

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Household.

VOL. XII.—NO. 9.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, MARCH 8, 1882.

WHOLE NO. 526.

The Household.

A Good Book and a Good Offer.

We regard it one of the duties of the editor of "The Household" to introduce to its members and readers all the good books he can search out.

Our readers will recollect, perhaps, that some months ago we spoke very highly of the merits of a book entitled "The Duties of Women," written by an English woman, Miss Frances Power Cobbe. An eminent American clergyman writing from London, says of this book: "It is the profoundest, wisest, purest, noblest book, in principle, aim, and tone, yet written upon the True Position of Woman in Society. It should be circulated far and wide among all classes of our countrywomen." This is high praise of the book, but in our estimation none too high.

We wish we were rich enough to give this book to all the readers of "The Household" but we are too poor to give it even to one. We will make this offer, however. To each one who will send us a new subscriber to THE SPIRIT, accompanied with the cash, we will send, post-paid, this valuable book. Every careful mother, every thoughtful woman, should own a copy to read and to lend.

Please address JOHN S. BROWN, Lawrence, Kansas.

A Reply to "A Woman."

We received a note this week from a person in Eudora, signing herself "A Woman," criticizing to some extent the management of "The Household." She says: "We women do not like the idea of a man for special editor." The name of Miss S. A. Brown is suggested by her. We have not the least doubt but Miss Brown would have been the better editor. But Miss Brown's services as editor could not be obtained. The writer of this note entirely misapprehends the duty of the special editor. It is simply and solely to say what matter shall be published in "The Household" and fit for the compositor to set up. This is no small work in many cases. Oftentimes very poor writing has to be deciphered, inaccurate spelling to be corrected, bad grammar to be turned into good grammar, without altering the sense of the writer.

It is true the editor has the same opportunity to criticize as each of the members of "The Household" has. He can use his opportunity or not, precisely as any other member can. "A Woman" criticizes our management of "The Household." She has a perfect right to do so. She is invited to do so just as she is invited to write. If the criticism is just and written in good spirit it is published it accompanied with a responsible name. If the letter is of a character that would do justice to the writer, and to our paper, it is accepted. In these matters the editor is obliged to discriminate and cull out from a mass of matter what he thinks best. We think "A Woman" would laugh, or perhaps rather be disgusted at "The Household" department of THE SPIRIT if everything was inserted that passes through the editor's hands.

The editor hopes some time to be sufficiently acquainted with the members of "The Household" to be able to help them by suggesting to individuals topics to be thought about, studied and written upon. If they like the topic they say so, and act accordingly. If they don't like it they go right on writing about what they choose. We hope to make such an advance in our organization, to become so congruent in thought and action that in this week's paper we can advertise what is coming next week in "The Household." Then we should enjoy the pleasure of anticipation with a keen relish. We are very sure our new departure, if indeed it be a new departure and not a natural growth, is going to work well. We must all have patience, we must all take hold, heart and hand and work. In a few months we hope to meet together and then, in general council, we can straighten what is crooked, and perfect what is wanting.

EDITOR.

An Open Letter.

Dear Friends of "The Household"—I am going to write to you an open letter. It is for all to read; and yet I wish so to phrase it that

each member of "The Household" shall read it and receive it as if meant and written specially for himself or herself. We, of "The Household," desire to become personally acquainted with each other. We have now some ten members of our family circle. In the course of another month we hope to have at least twenty, and so we hope to go on increasing till we run up to the hundreds, perhaps thousands. When we have a hundred members, and when these hundred members feel themselves to be intimately acquainted with each other, won't it be a grand fellowship? A hundred brothers and sisters, all children of the one Father, all members of one family, all working for one end, all sympathizing with each other and helping each other to live a higher, better and a happier life!

Now the question comes up to me, as I presume it does to all, how shall we, living in widely separate localities, moving in different spheres, girt about by conditions and influences unlike in character, looking at things from entirely different stand-points, believing in different creeds, or in no creed, reading books of various authors and opposing tendencies, how can we come together under such favorable circumstances that we can say and feel that we know each other, as brothers and sisters of the same family know each other?

To know each other, it is not inappreciable that we meet together face to face, though this would be a great pleasure I frankly confess, but we can see and know each other a great way off both in time and space. We know each other through the spiritual faculties a great deal better than we can know each other through the organs of sense. "A man is known by the company he keeps." This is an old and a true proverb. A man is also known by the books he reads and loves. If a man says he really and thoroughly likes Shakespeare, I think I know what kind of a man he is, what he is intellectually certainly, and in part what he is morally. I have read Shakespeare and enjoy thoroughly his writings. I like to see his plays recited and acted on the stage; and I am drawn by cords of sympathy towards the man or woman who reads and appreciates this great dramatist. When a woman tells me she reads and admires Longfellow's poems, I feel as if I know her, as though I would like to clasp her hand and give it a hearty shake. There is a vital sympathy between us when we have read and loved the same book.

Now the Gradgrinds of society may call this mere sentiment, the mist and vapor which the calm judgment and the cool reason of man rejects. They say we live in a solid world of fact and we must handle these hard facts, and find out their nature and teachings and make a practical application of them, and of them alone, to life.

We make answer, a book is one of these solid facts. It is to me as real and solid, and as worthy of being read and studied as these other facts. But now we must make a distinction. While everything in nature is worthy our notice and study, every book written is not worth even a casual and hasty reading. There are books good and bad, as there are individual men, who are good or bad. Bad books we should shun. Good books we should read. The best books we should study. They should be our companions. Our characters are formed by the reading of books as much, probably, as by conversation and the personal intercourse of friends. I think if the members of our Household would tell us only the honest truth, they would nearly all say that the books they have read have had upon their minds a more inspiring and quickening influence than their contact and converse with living persons.

And this brings me to the very point which I had in mind when I commenced this open letter. I wish that each member of our Household would give his or her experience of books. I put the question direct, have you ever received any benefit from books? From what books? When were these books read, and under what circumstances were they read? Now if you will comply, each one of you, and send me honest answers to these questions I believe in my heart that it will be a wise thing to be done and will bring us into a unity of the spirit sooner and more surely than anything we can do. One thing further, do not write answers about their being printed, or how they will read in print, or what others may think of them. Write, if you can, as though no eyes but the All-seeing one, would read them. When we write for the purpose of seeing ourselves,

in print we write for effect and not always, perhaps not generally, with perfect sincerity and honesty.

Brothers and sisters I know you well enough, I think, to be convinced that you will not look upon me as an intruder into the inner sanctuary of your thoughts. I certainly would not invade this holy of holies. But if you feel free, if you will make the offering I ask, voluntarily, I do think such use can be made of your communications as will contribute largely to the ends we have in view. Let not this letter be a bar to exclude any other good and free thought which you may have in your minds.

J. S. BROWN.

"Tootsy"—A New Recruit.

Correspondence to "The Household."

Dear Household:—Do you take in strangers? It is a cold, dark night, and I have been peeping into your windows for a long time, and at last I have mustered up courage to ask for admittance. Don't think because I waited so long I am not worthy, but take me on trial. I don't know as my letter will be very interesting for I am a poor hand to write; but if I were with you I could talk, and I would tell you how I made pickles of pig's feet for the first time. I never undertook such a task before, and the next time I undertake it I hope they will shed their toe-nails easier. I won't write any more this time, so good-night.

EMPORIA, Kans., Feb. 28, 1882. TOOTSY.

From "Bach No. 2."

Correspondence to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

Dear Household:—I have been reading the last SPIRIT which, though but ball size, was highly interesting, especially "The Household," which I have just finished reading; and having finished it, I was tempted to write a few lines myself and that is my only apology for this letter.

But what has become of Mattie, Edith, Myrtle and Contributor? Have they deserted us without as much as bidding us good-bye? Come, friends, let us hear from you, for your spy letters are sadly missed in "The Household," and where is "Detective"? I'm afraid he has fallen into the deadly clutch of our satanic member.

I approve of S. A. B.'s suggestions in regard to the study of the poets; and think that such a course would be instructive as well as entertaining. Who is your favorite poet, S. A. B.? I have read the poems of Longfellow, Whittier, Burns, and partly read others, but out of all, I will choose Longfellow as my choice; for to my taste I have found no poems surpassing "Evangeline," "Hiawatha" and "Elizabeth" in beauty.

Mrs. Roser, I was also much surprised at brother "Bach's" disclosures. I think if we had known that we were directing so much of our idle talk to a grandfather, instead of the ideal crusty "Old Bach," we should have treated him much better. But now that he has revealed his true self to us, I think we should make amends by treating him with due honor and respect in the future; and as he has made the good confession, I suppose I had better do likewise.

Mrs. Roser do you remember the name attached to an article headed "Prohibition," which was published in THE SPIRIT September, 1881? If you do you have the name of your humble servant—"Bach No. 2," who, in last July stepped into "The Household" solely for the purpose of playing the role of bachelor, just for a little amusement you see. This will explain my apparent rudeness of which I have been so often justly accused. And in regard to my age, when I told you I was thirty-five, I only got it a little large, I only exaggerated it—well only sixteen years, and that isn't very much.

"Old Bach," or grandfather, you were inquiring about my occupation, which is that of a pedagogue, or a wielder of the birch. And now that I have told you all, I will quietly bid you good-bye and "step down and out."

BACH NO. 2.

Letter from J. H.

Correspondence to "The Household" Department from one of its members.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Your remarks in THE SPIRIT of the 15th of February in "The Household" department, I read with considerable satisfaction. Your willingness and desire that this department shall be open to criticism, that the greatest freedom of speech will be tolerated on all subjects of general interest to the public, is both commendable and right.

Although our political papers claim to be independent, and their columns are open to

all those who feel desirous of giving expression to their sentiments, this is seldom done. The question with them is not whether the subject is right but will it not disturb the prejudices of some of its readers? This is the turning point. Truth and justice are frequently sacrificed to dollars and cents. We boast of our freedom of thought, our toleration of opinion which our constitution and laws guarantee to every man. Yet in society, as it is organized, there is a boundary in speculation which it is not permitted to go beyond. And this boundary is not fixed and determined but varies with the popular creed of every party or sect. Private antipathy and public odium have taken the place of the "holy" inquisition which only a few centuries ago governed and controlled the whole civilized world.

This affords a striking evidence. Now, a principle may be retained a long time after it has been discarded as an abstract proposition. It is an unfortunate error to impute guilt to a man's opinions; and to class him with a species of criminals who have committed some flagrant violations of morality. Speculative opinions should be tolerated, for as is remarked by the late Hon. Horace Mann, what is heresy to-day becomes orthodox to-morrow.

Bishop Berkeley, in speaking of the repugnance of those who take their opinions on trust, when their opinions are disturbed by contrary argument, truly remarks: "Two sorts of learned men there are," says he, "one who candidly seeks truth by rational means. These are never averse to have their principles looked into, and examined by the test of reason. Another sort there is, who learn by rote a set of principles and a way of thinking, which happen to be in vogue. These betray themselves by anger and surprise, whenever their principles are freely canvassed."

The subject of making the Bible a text book in our public schools, is a proper question for discussion. I agree with you in your remarks. I was in the city of Cincinnati when this question first came prominently before the public. The action of the educational board was to exclude it, on the grounds which are embraced in your article in THE SPIRIT. It caused a great commotion in the city, and I believe it was taken into the courts. Since that time other cities in the United States have had to adopt similar measures. Where the population is largely Catholic it is the only way to harmonize conflicting opinions.

LANE, Kans., March 4, 1882. J. H.

Robert Anderson Joins the Ranks.

Correspondence to "The Household."

Dear Household:—I am a stranger to you, but you are not so strange to me, for I have been a reader of THE SPIRIT for a number of years, and have been very much interested in "The Household," and especially in the subject of rightly educating the young, and lately in Mr. Varner's "Bible in schools." Bible morality can be taught in schools without teaching religion. Religion denotes the influences and motives to human duty which are found in the character and will of God, while morality describes the duties to man to which true religion always influences; therefore we hear it said a moral man may not be a religious man, but a religious man must be a moral man.

In the issue of 15th ult., the editor of "The Household" criticizes Mr. Varner's article and makes some statements to which we take exception and think he cannot prove. He says: "In the palmiest days of Judaism the conception of priest and prophet in regard to religion and its requirements were as opposite as the poles." We say the true prophet and true priest always agree. Again he says: "The precepts of Jesus were almost entirely of a moral and not of a religious character." Then why not teach the morality of Jesus and read the New Testament in schools. But we think Jesus always combined religion with morality and taught our duty to God and man. Again he says: "When you speak of Bible religion you use a term misleading, loose and indefinite, that any sectarian may seize in support of his own views." All sects who believe and teach the Bible agree in the morality of the Bible, and most of them in the religion of the Bible also, however, they may differ in the form and ceremonies of the Bible as they interpret them or in church government. There are only two sects that object to the Bible in school, and they for opposite reasons. The Roman Catholics, because they are Godless schools, and the teachers do not understand the Bible well enough to teach it, unless they are a Catholic priest or monk or nun then they may teach it. The other sect is the infidel. They object be-

cause the schools have too much God in them when the Bible is read in school. Which is right? The infidel is very much afraid the sectarians will teach their peculiar tenets in school, but he thinks it no harm to teach his doctrines (or want of doctrine) in school, and you see him go to the school and teach it by telling the teacher you must not allow the Bible to be read in your school. The teacher asks why? Oh! it is not a fit book for the children to read. That is his first lesson.

Did you ever hear of a Presbyterian objecting to the Bible in school because the teacher was a Methodist, Baptist, Lutheran or an Episcopalian? Or an Episcopalian objecting because the teacher was a Quaker, Universalist, Unitarian, or even an infidel? What they want is the Bible read without note or comment; it will always teach what is right. Then why is infidelity so eager to put down the Bible? You may see their hypocrisy in trying to lay the blame on the sects. I think all their teachings, directly or indirectly, lead us back to the dark age. Before Luther unchained the Bible it was not taught in the schools, nor was it read by the common people, and see how darkened the minds of the people were. But Luther unchained the Bible and sent its light abroad, and just see what it has done and is still doing. I have no criticism for "Old Bach's" selection. What we want is educated mothers. But I must stop.

ROBERT ANDERSON.

SALINE, Kans., March 4, 1882.

Pleasantries.

It is a little singular that a "crank" cannot be turned in the right direction.

"Wy wife," remarked Fitzoodle, is fairly crazy over the fashions. She's got the delirium trimmulus."

"This is the rock of ages," said a tired father who had kept the cradle going two hours, and the baby still awake.

The latest aesthetic slang when ladies reprove their admiring gentlemen friends is: "You fatter too awfully perfectly much."

What is the difference between an old tramp and a feather bed? There is no material difference. One is hard up, and the other is soft down.

A Jersey City woman was recently arrested for smashing her husband across the nose with a red and yellow worsted motto, bearing the words, "God bless our home."

A writer in St. Nicholas advises boys to breathe through their noses when running. A boy who would breathe through his ears could not expect to win a race.

A gentleman, whose vocabulary was mixed, wished to praise a certain lady reader. "Yes," said he, "besides being a very fine elocutionist, she has a great deal of ejaculation."

"There!" triumphantly exclaimed a Deadwood editor, as a bullet came through the window and shattered the inkstand. "I knew that new personal column would be a success."

"What pretty children, and how much they look alike!" said C. during a first visit to a friend's house. "They are twins," his friend explains. "What, both of 'em?" exclaims C, greatly interested.

"If I have ever used any unkind words, Hannah," said Mr. Smiley, reflectively, "I take them all back." "Yes, I suppose you want to use them all over again," was the not very soothing reply.

Father, who is always trying to teach his son how to behave while at the table—"Well John, you see that when I have finished eating I always leave the table." John—"Yes, sir; and that's about all you do leave."

"We men of the bourse," said a Paris stock broker to his friend, "are much calumniated. I have now been at the bourse for more than ten years, and I never know but two rascals who amounted to anything." "And who are the other?" asked the friend.

Prof. Norton in California.

While visiting in Santa Clara county, I went out into the Santa Cruz mountains, and there found a settlement that greatly interested me. My objective point was the home of my old Bloomington friend, Prof. Norton, recently from Kansas. He is one of the professors of the Normal school located at San Jose, but finding his close confinement detrimental to his health, he purchased a farm on the southern slope of the mountains. The narrow gauge railroad enables him to board most of the time at home, so that he can come and go and have the benefit of mountain air to tone up his overworked brain. He has built a cozy home, and is setting out vines and fruit trees, so that his future comfort may be assured, should his health so fall that he be compelled to retire from the professor's chair. His intelligent and excellent wife is happy in training her children to a rural life, and at the same time giving them the foundation of a thorough education, while they work with her in the garden and learn to train the gorgeous flowers with which California abounds. I have seldom more fully enjoyed a week than the one spent in their hospitable home. It is good to think that such men instruct the young men and women of the state.—H. M. T. C., in a letter to the Woman's Journal.

Many of the readers of THE SPIRIT will be glad to hear from our Kansas friend, formerly Professor in the Normal school at Emporia.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

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. Alken, of South Carolina. S. H. Ellis of Ohio.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE. Master—Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county. Secretary—George Black, Olathe, Johnson Co. Treasurer—W. P. Popenoe, Topeka. Lecturer—S. J. Barnard, Humboldt. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county. Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county. W. H. Toothaker, Cedar Junction.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, M'CH. 8, 1882.

TO PATRONS.

Patrons desiring bound copies of "The Patrons Code and Manual of Practice" by J. A. Cramer, first lecturer of the Kansas State Grange, can obtain the same by mail postpaid for fifteen cents each or twelve copies for one dollar. The work is what all Patrons want and complete in one volume of sixty-four pages.

To any person securing us a new subscriber with the cash we will send copy of the "Code" free, also a copy to the subscriber.

Morning Grange, Gardner.

We are glad to learn through our Johnson county correspondent that "Morning Grange," Gardner, is prospering. It is increasing in membership and possesses the go-ahead quality which is destined to win.

Phenis Creek Grange.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—In answer to your call to Patrons, I take up the quill to inform you that Phenis Creek Grange, No. 617, Lyon county, is not dead, but on the increase. We have but a few members, but they are determined the grange shall never die. "Where there is a will there is a way." We gave an open feast this winter and invited outsiders; some of them think the grange is not so bad as they thought it was. I think it would be better for the order if there were more open feasts than there is. Our grange store at Emporia is doing well.

Winter wheat looks good. M. EADS, Kans., Feb. 27, 1882.

Capital Grange, Topeka.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—At your request I send you the names of the officers of Capital Grange.

A. S. Wilder, W. M.; E. Flanders, secretary; W. S. Curry, treasurer; G. W. Ward, overseer; J. G. Otis, lecturer; G. Hutchinson, chaplain; Bro. Anderson, gate-keeper; Mrs. A. S. Wilder, Ceres; Sister Clark, Flora; Sister Good, Pomona; Mrs. W. Sims, lady assistant steward.

This grange has some 125 members, holds in its treasury about \$400, and has backbone enough to resist any amount of outside pressure, and good sense enough to keep out of its fold all elements of strife and dissension. It will hold the capital.

The Right Kind of Talk.

Our excellent contemporary, The Kansas Patron, puts the matter of supporting our own state grange papers in a clear and forcible way. It is precisely what we would have said in behalf of THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS, which has from its establishment been a steadfast, and according to its ability, an earnest supporter of the grange, had we possessed the facile pen and the self-assured push of the editor of the Patron. So in the premises we will not obtrude upon our readers our own personality, but let our brother speak for us and for our paper.

The adoption of agricultural journals, owned and edited by persons having no organic connection with the order, as official organs of the Patrons of Husbandry, is as impolitic as it is inconsistent; and is likely to be harmful in the outcome. However meritorious in themselves, such papers cannot reasonably be expected to concern themselves for the success and perpetuity of the order beyond the compensating patronage they may obtain. Many of their proprietors are not only indifferent to the prosperity of the order, and, by reducing the subscription price to the cost of the paper on which they are printed, are driving real grange papers out of the field; then use their augmented circulation to secure city advertising patronage which brings back the money. We receive communications from the granges in different parts of the state written on the blank side of circulars sent by one of these big city papers recently made the official organ of a neighboring

state grange, and we presume it is taken by thousands of patrons in Kansas in preference to sustaining their own official paper, because its immense advertising custom enables it to reduce the subscription price to one-half that of the Patron. We think the latter's claim to the support of the order in Kansas is paramount.

WORK ORGANIZED AND CO-OPERATIVE.

CHAPTER II.

Men, as they expand in culture, crowd themselves into towns for the furthering of work, the first branches of industry and culture equally with the massive, demanding the co-operation of many, and co-operation demanding proximity of domicile. Now let us in the same great interest of work, still increase the facility of co-operation, and ascending a step higher than the town union bring the workers under one roof. Suppose eighteen hundred or two thousand people, instead of being housed under three hundred roofs, in a small town, each with its separate kitchen and separate fires, were united in one vast mansion, arranged in the most eligible manner as to rooms for each family, built in the most substantial way, and large enough to accommodate, without any crowding together, the three hundred families. This building, or unitary system of dwellings, would probably very much resemble in appearance a row of houses erected on the outer edge of a quadrilateral area of ground containing not less than five or six acres. We must not think of this vast structure as four dead level rows of houses of the same height and depth, but rather as of four palaces set at right angles, with their central rotundas and several wings, of architectural beauty and adornment. A unitary structure of these magnificent proportions and splendid finish would cost no more than three hundred of the better class of houses found in our large cities. Then to do away with the dirt and drudgery of three hundred separate kitchens, there would be built at the center of the area enclosed by these outside structures an immense kitchen, or more properly called, laboratory, where all the work of the associated families would be done: namely, the washing, ironing, cooking, churning, canning, carpentering, manufacturing and all the business and the trades that are usually found in a village of two thousand people. Large economical advantages will be gained having a laboratory of this kind. Here would be placed the central furnace from which would radiate steam or water pipes of a capacity to warm the entire building, and each separate room of the building. This would save not only a vast expense in fuel, but the trouble of building and keeping up fires in the stoves, and the smoke and ashes and dust incident to the burning of wood and coal.

In the matter of washing and ironing there would be a large saving of time and hard work, as a great part of this business could be done by steam power and machinery, and would require not more than one man, three women and four or five nimble boys and girls, for two days in each week, to do all this work, which to the women is usually so hard and fatiguing, especially as the other household duties are to be managed at the same time. Now let us make a little calculation of the saving in this particular branch of industry. Washing and ironing by steam and machinery for three hundred families would involve an expense of about sixteen days work per week, besides the wear and tear of machinery and the use of steam. Calling the worth of the sixteen days work of the man, women, boys and girls one dollar a day each, or sixteen dollars, and the use of steam and machinery nine dollars, the sum total of the expense would be twenty-five dollars per week. This may be placed in the debit column. In the credit column would be placed—the value of the labor of 284 persons set free from the task of washing and ironing, and ready to be employed in other equally productive and paying industries. These 284 persons, mostly women, would be capable of earning at least one dollar during the time they have heretofore been employed in a not very easy or congenial work. Here then there is a saving of 284 days work, worth at market value \$284 in one week. This sum multiplied by 52, the number of weeks in a year, amounts to

\$14,768. This is solid cash, added to the saving of a great deal of the trouble and annoyance of washing and ironing day—for in our reckoning we have given them but one day—and the house-keeper, if not the householder, will appreciate the saving. By a central apparatus for heating the building a much larger saving of fuel and of trouble in the handling of wood and coal would be effected than by a change in the methods of washing.

In cooking the economy would be still more manifest. We suppose that a head cook and a dozen good assistants would do all the cooking necessary for the collective body of this co-operative association. It must be borne in mind that in such an establishment there would be a perfect system of ranges and boilers and ovens of large capacity, and with these facilities and other labor-saving apparatus, which the inventive faculty of the age would supply, it would be as easy and involve little more labor to cook for two thousand people than it would by the present methods to cook for two hundred, and for this latter number a dozen cooks would be an ample force to conduct the entire business of cooking and all its collateral work.

To Encourage the Members of the Grange.

Prof. J. W. Beal, chairman of the committee upon education, Michigan State Grange, among other good things, says:

To encourage members of the grange, especially the young members, we urge the formation of libraries. Even a small library may be the means of doing much good. This may be started by donations, by money obtained from socials, lectures and other means within the reach of nearly every grange. For the library we recommend the selection of standard works, on a great variety of topics. The State Teachers' Association has provided a good list from which to select. To this list we would add other good works on topics pertaining to agriculture, horticulture and rural economy. We need educated men and women of culture—we have many, but we need more of them. We need more persons of good common sense who can acceptably and eloquently address a large body of people at our public gatherings and festivals and institutes. We need these men in our legislative bodies to look after our interests.

The farmer is learning to cultivate more confidence. Many granges become dormant just for want of one live, well-educated man or woman who has energy and tact to get out of the beaten track and set all the members to work. A grange very naturally becomes dull and dies out after each has told all the rest all he knows about farming. Somebody must continue learning to keep the rest in the right road. A vast number of discussions and essays presented at the granges are full of notions which were long ago proved erroneous. The granges from the highest to the lowest do well in placing so high an estimate on education, and the more universal and extensive the education can be made the better it will be for our people and our country.

Civil Service Reform.

By James A. Garfield. Not the least serious evil resulting from this invasion of the Executive function by members of Congress is the fact that it greatly impairs their own usefulness as legislators. One-third of the working hours of senators and representatives is hardly sufficient to meet the demands made upon them in reference to appointments to office. The spirit of that clause of the constitution which shields them from arrest "during their attendance on the sessions of their respective houses, and in going to and from the same," should also shield them from being arrested from their legislative work, morning, noon and night, by office-seekers. To sum up in a word, the present system invades the independence of the executive, and makes him less responsible for the character of his appointments; it impairs the efficiency of the legislature by diverting him from his proper sphere of duty, and involving him in the intrigues of aspirants for office; it degrades the civil service itself by destroying the personal independence of those who are appointed; it repels from the service those high and manly qualities which are so necessary to a pure and efficient administration; and finally, it debauches the public mind by holding up public office as the reward of mere party zeal.

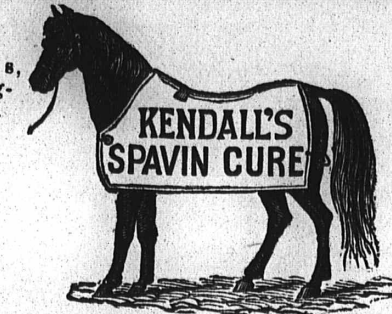
A Hammock's Wild Way.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald. An Illinois exchange feels called to thus deliver itself: "His hammock swung loose at the sport of the wind," and tumbled the Hon. J. S. Irwin on his head, and but for the application of St. Jacob's Oil, he might have gone "where the woodbine twineth." Even so, dear Beacon, as many others have gone, who, falling to use the Great German Remedy in time, for their rheumatism and other dangerous diseases, "have paid the debt of Nature." Rub it on your motto.

BUTTER, eggs, or chickens taken in exchange for subscription at this office.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE!

It cures Spavins, Splints, Curbs, Ring-bones and all similar blemishes, and removes the bunch without blistering.



For man it is now known to be one of the best, if not the best liniment ever discovered.

We feel positive that every man can have perfect success in every case if he will only use good common sense in applying KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE, and persevere in bad cases of long standing. Read below the experience of others.

FROM COL. L. T. FOSTER.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, May, 10th, 1880. DR. B. J. KENDALL & Co., GENTS:—I had a very valuable Hambletonian colt which I prized very highly, but had a large bone spavin on one joint and a small one on the other, which made him very lame; I had him under the charge of two veterinary surgeons who failed to cure him. I was one day reading the advertisement of KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE in the Chicago Express, I determined at once to try it, and got our druggist to look them all up and thought I would give it a thorough trial. I used it according to directions, and by the fourth day the colt ceased to be lame, but one bottle and the colt's limbs are as free from lameness as ever. The cure was so remarkable that I let two of my neighbors have the remaining two bottles, who are now using it. Very Respectfully, L. T. FOSTER.

PERSEVERANCE WILL TELL.

STOUGHTON, Mass., March 16th, 1880. B. J. KENDALL & Co., GENTS:—In justice to you and to myself, I think I ought to let you know that I have moved two bone spavins with Kendall's Spavin Cure, one very large one, don't know how long the spavin had been there, four months to take the large one off, and took the small one. I have used ten bottles. The horse is entirely well, not at all stiff, and no bunch to be seen or felt. This is a wonderful medicine. It is a new thing here, but it does for all what it has done for me, its sale will be very great. Respectfully yours, CHAS. E. PARKER.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE!

Acme, Michigan, December 28th, 1879. B. J. KENDALL & Co., GENTS:—I sent you one dollar for your "Kendall's Spavin Cure" last summer which cured a bone spavin with half a bottle. The best liniment I ever used. Yours Respectfully, HOMER HOXIE.

FROM REV. P. N. GRANGER.

St. Albans, Vt., Jan. 20th, 1880. Dr. B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents:—In reply to your letter I will say that my experience with Kendall's Spavin Cure has been very satisfactory indeed. I have used it on several horses afflicted with any of the above named ailments, and in all cases it has cured them. I procured a bottle of your agent, and with it, cured a horse of lameness caused by a spavin. Last season my horse became very lame and I turned him out for a few weeks, when he became better, but when I put him on the road he grew worse, when I did a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure and with less than a bottle cured him so that he is not lame, neither can the bunch be found. Respectfully yours, P. N. GRANGER.

Wilton, Minn., Jan. 11th, 1881. B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents:—Having got a horse book of you by mail a year ago, the contents of which persuaded me to try Kendall's Spavin Cure on the hind leg of one of my horses which was badly swollen and could not be ridden any longer. I got two bottles of Kendall's Spavin Cure of Preston & Luddith, Druggists of Waseca, which completely cured my horse. About five years ago I had a three-year-old colt, which I used your remedy as given in your book without rowling, and I must say to your credit that the colt is entirely cured, which is a surprise not only to myself but also to my neighbors. You sent me the book for the trifling sum of 25 cents, and I could not get another like it I would not take twenty-five dollars for it. Yours truly, GEO. MATHEWS.

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Hamilton, Mo., June 14th, 1881. B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents:—This is to certify that I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure and have found it to be all I recommended to be, and in callous, bone spavins, ring-bones, splints, and all other ailments, and I have recommended it to my neighbors, and I have made many a study for years. Respectfully yours, P. V. CRIST.

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Chillicothe, Ky., Feb. 20th, 1878. B. J. Kendall & Co., Gents:—I have tried your Spavin Cure on a chronic case of bone spavin, which has been treated by two of the best doctors in the land. The case was tried twice, and I gave good to the good which I ever tried. I believe it to be a good remedy for a great many difficult cases. Ring-bone and bone spavins I am sure it will cure if taken in time. It is also good for scratches, grease heels, etc. Yours respectfully, T. B. MUIR.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE!

ON HUMAN FLESH it has been ascertained by repeated trials to be the very best liniment ever used for any deep seated pain of long standing, or of short duration. Also for Corns, Bunions, Frost-bites, or any bruise, cut or lameness. Some are afraid to use it on human flesh simply because it is a horse medicine, but you should remember that what is good for Beast is good for Man, and a child 1 year old with perfect safety. Its effects are wonderful on human flesh, and it does not blister or make a sore. Try it and be convinced.

WHAT IS GOOD FOR BEAST IS GOOD FOR MAN.

Read of its effects on Human Flesh. Patten's Mills, Washington Co., N. Y., Feb. 27, 1878. B. J. Kendall, M. D.—Dear Sir: The particular case on which I used your "Kendall's Spavin Cure," was a malignant ankle spavin of sixteen months standing. I had tried many things, but without success. Your "Kendall's Spavin Cure" put me to bed for a few days, and, for the first time since hurt, in a natural position. For a family liniment it excels anything we ever used. Yours truly, REV. M. P. BELL.

Factor M. E. Church, Patten's Mills, N. Y.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

Kendall's Spavin Cure is sure in its effects, mild in its action as it does not blister, yet it is penetrating and powerful to reach any deep-seated pain, or to remove any bony growth or any other lameness and all enlargements of the joints or limbs, or rheumatism in man, and for any purpose for which a liniment is used for man or beast. It is now known to be the best liniment for man ever used, acting mild and yet certain in its effects. It is used full strength with perfect safety at all seasons of the year. Send address for Illustrated Circular, which we think gives positive proof of its virtues. No remedy has ever met with such unqualified success, to our knowledge, for least as well as man. Price \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. Druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors. DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vermont.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

From the Christian Register. IN THE SUGAR CAMP. BY CHARLES T. JEROME.

I dare say that not one in twenty of my younger readers has ever enjoyed the superlative happiness that, with the return of each spring, is eagerly looked forward to by children in some of the rural districts of the Northern states.

In portions of most of the Northern states sugar-making is among the prominent industries of the farm that comes every spring and is anticipated with interest by all connected with it, young and old.

The severe winter of the hilly portions of Central New York is almost at an end (quite at an end by the calendar, for it is March); and, day after day, the snow melts little by little and more and more.

There are active preparations at the farmhouse, into which the child as enthusiastically enters as if his utmost efforts were of the least possible value.

There is the arch for boiling. Some stones which had become loosened were relaid yesterday, and it is in good order.

Now, the augers are taken from their places, the trees are "tapped," the spiles are driven into them, the buckets are turned right side up, and, drop by drop, the sap flows from the trees to the buckets.

How eagerly the child watches every detail of the work of preparation! Every drop from every tree is precious to him for the grain of sugar it holds.

These are the works of preparation, and then the real work of actual sugar-making begins. The pan is filled from a barrel through a spout. The fire is lighted; and never fire crackled so loudly and roared so merrily and fairly rollicked with anticipated delight as this.

Gradually, the seething mass becomes of a rich light-brown color. It is getting a trifle thicker, too. There is a peculiar appearance to the bubbles that you cannot fail to notice.

"Sugaring off," as it is called, or the process of boiling the syrup to sugar, which is done at convenient seasons, generally every two or three days, is the grand fulfillment of all hopes.

While the syrup is boiling, how many are the forms which sweetness takes to itself,—syrup hot and cold, and of every consistency; sugar stirred from its hot syrupy state till almost white and without grain; sugar cooled undisturbed, crystallized with perfect grain and sweetness that fairly sparkles!

But how unworthy of mention these, when compared with the preparation of sugar known at camp by the odd name of "jack-wax," a preparation that no well-regulated sugar camp can afford to be without, that no camp that I have known ever was without.

brittle as glass. Delicious! Taste, and by comparison, pronounce sugar in any other form vanity and vexation, and say, with me that, without this, sugaring off would be Hamlet with Hamlet left out.

So the days pass, each much like the preceding one, through the three or four or five weeks of the sugar season. The quality of the syrup and sugar, however, deteriorates as the season advances.

From the Austin (Texas) Sitings. THE JACK-RABBIT OF TEXAS.

The jack-rabbit is an inhabitant of Texas and of some other Western states. He is often called the "mule-eared rabbit," and by the cow-boy is familiarly spoken of as the "muley."

There are many fast things, from an ice-boat to a note maturing in the bank, but nothing to equal the jack-rabbit. An unfounded rumor gets around pretty lively, but could not keep up with him for two blocks.

My prices are the same to everyone. I will send you as fine stock for the money you send me, as you would receive were you present in person to trade.

What We Hate. From the St. Paul Pioneer-Press. We hate growing, no matter the source or the cause, and recommend herewith the remedy. Use St. Jacobs Oil and laugh at pain. It will do the work every time.

The Clergyman's Annoyance. Nothing can be more annoying or unpleasant to our clergyman than the constant coughing of some of his congregation; yet how easily can this be avoided, by using Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption.

Editor of the Times.—The veterinary department in your valuable paper is always read by me with great interest, and I value the information received from it a hundred fold more than the small amount paid for the paper.

ness so bad that I could hardly walk at times. I procured a bottle and as it has completely cured me I wish to proclaim it to all the world as the most wonderful discovery ever made for the benefit of afflicted men as well as for the poor horse, for which it was first used.

Respectfully yours, ARNOLD PARKER. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1881.

All readers writing letters to advertisers in answer to advertisements in THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS will confer a favor on the publishers by mentioning this paper in their letters. Bear this in mind.

THE KANSAS ENDOWMENT ASSOCIATION

LAWRENCE, - - - KANSAS

Chartered by the State of Kansas for fifty years.

OFFICERS: C. V. MOTTRAM, M. D., President. J. D. BOWERSOCK, Vice-President.

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

For further information address THE KANSAS ENDOWMENT ASSOCIATION, 127 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

MOUND CITY POULTRY YARDS! PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

I am breeding from two strains of this celebrated breed of fowls, namely, "Keffer" and "Essex," and now have some very fine birds for sale.

I received the following premiums on my "Duke of York's," at Bismarck in 1880: Best pair of chickens.

PRICES. Single bird, \$3.00 to \$5.00. Pair, 5.00 to 7.00. Trio, 7.00 to 9.00.

EGGS FOR HATCHING. For setting of thirteen, \$2.00. For setting of twenty-six, \$3.00.

SANFORD L. IVES, Mound City, Linn county, Kansas.

WESTERN Farm Mortgage Co., Lawrence, Kansas.

MONEY LOANED On Improved Farms at LOW RATES OF INTEREST!

Money Always On Hand—No Long Delays

We will fill promptly all choice applications for loans upon improved farming lands on the easiest terms to the borrower.

Central office NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, Lawrence, Kansas.

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OUR STOCK IS LARGE AND COMPLETE. PRICES GREATLY REDUCED. Districts supplied on Favorable Terms.

Miscellaneous and Blank Books! We also carry in stock a full line of Stationery of all grades and prices.

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

It will pay you to examine stock and get prices before purchasing. BATES & FIELD, 99 Massachusetts Street, SUCCESSORS TO A. F. BATES.

Our Warerooms are Located at 46 and 48 Vermont Street! IF YOU WANT PLAIN FURNITURE, CHAMBER SUITS, OR PARLOR GOODS

Call and see us. OUR PRICES WILL SUIT! OUR STOCK OF

UNDERTAKING GOODS IS LARGE! Consisting of Plain Coffins, Burial Cases and Fine Caskets. Burial Robes in all grades of goods.

LARGE FINE HEARSE! Remember the Location is near the Court House

HILL & MENDENHALL, LAWRENCE, KANS.

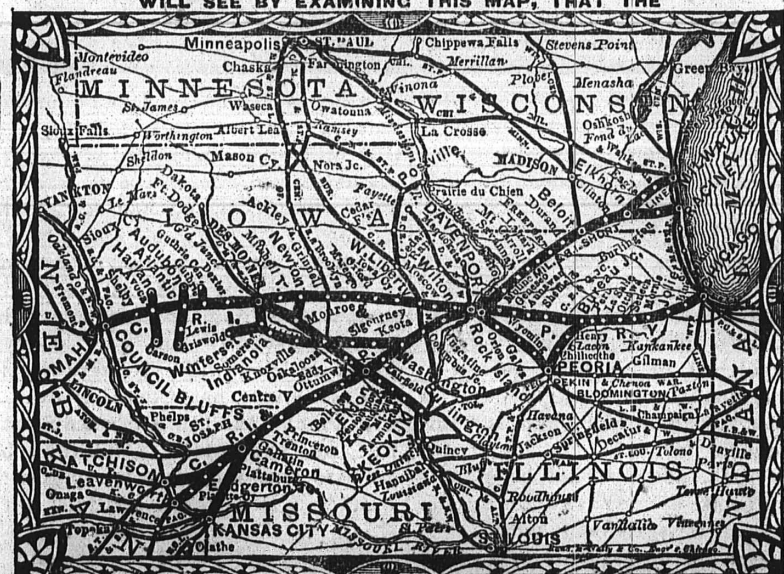
J. S. CREW & CO. OUR WALL PAPER STOCK IS VERY COMPLETE, Embracing all Grades, from Brown Blanks TO THE BEST DECORATIONS.

WINDOW SHADES MADE TO ORDER ON KNAPP'S SPRINGS OR COMMON FIXTURES.

150 Childre's Carriages from Five to Thirty Dollars, Croquet, Base Balls, etc.

A FEW BOOKS AND STATIONERY ALSO ON HAND

A MAN WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE



CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R.R. is the Great Connecting Link between the East and the West!

Its main line runs from Chicago to Council Bluffs, passing through Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Geneseo, Moline, Rock Island, Davenport, West Liberty, Iowa City, Waterloo, Brookfield, Grinnell, Des Moines (the capital of Iowa), Stuart, Atlantic, and Avoca; with branches from Bureau Junction to Peoria; Wilton Junction to Muscatine, Washington, Fairfield, Eldon, Belknap, Centerville, Princeton, Trenton, Gallatin, Cameron, Leavenworth, Atchison, and Kansas City; Washington to Sigourney, Oskaloosa, and Knoxville; Oskaloosa, Peia, Monroe, and Des Moines; Mt. Zion to Keosauqua; Newton to Monroe; Des Moines to Indianapolis and Winterest; Atlantic to Griswold and Audubon; and Avoca to Harlan and Carson. This is positively the only Railroad, which owns and operates a through line from Chicago into the State of Kansas.

Through Express Passenger Trains, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, are run each way daily between CHICAGO and PEORIA, KANSAS CITY, COUNCIL BLUFFS, LEAVENWORTH and ATCHISON. Through cars are also run between Milwaukee and Kansas City, via the "Milwaukee and Rock Island Short Line."

The "Great Rock Island" is magnificently equipped. Its road bed is simply perfect, and its track is laid with steel rails.

What will please you most will be the pleasure of enjoying your meals, while passing over the beautiful prairies of Illinois and Iowa, in one of our magnificent Dining Cars that accompany all Through Express Trains. You get an entire meal, as good as is served in any first-class hotel, for seventy-five cents.

Appreciating the fact that a majority of the people prefer separate apartments for different purposes (and the immense passenger business of this line warranting it), we are pleased to announce that this Company runs Pullman Palace PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run through to PEORIA, DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS, KANSAS CITY, ATCHISON, and LEAVENWORTH. Tickets via this line, known as the "Great Rock Island Route," are sold by all Ticket Agents in the United States and Canada. For information not obtainable at your home office, address, R. E. CARY, Vice President and General Manager.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, M'CH. 3, 1882.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS again presents itself to its elect readers. We watch to see how it is received, week by week, by its patrons. By some we know it is hailed with gladness. Others receive it and read its contents as a matter of course and give no expression to their feelings in regard to it. Others still read it under a kind of mental protest, because it withdraws them from their work, and costs them just about two cents and four mills per week. We are happy in the belief that this last class of readers is small and growing less and less every day; while the first class is steadily increasing, its ranks being filled by recruits from the middle class.

Friends, after you have read this number through, article by article, just think of that one cent "postal card" which we spoke of last week. We would like to publish your response. You would like, we know, to ask some question, make some criticism, offer some suggestion—all of which would help us in the make up of our next issue. By these "postals" we shall also know whether you are really alive and interested in your work.

We send a few specimen numbers, as usual, to our friends who are not subscribers to our paper, hoping they will become so. We expect that they will in some way acknowledge the receipt of it. We would like to know that we are remembered, even as we remember.

Some grangers who like and read THE SPIRIT have not yet given us a report of the grange of which they are severally a member. We shall persist in our request till we hear from every live grange in the state. We are no "official organ," but we shall continue to give forth no uncertain sound. Ours was the first paper in the state to espouse, in any hearty way, the cause of the Patrons of Husbandry, and it will be the last to give it up. The grange movement is too large, and its members are too independent and liberal-minded to pledge themselves to special organs. They have an ear for music, and they don't care a copper what organ it comes from or who plays the keys, provided it is good music. So brothers and sisters send in your reports. Don't compel us to go outside of your order to learn how your affairs are. We are collecting materials for a short history of the co-operative stores in Kansas, which are conducted strictly on the Rochdale plan. We hope to hear from all such business houses.

The farmers that are gray-headed, and have to use spectacles, will be glad to read the rest of that speech made by Prof. Sanborn in the New Hampshire convention in 1850. We commence it this week and finish it, next.

The article on European agriculture, by Prof. Carruth, is well worth reading. It gives us a clear insight into the methods of farming adopted in other lands. The suggestion to farmers in regard to traveling abroad to study agriculture in foreign countries is a good one, and will spur up some wide-awake farmer to act upon the hint. Our readers would be glad to know that we are to have other articles from the Professor's facile pen.

The series of letters from "Traveler" are attracting some notice from the press, and will be read with special interest by those who wish to know how things are running at the South, and to learn what strides her people are taking along the lines of their several industries, and towards larger measures of prosperity and a true success.

"The Household" department of this week will command the close attention, at least, of all the members. This department is increasing in interest, growing in usefulness, and creating somewhat of a stir among the "dry bones." Let it be kept up with vigor.

WINSOME KANSAS.

From the Frankfort Bee.
Kansas reminds us of nothing so much as a beautiful, half-spoiled girl full of caprice and whim, but sweet withal. She is never the same for two consecutive years—scarcely for two consecutive weeks or days. One year she gets into a sullen and fiery mood and all her sweetness seems gone—scorched as by a deadly fever—even her roses burned to a white heat. She bids us go or stay, she does not care; but we do not go and she rewards us the next year by blooming out into a perfect carnival of beauty and bloom,

and fragrance and song. Her arms are laden with sheaves, her head is crowned with grapes; wherever she steps wild roses and æsthetic lilies appear and we rejoice and are glad—for a season. "Ah," she says, "you are getting lazy and content, I must wake you up." So she calls up a cyclone or a wintry blizzard which almost frightens us to death. "How is that for high?" she asks in her sweet slangy way, and we are too angry to reply, but gather up what is left of our goods and chattels and prepare to leave our wayward love forever. Then she turns a smiling face upon us, and with the softest blue of Italy in her eyes, and with the balm of Paradise for breath, she charms away our anger and we stay. Her wayward moods are over, we stay, and we build, and plow, and sow and prepare to be happy. Then she lets loose untold millions of grasshoppers, and they ravage all the land until it looks worthy of its early name—"The Great American Desert." "This is too much," we say. "We will give away our possessions if some one will kindly take them; we will leave Kansas forever." Then she waves her hand and earth seems Paradise regained. She brings us baskets of luscious fruits all covered with gold medals. She sends out her harvesters and her granaries are overflowing; she points to droves of beautiful cattle on a thousand hills. She bids us notice her railroads, her cities, her farms, and again we are her captive for a while, then she grows suddenly and awfully cold; we are frozen—all nature seems frozen—we drag along weary months—with no warm breathe from her lips, no smile, no warmth. If ever we can break these fearful icy chains, we say, we will away where there is life and warmth, instead of coldness and death. Texas and Mexico lure us with soft words to come. Yes, we will go; we will delay no longer. We turn to bid Kansas good-bye. Then she rises in her youthful and glorious majesty, and throwing aside her veil, asks, pointing to the stars in her crown, "Can you who have loved me so long, and suffered with me, who have shared in my struggles and my triumphs, leave me now? See, upon these hauds are the blood stains of martyrdom; but I have triumphed, and you have triumphed with me." Then she bursts into an April shower of tears, and oh, the blossoms! the birds and the floods of song! We are intoxicated with bliss, and we stay because her power over us is complete.

CONGRESSIONAL AND POLITICAL.

The Senate committee have agreed upon a bankruptcy bill which will be reported as soon as opportunity offers. The members of the committee are unanimous in favor of the bill and it will be pushed to a passage. Senator Ingalls has charge of it.

CONKLING CONFIRMED.

The Senate in executive session has confirmed Roscoe Conkling as associate justice of the United States Supreme Court. It is not known as yet whether he will accept. If he does there will be one more judge on the Supreme bench who can neither be bribed by capitalists nor intimidated by popular clamor. The vote stood for confirmation 39 yeas, 12 noes. It is understood that four Republicans, namely, Hoar, Davis, Morrill and Howley voted against him. There were eight Democratic senators who voted nay. Senator Ingalls says that all statements to the effect that he opposed Conkling's confirmation, or had said anything against Conkling, are incorrect; that he is personally and particularly a friend of Conkling. Yesterday's dispatches state that Conkling declines with thanks, and that Clarence Seward will be appointed. Conkling's law practice was too lucrative to give up.

Bradlaugh has been returned to the House of Commons, from which he was recently ejected on account of his atheistic principles, by a vote of 3,798 to 3,687 against him. Being a second time endorsed by his constituents, he will probably now be permitted to take his seat. Notwithstanding his atheism he is an honest man and will make a valuable member of the House.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION IN IOWA.
After much debate the Senate has agreed to a constitutional amendment, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. The measure will now go to the voters for decision.

FREE TRADE.

Students of the Iowa State College, at Iowa City, have organized the first local Free Trade Club that has been formed in that State. The next ten years will very likely decide whether commerce and trade is to be free and untrammelled, or whether it is to be restricted and hampered by excise duties and tariffs. The students of our own State University might as well be furishing up their armor for the coming contest.

WHEN Geo. F. Hoar, senator from Massachusetts, was informed of the nomination of Conkling, he opened his batteries upon him with a will. We admire the senator's pluck and energy, though we doubt his wisdom in so doing.

THE Senate has done a considerable act in voting a pension to Gen. Grant. From a people thus generous in their gifts, Grant must have considerable cheek to ask further rewards.

JOSEPH WILSON, living two miles south of Frankfort, Marshall county, has sown over one hundred acres of spring wheat.

"Traveler" in Birmingham, Alabama. Correspondence to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—The tract of land now occupied by the city of Birmingham (the magic city), was, before the year 1870, a barren waste, occupied perhaps by some few cultivated fields, the nearest town was Elyton some two miles south. To-day the city numbers some five or six thousand souls, possibly more, and bids fair to be one of the most, if not the most, important manufacturing cities in the South. Situated in the center of the vast coal fields of the Cahawba, the Coosa, and the Warrior, surrounded by immense beds of the finest iron ore, it cannot fail to become a second Pittsburgh, and its citizens are not too modest to claim that it will eventually out-rank that great city.

The city was started by a company known as the Elyton Land company, and is laid out regularly with wide streets and a number of squares reserved for parks. The drinking water being bad expensive water works were erected before the city was fairly under headway, and this has been a great help to its growth. Gas works are contemplated, and a complete system of drainage is to be adopted. Mr. Waring is expected in a few days to consult with the city authorities on this important subject.

The great through lines of railroad, the Louisville & Nashville, and the Alabama & Great Southern, cross each other here, the former furnishing a direct line to Montgomery, Pensacola, Mobile, and New Orleans, the latter to Meridian, Jackson, Vicksburg, and eventually to New Orleans, and also to connect with the Texas Pacific at Shreveport. In addition to these lines the Georgia Pacific is being built from Atlanta through Birmingham to the Mississippi river, and also a line from Birmingham to Corinth, Miss., giving connection with Memphis and the Northwest. By consulting a map it can readily be seen what an important railway center the place will be.

The furnaces and rolling mills, already in operation in and near Birmingham, have proved so successful that capital is flowing in from every side, and the additional work already, either under contract or shortly to be contracted for, will call for an investment of many millions of dollars. The Eureka furnace at Oxmoor, six miles below Birmingham, has been very successful, and the Alice furnace at Birmingham has proved marvelously so. Costing a little over \$140,000, it is said to have cleared \$100,000 the first year. The Pratt Coal & Coke company have extensive coal mines near Birmingham, and have a railroad of their own leading to the mines. They also have a large rolling mill at Helena, fourteen miles below Birmingham. The Birmingham rolling mill, an extensive and paying establishment, is largely owned by Louisville capitalists, and is turning out a superior quality of iron. In company with two friends from Louisville I visited the Sloss furnace, situated at the interior section of the two railroads, which is now in the course of erection and will be ready for work sometime in April. It is probably one of the best arranged and completely equipped furnaces in the South, everything about it being arranged with a view to labor-saving and economy. The engines, two splendid upright of some three hundred horse-power each, were made at the Linn Iron Works in Birmingham, and would be a credit to any establishment at the East. The ten huge boilers are arranged to be heated with gas from the furnace. The smoke-stack is of iron, lined with brick, and is one hundred and sixty feet in height. There are three immense hot air flues, filled with fire brick, and one hundred and twenty-five coke ovens, the company making its own coke.

The capacity of this furnace will be from seventy-five to one hundred tons of pig iron daily. Not content with this, the Sloss company have just closed contracts for the erection of another furnace on land adjoining, to exceed the capacity of this, and when both are completed and in full blast the combined product will be fully two hundred tons daily. The company own large tracts of the finest iron ore and coal lands, and the best of limestone can be had on the line of the roads within seventy or eighty miles of the furnaces. It was my first visit to an iron furnace when not in blast, the workings that had been a mystery to me before. Col. Sloss, the president of the company, was for many years president of the South & North railroad, and is a man of wonderful energy and good judgment. Mr. Hargraves, the superintendent in charge of construction, is considered the most successful furnace builder in this section. He is a young Englishman of exceedingly pleasant address. Several other furnaces are under contract, or will be soon, and it is not strange that the citizens of Birmingham are elated with their prospects of future greatness. Its great drawback is the liquor traffic and the evils incident to it in a community of rough laboring men such as are employed in the iron and coal regions. There is a strong feeling for prohibition all over the state of Alabama, and many counties have adopted it already.

Planters are suffering this spring from lack of feed for cattle and horses, and a much larger amount of corn and oats will be planted all over the South this year than ever before. The folly of planting cotton exclusively is rapidly being seen, especially when such a season as the past one comes. The average farmer in the South has much to learn yet, but there are improvements to be seen each year. The heavy rains of the past month have materially interfered with plowing, but the past few days have been such that plowing could be done. Peach trees are in bloom, and the fruit trees are showing signs of coming leaves.

My next will probably be written from Pensacola, Florida. My mouth waters already at the thought of the delicious oysters and fish that I am sure to find there. The readers of THE SPIRIT can comfort themselves with trying to imagine how nice they will taste to TRAVELER. TALLADEGA, Alabama.

In a former letter from "Traveler," the city of Cadlettsburg was wrongly printed as Castleburg, Ky. We regret the error.

Religious Thoughts, Old and New. If every year we would root out some vice, we should sooner become perfect men. THOMAS A' KEMPIS.

The little I have seen of the world, and know of the history of mankind, teaches me to look upon the errors of others not in anger but in sorrow. LONGFELLOW.

Answers to Correspondents.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I wish to know where I can get the Early Beauty of Hebron potato, also the Mammoth Pearl for seed, and if I can get them in either Leavenworth or Wyandotte counties. Perhaps your correspondent, B. F. Smith, can tell me. T. C. DEUEL. FAIRMOUNT, Kans., Feb. 28, 1882.

[Both varieties of potatoes are to be obtained in this city of F. Barteldes & Co. The Beauty of Hebron is held at \$2.50 per bushel, and the Mammoth Pearl at \$3.00 per bushel. The Plant Seed Co., St. Louis, Mo., also have the varieties, and we presume at lower figures than they can be obtained in Wyandotte or Leavenworth counties. We leave for one of our readers in those counties to tell.—ED.]

Administrator's Notice.

ALL CREDITORS AND OTHER PERSONS interested in the estate of Mary Bianton, deceased, are hereby notified that on the eleventh day of April, A. D., 1882, at the April term A. D., 1882, of the probate court in and for Douglas county, state of Kansas, I will make a final settlement of the business of said estate in and with said probate court, and at the same time shall apply to said court for an allowance of compensation for my services and of my expenses as administratrix of said estate. SALLINA A. TAYLOR, Administratrix of said estate.

DEMOCRATS—ONE DOLLAR PAYS FOR "THE DEMOCRATIC STANDARD" (weekly) one year; E. G. Ross & Sons, publishers, Leavenworth, Kansas. Daily by mail Six Dollars a year. Only morning Democratic daily in Kansas.

© Cape Cod Cranberry Plants; best sort for culture and prices. Old Colony nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Notice of Garnishment.

Thomas Rayson, Plaintiff, vs. William Vincent, Defendant. Before Alvin Schellcock, a Justice of the Peace in and for Eudora township, Douglas county, Kansas.

SAID DEFENDANT WILL TAKE NOTICE that on the 11th day of February, 1882, a garnishee summons was issued by Charles Chadwick a Justice of the Peace in and for Lawrence, Douglas county, Kansas, against T. B. Petel, in an action before said Chadwick, in which you are defendant and John Anderson is plaintiff, to recover the sum of eighteen and sixty one-hundredth dollars, with interest at seven per cent. from January 1, 1880, and that said action will be tried before said Chadwick on the 17th day of March, 1882, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. O. G. RICHARDS, Attorney for Plaintiff.

To Harvey Cooley.

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT ON the 11th day of February, 1882, a garnishee summons was issued by Charles Chadwick a Justice of the Peace in and for Lawrence, Douglas county, Kansas, against T. B. Petel, in an action before said Chadwick, in which you are defendant and John Anderson is plaintiff, to recover the sum of eighteen and sixty one-hundredth dollars, with interest at seven per cent. from January 1, 1880, and that said action will be tried before said Chadwick on the 17th day of March, 1882, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. W. J. NEILL, Jr., Attorney for Plaintiff.

HONEY BEES.

The New System of Bee-Keeping. Everyone who has a farm or garden can keep bees on my plan with good profit. I have invented a new and improved system of bee-keeping which completely changes the whole process of bee-keeping, and renders the business pleasant and profitable. I have received one hundred dollars profit from sale of box honey from one hive of bees in one year. Illustrated circular of full particulars free. Address MRS. LIZZIE E. COTTON, West Gorham, Maine.

The Turner Raspberry.

THE TURNER RASPBERRY plants for sale by E. A. Colman, Lawrence, Kansas, at \$1 per hundred or twenty cents per dozen delivered at Lawrence packed for shipping. The Turner is a red raspberry.

GUS. A. FAAS, I.

Sells the best pianos and organs made—consequently can't find time to write an advertisement. Mass. St. N-X-T to P. O.

"O. K." BARBER SHOP.

James R. Johnson, Proprietor, Low Prices and Good work. Shop under Wells Fargo express office, corner of Withinton and Massachusetts streets. Opposite the post office. Give him a trial.

MONEY TO LOAN,

In large or small amounts on five years time, at SEVEN PER CENT. With reasonable commission.

J. B. WATKINS & CO., Lawrence, Kansas.

F. E. MARSH

GOLDEN BELT POULTRY YARDS, Manhattan, - Kansas. Breeder of Pure Bred light and Dark Brahma trys. Try me and get your money's worth. Try Marsh's Chicken Cholera Cure and prevent it. 25c per pkg or 5 for \$1.00 post paid.

THE ONLY BUILDING LEFT FROM QUANTRELL'S RAID!

F. W. APTIZ, Kansas. MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN Harness, Saddles, Collars, Bridles, Whips, Robes, Blankets, Brushes, Combs etc. All kinds of repairing neatly done on Short Notice. 2-3

G. H. MURDOCK,

WATCHMAKER AND ENGRAVER.

A Large Line of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.

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

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.



Thirty-Six Varieties of Cabbage; 26 of Corn; 23 of Cucumber; 4 of Melon; 33 of Peas; 38 of Beans; 17 of Squash; 33 of Beet and 40 of Tomato, with other varieties in proportion, a large portion of which were grown on my five seed farms, will be found in my Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue for 1882. Sent free to all who apply. Customers of last season need not write for it. All Seed sold from my establishment warranted to be both fresh and true to name, so far, that should it prove otherwise, I will refund the order gratis. The original introducer of Early Ohio and Burbank Potatoes, Marblehead Cabbage, Phinney's Melon, and a score of other new Vegetables, I invite the patronage of the public. New Vegetables a specialty. JAMES J. H. GIBNEY, Marblehead, Mass.

DEWITT'S ORGANS 27 stops \$90. Pianos \$125 up. DEWITT'S factory running day and night. Papers free. Address Daniel F. Dewitt, Washington, N. J.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY MOODY & DAVIS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, M'CH. 8, 1882.

City and Vicinity.

HOPE, PAWNBROKER. Money to loan on household goods, cattle, or any personal property. Security—chattel mortgage. Office on Henry street, Lawrence, Kansas.

HORSE feed taken in exchange for subscription at this office.

We offer a fine farm for sale in another column, at a bargain. Read it.

THE Kansas Endowment Association is getting a large membership. Now is the time to join.

A FINE farm of 240 acres with good improvements for sale. See advertisement in another column.

ON Saturday last a saw mill, situated on the Wakarusa, belonging to W. T. Watkins was burned.

THE plan of the Kansas Endowment Association is different from any other endowment association in existence.

"Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher," by purifying the system, softens the skin and beautifies the complexion. Just try it.

We will exchange subscription for wood either in stove or cord lengths, and pay difference in cash. Bring us your wood.

Act wisely—be ready—have on hand "Dr. Sellers' Cough Syrup," and you will have nothing to fear—not even a doctor's bill.

THE fool hath said in his heart there is no God," was the text preached from last Sunday in the Presbyterian church. The absurdity of atheism was deducted from the text.

THE "Normals" of the University, in the absence of Prof. Williams for a few days, have paid visits to our city schools. Will some of them report to THE SPIRIT how they find them?

OUR friends, the Quakers, are holding this week a series of meetings at their church. They always preach a gospel of peace and good will. They never denounce men of different faith.

THE firm, Jacob House & Co. are doing a large business in the clothing line, and what custom they get they are sure to keep because they always do business on the square. Their word may be depended upon.

WILL some one tell us about this "Civil Service Reform Club," which is about to be formed in the city. Our readers are all interested in this reform and would be glad to know all that is going on in regard to it.

THE matter of giving the right-of-way to the Union Pacific railway through our city is discussed by our citizens with much earnestness of feeling. Who ever heard of such a modest request from a railroad ever being refused by a live city? That such a road will be a benefit to the city who can doubt?

WE hear that Mr. Oliver Butler, who has been in the employ of J. Howell for the past year, has concluded to engage with him this year. Mr. Butler, being a thorough business man and one who is calculated to win the confidence of the people, and as a salesman his equal cannot be found. We think Mr. Howell has done well to secure such a man.

"FOR whether we are beside ourselves, it is unto God; or whether we are of sober mind, it is unto you," was the text preached from by Rev. Dr. Jones, in the M. E. church. The subject followed directly from the text—earnestness and zeal in the service of God. Dr. Jones well illustrates his text in his personal life and character and style of preaching.

WE call the attention of all wishing to improve their breeds of stock with first-class Short-horn bulls, to the announcement of W. S. Winter of Leocompton, Kansas. Mr. Winter has established quite a reputation by the stock he has sold heretofore, and we advise those wishing to purchase to call or write to him early to make sure of getting what is wanted.

"I RESISTED him to the face because he stood condemned," was the text of Rev. Mr. Howland, of the Unitarian church. "Some of the animosities of Protestantism" was the subject of discourse. That entertained toward the Jews was dwelt upon with great force. The traits of Jewish character were fully appreciated and finely illustrated by the speaker.

WE are in receipt of some seed packets from D. Landreth & Sons of Philadelphia, the pioneer Seedmen of this continent. The artistic designs and colorings of the packets are so true to nature and superior to the ordinary illustrations as to be beyond comparison. But the merit of illustration is not the important feature, 'tis the contents of the packets, and the quality of their seeds has been proved by tests extending up to a century. Their almanac and catalogue is mailed, post-paid, to all who apply for it.

WE learn from our Baldwin items that Miss Allie Hunter, of Baldwin University, Baldwin, will give a reading on next Friday evening at or near Willow Springs. We advise all of our readers in that vicinity to be sure and hear her, as the entertainment will be a treat. Miss Hunter is considered the finest elocutionist at the institution. We should like a report of the reading for our next issue. Will some one who attends please favor us?

Baldwin Items.

County Correspondence to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS. The Southern Kansas Conference, which convened at Burlington last week, caused several of the professors and a number of the students to leave the city for a few days of rest. In view of the departure of the professors, which would necessarily involve more work on those remaining, the president passed us through the valley of public rhetoricals for the rest of the term.

The entertainment, given by the colored society of the town, was well patronized by our citizens. The proceeds aided in cancelling the deficiency of their pastor's salary.

Mr. Van Pelt is disposing of his household goods at reasonable prices. He is soon to leave us, going farther south to live on a farm.

Farmers have planted potatoes, and a great deal of gardening has been done in the balmy days of the past two weeks.

A sidewalk has been laid along two more blocks. In course of time we hope to have all of our streets sidewalked.

Mr. H. E. Bodwell is in the field again on High street with a full and complete stock of groceries, queensware and hardware. It is the most complete stock of goods ever opened in the city. Friends who wish to buy the best goods at lowest prices call on Mr. Bodwell at the Brown Stone.

Mr. C. S. Hogan has gone to Alabama to visit the home of his childhood.

"Oh, 'tis sweet to remember our childhood's bright days,"

When we gambolled in light-hearted glee, Through daisy-deck'd meadows. What rapture to gaze

On each streamlet, each flower, each tree! But alas! we remember some matters beside— The whippings, the sendings to bed, When for more bread and butter and sugar we

And the pleasure of memory's fed."

The Musical Review last Wednesday was very interesting.

A goodly number of our young people visited Lawrence last week to hear Uncle Tom's Cabin. They came home in perfect ecstasy.

Miss Allie Hunter, of Baldwin, will give a reading near Willow Springs the evening of the 10th inst.

The readers of THE SPIRIT will remember the report of a contest given at the close of the fall term of school. In view of the fact that there was a misunderstanding between members of the class and judges, and in order that all may be satisfied that justice was done, and will be done in the future, Miss Hunter and Mr. Colt, in whose hands the prize was left, have consented to have the programme again in its original form, with one exception, that of retaining the former judges. The time of contest has not been definitely decided, but will occur within three weeks. IRENE.

Washington Creek Items.

County Correspondence to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

DEAR SPIRIT:—I do not see any items from Washington Creek in your paper, and thinking some of mankind (or womankind) might be interested in knowing how we are prospering, I feel "inspired" to drop you a few items from this place.

The health is very good for man and beast. Farmers are busy tilling the soil with plow and hoe, getting ready for a good large crop this year. We do not want to buy corn at seventy cents per bushel, but raise plenty to "sell and keep." There is about the usual amount of wheat sown and it never looked so well. Nearly all the plowing is done for spring planting. Plenty of feed for stock.

No sickness nor deaths to record, but we are rejoicing in a wedding that came off last Tuesday at the residence of Mr. Milton Shepherd. Mr. J. H. Dean was married to Miss Anna Burke. The wedding took place at 2 o'clock, p. m., and in the evening a reception for the young folks was given. All passed off pleasantly.

Last Tuesday noon the fair bride A Burke to a Dean was tied. She blushed and on his arm did lean, Changed from a Burke to Dean. We hope you may happy be, And blessings always follow thee. Your cares be few, your burdens light, And your skies be always bright. Yours for prosperity, SAILE. WASHINGTON CREEK, Kans., March 6, 1882.

How Watches Are Made.

It will be apparent to any one who will examine a SOLID GOLD WATCH, that aside from the necessary thickness for engraving and polishing, a large proportion of the precious metal used is needed only to stiffen and hold the engraved portions in place, and supply the necessary solidity and strength. The surplus gold is actually needless so far as UTILITY and beauty are concerned. In JAS. BOSS' PATENT GOLD WATCH CASES, this waste of precious metal is overcome, and the SAME SOLIDITY AND STRENGTH produced at from one-third to one-half of the usual cost of solid cases. This process is of the most simple nature, as follows: a plate of nickel composition metal especially adapted to the purpose, has two plates of SOLID GOLD soldered one on each side. The three are then passed between polished steel rollers, and the result is a strip of heavy plated composition, from which the cases, backs, centres, bezels, etc., are cut and shaped by suitable dies and formers. The gold in these cases is sufficiently thick to admit of all kinds of chasing, engraving and enameling; the engraved cases have been carried until worn perfectly smooth by time and use without removing the gold.

THIS IS THE ONLY CASE MADE WITH TWO PLATES OF SOLID GOLD AND WARRANTED BY SPECIAL CERTIFICATE.

For sale by all jewelers. Ask for Illustrated Catalogue, and to see warrant.

and kidneys, keep the bowels open and regular, make the weak strong, heal the lungs, build up the nerves and cleanse the blood and system of every impurity.

For dizziness, rush of blood to the head, tending to apoplexy, dyspepsia, fever and ague, dropsy, pimples and blotches, scrofulous humors and sores, tetter and ring worm, white swelling, erysipelas, sore eyes, and for young men suffering from weakness or debility caused from imprudence, and to females in delicate health, Frazier's Root Bitters are especially recommended.

Dr. Frazier: "I have used two bottles of your Root Bitters for dyspepsia, dizziness, weakness and kidney disease, and they did me more good than the doctors and all the medicine I ever used. From the first dose I took I began to mend, and I am now in perfect health, and feel as well as I ever did. I consider your medicine one of the greatest of blessings."

Mrs. M. MARTIN, Cleveland, O. Sold by all druggists everywhere at \$1 per bottle. HENRY & Co., Sole Prop'rs., 62 Vessey street, New York City. Woodward, Faxon & Co., Kansas City, wholesale agents.

FILES! FILES! FILES!

A Sure Cure Found at Last! No One Need Suffer.

A sure cure for blind, bleeding, itching and ulcerated piles has been discovered by Dr. William (an Indian remedy), called Dr. William's Indian Ointment. A single box has cured the worst chronic cases of 25 or 30 years standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. Lotions, instruments and electrics do more harm than good. William's Ointment absorbs the tumors, allays the intense itching (particularly at night after getting warm in bed), acts as a poultice, gives instant and painless relief, and is prepared only for piles, itching of the private parts, and for nothing else.

Read what the Hon. J. M. Coffinberry, of Cleveland, says about Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment: "I have used scores of pile cures, and it affords me pleasure to say that I have never found anything which gave such immediate and permanent relief as Dr. William's Indian Ointment." For sale by all druggists or mailed on receipt of price, \$1. HENRY & Co., Prop'rs., 62 Vessey street, New York City. Woodward, Faxon & Co., Kansas City, wholesale agents.

Skin Diseases Cured

By Dr. Frazier's Magic Ointment. Cures as if by magic, pimples, black heads or grubs, blotches and eruptions on the face, leaving the skin clear, healthy and beautiful. Also cures itch, barber's itch, salt rheum, tetter, ring-worm, scald head, chapped hands, sore nipples, sore lips, old, obstinate ulcers and sores, etc.

F. Drake, Esq., Cleveland, O., suffered beyond all description from a skin disease which appeared on his hands, head and face, and nearly destroyed his eyes. The most careful doctoring failed to help him, and all had failed he used Dr. Frazier's Magic Ointment and was cured by a few applications.

The first and only positive cure for skin diseases ever discovered. Sent by mail on receipt of price, fifty cents. HENRY & Co., Sole Prop'rs., 62 Vessey street, New York City. For blind, bleeding, itching, or ulcerated piles DR. WILLIAM'S INDIAN PILE OINTMENT is a sure cure. Price \$1 by mail. For sale by druggists. Woodward, Faxon & Co., Kansas City, wholesale agents.

A Bargain.

We have placed in our hands for sale a fine farm of 240 acres of fine bottom land with plenty of nice running water and large numbers of fish in the stream. Forty acres of this land is under good cultivation, and has a good stone dwelling house 16x24 feet, also a stone stable 16x30 feet nearly completed. There is one well on the place furnishing excellent water. The farm has also other good qualities which we cannot here enumerate. The farm lies in Ness county, only seven miles from the county seat. We will sell this very desirable property for only \$1,000, and take one-half in cash the balance in stock—cattle or horses, giving a good and sufficient title. Call on or address, MOODY & DAVIS, Lawrence, Kans.

Formation of Partnership.

The undersigned desire to announce to the public that they have formed a partnership for the transaction of a general agricultural business, the firm to be styled McCurdy & Alexander, and invite the patronage of the public wishing anything in our line. At the old stand of F. A. McCurdy, No. 126 Massachusetts street. Give us a call. F. A. MCCURDY, F. M. ALEXANDER.

A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Inman, Station D., New York City.

SHORT-HORN BULLS FOR SALE.

The undersigned wishes to inform the public that he has for sale one thorough-bred Short-horn bull three years old, that was awarded second premium both as one and two-year-old at the successive fairs at Bismark. Also three thoroughbreds and two three-quarter grade yearlings. All to be found on his place four miles south of Leocompton, Kansas, and will be sold at reasonable terms. M. S. WINTER.

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.

Decline of Man.

Impotence of mind, limb or vital function, nervous weakness, sexual debility, etc., cured by Wells' health renewer. \$4. At druggists. Depot Geo. Lels & Bro., Lawrence, Kansas.

\$1,500 per year can be easily made at home working for E. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barclay street, New York. Send for their catalogue and full particulars.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

LADIES FINE KID, CLOTH TOP, ONLY THREE

DOLLARS PER PAIR.

VERY NICE KID OPERA SLIPPERS \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 PER PAIR

OPERA SLIPPERS, BEADED VAMP, VERY STYLISH ONLY \$2.25 PER PAIR.

A FULL LINE OF YOUTH'S MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES

OF THE COX & BRO'S MAKE. BEST GOODS MADE IN THE COUNTRY.

We Shall Continue CLOSING OUT ALL WINTER GOODS AT BARGAINS

To Make Room for Spring Goods.

Remember the Place to Buy, MASON'S.

ANDREW TOSH, L. D. L. TOSH, A. A. COOPER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC

ANDREW TOSH & CO.,

Real Estate, Loan and Insurance Agents.

Farms, unimproved lands, houses and lots sold, exchanged and rented. Real and Chattel Loans Negotiated. Dwellings, Barns and contents, and all kinds of Farm Property Insured against loss or damage by Fire, Lightning, Tornadoes or Wind Storms at Low Rates and on Long Time. Deeds, Mortgages and Leases drawn, Acknowledgements taken and all kinds of Notarial work done. Legal Business attended to and Collections made. OFFICE 54 MASSACHUSETTS STREET, LAWRENCE, KAN.

McCURDY & ALEXANDER,

[SUCCESSORS TO F. A. MCCURDY.] Dealers in Agricultural Implements!

- Casaday Sulky Plows, Marsh Sulky Plows, Walking Plows, Farmers' Friend Corn Planter, Hayworth Check Row-er, Walking and Riding Cultivators, B. D. Buford's Plows and Cultivators, Grain Drills, Mowing Machines, Reapers, Marsh Twine Binders and Harvesters, Sulky Hay Rake, Althouse and Enterprise Wind Mills, Steel Goods, Newton Farm Wagons, "Minnesota Chief" Threshers, Fanning Mills, And other goods too numerous to mention. 126 MASSACHUSETTS STREET, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

THE OLDEST JEWELRY HOUSE IN THE CITY!

A. MARKS, DEALER IN

Diamonds, Watches, Clocks and Jewelry

SILVER AND PLATED WARE. NO. 83 MASSACHUSETTS STREET, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in a workmanlike manner, and all work warranted.

F. F. METTNER, PHOTOGRAPHER.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS. Only First Class Work made in every size and style of Pictures.

COPYING WORK DONE IN INDIA INK.

Crayon and Water Colors in the most perfect manner Equal to any done in the United States of America.

FOR DIRECT PICTURES ONLY THE NEW RAPID BROMIDE EMULSION PROCESS USED.

No head rest needed any more! From one to four seconds sittings! CHILDREN'S PICTURES INCOMPARABLE! PRICES LIBERAL!

THE UNITED STATES MAIL SEED STORE

BRINGS A To every man's door. If our SEEDS are not sold in your town, drop us a Postal Card for Handsome Illustrated Catalogue and Prices. Address D. LANDRETH & SONS, Philadelphia.

1882. OUR ANNUAL SEED CATALOGUE

Containing Description and Prices of Reliable Vegetable, Field, Tree and Flower Seed, Seed Grain, Novelties, Seed Potatoes, Seed Drills, etc., will be mailed free on application.

Address, PLANT SEED COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Horticultural Department.

Report of February Meeting of the Missouri Valley Horticultural Society.

The regular monthly meeting was held at the office of J. K. Cravena, President J. C. Evans in the chair. Owing to the threatening storm the attendance was not large. The executive committee reported the treasurer's accounts as correct.

G. W. Hopkins, chairman of committee on small fruits, reported strawberries in good condition and recommended the following berries: Chas. Downing, Crescent, Miners Prolific, and Windsor Chief. Of raspberries he placed at the head of the list the Hopkins, not because it bears his name, but because it is the earliest, largest, hardiest, and most productive. Early Blackcap, it continues longer in bearing than other varieties, and for quality it stands at the head of its class. He would plant Mammoth Cluster, and Gregg for black, and Thwack as the only red variety that will bear shipping. Several members discussed the blackberry rust. Mr. Espenlaub said he had one patch of Kittatinny that never rusted, while another that had been replanted with plants procured where rust existed, was fast being used up with rust. Mr. Goodman got plants from Mr. Espenlaub which was also rusted. Mr. Evans planted sound plants last spring which rusted the following summer so bad that he plowed them up. The Snyder has shown no rust yet. The question is will it rust after awhile, which it may do as the Kittatinny did not rust for a number of years.

Professor Tracy, of the Missouri Agricultural College, being present, said the Lawton's rusted, though those planted in the last three years had not rusted yet.

Mr. Espenlaub reported the best varieties of cherries, were Richmond, Lieb, English Morrello and Ostheimer Weichel (Ostheim as to Downing.) Of plums he recommends Wild Goose, Miner, Chickasaw and Shropshire Damsen. Of peaches he headed the list with Amsden, being five days earlier than the Alexander; next Alexander, Wilder, Hale's Early for thin land and sunny exposure, Troth, Stump, Ward's Late, Old Mixon, Smock, Heath Cling, Salway and Steadley, though the latter is somewhat inclined to rot, also a variety described by Downing as Large Red Rareripec which he shipped last summer a year ago to Denver when fully ripe, and it went through in perfect condition. Could make no money out of the Early Crawford, though Mr. Gosnell says it pays him. Mr. Gosnell also recommends the Royal Kensington as a paying peach. Espenlaub also named the Newington Cling as a splendid shipper. Mr. Holsinger regarded the tree of the Stump the World as tender. A dispute arose about the hardiness of the Richmond cherry trees. Several members said their trees are dying out. Mr. Espenlaub finds them perfectly hardy. Trees on the Sauer place, four miles south of the city, planted in 1864, are still in sound condition and are profitable.

The committee on orchards reported the following list of apples as profitable: Early Harvest, Red Astrachan, Cooper's Early White, Duchess Oldenburg, Loibel, Maiden's Blush, Fulton, Johnathan, Ben. Davis, Winesap, Genet, and Missouri Pippin.

The committee on vineyards recommend Telegraph for early, Delaware, Martha and Concord for medium, and Virginia Seedling, Cyrithiano, Wilder and Goethe for late.

The committee on vegetables furnished the following list: Early Wakefield cabbage for earliest, Henderson Summer for medium, and Flat Dutch for late. Adams Early Dent corn for early, and Egyptian Sugar for late. Watermelons, Phinney Early and Excelsior. Potatoes, Early Ohio and Beauty of Hebron for early. Mr. Holsinger highly recommended The Grange as the best medium or late. He raised 500 bushels last year. He says they are No. 1 in quality and an excellent keeper. Mr. Holsinger said that farmers could always have good Peachblow potatoes by plowing under clover when about knee high, dropping the potatoes in every third furrow, and plow under. Others said good crops of Peachblows can also be raised by plowing under oats in the same manner.

The turnip question, which has been before the society for several meetings, came up again. This refers to the purchase of seeds from a certain firm in this city. The action of the society is shown in the following resolution offered by Mr. Wm. Hopkins and adopted by the society:

WHEREAS, Several members of this society purchased last August of Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen what they supposed to be turnip seeds, and what was sold as such by said firm, and that such seed failed to produce any turnips, but turned out to be what those who ought to know, say is rape, and

WHEREAS, Said firm maintain the theory that said seed was genuine turnip seed, and that owing to some peculiarities of the season it failed to make turnips; now

Resolved, That we cannot accept or endorse said theory, it being contrary to our experience and at variance with the well established principles of divine economy in the vegetable kingdom that like produces like; that we believe said seed was a mixed lot, and the certificates produced by said firm satisfies us that such was the fact, and further

Resolved, That we believe in encouraging home trade, but however charitably inclined we may be towards our neighbors, we believe that there has been gross carelessness and neglect somewhere, and that said firm is in duty and honor bound to make good the loss we have sustained, and if they fail to do so they will have forfeited our confidence in them and our self-respect will compel us in the future to purchase our seeds elsewhere.

Prof. Tracy, of the State Agricultural College at Columbia, Mo., asked that the members of the society furnish him with specimens of new fruits, flowers and vegetables for the institution he represented that he might experiment with them and report his labors to the society. Mr. Tracy read a list of all the varieties he desired, after which the society adjourned till the third Saturday in March.

Early Potatoes.

As this is the season when the farmer selects and plants his early potatoes, it is in order to mention some good varieties:

Early Rose.—Early, productive, fine quality when the seed is pure, which is not always the case, and a very valuable potato every way.

Early Vermont.—Much like the early rose, perhaps a little earlier. It is extremely hardy, very productive, and we would choose it at random above all other potatoes for general crop. It is superior in every way to the early rose.

Beauty of Hebron.—We have succeeded with this. It is new and clearer than either Vermont or Rose. Early as the Rose and firm as to quality, we like it for its delicacy for our own use better than any potato we ever tasted. It is an excellent keeper. Our crops were large.

Burbank's Seedling.—It is white-skinned and profitable; fine of flavor and delicate. It is very beautiful in appearance, being a blonde to the Beauty of Hebron's brunette.

Alpha.—Earlier than the Rose. It is good for an early market, but not for a general crop.

Early Ohio.—A good potato of the Rose kind and a little earlier. Not so good as Vermont.

Early Snowflake.—A magnificent potato. Harris says he would not know whether to decide for one potato of fine quality between the Beauty of Hebron and the Snowflake. It is not early, but is good for a general crop. Now, we think that the difference is this: The Snowflake is without doubt the finest potato for baking that was ever put into an oven. It is as white as snow, as dry as feathers, as mealy as the finest corn-starch, and as delicate as possibly can be. When opened it falls into light, dry meal. The Beauty of Hebron is firmer, higher of flavor and better adapted for boiling or frying. It is the best frying potato in the world, as the Snowflake is the best baker.

Mammoth Pearl is highly recommended by those who have tried it. It is not a regular shaped potato, but it lives well in the hill, does not easily rot, and its tops are so strong that the bug does not injure it so much as some other varieties.

Rural Improvement.

Remarkable progress has recently been made in rural improvement. Here and there a single association to promote village improvement was long since formed. But systematic efforts to multiply these associations are of recent origin. Such efforts have been most persistently made in Connecticut. A dozen years ago the superintendent of schools in Connecticut offered to lecture on this subject, without charge either for services or expenses, in any town in the state. For a time the offer met no response, and even for three years few invitations were received. The project was "chimerical" and "sentimental." That it would encounter misapprehension and ridicule, I predicted. Though always confident that results would ultimately reverse such first impressions, the change came sooner than I expected, and now this

work commands the sympathy and cooperation of the wisest and best men of the state. Governor Bigelow, in his message to the legislature in January last, expressed his high appreciation of what had been done in this direction, and strongly commended this movement as "worthy of all support." A prominent New York paper then said, in reference to this advocacy of rural improvement in his inaugural address: "Governor Bigelow has taken the lead of other states in this matter, and has set a noble example to them all."

Though no part of my official duties, but only a by-play, or rather a volunteer avocation, in addition to my proper vocation, my interest in this work grows with years and results. Over fifty associations for rural improvement have been organized in Connecticut. I have also aided in forming over one hundred such associations in the other New England, Middle and Western states. This movement has worked its way across the continent. Thriving associations are doing their beneficent work in Minnesota, Kansas, California, and indeed in almost every Northern state. The associations in Berkeley and Santa Barbara, in California, are now initiating a movement which in five years will be likely to attract the attention of the entire state—for this work is contagious. One example makes another. The grand example of Berkeley cannot fail to make many others. With our returning prosperity there is already a growing and wide-spread movement to adorn and improve our country towns. Far more has been accomplished the last season than in any former year. The matter can no longer be treated as a fine theory or mere experiment. The man who asks for the practical tests can be pointed to many towns where these associations have manifestly done great good in cultivating public spirit, quickening social and intellectual life, fraternizing the people, improving the sanitary conditions, enhancing the value of real estate, and increasing the charm and attractions of domestic life. Gratifying as are the results already achieved, they are a mere beginning compared with what ought to be and will surely be when the subject is fully appreciated. While grateful that something, however humble, has lately been accomplished in all the towns of Connecticut, especially around the homes and grounds of our citizenry, this effort should not be slackened till an efficient association is formed in every township. It has long been my aim to improve the homes and home life of our people, and to help them realize that the highest privilege and central duty of life is the creation of happy homes. The best product of Christian culture is a refined and happy home.

Every influence should be combined to foster home attachments. Patriotism itself hinges on the domestic sentiments. When one's home—like that now hallowed ground at Mentor—becomes the Eden of taste and interest and joy and love, those healthful local ties are formed which bind him first and most to the spot he has embellished, and then to his town, county, state and country. Whatever adorns one's home and ennobles his domestic life strengthens his love of country and nurtures all the better elements of his nature. On the other hand, the woman, with no local attachments, can have no patriotism. As content in one place as in another, and truly happy nowhere, he is like a tree planted in a tub, portable indeed, but at the expense of growth and strength. "To Adam Paradise was home; to the good among his descendants home is Paradise," is an old saw, fit to be ever new in its realization, like Goethe's saying, "He is happiest, be he king or peasant, who finds his happiness at home."

B. G. NORTHROP.

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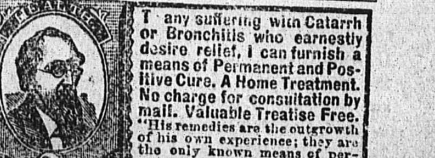
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Farm and Stock.

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.

Seed Corn of 1881.

Correspondence to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.
Will seed corn from 1881 grow? Yes. Farmers test it as I did; take ten or twenty ears of corn, take a grain from each and plant it in a box, mark the ears one, two, three, etc. Keep the box in a warm place, and in a few days you can see if your corn will grow. I took twelve ears and every one grows. Corn with a white germ will grow—brown not. Respectfully yours,
P. C. HEISINGER.
STRAWN, Kans., Feb. 28, 1882.

Farm Notes.

The average yield of wheat per acre last year in France was about fifteen bushels.

Mr. Nelson Ritter says if he could afford the room he would have on his farm a specimen of every native tree.

The Mark Lane Express laments the lack of appreciation of boiled milk as an article of diet for old as well as young.

Mr. L. Cummings, Brunswick, Me., sold to a pickle factory last year forty-seven barrels of cucumbers raised on one acre of land.

An exhaustive history of the Polled Aberdeen, or Angus cattle, is promised for publication in Great Britain during the present year, in the form of an octavo volume.

It is said by the Belgian Medical Press, that every year at Thuringia, a thousand tons of beet leaves are transformed into tobacco. At other places cabbage and chicory undergo the same metamorphosis.

A correspondent suggests an unanswerable problem when he queries how much human health suffers from adulterations, from confections, and from dangerous chemical preparations, such as alcohol, glucose and pseudo vinegar.

Master T. G. Burleigh, Vassalboro', Me., aged thirteen, fatted last year on raw apples and corn meal, two pigs whose dressed weight at nine and one-half months old was 870 pounds. They were compelled to eat clean all that was given them before a fresh supply was offered.

The Maine Board of Agriculture in recent session unanimously advised the average farmer of the state to await results of experiments now in progress on the ensilage of corn and other forage crops, before adopting the system on a scale involving any considerable expense.

The General Harding farm in Tennessee contains 3,787 acres, 425 in a park rivaling anything that England can exhibit, where three hundred wild deer roam and breed, and furnish venison for the table and add beauty to the scene. About eighty fine brood mares are kept, also Jersey cattle and highly-bred sheep. A hundred negroes, old and young, cultivate the rich domain, and show the care, kindness and thrift of their noble employers.

Build up Your Own State.

We are well aware of the fact that not to know Col. W. A. Harris, proprietor of the Linwood herd of Short-horns, Lawrence, Kansas, "argues oneself unlearned." Nevertheless, till we saw in the Breeder's Gazette the well written article on his experience and observation in the cultivation of roots, and their value as food for stock, we had but a confused and somewhat nebulous cognition of the man. We see in this incident how true the saying is: "No prophet is without honor save in his own country and among his own neighbors." We are not sure that we quote the proverb exactly, but it is pat to the case; it fits.

Now that we are indebted to the wide-awake and enterprising Chicago Breeder's Gazette for very important information, we wish to place ourselves under obligation to Mr. Harris for further information in regard to his success in the line of raising Short-horns, but more especially we would feel under obligations to him if he would tell us all about his experience in the cultivation of roots and their use in feeding stock.

It is true we might extract Mr. Harris' experience and observation in this matter of root culture from a Chicago paper, but we have a touch of local pride, a little of that Kansas independ-

ence that would make us prefer an article of home-made manufacture at first hand and direct from the mill, rather than have it travel to Chicago and back again. It will seem more fresh and racy if presented to the readers of THE SPIRIT direct from the mill; and then it will not only give greater satisfaction, but it will give pleasure and important information to thousands of Kansas farmers who read our paper, but do not see the Breeder's Gazette.

In conclusion, we beg pardon of Mr. Harris for thus using his name. We have not the least desire to force him into our columns against his will. Under the concrete name of an individual we thought we might gently approach, and without giving offence speak to a great many men, whom we might address under the cognomen of Smith, or Brown, or Jones, with as much fitness as that of Harris, and impress upon them the fact that we are living in a state called Kansas, a very good state and a growing state, and that we have within our borders some excellent agricultural, grange, and multitude of local papers which are working with might and main to build up the farming, commercial, manufacturing and home interests of this state, and we put it to the good common sense of our people whether it would not be better, more for our credit, our prosperity and our self-respect for all to join hands and co-operate to build up and strengthen and extend our home interests, and to place Kansas in the front rank among states. And can we do this in any more efficient way than sending our children to our own schools, attending our own churches, utilizing our own water-power, building up our own agriculture, advertising our own papers, paying our own printers, encouraging our home journals, in patronizing our local stores, and enriching with our money our own citizens. He who provides not for his own is worse than an infidel. We are for free trade in all things. But when we can buy an article of our next door neighbor just as good and just as cheap as we can get it at Chicago, we feel a little better, and as though we were doing the right thing when we buy of our neighbor.

Farmers Thirty Years Ago.

Correspondence to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.
EDITOR SPIRIT:—Thirty-two years in the history of American farming will, to our younger farmers, seem a long period to look back upon, and they may imagine that so long ago as the year 1850, farming was in a very backward condition, and that farmers had but little appreciation of the dignity of their calling, or of the necessity, or even the possibility of its assuming that rank among other great interests of the nation that it would ask and receive the same recognition in our national councils that is conceded to the post-office, war, navy, and other departments in the administration of our government.

But let us revert to some facts that will illustrate the state of feeling that existed among the farmers of New Hampshire more than thirty years ago on the subject.

A convention for revising the constitution of the state was called in 1850. This convention was made up of men of all professions and callings, merchants, lawyers, farmers, ministers, mechanics, and in fact, so far as I can recollect, there were representatives from every class and calling.

Among other topics of discussion, this one came up for consideration: Shall a distinct department of agriculture, with a commissioner at its head to conduct its affairs, be provided for in the revised constitution?

One, Mr. Sawyer, a practical, common-sense farmer from one of the smaller towns offered this resolution: Resolved, That an intimate acquaintance with scientific principles as applied to practical farming is essential to the prosperity of an agricultural community, therefore there should be in this state a commissioner of agriculture, elected every two years in the same manner as the governor and other state officers are elected, whose duties and compensation shall be prescribed by the legislature.

This resolution was supported by an able argument by the mover, and was then taken up by Mr. Sanborn, then professor in Dartmouth college, and handed in a masterly way.

"It may seem out of place," he remarked, for me to rise here to advocate the interests of agriculture; it may seem like talking of the art of war be-

fore Hannibal, for a teacher to plead for farmers in this convention when a majority are of that profession; still I think that gentlemen will bear with me when I assign my reasons for so doing. My interest in agriculture springs from early associations; from the home of my youth; from the recollection of early companions; from the endearments which always originate with those scenes and objects which delighted the eye and imagination of boyhood. All know what that feeling is. What is it that gives such a charm to those popular songs, "Sweet Home," "The Cot Where I was Born," "The Old Oaken Bucket that Hung in the Well?" It is the undying recollection of childish joys, of parental love, of countless little domestic scenes which linger in the soul, like the memory of a pleasing dream. Returning to the place of our birth, after long absence, we greet every hill and vale, every tree and stone, with as much cordiality as though it were an old and long-tried friend. It happened to me to spend the first twenty-five years of my life upon a farm. This is the secret of my interest in farming. I love still to receive the cordial grasp of the hand and the earnest inquiries: "Is it well with thee?" "Is it well with the little ones?" I have good reason, therefore, to be interested in farmers. But I do not stand here to eulogize them. I wish to present, as I am able, to this committee, the claims of agriculture.

The prosperity of New Hampshire depends upon the labors of her sons. To retain her young and enterprising population at home, some way must be devised to render home attractive. Wealth seldom fails to confine men to the place where it can be easily secured. But at the present time, large fortunes are rarely acquired by honest industry. A competency may be gained, and with this prudent men ought to be content. But it is not so. Our young men are not willing to accept the old homesteads and adopt the frugal and economical habits of their fathers. They expect to begin life where their fathers leave it. Their heads are turned with dreams of gold. Visions of sudden wealth occupy their waking and sleeping hours. They feel that there is a necessity laid upon them to migrate towards the setting sun. A few of them gain the object of their ambition, while the multitude suffer untold hardships, and ultimately gain less than their paternal acre would have yielded. The West is to many a fairy land, a land of shadows and clouds. Multitudes chase the rainbow in it, but few find the buried treasure, which, according to fancy of childhood, it stoops to the earth to reveal. Our young men leave us in quest of gain. Thus the sinews of labor are sundered, and the wasted strength of the father is doomed to a joyless and solitary toil in the winter of age. How then shall our young men be retained at home? No one questions the fact of the desertion of their homes where they were reared. Many valuable farms have incurred the reproach of the sluggard, for, lo, they are all grown over with thorns, and the stone walls thereof are broken down, merely because sons have gone to the cities and to the West and left the fathers to labor alone. How can the drain of our best population be arrested?

It can only be done by making labor more profitable and more honorable at home. The soil must be rendered more productive. The pleasures and products of labor must be increased. This can be done. If land is properly treated it will not lose its fertility. The cultivated lands of Great Britain have, within the period of authentic history, been worked more than 2,000 years, and yet the crops are greater now than at any date of that period. Within the present century the products of that country have been doubled, while its manufactures and shipping have been tripled. There is no miracle in all this. The fertility of the soil has not only been preserved, but increased by saving the fertilizing elements which American farmers suffer to escape. The sandy wastes of Belgium have been converted into the richest fields of Europe by scientific culture. That country has population of 350 to the square mile, and is annually increasing in fertility, while New England and the Middle States, from where the population is hastening to the West, have an average of not more than forty or fifty to the square mile,

and yet are, year after year, becoming less productive. Is this the natural and necessary result of their climate or soil? By no means. The lands have been exhausted by long cropping without restoring to them the elements that have been removed. No soil within a few inches of the surface can be supposed to contain an inexhaustible supply of the elements which constitute the grains and edible roots upon which we subsist. Common sense would teach us that a continual removal of these essential elements of our food, would soon diminish the productiveness of our farms.

A few Notes on European Farming.

Correspondence to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.
Farmers as a rule, get more gratuitous advice than any other class of persons. How often do we see articles in the newspapers telling the merchant how he should or should not do a specific thing; the teacher how he should impart the knowledge of the multiplication table; the carpenter how to use his hammer and saw; the painter how to mix his colors? Seldom, I think. Yet we are all so ready to tell the farmer how we would do this work. I do not think this comes from any lack of confidence in the ability of the farmer to attend to his own business, nor from medlesomeness on the part of the rest of the world; but rather that farming is the business of the world, and that nearly all people of whatever occupation have plans more or less misty for becoming farmers some day.

Mr. Brown has asked me to describe for THE SPIRIT'S readers anything that interested me in European agriculture. As most of my time was taken by other interests, my notes on agriculture are few and short. Taking countries in the order in which I came to them, the first is the Netherlands. The population there is the densest in Europe, and it is fair to suppose that their agriculture gives the highest results. I noted that farms are all small, and are divided into long narrow strips containing from one to two acres each. The advantages from this are several. Each plot is more accessible for cultivating. The irrigating ditches, which run between the plots, can thus effect the various crops. The number of crops is much greater than on most farms here, and the proportion of the sorts more nearly even. For instance, I saw often on farms such a distribution as this: Two acres of wheat, two acres of onions, two of rye, two of cabbages, two of beans, two of beets, two of oats, two of peas, two of parsnips, and so on. Close record is kept of the order in which the crops stand, and from year to year they are moved along, thus securing rotation in the most perfect degree. One or two of the plots are left fallow each year. The advantage of this diversity is obvious. The farmer is never without some return for his labor. Some crop may fall, but all of them never do. Kansas farmers are learning this lesson. I remember in the early days many of our neighbors had eighty acres in corn, and the other eighty in potatoes. But this sort of farming is getting less frequent among us.

Notwithstanding the large and reliable rainfall, and the unusual moistness of the climate, every accessible brook, or pond, or river, is compelled to aid in the work of irrigation. As soon as the clover or grass-field is mowed, it is submerged for some days a portion of each day. This not only gives the second growth a vigorous start, but enables any manures that have been applied to work more readily and more effectively. I feel satisfied that a careful use of our small streams, with the aid of artesian wells and windmills, would enable Kansas farmers to bid defiance to drouthy years.

In France I noticed that the strawberries were unusually fine. From June 18 to July 5, while I was in Paris, the market was full of berries of uncommonly large size and fine flavor. I saw quite a number of beds, and they were all set in hills at about the usual distance, but every bed was covered with a matting of rushes or very coarse grass, so closely laid as to hide the ground entirely.

Fruit trees, in France and everywhere, are trimmed very high. Of course, they have not the need that we feel, of shading the earth from the scorching August sun. Apricots are extensively grown, and great quantities of the fruit consumed in Paris.

Green peas and string beans are as common in Europe as with us, but no European knows the luxury of green corn. Quite generally they hold Indian corn in contempt, considering it as good for nothing but fodder. They do not even use corn meal in any shape.

In Switzerland the care of the cattle struck me more than anything else. Milk-cows are kept in the stable most of the time, and indeed nearly all stock, except such as may be used for work animals. There is a double object in this. Firstly, the animal does not waste the food, as it does when feeding at will in the pasture; and the owner knows just what it eats, and nothing injurious will get into the milk and other products. Secondly, the manure is saved. It might be thought that this would be unhealthy for the animal, but it does not seem to be so. The Swiss milk, butter, and cheese are famous over the world. Occasionally the cows are staked out, and in the autumn allowed to run in the pasture for a while.

The care given by European farmers to the renewal of the soil is well worthy the attention of Kansans. Every bit of manure, solid and liquid, old bones, decaying animals, ashes, anything that contains plant-food, is saved carefully. As I have just said, this is one of the objects in keeping the stock in the stables. On every high-way you will see children with buckets gathering up the droppings, and in London there are hollow iron posts at frequent intervals on the streets to receive the droppings brushed up all day long from under the horses feet, by street-boys who make their living in this way. Victor Hugo said that Paris threw away \$2,000,000, annually in her sewerage. I noticed what seemed to be the favorite method of using manure in Switzerland. The stable litter is thrown into great vats, a quantity of water-poured in and the mass left to decay. When needed the compost is thinned out, the vat is mounted on wheels and the farmer drives to his lately mown field. Here with long-handled dippers the liquid dressing is applied with a fling, the operator moving across the field with much the same motion and in the same way as a mower. It is with such treatment that the Swiss farmer is enabled to cut three crops in one summer from his grass-field. The same kind of manure, I am told, is applied to other crops with wonderful success.

I noticed everywhere this summer that grains were allowed to become much riper before cutting than is customary in Kansas. Whether this was from choice or from necessity I am not sure.

Why, MR. SPIRIT, is it not good for a farmer to go abroad and see how his business is carried on in the rest of the world as well as for the man of any other profession? To be sure he can read about it just as well, but so can any of us. There is a vast difference between reading and seeing. Besides, I do not know why the farmer has not the right to see Europe for all the wonderful and interesting things there are there, as well as the teacher or the preacher. We are too poor? MR. SPIRIT, there are not many farmers in Douglas county so poor as I, and I have found by actual experiment that a man can make a three months' trip to Europe for from \$200 to \$300. I have told a few, perhaps, insignificant things that you may know already; but I believe that if three or four of our best farmers could spend two months in studying the farming of Holland, Switzerland and France, they would exercise an immense improving influence on the entire community, besides the never-dying pleasure of the trip.

W. H. CARBUTH,
KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY, Lawrence, Kansas.

How to Milk.

From the Journal's Young Farmer.
Much harm has been done by the old injunction to "milk as rapidly as possible." Never attempt to hurry the operation; milk steadily and keep the milk drawn as fast as it will flow naturally. Don't stop to talk or loiter about the milking, but do not grasp the teat as if you were going to crush it in your hand, or thrust your thumbs into the udder as if bearing your weight on them. I have seen those who claimed to be good milkers who would do this and have seen thin skinned and soft flesh cows that would kick under the affliction until it was almost impossible to milk them, although ordinarily they were quiet when milked by those who had milked them previously. The operation of being milked should be a

pleasant one to the cow, and it will be if it is done rightly. One other cause occasionally produces bloody milk, and that is allowing a cow to go too long before milking when she has a full flow of milk. The pressure and strain of the full milk vessels in the udder are too much for the delicate structure of that organ, but this cause is more apt to produce this trouble, or garget in the spring, when the cows that are fresh in milk are first able to get a hearty feed of grass. For a cure give one or two doses of saltpetre (about a tablespoonful) a day, and not more than one dose a day; to relieve the garget, rub the udder with some soft grease, or with a bacon rind, (some people think the latter is best; they ascribe a penetrating power to the saltpetre in the bacon pickle, or to the smoke which has flavored it), and take care to milk gently and quietly. Remove the cause, if you know it, and hope for better things in future.

See Here.
You are sick; well there is just one remedy that will cure you beyond possibility of doubt. If it's liver or kidney trouble, consumption, dyspepsia, debility, Wells health renewer is your hope. \$1. Druggists. Depot Geo. Leis & Bro.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.
KANSAS CITY, March 7, 1882.

Flour—lowest to highest prices.	3.25 @ 7.30
Wheat—No. 2, fall spot.	1.12 @ 1.13
" " April.	88 @ 89
No. 3, spot.	88 @ 89
" " April.	79 @ 80
No. 4.	78 @ 81
" " April.	60 @ 60 1/2
Corn—No. 2, mixed, spot.	60 @ 60 1/2
" " April.	44 @ 45
Oats—No. 2, spot.	44 @ 45
" " April.	44 @ 44 1/2
Eye—No. 2.	65 @ 68 1/2
Butter—range of prices, per lb.	13 @ 42
Cheese—per lb.	10 @ 14
Eggs—per doz.	12 @ 13
Poultry—chickens live, per doz.	3.00 @ 3.25
" dressed, per lb.	8 1/2 @ 9
turkeys live each.	75 @ 85
" dressed, per lb.	12 @ 12 1/2
Vegetables—potatoes per bu.	1.20 @ 1.35
" turnips per bu.	60 @ 65
Dried Fruit—apples per lb.	6 @ 7
" peaches " "	6 @ 7
Hay per ton.	6.00 @ 10.00

ST. LOUIS, March 7, 1882.

Flour—lowest to highest prices.	\$4.15 @ 6.50
Wheat—No. 2 fall, spot.	1.20 1/2 @ 1.20 3/4
" " April.	1.20 @ 1.21
No. 3 fall, spot.	1.16 @ 1.17
No. 4 " "	1.07 @ 1.08 1/2
Corn—No. 2, spot.	59 @ 60
" " April.	60 @ 60 1/2
Oats—No. 2.	47 @ 47 1/2
Eye—No. 2.	84 @ 85
Pork—No. 2.	16.25 @ 16.50
Lard—No. 1.	10.00 @ 10.15
Eggs—No. 1.	12 @ 13 1/2

CHICAGO, March 7, 1882.

Flour—lowest to highest prices.	4.50 @ 8.50
Wheat—No. 2 spring, spot.	1.22 @ 1.23
" " April.	1.23 1/2 @ 1.23 3/4
No. 3 " spot.	1.03 @ 1.04
" " Rejected.	70 @ 76
Corn—Spot.	57 1/2 @ 59 1/2
" " April.	57 @ 57 1/2
Oats—Spot.	40 @ 41 1/2
" " April.	40 @ 40 1/2
Eye—No. 2.	80 @ 83 1/2
" " April.	79 @ 80
Pork—No. 2.	15.90 @ 16.00
Lard—No. 1.	10.05 @ 10.10
Butter—range of prices.	18 @ 40

Live Stock Markets.
KANSAS CITY, March 7, 1882.
CATTLE—Receipts (for the week), 1,944; shipments (for the week), 2,770. Market weak, slow and lower; range of prices, \$2.50@4.90; bulk of sales, \$3.90@4.50.
HOGS—Receipts (for the week), 14,352; shipments (for the week), 7,427. Market slow and dragging. Range of prices, \$5.27 1/2@6.20; bulk of sales from \$5.55@6.00.
SHEEP—Receipts (for the week), 1,741; shipments (for the week), 912. Market strong; range of prices, \$1.70@1.90.

Lawrence Markets.
The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 25 @ 40c; eggs, 12 1/2 @ 15c. per doz.; poultry—spring chickens, live, 3 @ 4 cents per lb., dressed, 5c. per lb.; turkeys, 8 to 9c. per lb.; potatoes, \$1.25@1.50; corn, 60 @ 65 cents; wheat, \$1.00 @ 1.10; oats, 40c.; lard, 12 1/2 @ 15c.; hogs, \$5.00 @ 6.00; cattle—feeders, \$3.00@3.50, shippers \$4.25@5.00, cows, \$2.75@3.55; wood, \$4.00 @ 5.50 per cord; hay, \$6.00@7.00 per ton.

Young Folks' Department.

Correspondence "Young Folks' Department."
MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would write a few lines to your valuable paper. We have plowed for oats, and to-day I finished harrowing. Some of our farmers are losing a few cattle. Our school will begin the first Monday in April. Our teacher's name is Mrs. Garrison. We live about one and one-half miles from school. I will try to answer some of the charades and puzzles. Cora Bailey's charade was "Kansas," and Lizzie Blair's charade is "Bible." I will close by sending a charade.
I am composed of four letters:
My first is in well, but not in river,
My second is in anything, but not in nothing,
My third is in air, but not in cloud,
My fourth is in ask, but not in tell.
My whole is the name of a bird.
Why don't the young folks answer my riddle? Yours truly,
W. C. WHITE.
BURLINGTON, Kans., March 8, 1882.
From a Little Girl to Her Mother.
The following interesting letter was written by a little girl eight years old to her mother on a visit to Hutchinson,

and was not intended for publication. The writing, punctuation, capitalization and spelling are very good.

DEAR MAMA:—I got here all right. The horses were a little frightened at the cars, but Uncle Will waited till they got past, but another train came, and one horse lay right on the ground. It was quite a while. Aunt Lizzie has a real pretty sitting-room; it is papered with the paper you sent her, and the two pictures that aunt gave her are hung on the west side of the room, above a mantle-piece, which has Mary's picture and Addison's. It has the same fringe as we have on the table in our parlor. Willie is a real pretty boy—he is playing with my doll. Aunt just passed through the room and said the cat was snoring, and Willie said it was the cat's nature to snore when they sleep. I asked aunt Sarah how to spell snoring and Willie said snoring was a funny word to put into a letter. How are the boys? Aunt Sarah met Miss Ridgeway in the cars—she had a sick-headache. Aunt Lizzie has a girl staying at her house and goes to school. Her name is Kitty. I don't know her last name. Auntie sends you and the boys her love. Your loving daughter,
RUTH H. WHITMAN.
HUTCHINSON, Kans., March 2, 1882.

Correspondence "Young Folks' Department."
MR. EDITOR:—This is the first I have ever mustered up courage enough to write to your paper or any other paper, so you must not expect a very good or long letter for the first time. I live three miles northwest of Eskridge.

I came to this county two years ago. I used to live in Lawrence; papa kept a greenhouse there on West Henry street. I should like ever so much to go to Lawrence. I have spent many a happy hour there. I am going to school and have been going pretty regular this winter. We only have five, more weeks to go now, and I intend to improve as much as I can. Mr. W. L. Robinson is my teacher. He is a splendid teacher, and of course I think a great deal of him. I went to spelling school last night and had a real nice time.

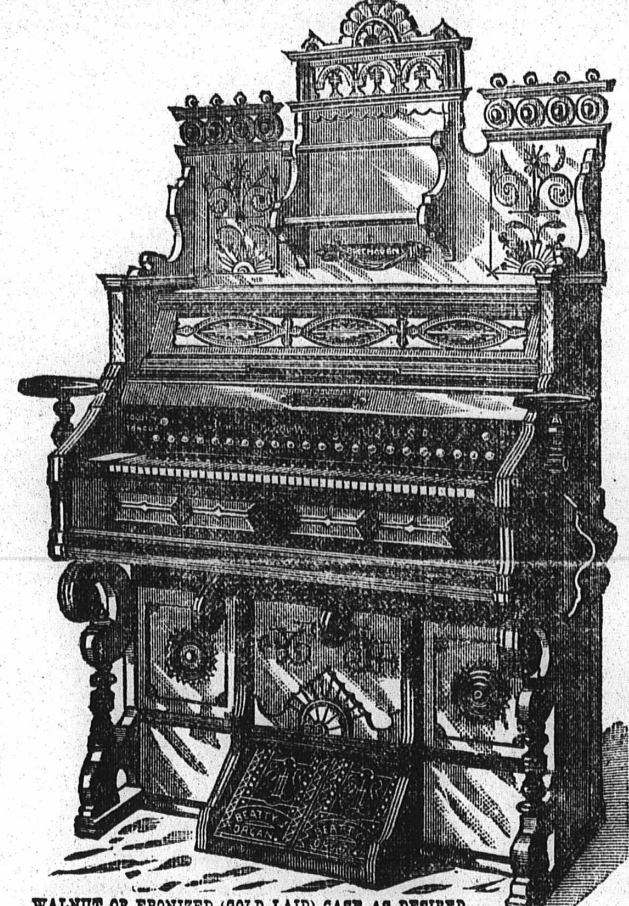
We are having very nice weather, except that the wind blows.
Spring is here at last. Soon we will have plenty of flowers, and the trees will put on their robes of green and the birds will sing in the shade and rear their young.
Well, as this is my first letter, I will bring it to a close for fear of that horrible waste-basket that stands with wide open mouth ready to swallow the letters that are not good enough for the public to read. I will send the answer to Cora Bailey's charade. I think it is "Kansas." If I see this in print I will write again.
Yours respectfully,
ESSIE CARTWRIGHT.
ESKRIDGE, Kans., March 5, 1882.

Theodoric and Charlemagne.
Correspondence "Young Folks' Department."
MR. EDITOR:—Two of the most interesting characters we have read about in our German history, are Theodoric and Charlemagne. Most of the kings and emperors seem to have had but little genius aside from war, and often but little in that. If they had any wholesome ambition history does not credit them with it. But Theodoric and Charlemagne were of a different type. They were as great in peace as in war. They strove as hard to give their subjects good laws and good homes as to make conquests. And they do not seem to have made war from a mean motive. I will translate a paragraph or two relating to these two kings:
Theodoric was a wise and good king, who loved peace more than war. When once he saw his people in possession of a beautiful land he gave up all purpose of further conquest, and devoted the remaining thirty years of his reign to give good laws and to make his people happy, the subdued Romans as well as his Goths. He encouraged most zealous agriculture, the trades and all arts; and brought it about that Italy, which through the bad reign of the Roman emperors had become completely desolate, bloomed again, and many dilapidated cities and villages were again built up.

I think this is one of the best things that can be said of any ruler. Italy, until a little before that time, 493, A. D., had been governed by a long line of infamous Roman emperors whose utter degradation, as history describes it, is hard to be conceived as possible; and Theodoric must have had a difficult

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THE BEETHOVEN CASE.
(Height, 75 inches; Length, 46 inches; Depth, 24 inches.) Is, as the cut shows, the most magnificent ever made. The view is of a walnut case, highly polished, and ornamented with gold, but when preferred, you can order an ebonized case in pure black, inlay ornaments in gold, which produces a fine effect, new very fashionable, and is furnished as like and no case as beautiful was ever put upon the market for any such money, even when ordinary music—as used by other builders—was put in them. Read the following description of Reeds and Stop Combinations carefully and then give this more than a year's order & trial by ordering one. The world can not equal this Beautiful Organ for anything like the money asked.
Ten (10) Full Sets Golden Tongue Reeds.
It contains 5 Octaves, 10 full sets of GOLDEN TONGUE REEDS, as follows: (1) Manual Sub-Bass, 16 feet tone; (2) Bassoon, 8 feet tone; (3) Dulciana, 8 feet tone; (4) Violin, 8 feet tone; (5) French Horn, 8 feet tone; (6) Saxophone, 8 feet tone; (7) Vox Humana, 8 feet tone; (8) Viola Dolce, 4 feet tone; (9) Violino, 4 feet tone; (10) Piccolo, 4 feet tone; also, Coupler Harmonium, Vox Humana Grand Expression, Vox Humana, Vox Jubilate and other grand accessory effects.

27 STOPS! (NO DUMMIES, ALL OF PRACTICAL USE.)
There are no Reed Organs made in this country but what when introduced wrong, some will give no sound, hence are then dummies. If used as directed every stop in the Beethoven is of practical use. Don't be deceived by cheap imitations of the organs of their agents. There are 14 perfect combinations on this organ, equal to 14 common organs. Stops and not them, without my Stop Action (applied to my Beethoven) which is fully covered by patent and can be used by no other manufacturer.
SEVENTEEN (17) STOP COMBINATIONS, 27 IN ALL.
(1) Cello, (2) Melodia, (3) Clarabella, (4) Manual Sub-Bass, (5) Bourdon, (6) Saxophone, (7) Violin Dolce, (8) Bassoon, (9) Viola Dolce, (10) Grand Expression, (11) French Horn, (12) Vox Humana, (13) Vox Jubilate, (14) Echo, (15) Dulciana, (16) Clarinet, (17) Vox Celeste, (18) Harp, (19) Vox Jubilate, (20) Piccolo, (21) Coupler Harmonium, (22) Orchestral Forte, (23) Grand Organ Knee Stop, (24) Right Knee Stop, (25) Automatic Valve Stop, (26) Right Duplex Damper, (27) Left Duplex Damper.

THE FIRE fire, nothing but ashes remaining where was one of the largest factories of the kind in the world.
Three days afterwards, with my own hands I lifted out the first REBUILT relic where it stood, and by the aid of vast capital, perfect knowledge of what was wanted, and kind words of cheer from thousands, I was enabled in 120 days to put on steam and start more machinery in a larger and better equipped factory and is now turning out a larger number of better instruments daily than ever before. I have achievement is unsurpassed in the history of enterprises.
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REMEMBER! By the addition of the very latest approved wood-working machinery, (which when introduced wrong, vast capital, a new factory built after long experience of the wants to do work well and economical), and the addition of private switches and railroad tracks to the various doors of the factories, I am now enabled to build better instruments for less money than ever before, and my agents have all the advantages of these facilities.
My Washington, see for themselves. My manufactory is open to visitors always. (Five) \$5 allowed for your traveling expenses if you purchase. Come anyway. You are welcome. A free coach with polite attendants, meets all trains. If you can not call, write for catalogue, or better still, order a BEETHOVEN on trial, as you can save nothing from this price by correspondence, and I know you will be delighted with the instrument. If you do not wish to buy yourself, will you kindly call the attention of your friends to this advertisement, you will be doing them a real service. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE on application.

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task to disinfect the old empire so that it had a sufficiently pure atmosphere to "bloom again." It was much better to do this much sure good than to conquer the world and leave a big unwieldy empire for his successors to fight over, as Alexander did, and as Napoleon tried to do.
Charlemagne, *Karl der Grosse*, commenced his reign a long while after Theodoric, 768, A. D. So many interesting things are related about him it is hard to decide which to give first. Perhaps it would be best to know first how he looked. "He was a great, strong man over six feet high; his large eyes shone with fire and an eagles nose adorned his face. A genial pleasantness beamed from his countenance and made in his old age his face wreathed with white hair and beard, quite lovely to behold. Karl was none of your dark war heroes, whose gravity no smile softened, but a jovial German disposition dwelt in his breast. Moreover he had a firm, manly walk, and so built up and hardened his body by exercise that few equaled him therein; for in fencing, riding, in swimming and in hunting he was master."
Charlemagne was well qualified by nature to make a good king, and he used his talents well. There are several pleasing things given in our German history about this king, and about the Middle Ages; and if you think it worth while, Mr. Editor, I would like to talk about them.
Yours truly,
JAMES STEPP.
DOUGLAS COUNTY, Kans., March 6, 1882.
[We like your writings ever so much, James, and if your further notes of Charlemagne and the Middle Ages are as interesting as these—and we feel sure they will be—we know all of our young friends will unite with us in wishing for more.—Ed.]

I'll Do It To-morrow.
There were two boys in a school I used to go to when I was young, which is about forty years ago. One was remarkable for doing with promptness and perseverance whatever he undertook. The other had the habit of putting off everything he could. "I'll do it to-morrow," was his motto. "I'll do it now," was the motto of the other boy. The boy who loved to put things off had by far the best natural talent; but he was outstripped in the race of life by his neighbor, whose motto was "I'll do it now." Let that be your motto. Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day.
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