The greatest tonic, best bilious and liver remedy known. \$1. Druggists. Depot Geo. Lels & Bro.'s, Lawrence, Kans.

"Rough on Rats." The thing desired found at last. Ask druggists for Rough on Rats. It clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, bedbugs, lbc. boxes.

Agents in every county in the state for a good paying business. Money can be made rapidly at the terms offered. None but persons having the best of reference need apply.

Skinny Men.

Wells' Health Renewer. Absolute cure for nervous debility and weakness of the generative functions, \$1 at druggists. Depot Lels' store.

New, quick, complete cure 4 days, urinary affections, smarting, frequent or difficult urination, kidney diseases. \$1. Druggists. Depot Lels

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Table with columns for Kansas City, Sept. 27, 1881. CATTLE—Receipts, 2,300; shipments, 876. Market slow and 10 to 15 cents lower.

Table with columns for Lawrence Markets. The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 20 @25c; eggs, 15c per doz; poultry—spring chickens, \$1.50@2.00 per doz; new potatoes, \$1.00@1.10; old corn, 60c; new corn, 60c; wheat, 1.20@1.35; new oats, 38c; lard, 11@13c; hogs, \$5.50@6.00; cattle—feeders, \$3.00@3.50; shippers \$4.25@5.00, cows, \$2.25@2.75; wood, \$4.50@5.00 per cord; hay, \$4.50@5.00 per ton.

Table with columns for Live Stock Markets. KANSAS CITY, Sept. 27, 1881. CATTLE—Receipts, 2,300; shipments, 876. Market slow and 10 to 15 cents lower.

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