

# SPIRIT OF KANSAS

## A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 10.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1879.

WHOLE NO. 370.

### MEETING TROUBLE HALF WAY.

BY GATH BRITTLE.

How many slight troubles  
We all might avoid  
If every moment  
Were rightly employed!  
What priceless hours in sighing we waste—  
Hours that, once lost, can never be replaced!

The wise man finds labor  
A source for grief;  
The fool in lamenting  
Seeks doubtful relief;  
In weeping and wailing, in tearing his hair,  
As though he deemed baldness a cure for despair.

Be strong when the moment  
Of trial is near.  
Bear the shock like a hero  
That knoweth no fear;  
But, till it cometh, no tremor betray,  
For 'tis folly to rush to meet trouble half way.

It cometh full early  
To every one—  
The laboring peasant,  
The king on his throne.  
To neither would life be worth living a day  
If we hastened to meet every trouble half way.

### DOING AND WAITING.

Philip Lee walked slowly along one of the quiet roads leading out of the great and busy city. When he left home early in the morning his heart was full of courage and faith that he should find something to do in the city. He had been from one store to another, into lawyers' and doctors' offices, into big wholesale and retail stores, into stables; in fact, into every place where he thought there might possibly be something for a boy to do. But nobody wanted him; and worse than all, many had made fun of his patched pants and his old hat. Still he had kept on asking for work, even when he felt so discouraged that his voice trembled when he tried to speak, until darkness began to creep on. He was cold and hungry, and he walked home with a heavy heart. When he went into the house his mother looked up pleasantly and said:

"Well, Phil, what luck?"  
"Oh, no luck at all, mother!" and utterly unable to control his feelings, he laid his head on the table and sobbed as if his heart would break. Philip was only fourteen years old, and affairs at home were rather discouraging just then. His father was a carpenter, and a steady, industrious man. He had saved enough to make the first payment on a small house and garden, a few miles from the city, and hoped by monthly payments to finish buying it. But, in the midst of all, he fell from the staging of a house and broke his leg, besides injuring himself internally. He had been confined to the bed for weeks, and the doctor had told him that it would be months before he could stand. The week before, he had taken the last ten dollars to meet the payment on the house, and where the next ten was to come from he didn't know. He grew very gloomy and discouraged. So Phil determined to leave school and see what he could do, and the result of his first day's experience he was here.

His mother let him cry awhile, for she knew it would do him good. Then she went up to him, and smoothing his hair away from his forehead said:  
"Don't feel so badly, Phil, this is only one day. Perhaps to-morrow you will have splendid luck. Who knows. And there's father too, blue as he can be. Why! if 'twasn't for that darling baby, laughing and crowing over there, I should want to run away. I'm not going to give up yet, if we are out of money. I don't believe God has forgotten us, and I guess he'll give us the right kind of work by and by. I think we'd all better do what's right before us, whether it's little or big, and see what will come next. As for the little, I'll get supper, and you, father, may shake the rattle to the baby. I suppose you think that's small business, don't you? And you, Phil, had better get in your wood, and do up your chores. I guess we shall all feel better in the morning."

The next morning Phil announced his intention to go into the city and try again; but his mother, with the wisdom and good judgment which is born of such love and anxiety as hers, said:  
"No, Phil, I'd rather you would stay at home to-day, dear," and beckoning him to follow her into the barn-yard, where she was going to feed the chickens, she told him his father got so much excited the day before, watching for his return, and was so much disappointed at his not getting work, that she didn't dare risk the chance of another failure at present. She told him what the doctor said, that the most necessary thing of all was to keep the father's mind cheerful, otherwise his recovery would be very slow, and perhaps impossible.

"Yes, mother, I will. And I mean to see how much I can get done on my trellises. I might as well be painting them now as any time."  
So off he scampered into the house, catching up the baby and giving her a loud smack as he passed through the kitchen, where she lay kicking on the floor by the side of her father's couch.

"Now, father, I am going into the trellis business. I guess I'll paint those two made last week. They'll dry first-rate in this hot sun."  
"Not a very paying business," his father gloomily remarked.

"No, sir, not very, just now, but I hope I shall soon get something that will pay, and then these will be all done. Mother is all the time telling me to do what I see before me, and I thought I would try her way, and see what will turn up. You see, father, there's nearly a month before the next payment is due, and perhaps a fortune will come to us before that time."

"A misfortune, I guess, if we have to give this place up, as I have no doubt we shall."

"Now, father, that don't sound a bit like you to be looking on the dark side so," said his wife, who was just passing through the room. "I don't want to begin this morning to preach, but I can't help wondering where all your faith has gone, that you used to have such a stock of, when things were going on just to suit you. It seems to me now is the time to hunt it up and use it."

"Yes, Mary, you are right. I ought to be more cheerful, but 'tis very hard to lie here all day with hands folded, and see you working so hard, and nothing coming in."

"Of course it is, father. But you see the Lord hasn't anything for your hands to do just now, or feet either, as for that. Yours all seems to be inside work, but the other kind will come in the right time; perhaps sooner than you think. See how pretty the baby looks in that streak of sunshine, doesn't she?"

"Oh, mother, I don't know what I should do without you. There always seems to be a streak of sunlight for you to see everything in." Meanwhile Phil had gone into the garden, and seating himself on a log proceeded to paint his trellises. He painted them tastefully in green and white, and put them on the fence to dry, and set down to whittle some sticks for more. Just then a handsome carriage stopped, and a lady called out:

"Are your trellises for sale?"  
Philip advanced to the fence, and replied:  
"I didn't expect to sell them, but I should like to."

"How much would you ask?"  
"Well," said Phil, in a hesitating voice, "do you think fifteen cents apiece would be too much?"

"No indeed, not enough. I have been looking for such things in the city to-day, but saw nothing so pretty and strong as these. I will gladly give you fifty cents for the two. But have you, no more? I want some small delicate ones, and some larger than these. Can you make them as nice as these?"  
"Yes, ma'am, nicer. I should be glad to, for my father is sick and I have been trying to get something to do."

"Very well, then, I will agree to take them. Good-by!" and the carriage whirled away.  
Phil fairly flew across the garden to the house.

"Look here, father, it may be a paying business after all. Just look here!" and he tossed him the fifty cents. "It has turned out just as mother said. It always does. I've sold my trellises, and she wants more. She wants all sorts of queer shapes; and, father, don't you suppose you could think up some, while I whittle?"

"She! Who is she?"  
"She! The lady that bought 'em. She was in a carriage, and she's awful rich. I know by the look of her. She's coming again, and I've promised to have a lot ready."

"Well, I suppose I must help you, then. What's to hinder my running the rattle in after you bore the holes?"  
"That's so. 'Twill help a lot, and I'll go right to work, and get things ready."

After Phil left the room, his father lay there thinking. He closed his eyes in order to think better, and when his wife came noiselessly into the room thinking he was sleeping, she thought she had not seen such a happy expression on his face since his fall. His mind was full of pretty designs. He would have hardly believed that so small a matter as a trellis would have absorbed him so, and it seemed to him that his desire to help Phil, and to surprise him with something new, was the great stimulus of all.

Phil soon returned with the implements of labor. Fine and coarse wire, rattan, old hoop-skirt springs and long, smooth sticks were placed on the table within easy reach of the sick man. The kitchen suddenly became a workshop. Even Mrs. Lee caught the enthusiasm, often stopping her work to admire and praise. Birds with wings fully spread were poised lightly but strongly on the tops of long sticks. There were circular trellises, spirals, hearts, anchors, harps and crosses, some woven with fine wire, others strong and heavy for thick shrubbery. A double good was being wrought. The despondency of the father was rapidly leaving and cheerfulness was taking its place, and the mother looked on with a thankful heart.

At the end of the week the carriage stopped again, and this time the ladies were invited in to see the trellises. They were marvels of taste and beauty, and could not be enough admired. One of the ladies paid Phil eight dollars for the lot, and the other left an order for the same number, and promised to tell Mr. Wirt, an extensive gardener, about them.

After they left, a new thought came into Phil's mind, and he could hardly wait to put it into execution. He rushed out to the wood-pile and looked it over with a critic's eye. Every rough, ungainly knot and stump was a mark of beauty now in Phil's eyes. He drew the sticks along in front of the kitchen window, his face red and his bright black eyes sparkling with excitement. His father watched him with great interest. He was forgetting his aches and pains. Phil took a sharp saw and sawed off the wood into proper lengths, leaving a knot for ornament. He sawed off twenty-four, and piling them into a bushel basket, started for the carpenter's shop where his father worked. As he pushed his wheelbarrow along, one of the boys screamed out:

"Halloo, boy, where are you going with those old stumps?"

"I'll tell you next week," Phil replied, and on he went.

One of the workmen willingly turned the machine, and Phil bored a hole in each piece large enough for a sufficient amount of earth. Then he carried them home, and before he went to bed that night he had fastened wires in them, and given them all one coat of varnish. The next morning he was up before any one else was stirring and put another coat of varnish on which brightened them up wonderfully. Then he hung them out on a dead limb where they could not fall to be seen by every passer by, and stuck "For Sale" on a large shingle near by. Then he went in to breakfast, which was ready by that time. He said nothing of his morning's work, but when some one knocked while they were at breakfast, Phil laughed right out. He wondered if somebody had come for a basket already. He opened the door and a little girl who was on her way to the city with her father, who was carrying vegetables, said she would like to see those hanging-baskets. Phil went out with her and sold her two for forty cents apiece.

Living as they did on the regular traveling road from the city into the suburbs, where so many wealthy people lived, who had ornamental grounds around their houses, Phil guessed rightly that they couldn't help buying those odd, rustic little hanging-baskets, especially as they were, as he said, the "real thing," and not made of earthen-ware like some he had seen in the city. Before a week every basket was sold, and nine dollars and sixty cents more were added to the treasury.

So it went on. Others kept coming for trellises and hanging-baskets. Mr. Wirt came, and was so much delighted with Phil's industry and taste, and his ambition to help his father, that he hired him to work about his beautiful gardens and grounds—to train up his vines on trellises, to make frames for shrubs and bushes that needed support for all such things. Meanwhile his father did the easy work on trellises and hanging-baskets, and under the influence of such cheerful work and such encouraging results his health rapidly improved. Every month the payment was promptly made on the house, and something was left besides. By November he was able to take upon himself the support of the family, and Phil went to school again. — *Watchman and Reflector.*

At the close of a murder trial in Texas, when the judge called on the culprit to stand up and be sentenced, he was found to be fast asleep, and the officer had to throw water in his face to wake him. On opening his eyes he growled: "Go 'way. Lemme be. I don't take no interest in this case." 'Twas another fellow's funeral, then, you'd find me up an' fixin' it!

### A Story with a Moral.

If a man is so unfortunate as to run in debt, he should, when pay day comes round, carefully scrutinize his bills and see that every item is justly charged. The following story is told of a Southern merchant. During a day's business in which he had been crowded with customers he sold a saddle to some one, of the value of forty dollars, but had neglected to make a charge of it. Next day he missed the saddle and recollected the fact of the sale, but not the individual who had bought it. After racking his brains for some time to no purpose he directed his clerk, John, to turn to the ledger alphabet and read off the names of his customers in succession. This was done, but to no purpose. Tired out with the mental exercise, and as the readiest way of settling the difficulty, "John," said he, "charge a saddle to every one of the customers." This was accordingly done. When the planters had got their cotton in, and settling time came round, the bills were presented, and if occasionally one man more prudent than his neighbors, went through the drudgery of examining a long list of sundries got by different members of the family, he might possibly discover a saddle which he had not got, or one more than they had got, and objecting to the item it would be struck out of course, alleging there was some mistake. When all accounts had been settled up, "Well, John," said the store-keeper, "how many customers paid for that saddle?" John examined and reported thirty-one. "Little enough," exclaimed his employer, "for the trouble we have had to find out who got it."

### As Big a Rascal as Ever.

During slavery I owned one of the blackest as well as meanest negro men in South Arkansas. He was known in the neighborhood as Crow Sam. I used to thrash Sam about twice a week. Steal! he'd steal from himself and then deny it. Well, when the war came on he was one of the first to turn against me. He went into the army and served till the surrender. After peace was made I moved over into an adjoining county and went to work trying to repair my broken fortune. One day a negro that I had working for me knocked down one of my horses, which so enraged me that I struck him several times with a cane. He went away and returned with a constable, who summoned me to appear next day before a magistrate. Officers were not quite so numerous then as now, and the magistrate's office was several miles away. Well, sir, when I got there who should I see on the bench but old Crow Sam. He was fat and greasy, and had on an enormous pair of spectacles. When everything had been made ready, court was opened, and old Sam, giving me a searching look, remarked: "Pears that I've seed you afore."

"Look here, Sam," I said, "I don't like to be mixed up this way. Try to settle this affair without malice."

"De law is gwine to hab its direck course," said Sam. "Things hab kinder changed since we was in business together, but de principle ob de nigger haven't revolved. Dis nigger is as big a rascal as I used to be so, Mars John, I'll discharge you, floggin' de black ape in de coat."

— *Little Rock Gazette.*

Mrs. Enoch Taylor, of Cincinnati, is emulous of a crown of the laurel leaves of fame. She sings thus grimly of cremation:

"Cremation seems to some to be  
A matter of economy;  
To save a heavy funeral fee,  
Thus cheat the undertaker.

It has always been our great desire  
To wholly shun post-mortem fire;  
We'd hate to roast a son or sire,  
Or be a body baker."

He sang a song, he sang it well,  
His voice was low and tender;  
He sang in praise of her he loved,  
A knight, her brave defender.  
He vowed by all the gods above,  
No braver knight or truer  
Ever sought the maiden of his choice,  
And prayed to be her wooer.  
To see his love he thought it well,  
To see his future life she trusted;  
She wore next night a horrid gown,  
And he got up and dusted.

A Parisian robber, who was seized in the act of stealing in the shop of a tobacconist, said, by way of excusing himself, that he had never heard of a law which forbade a man to take snuff while standing.

"Have your baggage checked?" cried the man of the brasses. Said Mr. Carefulman quietly: "If it is just the same to you, sir, wouldn't you put a check on the gentleman who handles the baggage?"

### Young Folks' Column.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—This is the first time I have ever written for your paper. I like to read the "Young Folks' Column." I am going to school, and I like my teacher very much. Pa has seven cows. We have one little red calf; we call it Valentine because we found it on Valentine day. I have seven dolls, and pa said if I would read my third reader through he would get me a new doll. I have spelled my spelling book through. I am six years old. Fearing this is getting too long, I will close till another time. Good-by.

FLORA M. KENNEDY.

LAWRENCE, Kans., Feb. 27, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—This is the first time I have ever written for the "Young Folks' Column." I live on a fruit farm two miles from Lawrence. I am eleven years old. We have apples, pears, cherries, blackberries, gooseberries, strawberries, raspberries, grapes and quinces. We have about one hundred rose-bushes which in the summer are very pretty. The blackberries are all killed and the raspberries are badly hurt by cold weather. We have two horses and three cows; I milk one of the cows. We have a spring in our pasture which never goes dry. We get lots of hickory-nuts in the pasture.

Yours,  
HARRY M. WAIT.

SPRING GROVE, Kans., Feb. 10, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—As I have never written for your valuable paper, I thought I would write you a few lines, as I see you have given the little girls and boys a place in your paper, and I think it very kind of you. I live one mile from Amo post-office. We have a grange store there; the store is kept by John Menly. Then, up-stairs, over the store, there is a grange hall; it is very nice. We have it decorated with wreaths of cedar and some pictures; we have also two air-castles in it. If any of the little girls who read your paper wish to know how they are made, I will tell them in my next letter. My pa and grandpa and grandma are all grangers; they sometimes let me go with them to their feasts, and I enjoy them very much. I guess I will bring my letter to a close. Ever your friend,

ALICE BONES.

AMO, Kans., Feb. 27, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would write again. The shining little house, it hung in the sun; the little house, it hung in the sun and shone, and through the walls I could hear his voice who had it all for his own. The walls were of wire as bright as gold, wrought in a pretty design; the spaces between for windows served, and the floor was clean and fine. There was plenty, too, to eat and drink in this little house that shone. A lucky thing, to be sure, you'd say, a house like this for one's own. But the door was shut and locked all tight the key was on the outside; the one who was in could not get out, no matter how much he tried. To open the door he never sought, nor fluttered in idle strife; he ate and drank, and slept, and sang, and made the best of his life. And I to myself said every day, as his chery song I heard, there's a lesson for us in every note of that little prisoned bird. We all of us live a life like his (we are walled in on every side); we all long to do a hundred things which we could not do if we tried.

GEORGE RICHARDS, 10 years old.

KANWAKA TOWNSHIP, Feb. 28, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—I have never written for the "Young Folks' Column" yet, but I will try to do my best this time. We are not having very pleasant weather at the present time. I will send a charade for some of the young folks to answer:

I am composed of thirteen letters,  
My first is in man, but not in boy,  
My second is in green, but not in blue,  
My third is in red, but not in white,  
My fourth is in ice, but not in snow,  
My fifth is in sweet, but not in sour,  
My sixth is in he, also in she,  
My seventh is in Cora, but not in Kate,  
My eighth is in tree, but not in bush,  
My ninth is in cake, but not in bread,  
My tenth is in orange, but not in lemon,  
My eleventh is in three, but not in four,  
My twelfth is in apple, also in peach,  
My thirteenth is in one, but not in two.  
My whole is the name of a large sea.

If I see this in print, may be I will write again. Excuse mistakes.  
Yours truly,  
CARRIE MILLER.  
DE SOTO, Kans., Feb. 16, 1879.



LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1879.

Patrons' Department.

**NATIONAL GRANGE.**  
Master—Samuel E. Adams, of Minnesota.  
Secretary—Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.  
Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.  
**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**  
Hendley James, of Indiana.  
D. W. Aiken, of South Carolina.  
S. H. Ellis, of Ohio.

**KANSAS STATE GRANGE.**  
Master—Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.  
Secretary—P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county.  
Treasurer—W. F. Popenoe, Topeka.  
**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**  
W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.  
Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county.  
J. S. Payne, Cadmus, Lyon county.

Co-operative Insurance.

We wish to call the attention of our readers—of Patrons and farmers—to the subject of insurance of farm buildings and farm property. We are not aware that there is in our own state any insurance company composed of farmers associated for the purpose of effecting on farm property a reliable and equitable insurance.

Simple justice as well as a wise economy would seem to demand that the farmer should pay neither more nor less than the actual cost of a sure indemnity against loss by fire. A policy of insurance obtained in Kansas from any safe and valuable stock company as now organized costs from three to five times as much as the actual cost of carrying the risk requires. At a late meeting of the New York state grange, held at Ithaca, a committee appointed at a previous meeting, on the subject of insurance, submitted an interesting report of the various associations organized and sustained by farmers for the object of providing for themselves indemnity, at actual cost, against loss of farm buildings and farm property by fire. Reports of some fifteen associations organized under a state-law show that safe insurance of farm property in New York has been effected at an average cost of only about eighty cents per annum on one thousand dollars. This insurance is on the co-operative principle, and the farmer has to carry only his own risks without any extra load of percentage for the payment of costly officers, expensive agencies and exorbitant salaries. He is freed also from the burden of sustaining any part of the loss incurred by the insurance, together with his own property, other classes of property of greater risks; in other words, he pays for what he gets and nothing more. The total amount of risks carried by the fifteen companies of which reports are made is \$5,171,650. The total amount of expenses and losses is \$4,418.75. This covers all expenses and losses for a year and a half, the time for which the reports are made. We have not entered into any very close calculation, but for a rough guess we should say this was just about one-sixth of the percentage that is now paid in Kansas for policies of insurance in first-class companies. There is no farmer in the state, probably, that thinks it either wise or safe to carry his own risks against fire, even if he is obliged to pay the present high rates of insurance. That the property of our farmers is not universally insured is their inability to raise the requisite amount of money to pay the exorbitant price demanded by insurance companies for the issue of policies.

We do not think that this matter of insurance should be longer delayed. If our farmers are not prepared to go into this kind of co-operation which has been so safely and beneficially adopted and carried out in other states, they will show themselves oblivious of their own best interests and careless of that economy which will insure their prosperity.

**Read and Ponder.**  
The following declaration of purposes, defining the political rights and duties of the members of the order, was adopted by the National Grange at its last session at Richmond, Va. We wish that every farmer who reads THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS, whether he be a member of the grange or not, would not only read this declaration of purposes but make them a careful study so that he may be able to understand their full scope and bearing—that he will so become imbued with their wise and just principles that he will make an effort to carry them out and apply them to practical legislation:

"The industry upon which our order is based is agriculture—the most important of all industries—the foundation and support of all others—the true basis of our national prosperity. We have observed the condition of our people and viewed with alarm the encroachments upon their natural rights. While agriculture is the chief source of all wealth, and therefore deserving of at least equal recognition with other vocations, it is deprived of its just rewards and oppressed by methods of law. It is made to bear grievous burdens not its own; it is compelled to pay taxes which an equitable distribution would place elsewhere; it is forced by wicked combinations to submit to hurtful discriminations against its products, both in transportation and in the market of sale; its votaries have been, and are now, denied that consideration in public affairs to which the magnitude and the importance of their calling entitle them. The laws of the nation and of the several states are so framed as to divert from our great industry the rewards which are the great incentives to toil, and our earnest remonstrance against the injustice spurned.

"In view of these truths, we are bound in defense of our manhood to assert our rights, and we therefore declare our unalterable purpose to emancipate agriculture from the burdens unjustly heaped upon it, and the means by which we shall seek to secure these desirable ends.

"Let us shall strive earnestly, within and without our order, to extend the benefits of education, which shall comprise knowledge of

public affairs and the methods of self-government.

"2d. We shall demand admission in the legislatures of the several states, and in both houses of the national congress, for representatives of agriculture chosen directly from its votaries, as the only means of relief.

"3d. We shall accord to other industries all the rights, privileges and immunities which we claim for our own, and join with their representatives in earnest endeavors to impress upon the governments of state and nation habits of wise economy and frugality as essential to the thrift and prosperity of all the people.

"4th. We shall give constant care and attention to the public schools, in which the youth of the nation are deeply interested, limiting expenditures therefor only by their usefulness, striving always for that higher and practical enlightenment which should become the distinguishing feature of a free people.

"In accordance with the above objects of our organization, and the methods by which they are to be obtained, we pledge our unyielding devotion to the work marked out. We believe the principles enunciated in our declaration are in full accord with the highest welfare of our country, and that they deserve support, especially by all farmers. The history of agriculture on this continent shows that no organization in its behalf has ever been attempted without direct effort on the part of those who prey upon its products to neutralize the work, and the lessons of the past establish the conviction that our only hope is in the full and cordial co-operation of farmers, wherever located, to insure that success within their grasp. We appeal, therefore, to good men and women, whose interests are our own, confident that with their support we shall not wait long for the consummation of our hopes. We appeal to the agricultural journals in aid of the above purposes as a potent means for the attainment of a great object. To these forces and to the intelligence of our people we present the purposes which animate many thousands of farmers in every state of the Union, and reverently trust in the direction of the wise Providence by whose decree we were made tillers of the soil, that our efforts may be rewarded by the full accomplishment of the measures which justice demands in the relief of an oppressed industry and the highest enlightenment of its votaries."

Notice to Deputies.

**EDITOR SPIRIT:**—Permit me, through the columns of your paper, to say to county deputies, and others interested in the reorganization of dormant granges, that members of our order holding limits may unite with the members of any dormant grange in making up the number (thirteen or more) necessary to enable such grange to reorganize.

In localities where two or more granges have become dormant, and neither grange can command the number of members necessary to its reorganization, the county deputy may limit the members of one of more of such granges and then take the members so limited into another grange and thereby secure its reorganization.

Members holding limits may be admitted to membership in subordinate granges without regard to place of residence or jurisdiction of grange.

WM. SIMS.

TOPEKA, Kans., Feb. 25, 1879.

Tributes of Respect.

**FAIRVIEW GRANGE.**

WHEREAS, It has seemed good to the Great Ruler of the universe to call from our midst our brother, Hanson Veatch:

Resolved, That we as a grange tender our heartfelt sympathies to his bereaved family in their affliction, and trust that a kind Heavenly Father, whose ways are past finding out, may be to them a father to the fatherless and a husband to the widow.

Resolved, That thoughts are insufficient to measure our sympathy in their deep affliction, yet we assure our friends in their great grief that the Divine hand that smites can also administer consolation and comfort that the world cannot give.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Sister Veatch, also to the editor of THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS for publication.

L. L. KENT.

JAMES DOWLING.

J. W. TAYLOR.

FEBRUARY 22, 1879.

OAK RIDGE GRANGE.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Ruler of the universe to call from our number one who ever stood high in the esteem of all who knew him; and

WHEREAS, This is a grateful testimony of those who knew her in the grange and in private life; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Sister Eva Nesbit, who departed this life Feb. 7, 1879, this grange has lost a faithful and true member of the order.

Resolved, That we hereby tender our sincere and loving sympathies to the bereaved family of the deceased.

Resolved, That the above resolutions be published in THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS, and a copy transmitted to the family of the deceased.

C. ROBINSON.

M. H. BENEDICT.

J. WILSON.

Cottonwood Valley Grange.

**EDITOR SPIRIT:**—As my brother grangers appear to be backward about talking in public, I "will arise and explain" the prospects of our grange family in the valley. But before I begin, I just want to say to that critic over in the corner that I am a novice, but expect, like a good little boat, to keep near the shore.

Well, to begin, Cottonwood Valley grange, in common with many others, has experienced a variety of fortunes—many successes and a few failures—since its organization. We are glad to say, however, that our failures have neither been many nor serious in their results. They consist chiefly of our having admitted a few unworthy members to our ranks and of agents making a few unfortunate purchases. But upon a whole our prospects are fairer now than they have been for many a day.

taking hold of their work with all the energy and ardor of true Patrons.

Our public installation of officers and feast, by the way, was perhaps the most enjoyable feature of the season.

Capt. D. C. Blake, our worthy master and agent, receives orders for goods, from Patrons desiring to order, in the hall after each regular meeting.

We expect Bro. Williams, our very efficient and wide-awake county deputy, at our next meeting, when we expect to initiate a new sister into our brother and sisterhood.

But "there is not a crown without a cross," and we are now called upon to bid adieu to one of the noblest Patrons in Marion county, as will be seen by the following tribute which was unanimously adopted at our last session:

WHEREAS, Brother A. Noe has been a most able and efficient officer and member of this grange since its organization; and

WHEREAS, Brother Noe and family are about to remove from our grange and our neighborhood to distant lands; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Cottonwood Valley grange tender its sincere thanks to Brother Noe for his untiring efforts to enhance the interests of our agency and of our order generally.

Resolved, That we express our deep regret at the loss of so able and efficient a member from our ranks and from our society, and commend him to the esteem of those with whom he goes to associate.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS for publication.

ALVADA, Secretary.

MARION COUNTY, Kans., Feb. 9, 1879.

Changes of the Past.

There are men living who have seen twenty years more of life than I, yet great changes have been wrought within my recollection.

I remember when the farmers of Central New York reaped their wheat with sickles, thrashed it with flails, cleaned it with the wind and used water to wash out the smut, and if they had any surplus took it to Albany on sleighs to market, and loaded back with merchandise for the village merchant. I remember when in Western New York a bushel of wheat harvested, thrashed and cleaned by the tollsome methods above named would scarcely bring a pound of the filthy, unwholesome, nauseating weed known as tobacco, and when useful articles of merchandise were bartered for with the products of the farm about in that proportion. I remember when the grand and noble state in which I live was only a territory and a wilderness, in the possession of savages and wild beasts. I also remember when its hardy pioneers had to pay twenty dollars per barrel for damaged flour, and forty dollars per barrel for rusty pork, with more hogs in a barrel than I have ever seen before or since; while their only means of paying was by clearing (or partly clearing) land and growing wheat among the stumps, stones and grubs, cutting it with cradles, thrashing it with flails or oxen, cleaning it with a hand-mill, taking it to market with oxen when there were no roads, and getting from 44 to 50 cents per bushel, part money part trade—the money "wild-cat," the trade all on the other side.

I have seen farmers in that condition sowing wheat after wheat, the seed infected with smut and mixed with chaff to such a degree as to preclude all reasonable hope of valuable results, and when the legitimate harvest appeared, manifest surprise, assert that the land was clean, and that some mysterious miracle had been performed, and go on from year to year repeating the practice with constantly increasing credulity and loss. Again, I have seen the wilderness disappear and blossoms and fruit appear in its place. Beautiful farms and comfortable dwellings have followed in quick succession and prepared the way for thriving villages and cities. Fields that yielded scantily and reluctantly at first have been improved and fertilized until the product is often doubled sometimes tripled or quadrupled. Intelligent, useful, enterprising men and women occupy the places deserted by savages, and useful, valuable domestic animals the places abandoned by wild beasts. I have seen the reaper take the place of the sickle, the thrashing machine and separator that of the flail and flailing-mill, wagons that of sleds, iron and steel plows take the place of wood, cotton that of linen, water and steam power that of woman and girl power, the wheel and loom and the sewing machine come to relieve the slow and tollsome work of many hands and eyes.

I have seen canals and roads built to open communication to distant places; to aid in furnishing supplies and removing surplus products; to encourage and facilitate business; to cheapen and expedite travel; to connect all interests, and to make every part of the country easily accessible.

I have seen "wild-cat," "red-dog" and other deceptive, spurious, fraudulent promises to pay money, with neither the desire nor the ability to perform the promise; disappear; and an honest, reliable, safe currency, known to be good, and equally good all over the country, for all purposes, take its place.

I have seen electricity caught, tamed, harnessed, and made to convey intelligence and to furnish light at the pleasure of man. I see now all around me plenty, not only plenty, but a surplus of nearly all the products of the country. And I see labor, wherever there is faithful, intelligent labor, better rewarded than it ever was before, better than in any other country on the globe; and yet, sad to say, though truth impels me to say it, when I look around again I see idleness, dissipation, pauperism, crime, and I hear croakers crying, "Hard times! hard times!" I trust I shall be pardoned if I say I cannot look over this great and glorious country and witness what has been done in the past without feeling somewhat elated. When I consider what remains to be done, the opportunities, the inducements, the rewards that offer and are constantly waiting, work almost everywhere, I cannot have much respect; in fact, it is easier to feel contempt for the man or woman that consents to be idle.

It is idleness and dissipation with their natural sequences, pauperism and crime, that impose much the heaviest tax upon the labor of the country.

Whatever our system of education may cost, and however much we may boast of it, there is evidence of some positive defect if children are allowed to grow up without the ability and capacity to take care of themselves, and do some good work in the world. That is the only sure foundation to build manhood and womanhood upon, and if our wise men and our teachers are unable to comprehend the fact, those who are taxed constantly and must be taxed perpetually to furnish poor-houses and courts, and jails and prisons, in a country where every man and woman can earn a good living and prosper if they will, should look about them and see where to find the remedy.

If all can be induced to go to work and do their share of the work of the world, those who work now will have less to do; we shall grow better and happier and have reason to be very well satisfied with ourselves, our neighbors and the world we inhabit.—Alonso Sessions, in Husbandman.

Co-operation in Texas.

Bro. W. E. Moore, of Salado, Bell county, Texas, writes us:

"The co-operative association at Salado is doing well. We have four others in Bell, and one in Williamson county, all working smoothly and successfully. The one at Salado is the oldest by two years, and the others go to it for instructions. The grange prospers wherever its members practice co-operation in business."

Bro. J. L. White, of Thornton, Limestone county, Texas, writes:

"Our grange is doing well. At the last meeting we elected Bro. W. J. Basco master, and Sister S. E. Young secretary. Our co-operative store, of which I have been manager for three years, is doing a splendid business and our stockholders are in fine spirits."

From Bro. Daniel Trigg, Salado, Bell county, Texas:

"The granges in this county are doing better for some time. Our farmers are becoming more deeply interested in co-operation as they see and realize its benefits. I hope your valuable paper will reach every farmer's home in the South, and arouse them from their slumber. We must all be up and doing."

From Worthy Master A. M. Keller, of Birds-dale, Bell county, Texas:

"Our county grange is doing well—fully alive to the great work that lies out before us."

"Bird's Creek grange is still thriving. At our election in December I was elected master and S. L. Oliver secretary. We have a class of six to graduate next month, with some new applications on hand."

"Birds-dale Co-operative association is all that could be expected. At our January settlement our dividend was 45 per cent. We mean business in Bell county, and are trying to fully demonstrate the true principles of co-operation, and to carry out the last declaration of principles by the National Grange. In evidence of that, we sent the president of Birds-dale Co-operative association to the legislature. We feel that we have passed the worst of the road here. We have quit crawling, and are up on our feet and able to stand. O, that all the farmers of the Southwest could see their true interest as it presents itself to me."

—Patron of Husbandman.

Lebanon Club to Introduce the Co-op-erative Store System.

When the Lebanon club was founded three months ago it was solely for the purpose of affording mechanics and workmen residing on the east side of the city, between the Bowery and the river, a home-like resort where they could spend their leisure in a chat over the papers and magazines of the day.

What was known as the "high-toned gin-mill," at the corner of Columbia and Stanton streets, was leased and renovated, and a clean, cheap coffee-room was established. Messrs. R. Hoos, Morris K. Jesup, Wm. E. Dodge and others, some of them employing many workmen, subscribed liberally and many publishers contributed books to the formation of a library. English and American magazines and papers were given by the publishers. For the privileges of these rooms a fee was charged and a membership of about sixty persons has been secured. By occasional entertainments of lectures or concerts the members and their friends are frequently called together. Thus far in the Lebanon club proceeded. It is now in contemplation to introduce the "mutual benefit" system, by which members in illness, or their families in case of death, are given aid from the funds of the society. It is the purpose of the managers to introduce the system of co-operation among its members just as soon as it is understood by those for whose advantage it is intended. In London the system has been so successful as to provoke demonstrative opposition, and a public meeting of the trades-people was actually held recently to protest on the ground that the trades-people were being ruined by the monopoly. Indeed the advantages of co-operation have been so manifest in England, not only to the laboring classes but to government employes and members of the army and navy, that recently some of the clergy have undertaken to establish a large store. This has met with some opposition among the clergymen themselves, some of whom argue that by the injustice to the trades-people the clergymen thus array themselves against the interests of that class which should form a large portion of their congregations. In this city the difficulty heretofore experienced in starting co-operative stores has been a distrust on the part of the people. They have feared some deception, not comprehending readily how goods can be sold at the usual slight advance over first cost. It but remains to effectually overcome this lack of confidence to make the introduction of co-operative stores pos-

sible, and it is to this end that the managers of the Lebanon club are working.

In Boston the question of a co-operative store on the principle of the famous success at Rochdale is being agitated, and such a store will be started in that city soon. The special advantages claimed for co-operation are that it obviates strikes, stimulates the workman to industry, incites him to frugality, improves his moral, social and political character, provides for him employment independently of the will of the middleman and gives him the middleman's share of the profits. These ends are all said to be accomplished by giving the laboring man an interest in the conduct of the store. If he is not a shareholder he is still allowed a certain per cent. of the quarterly profits of the business according to the amount of his purchases during the quarter. All expenses of advertising, expensive stores and drummers are dispensed with because the members of the society are sure to trade at their store, and every laboring man in the neighborhood will deal where he can do best. Then there are no bad debts, the cash principle being one of the fundamental rules of the organization. A certain per cent. is paid quarterly on the capital invested and the balance is divided *pro rata* among the stockholders and patrons. Another decided advantage lies in the possibility of preventing adulterations in food, the patrons and managers of the store having a mutual interest in buying and selling only goods of the best quality.—N. Y. World.

**A Grange Revival.**  
From almost every quarter we hear of an increasing interest in the grange work. The state grange, whatever private opinions may have been entertained as to amendments or alterations of the law, wisely decided to let well enough alone, and made such minor changes only as the subject matter required. The refusal to enact in an amendment to the National constitution touching dues, plainly indicated that the matured thought and desire of Patrons were to make no more changes than were absolutely necessary. Past experience demonstrated that not only the fundamental law of the order, but the by-laws, must not be changed on every whim or caprice. Stability is of as much value as expediency. Growing out of this is a feeling of strength and permanency. To this sentiment comes up a response from various parts of the state showing clearly the desire to recover the lost enthusiasm. We look for a glorious revival in the grange in the year 1879. Let us get rid of the notion that it requires a large number to make the movement. One good Patron whose heart is in the work has the power to resuscitate a dead grange. But he must work, work, work. Every accession to his side will divide the work. Many accessions will not only make the work easy but full of pleasure, and now is the time for action. Let the grange that is always able to attract a full house not rest satisfied with what has been done, but press forward to richer harvests; and the grange that now lags, resolve to join in the grand rally.—Grange Bulletin.

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**A New Industry—A Harder One Caught.**

[Leavenworth Times.]

The expectations and anticipations of those who have been prominent in securing the location of a canning factory here, are about to be realized, as the project has assumed a definite shape, and work will be commenced as soon as spring opens. There are thousands of bushels of various kinds of fruit in this county which annually rot and go to waste, and the utilization of this will not only benefit us in a saving way, but it will add another industry to our already long list, give work to scores, and bring many dollars here which our merchants and the business men of the West are now sending East for canned goods. The fruit of Leavenworth county is of the very best—in fact, it is the "premium" fruit of the country—as diplomas received in 1869 and 1876 bear testimony; and notwithstanding the small area of our county, it is a matter of the greatest astonishment when we come to consider the number of bushels of fruit, of all kinds, annually raised within its limits. In this respect it is far ahead of any other county in the West, and all things considered, Leavenworth furnishes the most desirable location for one. Many in fact might be said that all of the grocery merchants of the metropolis have agreed to purchase their canned fruits of the Leavenworth factory provided the latter will furnish as good an article as the Eastern factories, and as we grow the premium fruit here, and an experienced gentleman is taking the matter in hand, there is no reason why the very best cannot be furnished. The thousands of merchants in Kansas will most assuredly buy from a Kansas factory, and as the fruit is cheaper than in the East, and with not half the freightage to pay, that Eastern factories have, the home factory could furnish articles at a reduced price, and thus effectually destroy any and all competition, and not only take the trade of our own state, but command that in the country many miles to the east of us.

Joe Elliott, alias H. Wilson, was caught at Richardson, in this county, ten miles south of the city, last night by Sheriff Conner, of Henry county, Iowa, and Deputy Sheriff Rohr, the prisoner being wanted for murder. Elliott had been working for a farmer named Faulkner, and when he saw the officers coming he tried to dodge; but when he recognized Sheriff Conner he said, "Halloo, Frank, is that you?" and allowed himself to be taken. Elliott was convicted some time ago of murder in Dallas county, Iowa, and sentenced to twelve years imprisonment in the state penitentiary, but an appeal being taken he was allowed his liberty on \$10,000 bond, which he forfeited and came to Kansas. Elliott's victim lived on an adjoining farm. One of Elliott's bondsmen, named Cook, is with the sheriff at the Continental. The officer had been on the track of the murderer for some time and left the city last night at 6 p. m., returning at 11:30 p. m., having had a cold ride. The prisoner is in the county jail, and the sheriff will leave him for home this afternoon at 5:20 o'clock on the Rock Island express.

**Shooting on Soldier Creek.**

[Kansas Valley Times.]

The quiet neighborhood of Soldier creek was on Wednesday made the scene of a terrible shooting affair, by which an innocent man was killed for life, under circumstances most inexplicable. Dr. Swinburne and Wm. Gibbs have had some difficulty about ownership of some cattle, and Spence, Wade, of Topeka, deputy U. S. marshal, served upon Wm. Gibbs the writ and summons in replevin. Wm. Gibbs, with loaded carbine in hand, ordered him off the place forthwith. Wade being unarmed went. Gibbs followed as far as the fence, when, resting his gun upon the fence, he fired at Edwards (agent for Swinburne), who was in the wagon with several men, brought to help drive off the cattle. Edwards got out of the wagon, unhurt, but the bullet passed through the belly of a heavy wheel and the side of the wagon, striking the elbow of an Englishman, but a short time in this country, who had thrown himself down in the bottom of the wagon to escape the fire. The entire party, now stampeded, followed by the bullets of the infuriated Gibbs, who, surrounded by a larger crowd of backers, held the fort. The officers returned, with reinforcements, and are now, as we go to press, in pursuit of Gibbs and the cattle, as all have disappeared.

**Recklessness.**

[Ogden Leader.]

Mrs. Wolfe, who was outraged by the negro, Men. Huckleberry last week, near Monticello, is rapidly recovering under the skillful treatment of Dr. Thomas Hamilton. We understand that the negro desires to see the doctor, but the person of Mrs. Wolfe, but admits that he cut her throat during the progress of a fight in which they became engaged during the absence of Mr. Wolfe. But then it has leaked out since last week that the parties that captured him strung him up twice to trees with a rope and that he, there, admitted that he was guilty of both charges; this with the opinion of the attending physician leaves no doubt of his guilt in our mind, and the only fault that we have to find with the parties that captured him is because they did not finish up the job when they had him in their power, and thus save the county any costs that may be incurred in his prosecution.

**Thrown from a Wagon and Killed.**

[Wagoner Tribune.]

On Thursday, at 4 o'clock, Sam C. Gaden, a well known and highly esteemed citizen of Wabunsee, was thrown from his wagon and received such injuries that his death resulted next day. He was on his way to the stone quarries when his team became frightened and ran away, with above results. Mr. Gaden was sixty-two years old, and leaves a wife and two sons. His death is indeed a sad affair, and casts a gloom over the entire community where he resided.

**The "Sunshine" Colonists.**

[Ford County Globe.]

Twenty-three families, numbering about one hundred persons—men, women and children—from Zanesville, Ohio, arrived in this city by excursion train on Thursday last. They will settle in Mead county. Engineer Van Tromp started for Mead on Saturday, with several members of the party, to locate a site for a colony. These persons are temporarily located on the railroad ground, south of the depot, where they have erected a tent and board shelter. They have brought with them everything necessary for commencing farming and house-keeping, such as horses, wagons, furniture, etc. They are an intelligent, industrious people, and will no doubt become successful pioneers. We are informed that another arrival of immigrants from Zanesville is expected soon to join this colony.

We visited their temporary camp near the depot yesterday and found them to be a very nice looking and clever acting people. However, most of the gentlemen were absent looking for land. We are under obligations to the secretary, Mr. J. T. Copeland, for the following list containing the names of the immigrants: W. D. Arter, 7 in family; Charles Heinz, 3; Wm. Heinz, 5; J. T. Copeland, 2; Robert Lawton, 7; A. Bennett, 5; Wm. Mangold, 5; H. Lowry, 6; J. C. Lacy, 3; George Parrot, 6; Sol Dickinson, single; Wm. Bushue, 2; Wm. Ray, 3; Wm. Cline, 2; S. E. Ains, 5; J. Jobling, 3; Wm. McCarty, 7; George Woodard, single; T. Stine, single; and four or five others whose names we could not learn.

**Attempt at Horse Stealing.**

[Council Grove Republican.]

On Wednesday night, the 19th inst., the place of John Heaton, in Elm Creek township, was visited by a horse thief who tried to get away with a fine filly belonging to John. It so happened that Mr. Heaton had occasion to go out to the stables about the time of the thief's visit, and saw him ride off on his highly prized colt. Hastening to the house, Mr. H. secured his gun, and mounting a good horse, started in pursuit. Not far from home he overtook his colt, deserted by her would-be captor, who doubtless saw that unless he had time to get a good start it would be madness to undertake to escape. As the colt is too young to bear a rider on a long journey, it was doubtless the thief's intention to secure an older horse and lead the colt. This is the first bold case of horse stealing since the Davis gang was broken up, and the perpetrators are supposed to be members of the old gang who are still lingering in the county. Mr. Heaton had a fair view of the man who undertook to steal his colt, and suspicion amounts to almost a certainty as to the young man's identity. He is a young man who has visited several places in Kansas, always going under a different name at each point until he has several appellations. He had better keep shady or he may follow Kirkbride and the Davis boys.

**Sad Accident.**

[Ash Grove Patriot.]

Andrew Lloyd, a young farmer who resides near Brenner station, in Doniphan county, met with a very serious accident yesterday, which will probably result in his death. He had been paying his attentions to a young lady in the neighborhood some time, and all preparations had been made for their wedding. Mr. Lloyd went up to Brenner to take the train for Troy, to procure the marriage license. Brenner, being but a flag station, the train did not stop but went through at the usual rate of speed. While endeavoring to board the morning freight train Mr. Lloyd was precipitated under the wheels, several cars passing over his legs and completely severing them from his body. Two or three surgeons were at once summoned from Troy, to administer such relief as human skill affords under such circumstances, but the young man at last accounts was in a very critical condition.

**After Blood.**

[Kansas Herald.]

Last Friday evening at about 10 o'clock, some unknown villain attempted to take the life of Dr. Seburn, at least this is the supposition. While the doctor and his wife were seated in the kitchen, which is in the back part of the house, and the windows of which look out upon the garden, a wooden door, which was startled by a flash of fire and a snapping of a percussion cap. The windows were not curtained and the door of the house was not closed. The doctor immediately arose and closed the door, blew out the lights and waited for further developments, nothing, however, occurring out of the usual way. This was a pretty bold piece of business, and as a dastardly mean and devilish as bold. It will be well for those thugs who are thirsty for blood, and whose veins are drying up for want of human gore, to use better ammunition, calling for a good yield of wheat.

**A Good Yield of Wheat.**

[Ash Grove Patriot.]

We yesterday were shown a sample of wheat received by Thomas Cordwell, of Tremwell, Osborne county, Kansas. At one time Mr. Cordwell was a resident of this county, owning a beautiful farm near Good Intent, but the frontier fever took possession of him and three years ago he took a homestead in Osborne county, since which time he has been prospering, devoting his time and attention to the cultivation and improvement of wheat. The sample sent us is a new variety and yields abundantly. He sowed with a drill twelve bushels of it, from which was recently threshed four hundred and five bushels. This is one of the most extensive yields that ever came under our observation, and speaks volumes for the productive properties of the soil of the "Madison Golden Valley."

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[Farmers, Look to your Interest]

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is now ready and will be SENT FREE to any person who may ask for it. From this desirable book you can obtain the wholesale prices of nearly every article you require for personal or family use, such as

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We sell all goods at wholesale prices in any quantity to suit the purchaser. The only institution of the kind in America. Address, Montgomery Ward & Co., 227 & 229 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

**MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.**

227 &amp; 229 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

**NEW FALL STYLES FOR 1878!**

Just received at

MRS. GARDNER &amp; CO'S,

**Hats, Bonnets and Elegant Stock of Notions.**

N. B.—Ladies, when you visit the city call at Mrs. Gardner's first and leave your orders, so that your goods may be ready when you wish to return.

MRS. GARDNER &amp; CO.

GEO. INNES &amp; CO.

**SECOND WEEK OF OUR KEEN CUTTING SALE!**

TERRIFIC BARGAINS!

**IRRESISTIBLE INDUCEMENTS!**

We open this morning—  
A choice line of prints at 4c.

A choice line of ginghams at 7c.  
The prettiest and best prints at 5c.

**GREAT TEMPTATION IN MUSLINS:**

Wamsutta bleached 10c.  
Ultras nonpareil 10c.  
New York mills 10c.

Blackstone 7c.  
Hill's semper idem 7c.

**GREAT REDUCTION IN BROWN MUSLINS:**

60 pieces of 4-4 brown at 5c.

75 pieces of extra heavy at 6c.

KID GLOVES.

Beautiful shades in kid gloves at 50c.

Those gloves are as good as any in the market

at 75c.

25 dozen of 2-button kids at 35c.

BARGAINS IN SILKS.

We offer special bargains in summer silks at 50c., 60c., 65c. and 75c.

Good black grosgrain silks at 62c., 65c., 75c. and \$1.00.

Our special dress silks at \$1.25, \$1.40 and \$1.50 are the best bargains ever seen in this market.

RUCHINGS—NEW STYLES

We have just received the prettiest crepe lace ruchings in white, tinted and black—perfect gems.

A RATTING BARGAIN

100 pieces choice percales, yard wide, for 62c. a yard; cheap at 72c.

We are making fearfully low prices on all goods. We extend a cordial invitation to call and examine our goods and prices.

Wm. Gardner & Co.

GEO. INNES & CO.

100 pieces choice percales, yard wide, for 62c. a yard; cheap at 72c.

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Wm. Gardner & Co.

GEO. INNES & CO.



## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1879.

CHINA is establishing cotton mills through the empire to escape dependence upon England and Russia.

THE Maine beet sugar factory of Portland made 250,000 pounds of sugar last year, and expects to make a much larger amount next year.

PROBABLY the youngest Greek tutor in the country is Miss Josie Baker, of Simpson college, at Indianapolis, Ill., a girl of sweet sixteen, who reads and writes Greek fluently.

A NUMBER of young citizens left Zurich this week to establish a Swiss colony in the state of Georgia, under the auspices of the Workmen's society. It is said that others are about to follow.

THE iron business is fast recuperating from its depressed condition. Those engaged in its manufacture are receiving orders quite ahead of their ability to fill them. This is one of the significant omens of better times.

MRS. HAYES persists in carrying out her temperance principles, and there was no wine at the brilliant White-house reception on Tuesday evening. No woman has ever presided over the White-house with more firmness of principle or gracefulness of manners than Mrs. Hayes.

A SAFE containing relics of the Centennial, holden at Philadelphia, was locked up this week to remain closed for one hundred years; and a number of public men gathered to witness the ceremony and hand themselves down to posterity by putting their own photographs with the other curiosities.

JOHN W. FISHER, a sewing machine expert of Bismarck, Dakota, claims to have revolutionized the sewing machine by discovering how to make one machine run three needles. No more power or skill is needed; but it is claimed that the invention, which has been patented, will enable one operator to do as much as three have done heretofore.

SENATORS Blaine and Conkling took opposite sides on the Chinese question. But these high-toned rivals did not deign in the discussion of the subject to even allude to each other's remarks. They have not spoken to each other, or in any way recognized each other, for thirteen years. And yet they sit in the senate house but a few feet apart and are recognized as the leaders of the Republican party.

## VETOED.

The president has vetoed the bill restricting the immigration of the Chinese to this country. The president takes the ground that the bill is in violation of a treaty made with China some ten years since, and also suggests that the only way to reach the question is to amend the treaty or abrogate it altogether. He says the passage of this law might jeopardize a large number of our own citizens who are now in China. We hope this question will be speedily settled satisfactorily to our people living on the Pacific coast.

## PARTIAL ANSWER TO OUR CLAY CENTER CORRESPONDENT.

We still hope that some one of our horticulturists will answer the questions fully propounded by our correspondent from Clay Center; but while we wait we will give what information we have on the subject. In a conversation with one of the leading horticulturists in this county, a few days since, he gave us the following varieties of winter apples as being the most hardy, as well as the earliest and most prolific bearers: Ben Davis, Missouri Pippin, Grimes' Golden Pippin, Winesap, White Winter Pearmain, Swaar, Smith's Cider. Smith's Cider is a very large, fine apple, but the fruit is liable to scab if the trees are planted in rich black soil, but if planted in our red soil there is no such liability. For the most profitable fall apple, Maiden's Blush and the Rambo are considered the best. For an apple to come in between an early summer and the fall varieties, the Duchess of Oldenburg leads all other kinds.

## BARGE LINE ASSURED.

The Kansas City Journal says that the barge line prospects of Kansas City for this summer have solidified into facts. Mr. James Kennedy, of St. Louis, has been appointed the agent in Kansas City of the Kansas City Packet

company. This company will put on four packets, viz., the Fanny Lee, the Joe Kinney, the Durfee, and the Kate Kinney. Each packet will tow a barge of 10,000 bushels capacity, and there will be two barges at Kansas City each week during the boating season to transport the grain from the elevators there down the river. This line will be put on as soon as the river is open. This enterprise will enable Kansas City to ship twenty thousand bushels of grain per week during the spring, summer and fall by the cheapest mode known for the transportation of grain.

This is a matter of the highest interest to the shippers of Kansas. There is no regulator of the freight business like a good barge line.

## INFLUENCE OF RAILROADS ON THE WEATHER.

Dr. August, a well known natural philosopher, some thirty years ago made a communication in a Berlin journal on the "Influence of Railroads on the Weather." He wrote: "When an extended portion of the earth's surface is brought by a net of railroad tracks into connection of electrical conductors, the accumulation of electricity in the lower part of the atmosphere is prevented, as the iron tracks effect a constant equilibrium between the remote regions. By this means a violent storm is rendered unlikely, and if one should arise it will undergo a continual if not a considerable diminution. Doubtful as the theory of storms may be, so much is certain, that their origin is in the effort of nature to produce an equilibrium of opposite electricities and that they break out with more violence the greater the intensity of opposition, which is produced beforehand by chemical processes which accompany evaporation. If one of these opposites, the electricity of the lower atmosphere for instance, is conducted away to other regions, the variation of the two is made less and the violence with which the equilibrium is established is diminished. By being thus conducted away, the influence is lessened which the electricity of the lower atmosphere has on the clouds, and by which it attracts its opposite, thus accumulating storm clouds on the electrical point. For this reason, in a level country where there are nets of railroads, a storm cannot acquire that force of opposite electricity and produce that heaping up of clouds which is possible when these conductors are wanting. For some years past the writer believes that he has observed a change in the storms of this place, and asks the attention of the students of natural philosophy to the proof of his hypothesis. It is a fact that since Berlin has become the focus of several railroads there have been no violent storms, and all that have risen have had a rapid and gentle termination." If the doctor has advanced a true theory, the telegraph wires, which have been more recently put up, must have exerted a still further influence on the weather in the direction indicated. We have no doubt that what was theory thirty years ago has now stiffened into a fact.

## FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

Institutes for discussing special branches of farming, or for gaining more general information on all subjects pertaining to agriculture, have been held in many localities in the Eastern states and also in some of the Western states during the past winter. Though many of these institutes have been entirely disconnected with the grange movement, yet their inauguration and inspiration are largely due to the example and teachings of the grange. The grange is simply a smaller institute organized for the purpose of educating influence, social intercourse and general advancement in the theory and practice of agriculture. The subordinate granges are made up of members living near to each other and who are more or less intimately acquainted. They generally live so near together they can meet, without much inconvenience, in monthly or bi-monthly sessions. It cannot be denied that the institution of the grange—subordinate, state and national—has done much for the farmer, and much to foster and advance the interests of agriculture throughout the United States. The Patrons regard the institutes that have been held in so many localities during the past winter as auxiliaries to the great movement which was inaugurated by them. They see that the same subjects have been discussed and the same healthy influence diffused

which have engaged the attention of their own order. In these institutes, farmers, oftentimes from distant points, have met for two or three days to compare notes, tell their experience, gain information and gather up means for greater success and a higher inspiration for their future work. These meetings have been pretty fully reported by the agricultural press and a favorable impression has been made upon the public mind of their eminently practical character and great usefulness.

The political papers generally, and the religious press occasionally, have taken note of these institute meetings and called the attention of their readers to them as being the tide marks of the great rise and spread of popular sentiment in reference to, and in favor of, the interests of agriculture.

At a future time we will give our readers an account of some of the excellent work which has been done in these institutes.

## Inquiries.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Will some brother please tell me through the columns of your valuable paper something about raising peanuts—when to plant, how to cultivate and what kind of soil to cultivate them in?

I saw something in last week's paper in regard to Early Amber sugar-cane. I wish to procure some seed. I would like to know where I can get some. Would also like to know how much seed it will take to plant half an acre.

Any one answering the above questions will receive the thanks of

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

OLATHE, Kans., March 1, 1879.

## My Theory of Farming—A Letter.

Between the theory and practice of farming there is often a very wide difference. I own a "theory farm," so called, about two miles from the Athens of Kansas. It contains forty acres, more or less, as the deed runs. It is a little more rather than less. This land slopes gently to the southwest. On the northeast corner there is a bluff of moderate height from which crops out a ledge of limestone rock well fitted for building purposes. A ravine, through which runs a perennial stream of water, cuts off about an acre from the southwest corner. The land is as fertile as any that can be found in Eastern Kansas, bottom land, perhaps excepted. I say perhaps because I am in doubt whether a more productive soil can be found even in the river bottoms. At any rate, the land is rich enough for all practical purposes.

Previous to my coming to Kansas I was in possession of a farm of a little more than one hundred acres in Ohio. It was a good farm and had upon it a convenient dwelling-house and a tolerably good barn. In an evil day I was tempted to mortgage this property for eight hundred dollars in order to make, as I thought, some necessary improvements on the farm and to purchase four Short-horn cows of pure blood and fine shape, upon which I had set my heart. The mortgage was made to run five years at ten per cent. interest, to be paid semi-annually. I made my calculations very closely and shrewdly, as I thought, and had no doubt but what I should be able to meet the interest promptly and the principal when it became due. The cows, however, instead of yielding a net profit ran me in debt. The improvements which I made in the enlargement of my barn and the building of some eighty rods of well laid, heavy stone wall did not materially increase my income. The eighty dollars which I paid annually on my borrowed money, and some extra expenses occurring from sickness in my family, taxed every resource of my body and mind. When the five years came round I found myself unable to pay my note burdened now with some hundred dollars of unpaid interest. I became somewhat discouraged, and seeing no way out of my pecuniary troubles, concluded to sell out the first opportunity. I did not have to wait long, for one of my prosperous neighbors offered me fifteen hundred dollars for my farm over and above the incumbrance. I accepted the offer, though it was considerably less in my estimation than the actual worth of the property. With this sum of money in my pocket, and with a mine of wealth besides in a brave little wife and three happy children—two boys and a girl—I started with a light heart and a buoyant hope

for Kansas. My objective point was Lawrence, Douglas county, where I arrived on the 15th day of September, A. D. 1867. After prospecting a week or so for land, I lit upon the forty acres already described and paid for them six hundred dollars cash down. My twelve years' success or failure in farming I will tell in my next letter.

Yours truly, THEORIST.  
LAWRENCE, March 1, 1879.

## Advice to Those Who Have the Leadville Fever.

[Leadville Letter to Denver Tribune.] It is the duty of every newspaper in Colorado to warn moneyless people from going to Leadville. The interests of the state demand it. All the land around Leadville for mines has been staked out and prospected, and a man without money has no opportunity of finding anything in the mines or in the city. This spring there will be a heavy immigration to Colorado, and a large fraction of it will go to Leadville. Many of these new-comers will only have money enough to take them there, and when they reach the Eldorado they will find that, to them, it is a Poverty Flat of the most marked type. Everything will have been taken up, and, being without means, they will be in as miserable a condition as they would be if penniless anywhere else.

## General News.

PORTLAND, ME., March 3.—Mr. Walker, the Democratic Greenbacker, was elected mayor by 46 majority.

ROME, March 1.—The memorial tablet on the house where John Keats, poet, died was unveiled to-day, in the presence of the principal English and American residents of this city.

The decree subjecting vessels arriving from the United States and South American ports to quarantine has been abrogated.

PARIS, March 1.—It is said here that Queen Victoria will leave London at the end of March for the continent, resting one night at the British embassy here, and then proceed to the Italian lakes, where she will be met by the duke and duchess of Connaught on their wedding tour. Her majesty thence goes to Germany.

RICHMOND, March 3.—C. C. Curtis, clerk in Wings, Elliot & Crump's boot and shoe establishment, was shot fatally, this morning, by George Poindexter. It is alleged that on Saturday Curtis used improper language to a lady customer, the fiancée of Poindexter. This morning Poindexter cowhided Curtis, and subsequently the latter went to Poindexter's place of business with the result stated.

BERLIN, March 3.—A compromise relative to the financial policy, instead of a dissolution of the reichstag, is talked of. Debate on the parliamentary discipline bill may settle the question. The Sanitary commission are discussing proposals of the minister of commerce relative to the establishment of quarantine in German harbors, which would affect eighteen ports on the North sea and thirty on the Baltic.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—Telegrams continue to come in from all quarters announcing mass meetings and resolutions regarding the veto of the anti-Chinese bill. The evening papers of the city speak of the veto as a very weak document, and counsel a continuance of the agitation, and prudent and peaceful measures. The workmen of Copper City, Shasta county, have expelled all the Chinamen from that place.

MADRID, March 3.—It is reported that Gen. Martinez Campos and the cabinet not having arrived at an agreement on Cuban affairs, the ministers will advise the king to dissolve the cortes this week; consult the leading statesmen of the several parties, and then call to office either the present administration or any that will consent to undertake simultaneously a home election and colonial reform, the policy advocated by Martinez Campos.

ST. LOUIS, March 1.—Another mail robber was put through by lightning express here to-day. Wm. Rower, a letter-carrier in the business part of the city, stole a registered letter containing thirty-nine dollars, last December. He was arrested this morning, confessed the crime, was taken before the United States district court, pleaded guilty, and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary—all within two hours.

CINCINNATI, March 3.—A rain which prevailed here all day yesterday took the form of snow a little further northeast. Advices from many points in the interior are to the effect that snow lies over a foot, and drifts are formed that will be likely to cause detention of travel.

A deputy United States marshal from the Sixth district of Kentucky levied upon a freight train, in attachment, on the Flemingsburg and Pound Gap railroad, and switched it off on a side track at Johnston Junction, Saturday night, placing a guard over the train. This morning a band of armed men came up from Flemingsburg, overpowered the guard, and took the train away.

LONDON, March 1.—A Cape Town

dispatch says: Affairs in the Transvaal cause considerable anxiety. It is reported that the Republicans intend to convene the old volksraad, dissolved by Sir Theophilus Shepton, and elect a president of the republic. It is reported also that a majority of the Transvaal Boers will decline to take part against the Zulus. A dispatch from Cityway to Gen. Kruger, former president of Transvaal, asking the Boers to remain neutral, has been intercepted. The commander of the Dutch station had seized and sent back to the Zulus cattle captured and sold to settlers, on the ground that the Zulus might be expected to invade the Transvaal to recapture their cattle. A British magistrate had issued a warrant for the arrest of the commander, but any attempt to execute it would probably be forcibly resisted. Leaders of the Dutch party protest against these reports, and against the suspicions of an alliance, present or prospective, between the Boers and Zulus. Many Boers are serving efficiently with Col. Wood's column.

LONDON, March 3.—In the house of commons, to-day, Lord George Hamilton, vice-president of the council, replying to a question, said that as long as pleuro-pneumonia existed in the United States it would be inconsistent with the contagious disease act to rescind existing regulations.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The debt statement issued to-day shows the following: Increase of debt for February, \$3,111,411. Cash in the treasury, \$147,292,498. Gold and silver certificates, \$19,087,680. United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit, \$46,100,000. United States notes held for redemption of fractional currency, \$8,519,764. Called bonds not matured for which four per cent. bonds have been issued, \$216,628,200. Outstanding legal tender notes, \$346,681,016; outstanding fractional currency, \$15,986,412.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The case of the United States vs. the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad company, involving the right of the United States to annul certain patents issued by it to that company for 1,200,000 acres of land in Nebraska, was decided by the supreme court to-day in favor of the company.

The senate confirmed the following nominations: Appraiser of merchandise, L. S. Metcalf, St. Louis. Indian agents—J. M. Howarth, of Kansas, Pawnee agency, Indian territory; William M. Garvey, of Ohio, Nevada agency, Nevada; Henry C. Lynn, of Kansas, Kansas agency; M. B. Kent, of Nebraska, Great Nemaha Agency, Nebraska. Register of land office—R. L. Walker, Wichita, Kans. Receivers of Public moneys—Theo. Singeser, of Pa., Oxford, Ohio; Josiah Payne, Reading; Andrew S. Parsons, Corunna, Iowa; John Beckwith, Des Moines; James M. Trow, Madison; Thomas Menary, Tama City. Postmaster of Seneca, Kans., W. E. Wilkinson. Naval promotion—Ensign Lucien Young, of Kentucky, to be master, for extraordinary heroism on two separate occasions.

The supreme court of the United States convened to-day after a recess of four weeks, all the justices present except Associate Justice Hunt. Mrs. B. A. Lockwood was admitted to practice. A large crowd was attracted to the court-room in anticipation of the motion to admit Mrs. Lockwood. A similar motion had been denied two years ago on account of the candidate's sex, but on this occasion no objection was raised and for the first time in the history of this court a woman's name is on its rolls as a practitioner.

TOPEKA, March 1.—In the senate, this afternoon, the bill making an appropriation to rebuild the normal school at Emporia was considered in committee of the whole, and its passage recommended. It provides for an appropriation of \$25,000, and the county of Lyon and city of Emporia are to raise a like amount.

An effort was made to resuscitate the bill providing for a state land commissioner, but it failed.

All bills on the calendar were placed on third reading, subject to amendment and debate.

A resolution was adopted to the effect that the time lost by adjournment after the senatorial election shall be omitted from the fifty days allowed by law.

Mr. McClintock, the member from McPherson, was discharged, he having purged himself of contempt by answering the question put to him by the committee.

TOPEKA, March 3.—The bill providing for the erection of an observatory at the state university was lost in the house.

The bill enabling municipal corporations and boards of education of any city and school district to refund their bonded indebtedness was passed.

Mr. Biddle's bill to regulate freights and fares on railroads was lost in committee of the whole.

The Osawatimie insane asylum bill, for the erection of more buildings, with an appropriation of \$75,000 each for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1880 and 1881, was recommended for passage. Also, the bill making appropriations for the support of the asylum for the two years. Also, the bill making appropriations for the erection of additional outbuildings to the blind asylum. Also, a bill appropriating \$35,000 for the state reform school. Also, the bill appropriating \$6,000 to the home for friendless women.



## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1879.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.

Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, \$2.00; one month, \$5; three months, \$10; one year, \$30. The Spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation of any paper in the State. It also has a larger circulation than any two papers in this city.

## NEWSPAPER LAW.

The courts have decided that—  
First—Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, or letter-carrier, whether directed to his name or another name, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the pay.  
Second—If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrears, or the publishers may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether it is taken from the office or not.

## City and Vicinity.

CARDS are out for another wedding on Tennessee street. The ceremony will be performed ere the first April shower falls.

MARRIED, at the residence of Dr. B. Huseon, by Rev. J. S. Brown, on the 28th ult., Mr. Frederick R. Sutton to Mrs. Mary Butt, both of Lawrence, Kansas.

In the bridge matter, County Attorney Green has filed an information in the nature of a *quo warranto* with the supreme court, and the papers in the case have been served.

THE board of directors of the Kansas Valley Fair association will hold a meeting at this office on Saturday, the 8th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m. N. O. STEVENS, Secretary.

THE trial of ex-County Treasurer Watson still continues before Judge Steele. From present indications it certainly looks as though it would take all summer to make the first presentation of the case.

READ S. G. McConnell's new advertisement in this issue of THE SPIRIT and then go and order for yourself a new spring suit. Sam is doing first-class work at bottom figures this year. Our farmers will do well to give him a call.

A NUMBER of "prairie schooners," containing four families from Southern Iowa, passed through the city on Monday morning bound for Edwards county, where they expect to locate permanently. They had with them a fine lot of horses, mules and cattle.

FOR the benefit of those wishing to offer special premiums at the coming Kansas Valley fair, we are requested to state that the premium list will be printed some time during the present month. It will therefore be necessary to report all specials to the secretary of the Fair association, Mr. N. O. Stevens, immediately.

## Eudora City Election.

The Eudora city election took place yesterday (Tuesday) and resulted in the election of the following officers: Mayor, John Hammett; treasurer, Charles Lotholz; justice, O. G. Richards; marshal, John Bruggen; Confiscation—Leo Vitt, R. Lentwiler, Geo. Stadler, C. Koehler, D. Hunkeler, P. Meinke.

We are indebted to Prof. C. H. Rurey, principal of the Eudora schools, for the above report.

We would call the attention of our readers to the new advertisement of Messrs. Seaman & Co., proprietors of the La Cygne nursery, and would add by way of introduction that these gentlemen have devoted years to the study of the fruit question as applicable to Kansas, and are therefore prepared to fill orders for just such trees, vines and plants as will flourish in our soil and climate. Their prices are as low as the lowest. Address Seaman & Co., La Cygne, Linn county, Kansas.

The Household is a monthly journal devoted to the interests of the American housewives. It is just such a paper as every housekeeper needs, especially the farmer's wife. It treats of every department of the household, the veranda, nursery, conservatory and dispensary included. All of its articles are comprehensive and practical, and evidently written by persons of experience. Each number contains a large number of useful recipes, many of which are contributed by subscribers themselves who have tested their value. Ample space is also devoted to correspondence, and here each may tell of their manner of conducting affairs and receive instruction in the smaller yet necessary details of economy that cannot be obtained in any other way. Its literature, too, is choice. This paper is complete in all of its appointments and will fully repay its cost in useful knowledge. Send 10 cents to the publisher, Geo. E. Crowell, Brattleboro, Vermont, and it will be sent on trial three months. The subscription price, including postage, is \$1.10 per annum.

## Personal.

Mrs. JUDGE FOSTER, of Atchison, is visiting for a few days with "the old folks at home."

A. ROBE, the artist, left for Leadville, Col., on Monday. He goes to adorn the new mountain town with beautiful signs, and when this is done he will again return to the Historic city.

MR. JOHN W. ALDER, for many years in the boot and shoe business in this city, has been appointed to fill an important position at Red Cloud Indian agency, Dakota territory. He left for his post of duty yesterday.

MESSRS. Frank March and John Emerson are preparing to start their departure for Leadville, Col., some time during the week. In the mountains of the new West they will use their best endeavors to carve out for themselves a fortune, and we sincerely wish for them abundant success, for they are worthy of the best that this world can give.

## AGAIN BEHIND THE BARS.

The Escaped Prisoners Recaptured in Johnson County.

J. B. True, Peter Plamondin and William Morse, the three criminals who effected an escape from the Douglas county jail on Sunday night the 23d ult., are again eating the bread of sorrow behind iron bars. They were run to earth and captured in the vicinity of Spring Hill, Johnson county, on Friday last, by Sheriff Clarke, assisted by Ollie Walker of this city and a number of Missourians.

In our report of last week we left the fugitives just east of the Lawrence bridge and traveling in an easterly direction. Subsequent information shows that all during their flight they kept their faces towards the rising sun but were careful for a time that that sun should not shine upon them. They traveled for the most part in the night, and found convenient hiding places in straw stacks and hedges during the day. Sheriff Clarke, having telegraphed in every direction, was very soon informed that the objects of his search had been seen at several points in Johnson county; and, on Thursday last, accompanied by Ollie Walker, he started on the trail. Early on Friday morning, the sheriff, being assured that his birds were roosting at a place not far distant, secured the services of about thirty men and at once began to scour the country in every direction. Not many hours had passed before Plamondin and Morse were discovered resting their weary limbs beneath the shade of a friendly forest. They were speedily secured, and, on being questioned as to the whereabouts of True, protested that they knew not; but the Missourians persuaded them that they were not adhering strictly to the truth, and being convinced they "peached on their pal," and he was soon obliged to come forth from under a straw stack near by. When the criminals had all been taken in, the sheriff proceeded at once to Spring Hill with them and on Saturday morning took the train for Lawrence, arriving here at noon. A large crowd of people was in waiting when the train bearing the sheriff and his prisoners came in, and there was general rejoicing when at last the iron doors were again closed upon the erring wanderers.

AN examination of county teachers will be held at the Central school-house Saturday, March 8, beginning at 9 o'clock a. m. SARAH A. BROWN, County Superintendent.

## B. F. Randall's Grain Separator and Grader.

We would respectfully call your attention to B. F. Randall's justly celebrated improved fanning mill, seed cleaner, grain separator and grader combined, for the manufacture of which a company has just been formed at Lawrence, known as the Randall Separator company. This is the only machine in the United States that the farmer can regulate at his option to grade his grain more or less as he pleases. It can be adjusted so as to run the wheat at any grade the berry will bear—No. 1 for market, or pure, consisting of only the sound and healthy kernels for seed.

By the simplicity of the new grading principle of the Randall separator we are enabled to furnish each farmer at a mere nominal price a machine that will grade wheat better for seed, and "clean as fast and as well for milling (except scouring) as all the various kinds of expensive machinery used in flouring mills combined."

During the season we shall have each county canvassed by an agent of the company, who will exhibit to you the machine and take orders for next fall's delivery. Be sure to see the Randall separator before supplying yourselves with a cleaner. Respectfully,  
RANDALL SEPARATOR COMPANY,  
Lawrence, Kansas.

## 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 recipe 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, Bible House, New York City.

## Lumber.

A new lumber yard has just been opened on Vermont street, corner of Winthrop, near National bank building, where can be found pine lumber, doors, sash, windows, blinds, glass, cement, lime, plaster and everything usually kept in lumber yards.

Please call and examine stock before purchasing.  
C. BRUCE.  
LAWRENCE, Nov. 20, 1878.

## Farmers, Take Notice.

The Douglas county elevator is now ready for business. All grain, whether for grist or sale, will be received at elevator. Teams drive in from Massachusetts street.

Highest price for wheat and rye.  
For sale or exchange, a twenty-horse power engine and boiler, in good condition ready for use, with pulleys, shafting, pumps, fire-box, etc., etc.; one-power corn sheller; one fanning mill. Will exchange for Kansas wild land, or native lumber.  
J. D. BOWENSOCK.

## Announcement.

At the book and stationery store of A. F. Bates, you will always find a complete stock of school and miscellaneous books, albums, pictures, picture frames, gold pens, pocket-books, wall paper, window shades, sheet music, musical instruments, notions, etc., etc., at lowest prices.

## Nothing Short of Unmistakable Benefits.

Conferred upon tens of thousands of sufferers could originate and maintain the reputation which AYER'S SANSAPARILLA enjoys. It is a compound of the best vegetable alteratives with the iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most effectual of all remedies for scrofulous, mercurial, or blood disorders. Uniformly successful and certain in its remedial effects, it produces rapid and complete cures of Scrofula, Sores, Boils, Humors, Pimples, Eruptions, Skin Diseases and all disorders arising from impurity of the blood. By its invigorating effects it always relieves and often cures Liver Complaints, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, and is a potent renewer of vitality. For purifying the blood it has no equal. It tones up the imparts vigor and energy. For forty years it has been in extensive use, and is to-day the most available medicine for the suffering sick, anywhere.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

For Sale, At the residence of the subscriber, 24 miles northwest of Lawrence, the splendid Durham bull owned by Riverside grange; also a good pair of work mares. For particulars inquire of the undersigned.  
R. RANDALL.

Equinoctial Storm. A cloud of Base Burners is gathering at J. W. Beard's, that threatens to sweep everything before it, and the people of the great Soft Coal regions are crying for the "Equinox," the light of the world. The Equinox is positively the best base burner for soft coal ever made. Go to J. W. Beard's for the best stoves.

For Sale Cheap. The attention of our stock men and farmers is called to the fact that John Donnelly has a fine lot of horses and mules for sale cheap for cash. Call at the stable of Donnelly Brothers, in this city.

EVERYBODY is made perfectly welcome at Leis' drug emporium. They have 10,000 almanacs for 1879 to give away. Call and get one.

## THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOE.

Elegant Day Coaches, Furnished with the Horton Reclining Chairs, will be Run Hereafter Between this City and Chicago.

The "Old Reliable" Hannibal and St. Joe railroad will hereafter run magnificent day coaches, furnished with the Horton reclining chairs, between this city and Chicago, without change, by way of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railway. This is one of the most direct and safe routes to the East, and this step places it in the very first rank in point of elegance and perfection of accommodations. Without doubt it will early become the most popular line in the West with the traveling public. The Horton reclining chair is immeasurably superior in point of comfort and ease of management to all others now in use, and those placed in the Hannibal and St. Joe cars are of the finest workmanship and materials. But to the traveling public it is useless to speak of the excellence of these chairs. They have proved so entirely successful, and so fully meet the wants of the traveling community, that they have become a necessity. Mr. H. B. Price, the efficient passenger agent of the Hannibal and St. Joe in this city, furnishes the information that these day coaches will be placed on the road this week. We commend this route to those going East who wish to secure comfort, safety and expedition.—Kansas City Journal, Feb. 9th.

## "The Golden Belt" Route.

The quickest, safest and most reliable route to all points East or West is via the Kansas Pacific railway, through the famous "Golden Belt" (the finest wheat region in the world). Passengers for Denver and the Rocky mountains should remember that this is 120 miles the shortest, 23 hours the quickest, and the only line running through the country without change of cars. Going east, close connections are made at Kansas City and Leavenworth with all the great through routes for all points East, North and South. The favorite line to the San Juan mines. Passengers taking the Kansas Pacific can stop over at Denver or any of the mines almost to their doors in its vicinity. Close connections made with the Denver and Rio Grande railway for Colorado Springs, La Veta, Del Norte, and Lake City. The only line west of the Missouri river equipped with the Westinghouse improved automatic air brakes. Freight shippers, attention! The Kansas Pacific fast freight express makes the best time and affords the most rapid transit of freight between the Missouri river and all principal points in Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, San Juan and Arizona.

For information concerning rates, maps, guides, passenger etc., call upon or address:  
D. E. CORNELL, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.  
JOHN MUIR, Gen'l Fr't Ag't.  
T. F. OAKES, Gen'l Supt.  
Kansas City.

## The Currency Question.

Notwithstanding the fact that thousands of our people are at present worrying themselves to the extent of neglecting their business, their homes and their duty to their families, there are still thousands upon thousands of smart, hard working, intelligent men pouring into the great Arkansas valley, the golden state of the West, who the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad offers them their choice of 2,500,000 acres of the finest farming lands in the world at almost their own prices. If you do not believe it, write to the undersigned, who will tell you where you can get a cheap land exploring ticket, and how, at a moderate expense, you can see for yourself and be convinced.  
W. F. WHITE,  
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't, Topeka, Kans.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

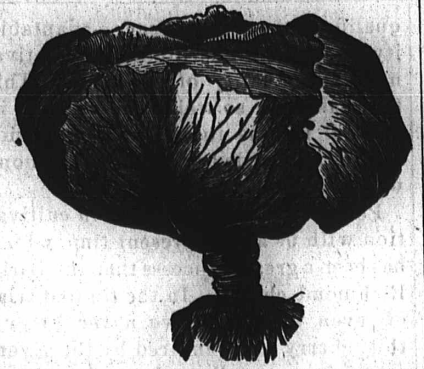
We have concluded to close our clothing store and go out of the clothing trade; we therefore offer our entire new and complete stock of Clothing, Hats, Caps, Furnishing Goods, etc., regardless of cost. We mean to sell them, and prices are no object. This is the best chance ever offered to those in want of any of our goods in the above store. Our Show Cases, Clothing Tables, and all our Fixtures for sale. We respectfully ask everybody to call and price our goods. They must be sold at some price, and it will pay you to buy of us.  
M. NEWMARK & Co.,  
Kansas Clothing House,  
103 Massachusetts street.

## Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS interested in the estate of James W. Dole, deceased, that the undersigned was, on the 1st day of February, 1879, appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased by the probate court of Douglas county, Kansas; and all persons having claims against said estate who do not exhibit them for allowance within one year from the date of said appointment may be precluded from any benefit in said estate, and persons who are indebted to said estate within three years from said appointment will be forever barred.  
E. A. PROPER, Administrator.

## OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK.

LAWRENCE, KANS., Dec. 7, 1878. Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the lands and lots advertised in the Western Home Journal September 25th, A. D. 1878, that any of said lands and lots may be redeemed at the office of the county treasurer at the rate of twelve (12) per cent, as provided in chapter 39 of the session laws of 1877. A large number of persons may avail themselves of this postponement of sale and redeem their property at comparatively small expense.  
By order of the board of county commissioners of Douglas county, Kansas.  
B. F. DISOS,  
County Clerk.



## Marblehead Mammoth Cabbage.

There being a good deal of seed in the market raised from very poor stock, which must fail to give satisfaction, having been the original introducer of the Giant Cabbage, which, when raised from the right strain of seed under proper cultivation, has been grown to weigh over 60 pounds to a single plant, and 60 tons to the acre, I now offer to the public seed that has been raised by myself, with peculiar care, all of it from extra large, extra solid heads. The Marblehead Mammoth is not only the largest, but is one of the most crisp and sweetest of all varieties of the cabbage family, as will be seen by extracts of letters to be found in my Seed Catalogue, where my customers state that they have raised cabbages from my seed that have weighed 40, 45 and 50 pounds each. Full instructions for cultivation sent with every parcel of seed. Seed per pound, \$5.00; per ounce 50 cents; per half ounce, 25 cents. My large Seed Catalogue sent free to all applicants.  
JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.



## SEWING MACHINE.

This machine possesses more advantages and satisfies those who use it better than any other machine on the market. We beg to call your attention to a few of the many advantages combined in it:  
First—It is the lightest running shuttle sewing machine.  
Second—It has more capacity and power than any other family sewing machine.  
Third—It is not complicated with cog-gears nor large cams.  
Fourth—It is the simplest and best constructed machine.  
Fifth—Its working parts are case-hardened iron or steel, and so arranged that any wear can be taken up simply by the turn of a screw.  
Sixth—It has a steel feed on both sides of the needle.  
Seventh—Its shuttle is comparatively self-threading, made of solid steel, and carries a larger bobbin than almost any other family sewing machine.  
Eighth—Its works are all enclosed and free from dust, and so arranged that neither the garment being sewed nor the operator will become soiled.  
Ninth—It has a device by which bobbins can be filled without running the entire machine, thereby relieving the operator of the necessity of removing the work or attachments, as is the case in nearly all other machines.  
Tenth—It is elegantly ornamented and finished, and its cabinet work is unsurpassed.  
The result of this combination is the "WHITE," the most durable, the cheapest, best and largest family sewing machine in the world.  
If you need a machine try it. You will like it and buy it. Agents wanted.  
Needles and supplies for all machines. Singer sewing machine at \$20.  
J. T. RICHY, Agent,  
No. 64 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

WE DESIRE TO CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO  
The Latest New Improvements  
Just added to the popular  
DAUNTLESS SEWING MACHINE.

Thousands are now in use, all giving perfect satisfaction.  
Only the needle to thread.  
All the working parts of steel, securing durability and finish.  
Best ROBBIN WINDER used, without running the machine or removing the work.  
Best TENSION and TAKE UP only the needle to be threaded.  
Best SHUTTLE in the world, the easiest managed, no holes or slots to thread. In fact it can be threaded in the dark. Its bobbin holding more than any other.  
New TREADLE, neat in appearance, perfect in shape.  
Best HINGES, giving solid support and perfect insulation.  
The universal expression of all who have seen and tested the Dauntless is, that beyond doubt it is "THE BEST IN THE MARKET." We shall be pleased to have your orders, feeling confident our machine will render perfect satisfaction.  
Agents wanted. Special inducements and lowest factory prices given.  
GENERAL AGENT WANTED at Lawrence.  
Dauntless Manufacturing Co.,  
Norwalk, Ohio.

To Farmers.  
Mr. Geo. Leis' celebrated condition powders, the great American remedy for diseases of horses and cattle, recommended by veterinary surgeons, livery keepers, stock raisers and everybody who has tried it. Ask for Leis' Powder at all druggists throughout the state. Price 25 and 50 cents per package.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

Just added to the popular  
DAUNTLESS SEWING MACHINE.



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## HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF

any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country. Composed principally of Herbs and roots. The best and safest Horse and Cattle Medicine known. The superiority of this Powder over all other preparations of the kind is known to all those who have seen its astonishing effects.

Every Farmer a Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict animals, such as Founder, Distemper, Erysipelas, Polio, Erysipelas, Inward Strains, Scratches, Mange, Yellow Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Fatigue from Hard Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Complaint), proving fatal to so many valuable Horses. The blood is the fountain of life itself, and if you wish to restore health, you must first purify the blood; and to insure health, must keep it pure. In doing this you infuse into the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spirit, also promoting digestion, etc. The farmer can see the marvelous effect of LEIS' CONDITION POWDER, by the loosening of the skin and smoothness of the hair.

Certificates from leading veterinary surgeons, stage companies, livery men and stock raisers, prove that LEIS' POWDER stands preeminently at the head of the list of Horse and Cattle Medicines.



LEIS' POWDER being both Tonic and Laxative, purifies the blood, removes bad humors, and will be found most excellent in promoting the condition of sheep. Sheep require only one-eighth the dose given to cattle.



In all new countries we hear of fatal diseases among Fowls, styled Chicken Cholera, Dapies, Blindness, Glanders, Mergins or Giddiness, etc. LEIS' POWDER cures these diseases. In severe attacks, mix a small quantity with corn meal, molasses, and feed twice a day. When these diseases prevail, use a little in their feed once or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all diseases. In severe attacks sometimes they do not eat; it will then be necessary to administer the Powder by means of a quill, blowing the Powder down their throat, or mixing Powder with dough to form balls.



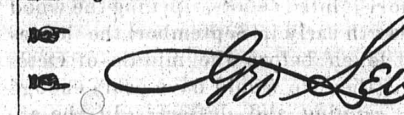
Cows require an abundance of nutritious food, not to make them fat, but to keep up a regular secretion of milk. Farmers and dairymen attest the fact that by judicious use of Leis' Condition Powder, the flow of milk is greatly increased, and quality vastly improved. All gross humors and impurities of the blood are at once removed. For Sore teats, apply Leis' Condition Powder. It will heal in one or two applications. Your Cattle also require an alternative purgative and stimulant. Using this Powder will expel all grub worms, with which young stock are infested in the spring of the year; promotes fattening, prevents scouring, etc.



Leis' Powder is an excellent remedy for Hogs. The farmer will rejoice to know that a prompt and efficient remedy for the various diseases to which these animals are subject, is found in Leis' Condition Powder. For Distemper, Inflammation of the Brain, Coughs, Fevers, Sore Lungs, Measles, Sore Ears, Mange, Hog Cholera, Sore Teats, Kinney Worms, etc., a fifty-cent package added to a tub of sawdust, given freely, cures a certain percentage of all. It promotes digestion, purifies the blood and is therefore the Best Article for fattening Hogs.

## N. B.—BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

—To protect myself and the public from being imposed upon by worthless imitations, observe the signature of the proprietor upon each package, without which none are genuine.



For sale by all druggists. Price, 25 and 50 cents per package.

WHOLESALE AGENTS,  
FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago, Ill.  
BROWN, WEBBER & GRAHAM, St. Louis, Mo.  
MEYER, BROS. & CO., St. Paul, Minn.  
COLLINS BROS., Cincinnati, O.

## THE SORGOLAND BOOK.

A Treatise on Sorgho and Impure Cane, Varieties, Soil, Culture, and Home Use, with full information concerning the MINNESOTA EARLY AMBER CANE. Sent free, on application. We are prepared to furnish

## PURE CANE SEED.

Of the Best Varieties,  
Blymer Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, O.



My annual Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed for 1879, rich in engravings, from original photographs, will be sent FREE, to all who apply. Customers of last season need not write for it. I offer one of the largest collections of vegetable seed ever sent out by any seed house in America, a large portion of which were grown on my six seed farms. Printed directions for cultivation on each package. All seed warranted to be both true and true to name; so far, that should it prove otherwise, I will refund the order gratis. The original introducer of the Hubbard Squash, Phinney's Melon, Marblehead Cabbages, Mexican Corn, and scores of other vegetables, I invite the patronage of all who are anxious to have their seed directly from the grower, fresh, true and of the very best strain. New Vegetables a specialty.  
JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

## Real Estate Agency.

JAS. E. WATSON & CO.

Taxes paid for non-residents, abstracts of title furnished. Office in Standard building.



## Horticultural Department.

## Peaches.

The report of the peach tree is at the present date quite unfavorable to anything like an average crop in this region. Some trees of hardy habits, as well as some in favorable localities, will undoubtedly produce fruit; but the peach crop, upon the whole, will be among the things missing next autumn.

## A Few Approved Varieties of Fruit More Profitable than Many Varieties.

The verdict rendered at the recent meeting of the Western New York Horticultural association was substantially this: "Much more care should be exercised by orchardists in the selection of varieties of fruit, and the number should be greatly diminished." This, coming from so good a source and from men who have made fruit raising a specialty, should have great weight with those desirous of establishing a profitable fruit orchard. It is well to listen to the dictates of experience.

## Catalpa Speciosa.

If one-half of what we read in our exchange papers of the merits of the catalpa are reliable and true, we shall be obliged to concede to it a very high value. One writer says that catalpa fence posts in Ralston, Tenn., set when the country was first settled some sixty years ago, are still sound and show no signs of decay. He has a section of a tree of fourteen years' growth fully fourteen inches in diameter. It is strictly a forest tree, from sixty to seventy-five feet high and from five to eight feet in circumference, the body being free from limbs three-fourths of its length. Robert W. Furnas, of Nebraska, says that "the early blooming or hardy catalpa seed obtained in Dayton, O., last spring grew well, and that the extreme tip ends of the twigs are alive and in nice condition, although the thermometer has been down to twenty-seven degrees below zero. Those who wish to grow catalpa that will not be affected by frost should be careful to plant 'speciosa' variety." From the above facts farmers can judge whether the catalpa should find a place among their forest growths, and in their front yards and lawns.

## Culture of Pears, Plums and Cherries.

## THE PEAR.

The culture of this valuable and delicious fruit has not been a success in Kansas. The popular varieties are of Belgian origin, strong, vigorous growers, continuing their wood growth late in the fall, and our deep, rich soil encourages a still later growth; and should a severe snap occur in November (as it often does in this latitude) before the leaves have fallen, frozen sap blight destroys the tree and the hopes of the cultivator.

If we had varieties producing strong, short-jointed shoots, ripening the wood growth early in September, the leaves all fallen before the middle of October, then we would have pears enough for canning and dessert. In the absence of such varieties, we would recommend the farmer to plant sparingly. We have found Belle Lucrative, Seckel, Flemish Beauty, Beurre d'Anjou and Louise Bon de Jersey to succeed best in our country. Last fall we saw a very fine pear tree by Mr. Peter Rich south of the river. Our informant who showed us the tree stated that Mr. Rich had five trees (six years planted) that were heavily laden with fine fruit. These were planted among the peach trees. We have found that clean cultivation and continuous stirring of the soil is not agreeable to the pear tree, nor the immoderate use of the knife; it is simply best to let it alone.

## THE PLUM.

As that roving vagabond, the curculio, will not permit us to grow Green Gages, Imperials, Golden Drips, and other fine varieties of the European plum, we must rest satisfied with some of the best varieties of our American species. The Wild Goose is a good native plum, and perfectly hardy. The Miner or Hincley is well worth cultivating, being large and sweet. The tree is a rapid grower when young. Some of the trees planted here six years ago are four inches in diameter at the collar, and they seem as hardy as any of our forest trees. The trees come early into bearing, fruiting at four and five years of age. No tree bears better than the Miner plum.

## THE CHERRY.

In selecting fruit for cultivation in any particular latitude, four distinct

qualifications are necessary—adaptability to the soil, hardiness, productiveness, and quality of the fruit. This fact has been so well demonstrated in Central Kansas that it will be considered as a conceded point on which none will disagree.

Perhaps there is no fruit in cultivation with us at the present time which has been a greater success than the Early Richmond cherry. In the limited trial of seven years we have never known this cherry to be injured by the severest winter, or fail to bear an annual crop. Some will differ, but we venture the opinion that there is not another fruit in cultivation here in the West that is so sure of a crop every year, and that has so many good qualities to recommend it. Of the summer fruits, not one that keeps so long, or bears carriage to market so well; not one that is so hardy, or so free from insect attacks; not one that thrives so luxuriantly when neglected by the farmer. Away in some uncultivated portion of the garden, or in the fence corners around the orchard, contending with rank grass and rank weeds, only give this hardy tree a comfortable home till it is well settled, and the results, so far as abundance of fruit is concerned, will be satisfactory. This fact is not mentioned to encourage this kind of culture, or non-culture rather, but to show that this tree is at home in any soil or place, with no special cultivation. Nor is this all. No other fruits are so easily kept when canned, and none that when dried, canned or as preserves retain their flavor so perfectly. There is no other that is so easily obtained that is more acceptable upon the table at all seasons of the year.

We have for several years been testing other varieties, so as to be able to extend the season of fruitage into the month of August. We can recommend them as being perfectly hardy: Early Richmond, English Morello, Lieb Morello, Plumstone Morello, Belle Magifique Morello.

If we have succeeded by these brief papers to create in the minds of the farmers of this county a taste for fruit culture—have convinced them that even these vast treeless plains will grow the hardier fruits and cover their tables from day to day with agreeable and health-giving food, then our little endeavor has been a success. We find examples of successful orchard and small fruit culture in every township and neighborhood, and we may safely conclude that these examples will in good time influence others to complete what has been so well begun.—John W. Robson, in Abilene Chronicle.

## Fruit Prospects.

A writer in the Pacific Rural Press says it is true that nursery stock, in most places in Southern California, was badly damaged by the late frosts but not killed.

Our correspondent "G. W. M." at Miner, Tazewell county, Ill., writes under date February 13: "Those who have looked report the peach buds all killed and small fruits generally much injured. I am more hopeful, and still think we shall have fruit. I have one peach tree bent down, hid all winter under the snow. Hope to give a good report of my experiment."

The Nebraska Farmer says: "Are peach fruit buds killed? We think not, at present writing. What buds we have examined show not more than the usual proportion destroyed. Unless something more unfavorable happens hereafter, we see no reason to fear loss of fruit crop for this season. Fruit buds, as well as trees, were in winter quarters last fall in most excellent condition. The coldest winter weather we have had for twenty-three years never killed a fruit bud or fruit tree that went into winter quarters in good condition—well matured."

Samuel Edwards writes from Mendota, Ill., under date February 17: "We are passing through another of our trying winters for any but iron-clad fruits. Cherry buds are killed. Philadelphia, Brandywine and Pride-of-the-Hudson raspberries, and Taylor, Wallace and Kittatunny blackberries dead. Snyder all right, and, in my opinion, of more value to this section of the country than any other one fruit yet tested. Its extreme hardiness, and superior quality of fruit, will introduce it to every garden in this region. Purple-cane, Turner and Black-cap raspberries, sheltered by evergreens, and Concord grape vines, where exposed, appear to be in good condition."—Prairie Farmer.

## The Household.

## Advice to Women.

Women should guard against too close confinement in the house, especially in the winter months when the air in the living room is apt to be dry and unhealthy. Light and air are two essentials to health that must not be neglected. In reference to light, we quote Charles Kingsley: "A little knowledge of the laws of light would teach many women that by shutting themselves up day after day, week after week, in darkened rooms, they are certainly committing a waste of health, destroying their vital energy and decreasing their brains as if they were taking so much poison on the whole time."

## A Reception—Ladies, Dancers, etc.

Mr. Editor:—As the afternoon is so pleasant, I will just step out of my regular routine and make "The Household" a visit. We must initiate ourselves now in contributing to our department, or when the rush of spring work commences I am afraid we will fall short of our duty in this respect. I have been very much interested of late in some of Longfellow's poems, especially his "Hiawatha." Of course all of us have read that beautiful poem, and I have been wondering how such a beautiful poem could have been created from such seemingly rude material. Perhaps if we of "The Household" band should emulate Longfellow's creative genius in our art of cooking, we might concoct some very palatable dishes, even when the larder is short of provisions. Will some one please send some recipes of this kind that will answer for an emergency? You may laugh at this analogy, but the thought just now occurred to me and so I spoke of it.

Will some of the sisters please tell how to make knit edging after the oak-leaf pattern? I have seen it and think it is beautiful; it looks so much like lace.

Of course every housekeeper knows how to make doughnuts, but as mine have been spoken of as being extra, I will give my recipe: One quart of buttermilk, one teaspoonful of soda, even teaspoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of shortening, two eggs, one cup of sugar. Stir in enough flour to mold well. The cakes will be light if a little flour is stirred into the buttermilk a day or two before using.

S. W. C.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, Feb. 27, 1879.

## Two Winter Salads.

Cabbage salad needs finely cut cabbage, according to the eaters, and this dressing: One egg, three tablespoonfuls of sugar, butter the size of a walnut, two tablespoonfuls of ground mustard, a little salt; mix well together, then stir into one pint of cold vinegar, and continue to stir until it boils. Your while-boiling hot over the cabbage. Potato salad in German fashion is thus made: Potatoes boiled in the "jacket" are peeled while warm, cut evenly into five slices, and while still warm mixed with fine olive oil. After having drawn with this for a little while, add salt, pepper, chopped onion, and mix all this by shaking it up, as using a spoon would break the potatoes and make them unsightly. Finely mixed good vinegar, serve warm. Should the salad get dry, freshen it up with meat-juice. Another recipe is as follows: Take twelve good potatoes, medium-sized, that will cook mealy; boil them until three eggs, boiled hard, allow both to cool; three onions, raw, slice potatoes (having removed their jackets), onions, and eggs right into the dish to be used on; the table, in alternate layers, and season each layer to taste with salt and pepper. Make a vinegar and butter sauce, by melting butter the size of a walnut in sufficient warmed vinegar to well moisten the salad; pour over the salad and place on the table. In serving, take each spoonful containing some of each layer of the salad.—The Household.

Pleasure the End of Life.—You ask me, "What pleasure the legitimate and proper end of life?" I answer that it is the proper and legitimate end of life, provided it transgresses no law and injures no person. That is the limitation and the only limitation that I put touching my own pleasures; that is the only line which I allow any man to snap in front of my feet touching my amusements.—Rev. W. H. Murray.

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These lands belong to the University of Kansas. They comprise some of the richest farming lands in the state, and are located in the following named counties: Woodson, Anderson, Coffey, Lyon, Wagoner, and Allen. They have been appraised by authority of the state, and will be sold at \$5 to \$10 per acre, according to quality and location, near railroad stations. Terms, one-fourth down and remainder in five equal annual installments with interest. Write for full particulars to Y. C. Wilson, Agent University Lands, Lawrence, Kansas.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago.



## Farm and Stock

## Keep Accounts.

Farmers, keep a daily record of your farm work. A half hour each day devoted to your account book and diary will be more profitable to you than any other half hour's work of the day. If you will try this plan faithfully for one year and then say that your time was mispent, we will refund to you one year's subscription to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

## Snow Flake Potato.

One of the earliest varieties ripening about the same time as the Early Rose. The tubers are of a good, medium and uniform size, eyes few, skin white, with a russet tinge, flesh exceedingly fine grained, snow-white when boiled, and of a lightness and porosity almost approaching snowflake; in quality it cannot be surpassed; as a baking potato it is equally valuable, and as such is distinguished for its pure starchy texture and delicate flavor; it is an excellent keeper; it has been thoroughly tested in every variety of soil and climate, and in all cases has proved productive and healthy; has yielded from 300 to 400 bushels per acre. A silver medal was awarded this variety by the Massachusetts Horticultural society in 1874. During the past season it has received first-class prizes at almost every agricultural exhibition in the country, and at the International Potato exhibition in England it was found in first prize lots in nearly every class to which it was open.

## Sweet Potatoes.

The usual or perhaps the average price of sweet potatoes in this locality is fifty cents per bushel in the fall and from seventy-five cents to a dollar in the spring. Two hundred bushels to the acre is considered a good yield. The work of preparing the ground and cultivating the crop is probably a trifle more than that required by the common Irish potato. Farmers usually find it somewhat difficult to grow this vegetable during the winter so as to have it come out sound and healthy in the spring. We think that farmers would find it profitable to raise each season enough of sweet potatoes for family use. We have never found the season too dry for them after they got a good start in the spring. In the dry season of 1860 we raised as good potatoes as we have in any year since. When well cooked they are a favorite food and are generally found on the dinner table of our well-to-do citizens during the fall and winter months. We would like to hear of their more general use among our well-to-do agriculturists.

## Pleuro-Pneumonia.

Heroic and thorough treatment of disease in cattle in its earliest stage is always a wise measure. It is never safe to dally with it till it gets the upper hand. We see that the New York legislature has voted an appropriation of \$10,000 to begin the work of stamping out this scourge among cattle which has caused so much consternation among stock raisers on the continent of Europe, and which has prevailed to some extent in our own country. This seems to us a wise measure, and it should be followed up in all those states where traces of the disease are discernable. The measures taken in England to exclude the importation of live stock from our country will seriously affect the interests of farmers throughout the states, and prompt action by all those interested in the exportation of beef in exterminating this pleuro-pneumonia pest will save our country from an immense loss. If the legislature of any state where this disease prevails is not in session, we hope that the various boards of agriculture will take the matter in hand and give to it prompt and efficient action.

## Make Your Own Table Syrup.

There are several reasons suggested by economy and convenience for making the manufacture of syrup from sugar a household practice. The dealer who retails syrup has to pay freight on the weight of its contained water; this he extracts from the consumer in the price at which it is offered. The package in which it is transported is much more costly than that in which the sugar is conveyed; the difference is added to the manufacturer's price, and is another item of cost to the consumer. The retailer of sugar adjusts his price at the lowest practicable rate of profit, because modern luxury has made it an article of prime necessity, and one

which will not bear a profit; not so with syrup, however, on which a rate of profit equal to the average of that made on table supplies is required by the dealer.

To make a gallon of syrup of beautiful whiteness and crystal-like transparency, such as is known in our markets as silver drips or rock candy drips, there are required eight pounds of refined sugar, such as is known by its various names and grades of A or B or extra C, and costing 10 to 12 1-2 cents a pound, according to locality and distance from sugar refinery. To this quantity should be added three pints of boiling water, and the whole subjected to slow boiling for a period of fifteen or twenty minutes, after which the solution, while warm, should be strained through a fabric of moderately close texture. This will produce a gallon of syrup at much less cost than the price demanded for the grades of syrup made. For a light yellow or golden syrup, the same quantity of light brown sugar may be employed, and so on through the lower grades of sugar and syrup.

## Farming in China.

There is no country in the world that supports a larger number of people on a given area than the best agricultural districts of China. The very small quantity of land that each farmer cultivates necessitates the most thorough working of the ground and the most generous application of manure. Of what is here termed farm machinery, the Chinese have little need. The gardens and fields are cultivated by the use of the spade and hoe, and some rude plows which pulverize only the surface. Though some use is made of draft animals, the greater part of farm work is done by manual labor—by the application of sheer bone and muscle. Mowing machines, reapers, thrashers, flouring mills run by steam or water, and in fact almost all kinds of labor-saving machinery are among the things unknown. Hence, the Chinese are a slow, patient, laborious, painstaking people. They waste nothing; they utilize everything. If an animal of any kind is slaughtered, the hair, hoofs, bones, horns, blood, brains and intestines are all saved. Not a particle of anything is thrown away as useless. Every grain of manure, whether solid or liquid, whether from man or beast, is carefully preserved and sacredly applied to the enriching of the land.

Against all wastefulness of every description, the laws of China are most rigid. If any field is neglected, or badly cultivated, or overrun with weeds, the proprietor is severely reprimanded by the magistrates of the district, and in case of flagrant neglect he is soundly flogged. If such mild measures do not work a reform and secure more thorough cultivation, the sterner punishment of taking away the land which is slovenly and badly tilled is resorted to. The emperor is supposed to own all the land in his dominions, and he can give or take away according to the evidence of good or bad use made of the land by the farmer. If all the land is not brought to the highest state of culture and to the maximum yield, the inference is that the man who occupies it has too much land on his hands, and must be compelled to surrender what he cannot profitably use. It is by such an autocratic and paternal government that China is enabled to support such a dense agricultural population. All the agricultural lands are held by sufferance on the conditions of being well tilled and a payment of a small annual tax for the support of government. Although the land is nominally owned by the emperor, it is never held by him to the exclusion of any one who wishes to enter upon its cultivation. The government lands are always to be obtained on the conditions of thorough culture and an annual tax of small amount. A considerable portion of the poorer and marshy lands are made over to the cultivator on a life lease, conditioned solely on their drainage and improvement, the tax being remitted.

The Chinese farmers are not an oppressed class; their occupation is held by government in high estimation. The emperor and state officials inaugurate the work of the year by solemn invocations to the god of husbandry, and by the imposing ceremony of holding and guiding the plow with their own hands on the day set apart in spring as the farmers' festival. In the best cultivated districts, in China, about one acre supports its man, and as many acres are required to support a family as there

are individuals comprising it. Among the celestials there is very little change, very little improvement, in the methods of farming from year to year and from age to age. As did the fathers so do the sons. The people as a general rule are contented and have little desire to migrate to foreign lands. Their own government is paternal, and in most respects mild and just, and they love it and maintain it with loyal devotion.

## What Sheep are the Most Profitable?

In your issue of January 22, I notice in an article under the head of "What Kind of Rams Shall we Breed?" the writer says he thinks no one will take issue with him when he says that wool is our main object in growing sheep. I suppose it is so with those who keep the Spanish Merino, as they have not the size or other qualities to command a good price for mutton, and the ewes are not considered so prolific as some other breeds. But if he means those who keep the larger breeds of sheep, I shall most certainly disagree with him. The day has gone by when it will pay to keep sheep for their wool alone. We must therefore look to the larger breeds for a sheep that has both qualities combined for the production of both wool and mutton in its greatest perfection.

In the Cotswold I think we have a sheep that has more good qualities and is better suited to the wants of those farmers who are following mixed husbandry than any other at the present time. They bear a good heavy fleece that sells for several cents per pound more than heavy fine wool. The ewes are prolific, and the wethers are of a size that, when well fattened and put upon the market, will command fancy prices for mutton.

To prove that sheep pay to grow for mutton, I copy from reports of the New York live stock market of December 17, 1878, sales of two car loads of Ohio wethers, the average weight of which were 194 pounds, at 6 1-2 and 7 cents per pound, or a little better than \$13 per head. Other lots of same quality and size were sold at the same price.

With such sheep and prices, it certainly will pay to ship even from Texas or Colorado to the Eastern markets. It therefore follows that sheep growers will want rams to cross upon their flocks whose productions will be of good size and other qualities that are desirable in a mutton sheep.—L. V. Dix, in Rural World.

## The Crops and Live Stock.

The department of agriculture at Washington has issued a report upon the condition of crops and live stock, from which we make the following extracts.

## CORN.

The crop of corn in 1877 was the largest ever raised in this country up to that date, having been 1,342,000,000 bushels, valued at \$480,643,000. The crop of 1878 exceeded it in bushels, but the overproduction brought the price much lower, and the crop, which was 1,371,000,000 bushels, is only valued at \$436,800,000.

The lowest state averages are in Iowa and Nebraska, both of which states increased their production very largely over that of 1877. In Iowa the crop was too great for home consumption and too remote from leading markets, the price has fallen to about one-half what it was in 1876. The states showing the highest average price are the Gulf states, from Georgia to Texas, where the consumption fully equals the crop, and where the prices are less than those of last year. The price per bushel, returned December, 1878, was \$1.19; in 1877, 85 cents.

## WHEAT.

The average price of wheat for the year 1876 was \$1.04 per bushel; for the year 1877, stimulated by war in Europe, the increased crop was worth \$1.08; but for the year 1878, an increase of upwards of 50,000,000 bushels, the price had fallen to 78 cents per bushel on December 1, 1878.

The crop of 1878, which amounts to 422,000,000 bushels, is worth only \$329,000,000; while the crop of 1877, which was 365,000,000 bushels, was worth \$394,000,000.

## PRICES OF WHEAT ABROAD.

In the case of wheat, the price is greatly influenced by the European demand. For the year ending June 30, 1878, it was found that we exported 92,000,000 bushels of wheat (four included) about 25 per cent. of our whole crop.

From estimates published by the board of trade and the Mark Lane Es-

press, of England, it is estimated that the supply of England will be short 13,000,000 quarters, equal to 107,000,000 bushels, leaving that amount to import. Last year the amount imported was 15,000,000 quarters, or 123,000,000 bushels. This supply was mainly drawn from the United States and will be so this year. From estimates in France, published in the *Bulletin des Halles*, the wheat crop of 1878 is placed at 82,500,000 hectoliters, or 230,000,000 bushels, being 20,000,000 hectoliters, or 56,000,000 bushels less than that of 1877, which was a poor crop.

The amount imported into France in 1877-8 was 22,000,000; the amount needed this year must approximate 70,000,000 bushels. The same journal, estimating the sources of supply abroad, says: "The utmost surplus from Russia for export will be 50,000,000 bushels; from Hungary, 17,000,000; and the only other source of supply of any importance is the United States."

## PRICES OF WHEAT FOR FIVE YEARS.

The following statement of prices in some of the prominent wheat growing states since 1874 will fairly illustrate the range of prices in those years:

State.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Ohio.....	\$1.04	\$1.09	\$1.14	\$1.24	\$0.89
Michigan.....	1.08	1.15	1.16	1.23	.85
Indiana.....	.94	.97	1.02	1.13	.81
Illinois.....	.88	.91	.93	1.04	.75
Wisconsin.....	.83	.91	1.01	.93	.67
Minnesota.....	.70	.86	.96	.94	.61
Iowa.....	.63	.718	.90	.87	.50
Missouri.....	.83	.95	.89	1.00	.67
Kansas.....	.84	.87	.86	.82	.59
Nebraska.....	.60	.64	.73	.63	.49

## POTATOES.

From returns made in December, 1878, we find the average price of potatoes to be 88 cents per bushel. With a crop almost identical with that of 1876, we have a price much lower per bushel, and a total value of \$10,000,000 less than that year. With a crop some 46,000,000 bushels less than last year, the total value does not equal that of the excessive yield of 1877. The following is a table of product, price per bushel, and total value for the last four years:

Year.	Product.	Price per bu.	Value.
1875.....	166,870,000	38.9	\$65,019,000
1876.....	124,900,000	66.5	\$83,880,000
1877.....	170,092,000	44.8	\$76,249,000
1878.....	124,027,000	68.8	\$73,000,000

## Petroleum as a Wood Preserver.

It is strange that the value of petroleum as a preservative of wood is so little understood or realized. It is well known that in time it will leak out of the best wooden barrel, and that it will penetrate where water would not, and also that where it has penetrated water will not come. It is not a paint, and it is useless to mix it with any pigment whatever, as it cannot be made to dry and harden on the surface. Four years ago I applied it as a primer to the siding of our house, which was badly weather beaten, with paint flaking off as is so often seen. I put on all that the siding would absorb, and then left it to the action of the air and hot sun for about six weeks. I then covered it with two coats of white lead and linseed oil, and it has stood beautifully. I also applied it to a line of rough picket fence, after covering with mineral paint, as easily as if the boards had been planed. The wood-work of all my farm tools is kept full of it, and in drawing manure, when the liquids find their way into every crevice and joint of a wagon, I find it pays to be beforehand with a pint or two of petroleum. Finding my machine oil gone last summer in the hurry of harvest, I thought of the pail of petroleum, and pouring off the top, found at the bottom just what was wanted. In numberless ways has its value been proved to me, and a barrel of light petroleum is one of the things that I should not know how to do without.—W. J. F., in New York Tribune.

## Drilled vs. Hilled Corn.

A New Jersey paper says that ninety years ago it was regarded as a settled point that corn in drills gave a larger profit than in hills, but that now, after much discussion, it remains unsettled. This remark would not be made by any one who has informed himself on this subject. We have thoroughly tested this question by measuring the results and find almost uniformly an increase of 25 to 30 per cent. with drill corn over hills, provided the proper distance is given for the plants. It would be easy to obtain a diminished amount from the drills if too thinly planted; for ears of an inferior quality, if much too thick.—Ed. Wis., in New York Tribune.

## Veterinary Department.

## Injury to the Patella.

I have a fine four-year-old mare, weight 1,200, which got stifled some four months since. I have blistered with iodine to no effect. Done by a kink. There is a lump under the stifle. She walks on level and smooth ground without limping, and length of step with that foot is equal with the others. The cap slips the stifle in deep mud; she goes almost on three legs, very lame; but not lame on smooth going. If you know of any remedy that would be apt to cure her, you will please give it through your valuable paper, as this is a very common case. The mare is, if cured, a very valuable and blood animal.

ANSWER.—Apply a mercurial blister to the part. One part of the red iodide of mercury to eight of lard, well rubbed together. When the ointment is applied, some friction is required. Keep her tied up for forty-eight hours afterward; then turn her in a loose box stall, and don't allow her to have any other exercise for two months. The probability is she will recover.

## Narrow Feet.

I have a horse called by some "mule-footed" in hind feet; would you advise keeping the heels high or low, or, rather, advise how he should be shod. Do you consider it disadvantageous for a horse to have this kind of feet? He stands on rather upright pasterns. Answer and oblige.

ANSWER.—If the contracted lateral diameter of feet is not the result of disease, or some previous diseased condition, we can see no reason why you should be required to depart from the ordinary custom of shoeing, viz., according to the surrounding circumstances. The condition referred to is often natural, and by no means abnormal. If the upright pasterns referred to is a tendency to knuckling, you might try a shoe a little low at the heel; and if he wears it comfortably without irritating the parts, you may continue it; if not, then apply a high-heeled shoe, and also an active blister to the ankles, after first clipping the hair from the parts. He will require a rest of two months.

## Cold Abscess.

I have a good horse that has a large swelling on his breast near the point of the shoulder, just where the heavy part of the collar rests. I observed it first about a month ago; it may have existed before, but my attention was first called to it by the horse, evincing pain when made to pull in harness. At that time it was quite small, but has grown rapidly since. There is no heat that I can feel, and but very little pain except it be pressed very hard. It does not appear to be a gall or chafe, but is deep-seated. If, from my description, you can aid me, please give the name, pathology and treatment of it and oblige.

ANSWER.—You have a cold abscess, the pathology and causes of which are the same, excepting that it is of slower growth, and after becoming encysted never points as an ordinary abscess, which we have often described in these columns. The various pathological conditions and changes it undergoes are decidedly interesting to the professional practitioner, but to one unacquainted with the anatomy and pathology of the tissues, it would be all Greek, and for this reason we forbear to occupy time and space in giving them. Suffice it that you have a collection of pus, deep-seated, and the result of an injury, probably from the collar, and not getting an outlet, causes the rapid growth referred to. The only serious consequence liable to follow the condition is that a metamorphosis is liable to take place, when a new growth will follow, and a fibrous tumor will be the result, when the scalpel will be the only recourse. Treatment: Clip the hair from its surface, and apply a cantharides blister, and in four or five days have it opened at the most pending point. You will have to cut pretty deep in order to get into the cavity. Then inject warm water from a strong syringe, till the imprisoned pus has been broken up and washed out. Then you will be required to inject equal parts of tincture of iodine and water, mixed, into it for several days; and, when the effect of the blister has passed away, apply every alternate day the following: Iodide of potassium and iodide resub, of each, half an ounce; cosmoline, two ounces, mixed. If the preparation proves too irritating, it may be discontinued for two or three days. The process of absorption will be slow, nevertheless sure. He will not be able to wear a tight collar for five or six months.—Turf, Field and Farm.



## THE LATEST MARKETS.

**Produce Markets.**  
ST. LOUIS, March 4, 1879.

Flour—XX	3.90 @ 4.10
Family	4.25 @ 4.40
Wheat—No. 2 fall	1.02 @ 1.03
No. 3 red	.99 @ 1.00
Corn—No. 2	.33 @ .34
Oats—No. 2	.23 @ .24
Rye	.40 @ .41
Barley	.70 @ .80
Pork	10.10 @ 10.20
Bacon—Shoulders	3.85 @ 3.70
Clear sides	4.40 @ 4.50
Lard	6.70 @ 6.80
Butter—Dairy	14 @ 25
Country	9 @ 12

**CHICAGO, March 4, 1879.**

Wheat—No. 2 spring	.94 @ .94
No. 3	.92 @ .92
Rejected	.87 @ .88
No. 2 winter	.98 @ .99
Corn	.33 @ .33
Oats	.22 @ .22
Pork	9.90 @ 10.00
Lard	6.50 @ 6.50

**KANSAS CITY, March 4, 1879.**

Wheat—No. 2 fall	.89 @ .89
No. 3 fall	.85 @ .85
No. 4	.81 @ .81
Corn—No. 2 mixed	.25 @ .26
Oats	.22 @ .23
Rye—No. 2	.30 @ .32

**Live Stock Markets.**  
KANSAS CITY, March 4, 1879.

Cattle—Choice nat. steers av.	1.500 @ 4.40
Good ship. steers av.	1.350 @ 4.40
Fair butch. steers av.	1.000 @ 4.00
Good feed. steers av.	1.100 @ 3.50
Good stock steers av.	900 @ 3.65
Good to choice fat cows	3.00 @ 3.25
Common cows and heifers	2.50 @ 2.90
Hogs—Packers	3.30 @ 3.70

ST. LOUIS, March 4, 1879.

Cattle, lower; less demand for shipping grades; export steers, \$4.40 to \$5.00; good to choice heavy fat shipping steers, \$4.80 to \$4.90; fair, \$4.25 to \$4.30; native butcher steers, \$3.60 to \$4.00; cows and heifers, \$2.75 to \$4.00; feeding steers, \$3.75 to \$4.15; stockers, \$2.75 to \$3.50.

Hogs have not changed materially from last week; heavy, \$4.00 to \$4.30; light, \$3.60 to \$4.00.

CHICAGO, March 4, 1879.

Shipping steers dull; heavy native shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$5.00; stockers and feeders steady at \$3.20 to \$3.30; butchers' firm, steers \$2.90 to \$4.00, cows, \$2.30 to \$3.70.

Hogs steady and but little changed since last week; heavy, \$3.95 to \$4.50; light, \$3.80 to \$3.90. Receipts for last twenty-four hours 14,000.

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter—choice 12@18c., fair 10@12c., poor, in large supply, 4 to 8c.; beans, 11@21c. for screened, hand-picked 22c.; cheese, prime Kansas, 6@6c.; eggs, 8@10c.; broom-corn, 2@3c. 1/2; chickens, live, per doz., \$2.40 to \$2.80; turkeys, dressed, 10c. 1/2; green apples, \$2.35 to \$3.00 bbl.; onions, 80 @ \$1.20 bush.; flax seed, 3/4 bush., \$1.50; castor beans, \$1.55; hominy, \$1.57 1/2; cranberries, \$4 @ 7 1/2 bbl.; sauerkraut, \$8 1/2 bbl.; hay, \$5.50 @ \$6.50; potatoes, 45 @ 70c.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: Fancy brands, 3/4 sack, \$2.50; XXX, \$1.85 @ 2.00; XX, \$1.50 @ 1.60. Rye flour, \$1.65. Corn meal, 3/4 cwt., 80c. Buckwheat flour, 3/4 bbl., \$4.50 @ 5.00.

Wheat is unchanged at St. Louis, has fallen a trifle at Kansas City, and risen a cent or two in Chicago.

For future delivery, No. 2 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at \$1.02 1/2 March, \$1.04 1/2 April, and \$1.05 1/2 May. In Chicago No. 2 is 94 1/2 c. March, and 95c. April. In Kansas City No. 2 is 89 1/2 c. March, and 91c. April. No. 3 is 85 @ 86 1/2 c. March, and 87c. April.

Corn has fluctuated a little in most markets, and is reported panicky in Kansas City. It is a little lower than last week at that place.

There is a slight decline in live stock. Cattle are not exported much now, and in the large cities there is generally a diminished demand for meat during Lent.

The price of butter has improved in Kansas City.

Money yesterday in New York was quoted at 3/4 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 80 per cent. The stock market opened active and a sharp advance was recorded.

**Lawrence Markets.**  
The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 12@14c.; eggs, 6c. per doz.; poultry—chickens, live, \$1.75 @ 2.00 per doz., dressed 6c. per lb.; turkeys, live, 6c. per lb., dressed 6c. per lb.; potatoes, 50 @ 65c.; apples, 70 @ 90c.; corn, 21c.; wheat, 60 @ 80c.; lard, 5c.; hogs, \$2.80 @ 3.15; cattle—feeders, 2.75 @ 3.50, shippers, \$3.50 @ 4.00, cows, \$2.25 @ 3.00; wood, \$4.00 @ 5.00 per cord; hay, \$4.00 @ 4.50 per ton.

## MARKET GARDENERS

Buy Fresh Seeds of the Grower.  
BE THE FIRST IN MARKET!  
And you will COIN MONEY.

Garden Manual and Price List for 1879 sent free. Address J. B. MOORE, Rockford, Ill.

## JAS. G. SANDS.

## COME FARMERS,

WITNESS THE PROCESS OF MAKING  
Sands' Genuine all Wool  
HORSE COLLARS.

All Collars Guaranteed to be as represented.  
BIG STOCK OF  
SADDLES & HARNESS  
FOR  
SPRING TRADE

JAS. G. SANDS.  
(Established in 1855.)

## Read, Everybody!

S. G. McCONNELL,  
MERCHANT TAILOR,

Has opened at No. 75 Massachusetts street with the Best Line of  
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES

In the city. Fresh

## SPRING GOODS

Just received.

First-Class Workmen and Low Prices.

Cutting done for home making, at lowest cash prices. Don't forget the place—No. 75 Massachusetts street.

Gideon W. Thompson. James H. Payne.

THOMPSON, PAYNE & CO.,

## LIVE STOCK BROKERS

Union Stock Yards,

Kansas City, Mo.,

have for sale draft stallions, harness stallions and thoroughbred jacks and jennets; also 100 high-grade bull calves, from 10 to 14 months old; also Berkshire hogs.

Reference—The Mastin Bank.

## KANSAS SEED HOUSE

F. BARTEDES & CO.,

Lawrence, Kansas.

Catalogue and Price-List of Field, Garden and Flower Seeds just out. Send for it.

## LAWRENCE

## EYE AND EAR

## DISPENSARY,

72 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

Special attention given to Eye and Ear surgery.

S. S. SMYTH, M. D.,  
Consulting Physician and Surgeon.

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ENGRAVER,

A Large Line of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.

No. 75 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas.  
Formerly with H. J. Rushmer.

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Lines.  
The only route through Canada under American management.

THE  
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Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

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And other First-Class Pianos. Also the unrivalled

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Five hundred instruments for sale (on easy payments), exchange or rent. Astonishing bargains.

Messrs. Story & Camp stand at the head of the musical trade of the West. Their establishments here and at Chicago are the two largest west of New York. The members of the firm rank high among our staunchest, most honorable and most successful merchants and manufacturers. They have built up one of the strongest and best mercantile houses in the country, and their establishment is an honor to themselves and a credit to St. Louis.—St. Louis Republican.

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## CREW &amp; HADLEY

Keep constantly on hand a full stock of

## WALL PAPER,

SCHOOL BOOKS,

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BOOKS, STATIONERY,

## CROQUET SETS,

BABY WAGONS.

ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF

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## PICTURE FRAMES

—AND NOTIONS.

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## THE PARKHURST

## WASHER!

The most simple, durable and complete Washer that has yet been invented.

Will do any Family's Washing in One Hour!

A Seven-year-old Child can run it and not weary

DOES NOT WEAR THE CLOTHES.

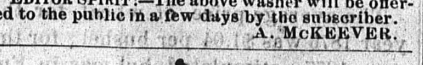
Will wash any garment complete, from a Handkerchief to a Comfort, in one hour.

The long, dreaded washing is of the past.

REFERENCE.—Mrs. Stevens.

EDITOR SPIRIT.—The above washer will be offered to the public in a few days by the subscriber.

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Dr. W. S. Riley's Alternative Renovating Powders.

These powders prove an invaluable remedy in all cases of inflammatory actions, such as coughs, colds, influenza, bronchitis, nasal catarrh, nasal gleet, indigestion and all derangements of the stomach and urinary organs, and for expelling worms. These powders are the only blood and liver renovator now in use and only prepared by Dr. Riley, who has spent much time and money searching out roots and herbs for the benefit of our domestic animals. Every farmer, stock raiser and drover should use them. It produces a fine, glossy coat and frees the skin from all dandruff, and leaves your animals in fine spirits after you stop feeding them. All powders warranted to give satisfaction.

DR. W. S. RILEY, V. S.,  
Lawrence, Douglas county, Kans.

## CHRISTMAS GIFTS!

To help our friends and patrons to make gifts to their friends during the Holidays, we will sell till after the Holidays:

SINGER AND NEW AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES, WITH DROP LEAF AND TWO DRAWERS, FOR \$25; ONE \$60 DAUNTLESS AND ONE \$50 WILSON SEWING MACHINES FOR \$25. SECOND-HAND SEWING MACHINES \$5 UP.

## SILVER-PLATED GOODS.

Silver-plated Teaspoons, 75c.; Tablespoons, \$1.25; Forks, \$1.50; Bristol Cutlery company Triple-plated Table-knives at \$2.50 per set. Rogers Bros.' Teaspoons, \$1.50; Teaspoons A. I. \$2; Tablespoons, \$3; Triple-plated Table-knives, \$3; Forks, \$3 per set. Rogers, Smith & Co. Triple-plated Castors, five Engraved Bottles, \$6; Butter-knives, 75c. I have one Quadruple-plated Butter-dish for \$5, cheap at \$8.

## GLASS SETS.

Butter-dish, Cream, Sugar-bowl, Spoon-holder—30c. to \$1. Lamps, 25c. to \$2.

VASES, MUSTACHE CUPS, CHINA MUGS, CHILDREN'S TEA-SETS AND A VARIETY OF FANCY GOODS IN CHINA AND GLASS. IN FACT, I HAVE A LARGE VARIETY OF

## GOODS SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS!

After you have looked all over the city and found the place where you can buy the goods you want the cheapest, come to the Curiosity Shop and I will sell 20 to 50 per cent. lower than the lowest.

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PRICE-LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

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22d Year—12th Year in Kansas.

KANSAS  
HOME NURSERY!

Offers for the spring of 1879 home grown

APPLE, PEACH, PEAR, PLUM

—AND—  
CHERRY TREES,

QUINCES, SMALL FRUITS,

—AND—  
GRAPE VINES, EVERGREENS,

—AND—  
ORNAMENTAL TREES

IN GREAT VARIETY.

All of the above stock is warranted true to name. The fruit trees were propagated from bearing trees of varieties only tested for this climate.

Patrons and friends, make up clubs and submit them to us for prices. Note the following:

Apple-trees two years old, five to six feet, good heads, per hundred \$10; three years old, \$12.50.

Other trees in proportion. Cash or order. No charge for packing.

Justus Howell is our agent for the city. A general assortment of trees can be had at his place of business.

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We offer the following stock for spring of 1879. All strictly FIRST-CLASS, propagated and grown by ourselves:

20,000 TWO YEAR-OLD APPLE TREES (each, five to six feet), \$45 PER THOUSAND.

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10,000 TWO YEAR-OLD APPLE TREES (each, three to four feet), \$30 PER THOUSAND.

10,000 ONE YEAR-OLD APPLE TREES (each, two to three feet), \$25 PER THOUSAND.

5,000 PEACH GRAFTS (leading sorts), \$30 PER THOUSAND.

20,000 PEACH STOCKS (in bud), \$30 PER THOUSAND.

10,000 CONCORD VINES (one-year), \$10 PER THOUSAND.

10,000 CONCORD VINES (two-year), \$15 PER THOUSAND.

5,000 CLINTON VINES (one and two year), \$10 PER THOUSAND.

5,000 HOUGHTON GOOSEBERRY, \$10 PER THOUSAND.

20,000 KITTATINNY and SNYDER, \$10 PER THOUSAND.

20,000 STRAWBERRY PLANTS (ten kinds), \$3 PER THOUSAND.

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20,000 ORNAMENTAL STOCK CHEAP.

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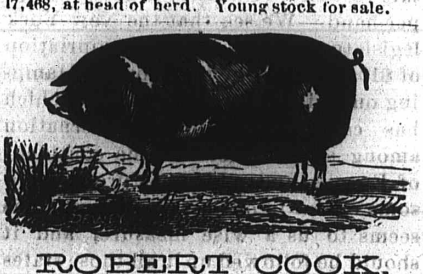
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Eight weeks old, \$22.00

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Single Pigs, either sex, one-half above prices.

A four, eight months old, with pig, \$25.00

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

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

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A CHOICE LOT OF PIGS

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