

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Household

VOL. VIII.—NO. 8.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1879.

WHOLE NO. 368.

"TIME RUNS ON."

BY LOUISE S. UPHAM.

We see the blossoms brightly glow,
We listen to the brooklet's flow,
We hear the gay bird's merry call,
We note the blue sky over all;
Lo! while we say "The world is sweet,"
The white frost chills our waiting feet!

The babe, now cradled in our arms,
To-morrow walks to girlhood's charms;
Anon, a captive maiden stands,
A willing captive in love's hands;
Ere long, a world-worn train await
Their summons through death's somber gate.

From flower to fruit is but a day;
From youth to age, a swift, brief way;
Yet, if we garner fast and well,
The ripening harvest who can tell?
For time runs on; yet every hour
Is rich with some God-given power.

All up and down the world we see
Life's royal gifts are scattered free,
The patient hand has but to bind
The bounteous sheaves, each year to find
Earth's green and gold will turn to wheat;
Though time runs on, the world is sweet!

We may not find the autumn way
Has just the glory of the May!
And silver hair and wrinkling sight
May feel "Life's summer was so bright!"
And yet a chastened beauty glows
Where full, rich lives draw near their close.

The world is sweet, yet time runs on;
And when our songs, our flowers are gone,
Lo! others will the sickle wield
Adown the same bright harvest field;
And others watch, on sunny eves,
The reapers bringing home their sheaves.

WILBURN WATERS, THE HUNTER.

BY JAMES PARTON.

It is startling to be told that within forty-eight hours of New York there is a region where a man can earn a thousand dollars in a winter by hunting bears and wolves. In some of the Southern States bounties of twenty to thirty dollars are still paid for scalps of these ruthless devourers of pork and mutton. The shooting of one large bear brings in a good deal of money, since, in addition to the bounty, the animal furnishes three or four hundred pounds of the meat which pioneer settlers consider the best of all animal food. The skin is also of considerable value.

Wilburn Waters is an elderly gentleman living in southwestern Virginia, who has had a decided genius for hunting as Zerah Colburn had for mathematics. He would describe himself, perhaps, as a "mighty hunter before the Lord," for he is an ardent Methodist, a strict observer of Sunday and perfectly moral in all his habits. He lives alone among the Appalachian mountains in that angle where Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee come together; and there he has lived for nearly fifty years a professional hunter, rarely departing from the sight of his mountains except to visit a distant camp-meeting. He has gained in one day by his rifle alone one hundred and seventy-five dollars. He has killed forty-two wolves in one winter. And in capturing his game he has shown a skill and fertility of resource rarely equalled.

In that corner of Virginia there is a mountain called by the inhabitants White Top, which is nearly as high as Mount Washington. The summit is a great field four or five hundred acres in extent, without a tree or bush, and covered with a kind of wild grass very nutritious, of which cattle are very fond. This field is bordered by a kind of tree called Lashorn, which is peculiar to that spot, and cannot be made to thrive anywhere else. It is a species of spruce, the branches of which spread out at the top, and, growing very close together, form a firm, green table, upon which a man can stand without any danger of breaking through. Some of these flat tops are so large that twenty persons can stand upon one of them without inconvenience. The view from this lofty and peculiar mountain is one of the most beautiful in the world, little known as it is to the tourist.

Near its foot, in a densely shaded glen, in a grove of huge old sugar-maple trees, stands the solitary cabin of Wilburn Waters. There he has lived since he was twenty years of age, when he "entered" a square mile of government land, six hundred and forty acres of mountain forest. He is now approaching his seventieth year, but he can still put a ball where it will do a wolf most harm, at a distance of a hundred and fifty yards. Mr. Charles B. Coale, who for the last thirty-four years has edited the Abingdon *Kentucky*, visited him some years ago, and has met him frequently since. Mr. Coale has recently published a series of chapters upon him in his newspaper, which supplies the corner of Virginia with intelligence.

When the editor first found him in his romantic mountain home he was eating his breakfast upon a log near his cabin, and an excellent breakfast it was, consisting of corn-cake, bear meat, wild honey, and crystal water from his mountain spring. He describes him as "very pious," and as having what the hunter himself calls "family prayers" every day, though his family consists of himself and two ferocious bear-dogs. He will hold no intercourse with a man who swears or who goes hunting on Sunday. He has this motto: "If a man has neither fear of, nor respect for, his Maker, he is a dangerous companion for his fellow-man."

This strange individual was born in North Carolina in 1812, his father being a Frenchman, strong, brave and given to violent anger, and his mother a half Indian woman. He is called in that country a quarteroon, or, as we say, quadroon. He showed some curious traits of the Indian even in childhood. Being abandoned by his father, he was apprenticed, at the tender age of five, to a saddler, who sold him for thirty dollars to a planter, with whom he lived to his seventeenth year. He told the editor a story of his boyhood which showed a curious blending of the civilized being and the savage. Having caught a number of partridges one afternoon, he saved four of them for his employer. These having been stolen in the night, he accused a hired woman of the theft, upon which she flew into a rage, and declared he should catch no more birds. She started to destroy his traps, four in number, all within sight of the house. Instead of following her to prevent the mischief, he went up to her room, where he knew she had a new feather-bed, her own precious property. From the window he saw her destroy one of his traps. He took out his knife and deliberately cut the tick of her bed half way down. She demolished a second trap; he cut the tick the rest of the way along. She destroyed his third trap; upon which he cut half way down on the other side of the tick. His fourth trap being destroyed, he completed his work, and finished cutting the bed in two pieces.

"Now," said she, on her return to the house, "go and fix up your traps, if you want to."

"All right," said he; "and if you want to sleep on your new bed to-night you had better go up to your room and fix it."

She found, indeed, a room full of feathers and the tick in two pieces. This was an inconvenient young man to have about the house. He very soon entered upon his career as a hunter, in which, from the first, he displayed an instinctive sagacity, which the wolf-plagued farmers of that region highly prized. Since the time of David Crockett no such bear and wolf stories have been given to the world as those of which Wilburn Waters is the hero. Among those mountains a single wolf will sometimes torment the farmers for years. He baffles pursuit because, in time, an old wolf becomes acquainted with all the traps and devices that man has invented for his destruction. Waters' first wolf victory was won when he was about eighteen years of age.

A farmer one morning found six of his sheep dead on a mountain road, which had been killed the night before by a wolf of the description. The boy said: "Give me the dead sheep and I will catch the wolf." He used the greater part of this money in teaching the old wolf that he could eat a piece of meat which he happened to find in a field without being caught in a trap. The wolf devoured pieces after pieces without coming to harm; but under the last leg of mutton the trap was carefully hidden, and the animal was caught. Even then the old wolf got away, trap and all, but the boy gave chase, and brought in his skin. Another of his early tricks was to hide his trap under a kind of mound in the swamps erected by crawfish, because he had observed that wolves placed their feet upon these without fear.

The great secret of success in hunting, as in such games as cricket, base ball, and almost all other outdoor sports, is a keen, quick eye, sight. Besides this quality, Wilburn Waters has the most intimate knowledge of the habits of animals, and can tell to a certainty what a creature is likely to do in any probable circumstances. He has also the Indian skill of crawling and creeping up toward an animal, so as to get near without alarming it. No one can realize the skill of a good hunter in this respect who has not seen it displayed. An Indian will crouch down toward the earth, keeping his head very low, cocking up one eye, and, in that attitude, work his way towards his game with astonishing rapidity; his gun cocked, and his

finger on the trigger. Some of Waters' escapes were remarkable indeed. On one occasion, pursued by a furious wounded bear, blind with rage, finding the bear gaining upon him, he sprang into the air, caught hold of a branch by one hand, drew up his feet, and the bear passed under him without stopping, and kept on for some distance, when he fell before the hunter's rifle.

Like most men who live alone, and like all Indians, who have no books and newspapers, he is fond of conversation, and likes to tell stories of his great hunts as well as of his camp-meeting exploits. He tells a story of his going to a North Carolina camp-meeting with a new hat, which, he says, he bought on his way, as well "to honor the Lord as to look more respectable himself." But the new hat proved to be a terrible incumbrance. Having put his hat under his seat for safety, he was about to give himself up to the feeling of the occasion, when he heard feet shuffling, and he knew his hat was in danger. Then he put it on the ground beside him; but there was a tobacco chewer, and again he trembled for his hat. He moved it to the other side; but there was another man with his mouth full of the odious weed. He took the hat into his lap. But, as he said: "The fear that I would mash it drove prayer out of my mind, and I looked all round for a limb, or something to hang it on out of the way of feet and tobacco juice, but could see nothing. The minister preached on, and I again tried to pray, but that hat filled my mind, and when I tried to be devotional something would whisper in my ear, 'You had better take care of that hat, or you will get it mashed as flat as a butter-cake.'"

At length he hid his hat away in a clump of bushes, forgot all about it, and gave himself up heartily to the exercises of the meeting. Going for his hat, he found it trodden out of all shape, and so completely spoiled that he was able to wear it during the rest of the meeting with perfect comfort. Ever since, whenever a meeting appears to him to be cold and lifeless, he is apt to think of his adventure and say, "There are too many new hats in this meeting."

Wilburn Waters is one of the last of his kind. Railroads and tourists will soon penetrate every recess, and leave these mighty hunters without game to circumvent. Our Abingdon editor did well to preserve the memory of a departing race of heroes in his sketches of the hunter of White Top mountain.

Just in Time.
When Charles Hollingsworth, then only a young clerk, married a banker's heiress, against her father's will, and took her home to the few poorly furnished rooms he was able to hire, they were very happy for a while.

All seemed to go smoothly until a small legacy was left to the young husband, which was expended in furniture far too fine for their present condition, and in dresses which were unsuitable for a clerk's wife. Then, indeed, the young people began to compete with more wealthy families, and the young wife never knew into what terrible debts they were plunging.

Charles would come home one evening to find Rosa in tears. "I've been so frightened, love," she said. "A dreadful crazy creature has been here, declaring that our great mirrors are not paid for. I ordered him out of the house, and he shook his fist at me. He said he would be paid, and that we owed for everything. What did it mean, Charles?"

"That he was crazy, as you say, dearest." "Oh, I'm so glad," said foolish little Rosa, smiling. "I thought there might be something at the bottom of this talk; and since it isn't so, you will give me that new garret velvet dress I spoke of, and a pearl spray for my hair—pearls become me so well. You'll let me have it to-morrow, Charles, in time for Mrs. Rushland's dinner?"

"If I can, Rosa," said Charles; "but what would you say if I were to ask you to wear your old dresses this winter?"

"What a joke!" cried Rosa. "But you told grandpa I should never wait for anything. You can't be growing stingy, love?"

"You shall have the money," Rosa said. Charles, his face had turned very white, but he did not see it. After a while he arose, and put on his coat, and went out to his room.

"I must go out for a while," he said. "I have business to attend to." And she saw him unconsciously take from his bosom the keys of his office desk. "Going to the office to-night?" she asked. "No, no. Why should you think so?" he said, and turned fiery red.

Rosa felt frightened. She could not tell why. She went to the door with her husband, and watched him down the street. Then she went back to the parlor, and picked up the daily paper. The first paragraph her eyes fell upon was the account of the arrest of the confidential clerk of a certain firm for embezzlement.

"He was honest," an extravagant woman made him their prey," added the writer. "Extravagance is the road to ruin."

The paper fell from Rosa's fingers. Suddenly a flood of light seemed to illuminate the darkness of her life.

"I am an extravagant woman," she said. "I am driving my dear husband to ruin. To-night he may do something to supply my foolish wants that will cover him with infamy and part us forever. I will follow him."

A great waterproof cloak with a hood lay upon a chair near by. Rosa seized it and wrapped it about her, and flew out on the street.

She turned her steps as by instinct towards her husband's place of business. It was a large building, and the janitor stood at the door.

"My husband is in his office, is he not?" she asked. "I'm to meet him here."

"Yes, walk up, ma'am," said the old man, and Rosa flew up stairs. She opened the door. The gas had been lit, and its rays fell over the head of her husband as he sat at his desk. She crept softly up behind him and peeped over his shoulder. An empty check lay before him, and opposite stood a paper bearing the signature of his employers which he with careful strokes was copying letter by letter.

"Charles!" shrieked Rosa, and her white hand descended upon the paper. "Charles!"

The man started to his feet. "God lead me here, Charles," sobbed his wife. "Oh! Charles, is this the first time?"

"The very first, Rosa," said the man. "It is my fault," said Rosa. "My extravagance had maddened you. Burn that paper and come away."

In a moment more the check was a little heap of ashes, and Rosa sat upon her husband's knee, hiding her head on his shoulder.

"We will sell all the furniture—all that we own. The rest we will give back. My jewels shall go. I will wear calico. We will be honest and forget our vanity," she said, "and I will be a true helpmeet to you, instead of being your bane and curse, as I have been."

Then they went home together. Neither ever forgot that evening. And though people pitied the banker's daughter for her humble surroundings, she was happier than she had ever been in her life.

Why so Many New Year's Resolutions are Broken.

New Year's day is flooded with good resolutions. Who does not form good resolutions on New Year's day? But few of these resolutions are kept. So constantly are they broken as to be turned by many into a matter of jest and ridicule. It is not, however, in itself, and it never can be, ridiculous to form good resolutions. Good resolves are the necessary preconditions of good actions. Why, then, let us inquire, does it come to pass that so few of the excellent resolutions which are sincerely made are faithfully adhered to? The first and great reason is that the resolutions are too numerous; they are too hastily formed, and with too little meditation; and many that are crude and impracticable are mixed up with such as are really wise, and could be carried into effect.

We have said it is well to form good resolutions. So it is. But we should be very careful what we resolve, and that we do not resolve what is the nature of things it is impossible for us to perform. For to resolve and not execute exerts a demoralizing influence on the character. It diminishes one's self-respect, one's confidence in accomplishing anything. In forming resolutions, therefore, it is advisable to limit them in number; to take into consideration all the obstacles in the way of sticking to them; to make such as should be made, whatever may be the result; to keep them. Good resolutions carried out pave the sure way to peace and happiness. If broken, they plunge the conscience with the stings of self-reproach and remorse. A few kept are far better than many broken.

Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR:—I am nine years old. Our school was out the first of January; it is to commence again some time this month. Ma is a granger; they are going to have a next meeting. Good-by. From your friend, EVA C. LAWRENCE.

STRAWN, Kans., Feb. 5, 1879.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—I am a little girl twelve years old. I go to school; I study reading, spelling, arithmetic and grammar. Pa has a nursery. He had one hundred bushels of strawberries last summer. Pa and Ma are grangers. We take your valuable paper. As this is my first letter please excuse all mistakes. If I see this in print I will write again. Yours respectfully, JESSIE HART.

FORT SCOTT, Kans., Feb. 3, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—I have not written for the "Young Folks' Column." I am a boy fourteen years old. I go to school and study reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography and writing. We have a good teacher, this term; her name is Miss Martin; I like her very much. I have three brothers and two sisters. Please excuse all mistakes and bad writing. If you print this I will write again. Yours truly, GEORGE W. LEWIS.

LAWRENCE, Kans., Feb. 6, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would write for the first time, as I have seen in your paper so many little folks writing for the paper. I have to feed forty head of hogs. I have a pig and a calf. I am going to sell my pig, and I don't expect I can get more than a dollar for him. Mr. Editor, excuse all mistakes for this is my first letter. If I see this in print I will do better in my next letter, for I am only ten years old. Yours truly, GEORGE RICHARDS.

KANWAKA TOWNSHIP, Feb. 3, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—We take THE SPIRIT. I like to read the "Young Folks' Column." I like the letters very much, so I thought I would write a short letter too. I am nine years old, so I can't write much of a letter. I am going to school at the old Barker school-house. I like to go to school. I have a good, kind teacher; her name is Miss Martin. I am studying spelling, reading and geography; I study geography at home and recite at recess. I have a little pony. We have fifteen pigs and five calves. I must close. Good-by. NATTIE T. LANGSTON.

LAWRENCE, Kans., Feb. 9, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—As I have been reading the "Young Folks' Column," and have never written, I thought I would write. I am thirteen years old. It has been nice sleighing all winter, but the snow is all gone now. We have had a great many sleigh rides this winter—going to surprise parties, to spelling schools, and day schools. I am going to school. I read in the fifth reader, study spelling, writing, grammar, geography, and am over to arithmetical progression in arithmetic. We have about eighteen scholars' names on the register this winter. Our teacher's name is Mr. Hoyt. We had three months' school last fall, and will have three this winter. Why don't the little girls and boys write that used to? If I see this in print perhaps I will write again. Please excuse bad writing, as I am left-handed. Yours respectfully, ABIE C. CHASE.

HAMILTON, Kans., Feb. 4, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—Once more I will endeavor to write a few lines to show that I have an interest in the "Young Folks' Column." There is a dense mist falling this morning. I think we have one of the neatest places in the county. There are 100 acres; 60 acres broke. We have been cultivating it five years. There are 180 bearing apple, 80 bearing peach and 6 cherry trees. We have four horses, three cows and eight hogs. I am fourteen years old. I did not go to school this winter as we had too much work on hand. I have two sisters—one is going to school at Labette, the other is married and lives in Labette. Our school is trying to get up an exhibition. I have a part in three dialogues; I am going to sing one or two songs. We have rehearsed three times. I believe I will close my letter for fear of crowding some little girl or boy's letter out. I am respectfully yours, ANNA ELIZABETH MOON.

LABETTE CITY, Kans., Jan. 31, 1879.

What is the difference between clocks and bandies? We wind up clocks to keep them running, and we wind up bandies to stop their running!

Additional Society

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 19, 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.

Henry 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. Poppeno, Topeka.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.
Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county.
J. S. Payne, Canaan, Linn county.

The Grange.

We regard the grange as the initial step, the primary school, which is preparing the way for magnificent social results. The grange is not to be regarded as an end in itself, but only as a means and a preparation by which farmers shall make themselves ready to enter upon their larger and richer inheritance. It cannot be possible that the great interests of agriculture, the pivotal business of the country, and of the globe, a business about which all other pursuits and interests revolve as the planets around the sun, are forever, or even much longer, to remain subordinate to other interests of inferior rank, and to remain subservient to those less productive powers which they ought to direct and control. It is not so much the weakness and ignorance of farmers which has kept them down, and restricted their influence, and made their calling to be held in low estimation, as their isolated position, their lack of co-operative spirit and their need of combined action. They have stood aloof from each other and have not felt the necessity of any concert of movement, of any effort to mass together their forces in order to accomplish a desired end. It is for this sole reason that the farming interests of the country are almost ignored by our legislators; our state and national governments. It does no good for an individual farmer to complain of unjust taxation, of exorbitant railroad charges for the transportation of his products, or for burdensome and oppressive tariffs; his voice is unheard and his complaints disregarded when he speaks for himself alone. It is only when he unites with others, with his associates in the same calling, with all those who have an identity of interests, that his petition will be listened to and his influence felt.

What our farmers need at the present time is concert of action. Before they can act together they must meet in council and talk over affairs of common and pressing interest. We know of no other school better adapted to this purpose than the grange. If any of the subordinate granges are not in good working order, the members themselves are in fault. No institution will run without the application of force. The grist-mill must have the applied power. The greater the power, the more perfect the machinery, and the nicer the adjustment of part to part, the more efficient will be the work and the more valuable the product. There is no such thing as perpetual motion without the continued application of power. The best plan to make a grange useful is for its members to enter bravely upon some co-operative work. If every farmer could be induced to bring to his stated meetings a sum of money, however small it might be, to invest in a co-operative store, in a grain elevator, or in any other co-operative branch of industry, it would serve to create a deeper interest in the meetings, and open a wider field for united action. A contribution of ten cents per week by forty members would amount in a year to over two hundred dollars. It is wonderful what large aggregates can be accumulated from quite small individual contributions. The Germans and the English understand the value of small but regular weekly stipends paid into their granges much better than we do, hence their large accumulated capital, and hence, too, their larger measure of prosperity. Just as soon as the Patrons of Husbandry can begin to feel that they have an invested money interest in their respective granges, they will become attached to the order and appreciate its benefits.

The Kansas state grange has held its annual session and done some good work. It makes an encouraging report of the present condition of the order, and we hope that another year will witness an awakened interest and a healthy growth in the grange movement.

Fairview Grange.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—The officers of Fairview grange, No. 299, were duly installed January 11 by past-master Israel Kent, assisted by Bro. Frank Downing, Sarah Rising, Master; D. W. Holmes, Overseer; O. H. Martin, Lecturer; I. L. Kent, Steward; Thomas Long, Assistant Steward; George Rising, Chaplain; B. F. Downing, Treasurer; L. Phenicle, Secretary; A. H. Sued, Gate-keeper; M. A. Taylor, Ceres; Sarah Henly, Pomona; Molly Ellis, Flora; Lizzie Downing, Lady Assistant Steward. Fraternally yours, L. PHENICLE.

AMO, Kans., Feb. 9, 1879.

An Appeal to Reduce Officials' Salaries. Barker grange, on Feb. 11, 1879, passed the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, The amount of money in circulation has been contracted one-half; and
WHEREAS, All property has shrunk in proportion, therefore curtailing the ability of the people to pay present salaries; therefore,
Resolved, That we call on our members of the legislature to work for a corresponding reduction of official salaries, from road overseer to governor of the state.
Resolved, That the secretary be requested to furnish a copy of these resolutions for the papers of Lawrence.
JUSTUS HOWELL, Secretary pro tem.

Tribute of Respect.

WHEREAS, It has seemed proper to the Great Master of the universe to take from us a worthy and beloved sister, Mrs. Margaret Fox, and in so doing has taken from our midst an affectionate wife, a kind mother and a true Patron; therefore, be it
Resolved, by Kennedy Valley Grange, That we hereby sympathize with the bereaved family of the deceased sister, and trust that a kind Heavenly Father may be unto them a support in this hour of their affliction.
Resolved, That our pen is inadequate to describe our sympathy in this deep affliction, yet we can assure our friends in their great grief that the Divine Hand which smites can alone administer the consolation and comfort that the world cannot give.
Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Bro. Fox, also, to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS and the Lawrence Standard for publication.

V. L. REECE,

N. M. REECE,

GEO. BENSON,

CARRIE JONES,

WM. J. EVANS,

SARAH STONE,

Committee on Resolutions.

Grandview Grange.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—On the first day of January I was taken very sick, and have only now convalesced so as to be able to sit up and write. This is the reason that the status of Grandview grange has not been reported before.

At the last meeting in December there was elected to office the following members: Alf Wiley, Master; John Hoff, Overseer; D. F. McKaig, Steward; Will Allison, Assistant Steward; D. H. Lily, Lecturer; R. C. Allison, Chaplain; William Adams, Treasurer; Charles Page, Secretary; Thomas Bolton, Gate-keeper; Mrs. H. S. Bell, Ceres; Mrs. D. H. Lily, Pomona; Mrs. Alf Wiley, Flora; Mrs. J. A. Hammond, Lady Assistant Steward. They were installed at their first meeting in January, except myself.

In the first years of the grange, Grandview was one of the largest and most prosperous granges of Johnson county, but it finally dwindled away till we only had fourteen members that remained true. This fall the ice was broken by a proposition for membership, since which time we have been very busy, admitting new members, and restoring those that had been dropped, for non-payment of dues until we now number thirty members, and we hope we will soon be as prosperous as ever.

Begging to be excused for our report coming in so late, I remain, yours fraternally,
CHARLES PAGE, Secretary.

OUR GRANGE ASSOCIATIONS.

Essay Read Before a Recent Meeting of Stephens Mills Grange (N. Y.) by Mrs. M. A. Bridge.

It is not of its pecuniary advantages we would speak, but of that which we appreciate fully as much—its social. For although but a short time since we united with this order, the warm heart and welcoming hands of its members have made us feel deeply for its success, and we already find ourselves looking eagerly forward to these seasons of social intercourse as seasons of real enjoyment, enlivening to the mind and cheering to the heart. Here, for awhile, the cares and anxieties of every-day life may be forgotten and the time spent in friendly converse and mental improvement. Most clubs and societies common to our larger towns are open to people of all classes. The upright man must sit side by side with the idle spendthrift, the swindler and the intemperate. And their offices and places of honor are filled by those who have the most money to buy them, no matter how incapable they may be of properly filling them.

But here is a society whose only passports are true principles and strict morality. Here are men who show by their suburban habits and stooping shoulders that they have not eaten the bread of idleness, but have gained their sustenance by the sweat of their brows, and the strong sinews of the right arm. Men who owe their success and prosperity in life not to defrauding and dishonest trickery, but to their own hard labor and untiring energy. Here are women who have toiled early and late, regardless of fatigue, for the comfort and well being of their families; women who have not shirked their responsibilities in life by wasting their energies in idleness, but have looked well to the ways of their households, and whose good works and firm training shall live and flourish in their offspring; when their own heads are gathered low upon the bosom of mother earth. Here are officers, elected not by corruption and bribery, but by real respect and esteem. And when we are called upon to meet and associate with strangers of this order, we need have no fears; for the same rules and regulations that control here control everywhere, and only temperate, worthy people find admittance.

Surely an organization based upon such firm principles of equality, and supported by the earnest working part of the community, must live and prosper. When a good work like this is struggling along through difficulties, it is the duty of every true man and woman to take hold and help make of it another obstacle to the tides of intemperance and immorality that are perpetually crowding upon society, and annually devastating so many homes, and crushing so many hearts.

As the young verge toward manhood and womanhood, they naturally crave and will seek places of amusement, and into society like this, where no debasing influences are thrown around them; they should be drawn. Fathers, because you are overworked, and in the hurrying chase after wealth you have forgotten the requirements of youth; forgotten to provide proper recreation for your children; shall your sons find their way to the barrooms, and among the associations there acquire habits that may never be eradicated, but grow with their growth, and develop with their development, until their whole lives are blighted? or will you be mindful of the charges entrusted to your training, help build up and support

places like this, where by your side they may not only find true pleasure, but contract good habits and receive useful instruction that shall be a benefit to all their after years?

Mothers, because you no longer care for the excitements and pastimes of society, shall your daughters, left to their own devices, find their highest aspiration among the vanities of the ball room, without any mind or thought beyond the idle gossip of the hour, or the fit of a garment? or will you, prompted by the pure instincts of maternal love, make still another effort in their behalf, and encourage them to seek their associates here, where by being brought into contact with earnest and thoughtful people, they may gradually develop into a higher standard of womanhood.

And here, among the members of this little band, we earnestly hope the seeds of petty jealousies and discord, those archenemies of all good works, may never be sown, but all selfish motives be forgotten in our anxiety for this our common cause. May we overlook every defect, rise above every difficulty, and in true fraternity, remain united as the members of one family. As time passes in its rapid flight, and the years roll round, may our strength be increased, our numbers multiplied, and this institution be known and acknowledged as the pride and glory of our land.—Husbandman.

Letter from Worthy Master Adams.

Worthy Master Adams, of the National Grange, writes to the Virginia Patron as follows:

"Observing certain strictures upon the master of the National grange in your very excellent paper, I desire to assure you that our illustrious predecessor, Judge Jones, executed the instructions of the tenth session of the National grange according to the best of his judgment and ability, which, in my estimation, are inferior to none in our order. Those who have the means of knowing, are thoroughly satisfied that his work was intelligently, faithfully and well done.

"Now, with respect to the present master, I have to remark, that the National grange at the eleventh and last session, by resolution, directed its executive committee to embody 'the substance of the several resolutions praying legislative action at the hands of the general government in a memorial, and that the secretary of the executive committee be requested to see that the said memorial is communicated to the two houses of congress.'

"At the January meeting of the executive committee, the secretary thereof was constituted a sub-committee to carry out the spirit of the above resolution. The propriety of this action will be more readily seen, when it is known that the secretary is our distinguished brother, Hon. D. Wyatt Aiken, member of the present congress from South Carolina. By him I am assured that he has earnestly labored to secure the requisite legislation, and it is a matter of congratulation that we have one of our own members able and eager to present and press our requests.

"Nearly ten years have elapsed since I buckled on the whole armor of the Patrons' cause, and although the grange has been covered with foul aspersions, its principles misrepresented and belied, and its votaries calumniated, yet I never lost faith in its teachings or in the ultimate success of its mission. Its friends, both new and old, have no tenable reason to be dissatisfied or disheartened at the slow progress made.

"To obtain relief from oppressive and unjust taxation, and exercise laws discriminating against local productions, no avenue should be closed, no stone left unturned. Those localities specially suffering should combine their influence, and out of the grange, as well as the sturdy, constant blows be struck to accomplish the desired end. If the members of congress from the tobacco growing districts of our Union would labor with that marked ability and unflinching zeal which characterized the laudatory efforts of the Hon. Mr. C. C. Bell of your state, I apprehend a different and exceedingly more favorable condition of affairs would speedily exist.

"While the services of the grange may be often used as an adjunct, or in some instances as a regulator, still all elements homogeneous should be called into requisition, and be made to unite and advance agricultural interests. None should be ignored. A four fold cord is not easily broken. Neither should the grange be regarded as an unflinching 'patience for all human ills,' nor be loaded down with all the real and imaginary reforms of modern times.

"With high appreciation of the intelligent efforts made in behalf of our cause, by our worthy brothers and sisters of the 'Old Dominion state,' I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,
SAMUEL E. ADAMS."

Co-operation a Cure for Poverty.

I suppose nearly everybody in the world would like to be rich, if they could become so without too much trouble. Whether making everybody in the world rich would make everybody in the world happy is a question which we need not settle just now. We know well enough that there are many people who are now miserably poor; we know that crime and every kind of evil is caused by poverty. There is reason enough, therefore, why we should seek a cure for poverty, if there were any hope of finding one.

We cannot hope to cure poverty by act of parliament. It would be of no use to pass a law to make everybody rich, because there are so many people who are bent on being poor. The man who spends more than his income is poor, whatever that income may be. If all the wealth in the land were divided to-day among the poor, next month or next year there would be some people as poor as ever. We hear now and then of poor men who, coming suddenly into property, forthwith drink themselves to death.

Whether it would be well for the government of this country to take any steps to make poor

people richer, or rich people poorer, we need not argue now. There is a question which concerns us all much more closely, and upon which we shall certainly all agree if we will give attention to it. Let us see what we can do, each of us and all of us, to lessen our own poverty and the poverty of those around us. Even if the lords and commons shall some day pass a law dealing more justly with the land, for instance, than has hitherto been done, we may be sure it will be some time before it occurs. Meanwhile, it will be worth our while to see what we can do to lessen the evil if not to cure it.

There are many working men nowadays whose wages would enable them to save a fortune if they cared enough about it. The single man who is earning \$75 a week can save \$20 out of this if he likes. If he would save \$50 a year for fifteen years, investing it year after year at 5 per cent., it would amount to \$1,132. During the next fifteen years this will double itself at compound interest, and with the \$1,132 saved during the second period, will amount to \$2,396. If the same thing goes on for another fifteen years, the whole sum saved during the forty-five years will be \$7,924.

We can hardly expect a working man to save so much as this out of his wages. Suppose he should save nothing at all; suppose he should spend all he earns in eating and drinking or otherwise; there is a way in which he can grow richer, notwithstanding. If he spends all his money at a well managed co-operative store, this will save him money for him, whether he will or no. Suppose he spends 30s. a week at a co-operative store; perhaps out of this 3s. will be saved for him; this will make up \$7, 16s. during the year. Suppose this, invested year by year at 5 per cent., at the end of fifteen years it will amount to more than \$174; at the end of another fifteen years he will have \$522, and at the end of forty-five years he will have \$1,218.

A co-operative store is a shop carried on for the benefit of the customers; what remains of the profits, after paying the working expenses, being divided among the customers in proportion to the money they have spent. It is not always easy to get a small store well managed, and the amount of the profits must depend on the management. There are some societies who give a dividend of 2s. in the pound, that is to say, who return to the customer 2s. for every pound which he has spent. It is true that a large number give a small dividend; but we must bear in mind that in many places people are only beginning to learn this sort of co-operation. It will take some time for a society of working men to learn how to carry on a shop in the best possible way. No doubt many stores fail through not knowing how to buy their goods to the best advantage. When all the co-operative societies buy their goods from the Co-operative Wholesale society this difficulty will be got over.

A co-operative store serves for a savings bank as well as a shop. Members receive 5 per cent. interest on every share of £1. You will not often find any other way of getting so large an interest for small sums. Some poor people find it so hard to save money that the store does them a greater service in keeping back their dividends till the end of the quarter than by selling the goods cheaper than other shops. If the customer had his 2s. paid back to him out of the pound, at the time of spending the money, perhaps he would find it difficult to keep it till the end of the quarter.

Now, I do not say that every man who has £1,218 must feel himself to be immensely rich, but I think the working man who all his life has spent all his money as fast as he has earned it, may well feel grateful to the co-operative store for saving him this £1,218. And although this is not quite enough for him to set up his carriage and pair or to go into parliament upon, it may be of no small service to him in his old age. If he has no children dependent upon him and buys a government annuity with it at sixty, he might secure about one hundred a year for all his life.

We have not yet seen all that co-operation will do for working men. We read of savage countries where every man expects to find an enemy in his fellow-man. We have improved a little upon that state of things, but we have yet much to do before we have made our civilization a thing to be proud of. The word civilization means a great many things that are bad; but it means one thing that is good, namely, co-operation. Men have been learning to help one another ever since they fed on acorns and blackberries, and clothed themselves in raw skins. But they have yet a good deal to learn in that way. Let us regard our co-operative shop-keeping as only a first step, which will lead us on, to other forms of co-operation, that will make this world a happier place for all people who love justice and try to do that which is right.

The Farmer's Duty.

One of the principles of the grange is to strengthen the attachment of the farmer to the farm and to increase the attractiveness of home. If farmers wish to induce their bright, active sons to remain on the farm, they must show an active faith in the business themselves; they must indicate by pronounced measures that they believe in the farm and farming, and that they admit no superior calling in the comparison. When a farmer becomes thoroughly aroused to the importance of better seed, better implements, better cultivation, and, in fine, of better methods throughout, in such an individual it is to be found a firm supporter of farmers' organizations for mutual good. A good farmer is always anxious to know more, while many a poor, shiftless farmer is laboring under the delusion that he already knows enough. One can never measure his ignorance or knowledge by himself alone as a standard. It is necessary to compare notes with his fellow-workers in the same line of business. The lower the level which a man is willing to occupy, the

less his range of vision, while as he steps up higher, his horizon broadens, new opportunities present themselves, new fields of discovery appear, and the individual becomes more comprehensive, more intelligent and more successful. There is a pleasure in gaining information which is a stimulant to greater exertion. The more a man learns the greater his desire to acquire knowledge. Few men are inclined to do their best without the excitement or friction of rivalry or competition. One energetic enthusiastic, successful farmer is apt to leave a whole neighborhood with his sterling qualities. A few determined men can influence the tendency of a whole village. How important, then, that every farmer should make up his mind to perform well his part; to fulfill his duty as a citizen as well as the head of a family; to sustain and encourage, in ever so humble a way, the noble art of agriculture.

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.

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.
A. MCKEEVER.

ELY'S AUTOMATIC

COW-MILKER.

(PATENT APPLIED FOR.)

PERFECTION AT LAST.

THIS IS THE SIMPLEST MILKER IN THE world, made all of PURE SILVER. It is easily kept clean, as it has no flexible or rubber tubes to sour and spoil the milk in warm weather; no brass German-silver to vertiginate and poison the membrane and muscles of the cow's teats, and cause them to be sore and callous, as done by the old inventions.

It is easily applied, every test flowing. Will milk sore or short teats or long very quick. Fractious cows become gentle by the use of this milker.

It is the cheapest, best and only safe and perfect milker.

It never gets out of order; never wears out. Price, \$3 per set; single tubes 75 cents. Full directions. Sub-agents wanted for every county in the state.

For certificates commendatory, from reliable dairymen and others of Kansas, see SPIRIT OF KANSAS November 6, 1878. Will send Milkers by mail on receipt of price as above.

G. W. HATCH,
General Agent for the State of Kansas. Residence, southeast corner Alabama and Winthrop streets. P. O. box 686, Lawrence, Kansas.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY

LINES.

The only route through Canada under American management.

THE

SHORT & QUICK

LINE TO THE EAST VIA

Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

Direct connections made at Detroit and Toledo with all RAILROAD TRAINS from West, North and South.

Connections made at Buffalo and Niagara Falls with NEW YORK CENTRAL and ERIE RAILWAYS.

Wagner Sleeping and Parlor Cars

On all Trains to Principal Points East.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN is one of the best constructed and equipped roads on the continent, and its fast increasing business evidence that its superiority over its competitors is acknowledged and appreciated by the traveling public.

Any information as to tickets, connections, sleeping car accommodations, etc., cheerfully given on application to the undersigned.

FRANK E. SNOW,

Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't, DETROIT.

"OH! MY

BACK!"

Pains in the Back, Side or Loins are cured by HUNT'S REMEDY. The Great Kidney and Liver Medicine. It is not a new compound, having been used by all classes for 20 years, and saved from lingering disease and death hundreds who have been given up by physicians. HUNT'S REMEDY cures Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, General Debility, Female Weakness, Nervous Diseases, Intemperance and Excesses. HUNT'S REMEDY cures Bilious Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Dyspepsia, strengthens the Bowels and Stomach and makes the Blood perfectly pure. HUNT'S REMEDY is prepared expressly for these diseases, and has never been known to fail. One trial will convince you. HUNT'S REMEDY is purely Vegetable, is used by family physicians, and the utmost reliance may be placed in it.

HUNT'S REMEDY encourages sleep, creates an appetite, braces up the system and renewed health is the result. Send for pamphlet to WM. E. CLARKE, Providence, R. I.

Sold by all Druggists.

HUNT'S

REMEDY

A Pride (?) to the State.

[Troy, Ohio.] Kansas legislatures contain more fools to the square yard than any other similar body on the face of the globe. After every senatorial election, the howl of corruption and bribery is set up by disappointed or malicious persons, and straightway a resolution is rushed through to investigate the matter. Then much valuable time and a large sum of money is squandered in this business. We believe this has been the case after every senatorial election in the state since the first one. It is what disgraces the name of Kansas, and makes her appear ridiculous. One-half the time allotted to the present session has been wasted in electing a senator, the other half is in a fair way to be wasted in investigation, for spite. The only consoling fact is, that if they waste their time in investigating, they will not waste it in passing harmful laws, or adopting the mass of vagaries and experiments hatched out by the three gentlemen who have had a fat job for the last two years, getting up what they call a codification of the laws.

The resolution to investigate proposes not only to examine into the alleged bribery in the senatorial election, but also several charges made against Ingalls during his term of office, such as the Atchison post-office business, the lottery indictments, the dismissal of the case against Pomeroy, etc. These matters are all beyond the jurisdiction of the legislature and its committees. The alleged acts all occurred before the legislature had an existence, and were independent of any subject that is properly before them. They are matters that belong to a grand jury, or to the senate of the United States, and the legislature cannot compel a witness to testify concerning them. The recent election of Ingalls is a matter that the legislature has a right to investigate. If there was bribery used, let it be ferreted out, and the corrupt practices of all the candidates exposed. But for the legislature to resolve itself into a grand jury, and attempt to investigate alleged offenses beyond its jurisdiction, will be adding ridicule to disgrace that has been put upon Kansas. The legislature has just as much right to investigate the cheese transaction of Gov. Anthony, and the alleged Indian speculations of Col. Phillips, as it has to investigate charges against Senator Ingalls, outside of those connected with the recent election.

A Perilous Journey.

[Dodge City Times.] Tuesday morning, Dr. T. L. McCarty was summoned to attend Mr. Blossom, who is lying sick with lung fever at his ranch on Crooked creek. The doctor was accompanied by Mr. James C. Connor, and left Dodge City a little before 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning. The weather was cold and windy. When they reached Five Mile Hollow, the snow began to fall, and the storm set in in deep earnest. The party traveled until a quarter past 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when they lost their way. They continued traveling when they probably reached a point forty miles southwest of Meade City. After this all night's perilous ride over the bleak prairie, and through blinding snow, they found themselves at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning at what is called Meade City, 35 miles southwest of Dodge. They reached Mr. Blossom's ranch at half past 11 o'clock that morning. Dr. McCarty was thirty-one hours and Mr. Connor twenty-nine hours without food. Their experiences of this trip satisfy them of the feelings of a person who is knocking at the threshold of St. Peter's gate. They were numbed and drowsy, and several times feared the eternal sleep would overtake them; but they barely escaped being "coopered," as they say, in Dodge. Dr. McCarty and Mr. Connor returned to this city Wednesday evening, much worn out from their perilous journey. They left their patient in a fair way of recovery.

Attempted Jail Delivery.

[Atchison, Champion.] A quartet of about as hard citizens as are generally brought together in a jail—Malcolm Duncan, who has once before escaped from this jail, and who is charged with stealing a case of pistols from Faust's store; Tom Govey, charged with setting the jail on fire while he was in durance as a city prisoner; Jack Chilson, in for burglary and larceny, and Felix Reddy, for grand larceny—made a bold attempt about 9 o'clock yesterday morning to escape from the fifty den known as the county jail. Jailor Higley had been informed of the plot, and securing Sheriff Wylie pointed out the criminals as they made their exit through the aperture they had made in the rear of the dark cells. The prisoners were marched back to the door of the jail and placed in the dark cells, where they are liable to remain until freedom is granted them.

Railroad Tariffs.

W. F. White, general passenger and ticket agent of the A., T. & S. E. road, writes the editor of the *Harvey County News* that there is no truth in the stories circulated to the effect that the recent reduction in rates for freight and passengers, made by that company, will be revoked, and the old rates restored as soon as the legislature adjourns. Mr. White says the reductions referred to were made in good faith, and will be permanent, except that the rates will be reduced still more as soon as the business of the company will justify a further reduction.

Sheep Raising in Northwestern Kansas.

[Smith County Pioneer.] Mr. H. B. Stone, of Pawnee township, besides being one of the largest general stock raisers in the county, has a flock of 600 sheep. He believes, as we have always contended, that sheep raising and wool growing will pay in Northwestern Kansas. So far Mr. Stone has met with good success, only having lost ten head of sheep out of the 600 during the winter.

Crops and Live Stock.

The agricultural bureau has sent out a circular reviewing the condition of the crops and live stock for the past year.

The winter wheat crop shows a slight increase over last year in the New England, Gulf and states north of the Ohio river, the increase in Illinois being especially large, there being an extensive change from spring to fall sowing west of the Mississippi. The acreage of winter wheat has been reduced. The condition of the crop at the first of January west of the Mississippi was not promising.

The area of winter rye has fallen off about one per cent.

The corn crop for 1878 was one billion three hundred and seventy-one bushels, an increase from twenty-nine million bushels from 1877, and the average selling price about five cents on the bushel, thus reducing the aggregate market value of the crop about \$44,000,000.

The wheat crop was about 57,000,000 bushels larger than that of 1877, but was sold about thirty cents per bushel lower, so that the aggregate market value was about \$80,000,000 less. The high price of wheat in 1878 was owing to the war in Europe. In 1878 one-fourth of the crop, or 82,000,000 bushels, was exported.

The report gives the average price of the cotton crop for the whole country at 81 cents per pound. Value of the crop for 1878, \$194,700,000.

The average price of tobacco, 5-5-5 cents. Total crop for 1878, estimated, 803,000,000 pounds, worth \$23,000,000.

Horses have increased three per cent, but prices have very materially decreased.

Cows show an increase, an nearly all the states.

Sheep have increased about five per cent.

Prices for hogs were ruinously low, while the increase is about five per cent.

Mules increased about two per cent.

Another Railroad.

[Lawrence, Times.] A charter for a new railroad company was filed on the 11th inst. with the secretary of state, whose proposed line of railroad will leave the L. & G. R. R. at Thayer, in Nebraska county, or Independence, Montgomery county, and run through Elk, Cowley, Sumner, Harper, and Bourbon counties, a distance of nearly 200 miles.

The organization is named the Southern Kansas and Western Railroad company, and they expect to get stock subscriptions from the counties through which the road will run. The work of construction will begin early in April next, and at least seventy-five miles of the line will be completed this year. It will run through the very best wheat producing counties in the state, and will doubtless do a very large business as soon as completed. Messrs. Nathaniel Thayer, H. H. Hunsawell, John A. Burnham, Sidney Bartlett and Charles Morrison of Boston, E. W. Beck of Chicago, N. Mamma of Elk, William P. Hackney of Cowley, and P. A. Wood of Sumner county, Kansas, are named as the first board of directors. The Boston directors are all wealthy and reliable business men and simply able to complete the work. They are also known to be gentlemen who will carry out any plan they may have formed.

Encouraging Outlook.

[Lawrence, Opie.] Our farmers all seem smiling and pleasant. The heavy rain the latter part of last week gives indication of another abundant crop, and from personal examination we are led to believe that, notwithstanding the continued dry weather last fall, the wheat sown late is all right. On examination it will be found that the grain sown is preserved nicely, and is sprouted as prettily as could be wished for. Everything that looked discouraging a month ago now looks bright and encouraging; and the heavy rain that is sure to flow into the valley this spring cannot fail to be highly elated over the bright agricultural prospects of this beautiful prairie country, besides its numerous natural advantages. Reports from all parts of the older states confirm our belief that the immigration influx next spring will be the greatest ever known to any country.

The Ford County Dead Line.

[Ford County Globe.] The subject of moving the Texas quarantine line is now being considered by the legislature. Our people are deeply interested in this matter. It is almost unanimously agreed that the line should be changed so as to prevent the driving and herding of Texas cattle north of the Arkansas river, in Ford county; and such being the expressed opinion of Mr. Wright we trust he will work to secure a change in the law so as to protect the farmers of Ford county. It will work no injury to the cattle men and will give the farmers assurance that their crops will be unmolested. A petition is now in circulation for this change in the dead line and will receive the signature of nearly every farmer in the county.

Replenishing the Normal Library.

[Emporia News.] Senator Plumb has written to President Pomeroy that he will send for the normal library a number of public documents, including valuable scientific reports, also other works. Inasmuch as the choice collection of books in the normal library were destroyed by the fire, they will be of especial value. It is hoped that similar donations may come from other sources.

A Fine Lot of Porks.

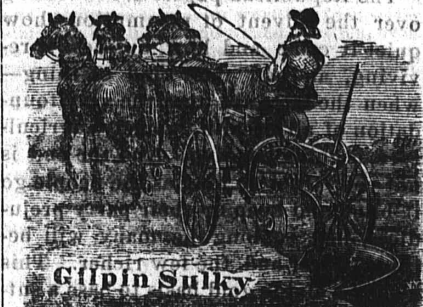
[Wichita Beacon.] Last week W. C. West shipped a car load of hogs which averaged 475 pounds to the head. One hog weighed over 700 pounds, and fifteen of them between 600 and 650. This was the heaviest lot of hogs ever shipped from Wichita. Only forty-two head could be put into the car, when sixty is the usual average.

THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST!

Farmers, Look to your Interest!

And bear in mind that the best goods are always the cheapest in the long run.

The following are some of the leading goods which will always bear inspection:



THE GILPIN SULKY PLOW.

Which, for durability, simplicity, ease of management and lightness of draught, cannot be excelled.



THE HOOSIER DRILL.

which is one of the oldest drills on the market, is still the best of them all, and has all of the latest improvements. Farmers will do well in looking at same before purchasing a drill, as the Hoosier Drill is the best of grain drills.

WAGONS, PLOWS, HARROWS

and all kinds of farm implements constantly on hand; the full assortment of hardware. All goods warranted to be as represented.

The St. John Sewing Machine

is the only machine in the world which turns either backward or forward and feeds the same; no change of sitch. It is surely without a peer or without a rival, and is universally conceded to excel in lightness of running, simplicity of construction, ease of management, noiselessness, durability, speed and variety of accomplishment, besides possessing numerous other advantages. Don't hesitate, don't fail to witness its marvelous working!

Victims will always be cordially welcomed at 114 Massachusetts street.

PHILIP RHEINSCHILD.

McCurdy Brothers,

THE OLDEST

BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE

In Lawrence, Established in 1855.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

In all kinds of

BOOTS AND SHOES

Patent and Manufacturers of the

CENTENNIAL

PATENT BUCKLE

PLOW SHOE.

This is absolutely the Best Plow Shoe made.

All Goods Warranted to be as Represented.

Large or small orders promptly filled at lowest cash rates.

FOR SPOT CASH we will make prices that defy competition.

THE NATIONAL BANK

OF LAWRENCE,

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

CAPITAL \$100,000.

COLLECTIONS MADE

On all points in the United States and Canada.

Sight Drafts on Europe Drawn in sums to suit.

J. E. McCarty, President
J. S. Shaw, Vice-President
A. Hadley, Cashier
J. E. Newlin, Assistant Cashier

Attend the Lawrence Business College

For a thorough course in Penmanship, Book-Keeping and the Commercial Branches.

The best Commercial school in the state, open the entire year. Call on or address H. W. MACAULAY, Principal.

THE TWENTY-THIRD

DESCRIPTIVE

Illustrated Price-List

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

Dry Goods, Gloves, Hosiery, Notions, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Outfitters, Silver and Silver-Plated Ware, Watches, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Trunks, Traveling-Bags, Pipes, Tobacco, Cigars, Teas, Tinware, Saddles, Baby Carriages, Rocking-Horses, Velocipedes, etc., etc.

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.,

237 & 239 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

NEW FALL STYLES FOR 1878!

Just received at

MRS. GARDNER & CO'S,

Hats, Bonnets and Elegant Stock of Notions.

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

MRS. GARDNER & CO.

GEO. INNES & CO

SECOND WEEK OF OUR KEEN CUTTING SALE!

TERRIFIC BARGAINS!

IRRESISTIBLE INDUCEMENTS!

We open this morning—

A choice line of gingham at 75c.

The prettiest and best prints at 5c.

GREAT TEMPTATION IN MUSLINS:

Wamsutta bleached 10c.

Utica nonpareil 10c.

New York mills 10c.

Blackstone 7c.

Hill's semper idem 7c.

GREAT REDUCTION IN BROWN MUSLINS:

50 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.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Genuine Turkey red damasks at 85c.

Great reduction in table linens, napkins and towels.

BARGAINS IN SILKS.

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

Good black gros grain 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 lisse ruchings in white, tinted and black—perfect gems.

A RATTILING BARGAIN.

100 pieces choice percales, yard wide, for 6c a yard, cheap at 12c.

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

GEO. INNES & CO.

COFFINS, CASES AND CASKETS!

Of superior quality at moderate prices. Our Warerooms are at the Corner of Henry and Vermont streets, Lawrence, Kansas.

HILL & MENDENHALL.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 19, 1879.

GET UP CLUBS. Now is the time to subscribe for THE SPIRIT. Get up clubs and save money. We will furnish THE SPIRIT at the following rates: To clubs of ten, \$1.25 each, and an extra copy to the one that gets up the club. In clubs of twenty, \$1 each, and one extra copy to the getter up of the club.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS is a large, eight-page paper, and is devoted to the interests of the farm and home. THE SPIRIT has been improving year by year, and we are determined that it shall rank among the best agricultural journals in our country.

We are thankful for the liberal patronage we have received heretofore, and respectfully request our friends to continue the same and also assist in giving our paper a wider circulation. Send in the clubs and get the paper at reduced rates.

In answer to the question from our correspondent in our last issue as to where he could get some early seed corn, we will say Mr. J. Howell of this city, engaged in the agricultural implement trade, has a very early white corn for seed for sale. Mr. Howell assures us this corn will mature in ninety days from planting. Any one who desires early seed corn can send their orders to J. Howell, Lawrence, Kansas.

OUR POISONERS.

The old question of the adulteration of food has been revived in the East, and new and startling results are being developed by the experts who are giving their attention to the complaints that are made.

Mr. George T. Angell, of the Massachusetts board of health, contributed a large amount of information. He finds that the weight and bulk of tea are increased by the use of mineral and organic substances, and that a fictitious strength is given to it by the use of vegetable substances. Scarcely any green teas reach the consumer in a pure state, and many of those which do are adulterated in New York. The green teas are also converted into black by chemical treatment. Coffee is not only adulterated with chicory, but the chicory itself is adulterated. Peas, beans, rye and wheat are also used, and the coffee-berry itself is imitated artificially. Of five samples of coffee analyzed by him, three contained no coffee at all, and the other two had only a few grains to the pound. Sugar is adulterated with terra alba, which costs only half a cent per pound, and thousands of tons of it are ground up every year for the use of adulteration. Glucose, a product derived from corn, which is very injurious to the kidneys, is also used in great quantities. Syrups contain a large percent of it. Tin is also precipitated in syrups, and low grades of sugars are bleached with muriate of tin. The glucose is made still more abominable by boiling the corn-starch from which it is made with oil of vitriol. It is corroborative of Mr. Angell's assertions that Dr. Tripe, an English analyst, has just published a report that the coffee and cocoa sold in the temperance taverns are compounded in the same manner, and that there was not 10 percent of the pure article in any of the samples which he analyzed. All sorts of villainous compounds are used in candies—among them chromate of lead, prussic acid, mercury, arsenic, copper, tartaric acid and fusel oil. These are used not only in the coloring, but also to improve their taste. Mr. Angell further shows that much of our cheese is made of skim-milk mixed with oleomargarine oil; that milk is made artificially; that cayenne pepper is mixed with red lead, mustard with chromate of lead, curry powder with red lead, vinegar with oil of vitriol, and that one-half the vinegar sold in New York City is rank poison. He says that bright-green pickles get their color from copper; that our flour is full of plaster of Paris, bone-dust, sand, clay and chalk; that alum is an ingredient of almost every variety of baking powder; that all spices are impure; and even that the soothing syrups, cough syrups, pectorals, cholera medicines and pain-killers which we take for relief from suffering are heavily adulterated; that our very wall papers are filled with arsenic enough to induce sickness in every household; and that liquors of every description are poisoned.

Mr. Angell is not alone in his testi-

mony. The New York Evening Post recently submitted nineteen samples of coffee bought at various stores in New York and Brooklyn to Dr. Mott, a chemist, who found in them chicory, roasted wheat, rye, peas, beans, roasted carrots, parsnips, turnips, roasted acorns, sawdust, lupin seeds, oak bark, tan, croate, burned sugar, and baked horses' and bullocks' liver. The coffee bean is also imitated with an artificial bean made of blue clay and mixed with chicory and dandelion. Dr. E. R. Squibb, of Albany, also recently read a paper before the State Medical society, showing the same infamous practices we have rected above.

OUR LEGISLATURE.

To the present time nothing of much importance has been done by our legislature except the election of state printer and U. S. senator; we might add also the extending of the charters of the different railroads. But in the last act mentioned the people of this state certainly will not be much benefited. On Tuesday of last week the charters of most of the railroads in this state expired, and our legislature made great haste to extend these charters for a term of seventy-nine years, and that too without requiring the roads to keep their head offices within the state, or to abate one mill of their charges for freight and fare.

We do not expect any law will be passed this winter controlling the railroads in their charges. There are many localities that are just on the point of securing railroad communication, and in these the people are nearly a unit against any law to regulate railroads.

The committee that was appointed two years ago to revise our laws did but little besides drawing the \$5,500 which was appropriated to pay them for the work. They got the money and the people got nothing in return.

A bill to appropriate \$250,000 to build another wing to the state house will probably pass, although it will be strongly opposed by members from the western part of the state, who hope to defer the matter until the state is settled up and the capital relocated further west.

The committees that were appointed to investigate the election of Senator Ingalls are at work, and we understand they are also extending their inquiries to the election of Senator Plumb. We would suggest that the committee also investigate as to how some members of the legislature came to be elected. This will open a wide field for the committee, and in doing this they can demonstrate how vastly useful investigating committees can be to the people of this great and rapidly growing state. We would also suggest that a law be passed empowering the governor to appoint a standing investigating committee with full power to send for persons and papers, said committee to be paid not to exceed ten dollars a day and board at the Telfer house; but the law ought to be so framed that if anything naughty was brought home to any member of the committee, or to any of their particular friends, the committee would have full authority to suppress the facts, and thus preserve the good name and dignity of the committee and save their friends from harm. The people of Kansas are rich and able to pay the bills; so let the work be thoroughly done. This matter of investigation is vastly more important to the masses of the people in this state than the passage of some laws controlling railroads in their charges, or revising the tax law to prevent confiscation of our property from year to year. These and everything else that the people think they ought to have must be pushed aside when there is anything to investigate.

MORE MONEY WANTED.

Produce Disposed of for Half the Cost of Production is How the Farmer Now Pays off his Mortgage.

EDITOR SPIRIT: We still live, move and have our being, notwithstanding the great senatorial contest is over and the politicians have returned home to brood over disappointments that their man was not the lucky one that got struck by lightning. We may be accused of being a fault-finder, but we must say that we are heartily disgusted with the way our state and national governments are being run. When will the people come to their senses? Will it be when two-thirds of them are made paupers by being thrown out of house and home? Will this bring them

to their senses? If it does not, what will? You would be surprised if you were to step into the deed recorder's office to see the amount of property that is plastered with mortgages that are now due and becoming due by the thousands. Unless there is a change soon, who knows what the suffering will be?

The Republican papers are chuckling over the advent of resumption—how quiet it came and how business is reviving, and all this kind of thing—when the facts are that the very foundation of all wealth, namely, agriculture, is going begging. And the end is not yet. Just so long as the people go it blind and keep up their party prejudices, just so long the many will become poorer and the few richer. This idea of a single gold basis to base a sufficient amount of money to accommodate the people of these United States to effect their exchanges is a damnable humbug and a delusion, and any man with a grain of common sense can see it if he will first throw away his party prejudice for one moment. For example, look at England. She has been under specie-payment rule for the last fifty years. Real estate has gone into the hands of a few, and the once happy husbandman is now a tenant barely eking out a living. Panics have occurred regularly, as they are sure to do under a specie basis system. It is said that the candidate for governor on the National Greenback ticket said in a speech that a metallic basis was a relic of barbarism. He told the truth, as I verily believe, as we all can see the effects of our government contracting the currency to prepare for specie resumption.

We need not tell the misery that has followed; it has been told from the stump and the national press better than I could tell it. But our go-it-blind party friends will tell us, "Oh! it's overproduction; you produce too much." Produce to much wealth! The idea is ridiculous. Produce too much wealth while thousands are thrown out of employment, living on rough food and wearing ragged clothes in this land of overproduction! Money, more money! Oh, but they tell you you can get plenty of money if you have anything to exchange for it. Yes, you can get a sight of money out of pork that costs you \$4 per hundred to sell at \$2 per hundred; you can get a sight of money out of corn that costs you 25 cents per bushel to sell for 20 cents, and oats that cost you 30 cents per bushel to sell for 15 cents. This is the way the farmer will lift his mortgage, if lifted at all; this is his only show.

Now, I cannot see why the people cannot throw away their party prejudice for a moment and reason together. I mean the working people; they are the ones that produce wealth. You will all agree that when the producers are getting a fair living price for their produce, everybody else will prosper. The business of all kinds will flourish. The laborer can better pay \$5 per hundred for pork than he now can afford to pay \$2; he can better afford to pay \$1 per bushel for wheat than he can now afford to pay 50 cents. And so with everything he consumes. Why? Because he can get steady employment at fair wages, and will have the means to buy with; while on the other hand he cannot get employment, and if he does he only can get starvation wages, and has but little to buy with.

We want more money than we now have to effect our exchanges, and we want none of your metallic basis unless we can have enough of it. We want a money with no other base under it than the combined wealth of the nation—money stamped by the government and made a full legal tender for debts, taxes and import duties, and enough of it to do the business of this country handsomely, and then the amount increased as the country develops and the people need it to effect their exchanges. We want congress to have the control of this money business, instead of a few moneyed kings that are inflating and contracting the circulating medium at their own pleasure.

RURAL.

EMPORIA, Kans., Feb. 13, 1879.

A Direct but Explicit Prophecy from Michigan.

In 1880 the National Greenbackers will poll more votes than any other party, but will be cheated out of their officers. In 1883 there will be a great change in the government of the United States—probably the disfranchisement of a part of the people. About

1885 there will be civil war. One-third of all the property in this country and thousands of lives will be lost. Anarchy will rule three years. In 1893 the West and South will separate from the Eastern states and become an independent nation. California and all west of the summits of the Rocky mountains will remain with the Eastern states one year and eight months afterward. Then it will become an independent nation. In 1897 the pope of Rome will visit this country. Catholicism will then have power over all the states east of the Rocky mountains, and continue in power three hundred years. In 1907 Canada will be free, and four years afterward will unite with the Eastern and Western states, except a small state in the extreme east of Canada. In 1954 Central Canada, New York, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine will be united under one government. Now look forward three hundred years and a dark pall has fallen over our nation, and the people are fast going backward into barbarism.

E. M. BULLARD.
WALKER, Mich., Feb. 9, 1879.

THE CHEYENNES.
Seven of the Red Villains Taken to Dodge City to be Tried for their Heinous Crimes.

On Saturday morning there gathered a throng of people about the union depot whose faces were a study; they had heard much of the atrocities committed by the renegade Cheyennes in Meade, Ford and other counties, and many of them being old frontiersmen said little. Their eyes, betokened curiosity to see the devil who had desolated so many homes, and the firm set lips of the "old timers" when their names were mentioned indicated anything but a friendly feeling.

At 10 o'clock, Lieut. Pardee, of the Twenty-third infantry, in command of a strong guard of soldiers, arrived at the depot with the prisoners, seven in number, the guard and the prisoners being in government wagons, drawn by four mules each. The command was halted at the corner of Cherokee and Front streets, and the soldiers ordered to get out of the wagons and keep close to the prisoners while they were being transferred. The crowd of interested spectators, meanwhile, became so dense that it was necessary for the soldiers to use force to keep the more eager men back. Lieut. Pardee, after examining a warrant presented by Adjutant-General Noble, of Kansas, the following Indians were delivered from the military to civil jurisdiction: Wild Hog, Old Crow, Big Head, Left Hand, Blacksmith, Forepine and Nosey, Walker, making seven in all, who had been identified, except Old Crow as participants in the crimes of murder, rape and robbery charged in the warrant. General Noble then transferred the prisoners to Sheriff W. B. Masterson, of Ford county, who took them in charge, and conducted them to one of the passenger rooms in the union depot, all being in irons, except Old Crow. The latter is said by the army officers to have been a valuable and trustworthy scout of the government, and one who bears a good reputation, and that belonging to the Crow Indians could have had no hand in the depredations of the Cheyennes. Wild Hog, who is reported to have been the worst of the band, in getting out of the wagon was forced to use a long piece of board for support, being shot, west from a recent attempt to commit suicide by stabbing himself with a pair of shears. The others all alighted nimbly as could be possible shackled as they were.

After they had been bowled through the crowd into the passenger room, they were all seated in a row, and it required all the patience that Sheriff Masterson's posse possessed to keep the crowd at a comfortable distance without force. Sheriff Lowe who was present knew some of the captives, having at one time furnished them with beef and in consequence had some conversation with them as did a Times representative. Mr. Lowe bought them some clay pipes, which after being filled were smoked by the prisoners with evident enjoyment.

One of the party, after passing the pipe to another, endeavored to say that he was no Cheyenne; that he was the baby of Three Bears, a noted Sioux. Old Crow, who is really an intelligent looking old fellow, had little to say, although he seemed to understand all that

was going on about him. Wild Hog took a piece of silver, cut to represent the sun, and attached to a chain, from his neck and handed it to Mr. Lowe, who read the words "Wild Hog" that were engraved on one side. He pretended to know no English, but Mr. A. J. French, who was one of the sheriff's posse, says he can speak the language very well.

The remainder of the prisoners seemed much broken down and sat with their heads resting in their hands, to all appearances unmindful of the excited audience about them. They were put on the train at 10:40, and under the care of Sheriff Masterson, his two brothers, Mr. A. J. French, and Mr. Bassett, city marshal of Dodge City, left for Topeka, from which place they will be conveyed to Dodge City for trial, which will not take place until some time next June.

The Bill for Funding Leavenworth County's Bonded Indebtedness.
[Leavenworth Times.]

On Saturday the senate held no session, having adjourned over until Monday. The house, held both a morning and afternoon session, though by the absence of many of the members there was a bare quorum in attendance.

In the afternoon we succeeded in getting our bill to provide for the funding of Leavenworth county's bonded indebtedness reported back from committee of the whole to the house, with a recommendation that it be passed. The same action was also taken on the Douglas and Johnson county funding bills, which were almost identical in their provisions with ours.

This bill provides that the county commissioners may take up and refund outstanding bonds, making no discrimination as to the character of the bonds, at a rate not exceeding fifty cents on the dollar, in new bonds at interest not exceeding five per cent, running thirty years; the bonds to be of two classes, series and installment bonds; the latter to be payable annually in the order of their designation after the expiration of ten years from date, and the former to be payable in annual installments after a like period. This bill has been prepared with great care. The Douglas and Johnson members were so well pleased with its provisions, that they adopted it instead of the bills which they had prepared to meet exigencies of bonded indebtedness in their counties.

General News.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The house committee charged with the investigation of the best means of preventing the introduction and spread of epidemic diseases, have prepared a bill similar to that reported by the special committee of the 7th inst. It omits the senate provision for a bureau of health but adopts the senate feature for a board of health, to consist of seven members, to be appointed by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, the compensation of each during the time actually engaged in the performance of the duties to be \$10 a day and reasonable expenses, the surgeon-general of the army and the surgeon-general of the navy to be members of the board without additional pay. The duties of the board are as defined in the senate bill, and precautions for preventing the introduction of infectious diseases into this country are generally the same.

The state department says every exertion has been made to avert the unjust discrimination by the British government against American cattle, and adds that if assorted Canadian cattle are exempted from this harsh order of the privy council the measure will seem even more unfriendly to our commerce than it would appear in its best aspect. Minister Kasson, writing from Vienna, says the Russian plague exerts great alarm in Germany, Austria and Hungary; that nearly all patients died. Six army surgeons and nearly all who came in contact with the dead, had died, although disinfectants were freely used. The mortality among sick in some places was equal to one hundred per cent.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 17.—There was a slight fall of rain in Punjab, on Sunday, but not sufficient to appreciably benefit the crops or diminish the risk of famine, which is imminent unless rain falls within a fortnight. In Oude and the Northwest provinces the situation is equally bad, and there is also some complaint from Bengal.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The Augsburg Allgemeine Zeitung reports that a panic prevails at Revel in consequence of the failure of the mercantile house of Egers & Co., with liabilities of one million silver rubles.

Pleur-pneumonia is fast spreading among cattle in North and East Yorkshire. About 6,000 mules are out of employment at Macclesfield, on account of the depression in trade.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 19, 1879.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.
 One advertisement, one month, one insertion, \$2.00;
 one month, \$5.00; three months, \$10.00; one year, \$30.00.
 The Spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation
 of any paper in the state. It also has a larger cir-
 culation 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 di-
 rected to his name or another name, or whether
 he has subscribed for it, is responsible for the pay-
 ment.
 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.

We are sorry to learn of the serious illness
 of Mr. R. E. Weeks, the photographer.

J. T. RICHESY has removed his sewing ma-
 chine establishment to No. 64 Mass. street.

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of
 an invitation to attend the fifth annual, social
 of Capital grange, Shawnee county, to be held
 at Topeka this (Wednesday) evening.

Godet for March is out, with charming fash-
 ion plates. The price is reduced this year. To
 any new subscriber, on payment of \$3, we will
 furnish THE SPIRIT and Godet for one year.
 We will do the same with old subscribers who
 are not in arrears for THE SPIRIT.

Lippincott for March is received. It is one of
 the brightest and nicest printed periodicals in
 the Union. The illustrations are good. Many
 of our readers will be interested in the article
 on the unfortunate Richard Reaff, who lived
 here at an early day, and was afterwards con-
 nected with old John Brown.

Personal.

Mr. Wm. INGERSOLL, one of the enterpris-
 ing farmers of Douglas county, left on Monday
 for Central Illinois. He goes to purchase a fine
 Norman or Clyde stallion.

Mr. Wm. WATT, of Coffey county, brother
 of D. G. Watt, of this city, made us a call on
 Monday morning. He is an old resident of
 Douglas county, but during the past few years
 has carried on an extensive sheep farm in Col-
 orado.

More About the Bridge.

It looks now as though there will be no set-
 tlement of the bridge matter outside of the
 courts. The city council has again taken up
 the matter and a majority of that body seem to
 be in favor of employing a good lawyer to co-
 operate with the county attorney in testing
 the case before the federal court.

WHEREAS, An association calling themselves
 the Lawrence Bridge company presume and
 claim to own a certain bridge and highway
 within the city of Lawrence, county of Dou-
 glas, state of Kansas; and whereas, said as-
 sociation and one C. W. Babcock, Edward
 Thompson, Jere Brooks, Charles Pearsall and
 their associates unknown, are presuming to
 exercise corporate franchises, including that of
 demanding and collecting toll from each and
 every person passing over said bridge and high-
 way; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the county attorney of Dou-
 glas county be requested and directed to bring
 action, in the nature of a writ of quo warranto,
 in the supreme court of the state of Kansas,
 for and to the end that said parties shall be
 required to show by what warrant and author-
 ity said parties demand and collect toll from
 persons passing over said bridge and high-
 way, and by what title they claim to own the
 same.

On motion, it was then ordered that the
 mayor be instructed to employ Hon. J. P. Usher
 to consult and act with the county attorney
 in prosecuting the case. The vote on this mo-
 tion was as follows: Ayes—Lawrence, Cran-
 dall, Oliver, Manter and Kilworth—5. Noes—
 Bliss and Shaw—2.

By request of the county attorney, the board
 of county commissioners met yesterday morn-
 ing to take into consideration the question of
 settling by the board of the rights of the
 Lawrence Bridge company. The resolution of
 the city council as given above was introduced
 and adopted. The county attorney was in-
 structed to endeavor to make an agreed case
 to submit to the court for decision, and if he
 could not make the same, to proceed under the
 resolution adopted by this meeting.

The following letter from Gen. Babcock, a
 copy of which was filed yesterday afternoon in
 the office of the county commissioners, and with
 the city clerk, will explain itself:

OFFICE LAWRENCE BRIDGE COMPANY,
 LAWRENCE, Feb. 18, 1879.
 To the Honorable Mayor and Council of the City
 of Lawrence—Gentlemen:—I am directed by the
 Lawrence Bridge company to make the follow-
 ing statement and proposition.

Some three weeks before the time for the ex-
 piration of the territorial charter, the Bridge
 company applied to the county board for a
 temporary license for the purpose (as stated to
 the board at the time of giving the people an
 opportunity of discussing the matter, and say-
 ing some plan could not be agreed upon by
 which it could be settled without expensive
 litigation and vexatious delay.

The board granted the license, believing they were carry-
 ing out the wishes of the community generally.
 The next day the county attorney, Mr. Usher,
 and the city clerk, Mr. Shaw, and I, and I am
 satisfied, that they took this action because
 of the action of the city council the evening be-
 fore, feeling that the people of the city were
 more interested than anyone else, and if they
 wanted no license granted it was the duty of
 the board to act accordingly. The Bridge com-
 pany, finding themselves in this position, had
 no remedy left except to extend their cor-
 porate existence by accepting certain portions of
 the general incorporation laws of the state,
 which they have done, and are now fully or-
 ganized under its provisions. This is the con-
 dition of things today.

First—The city and the Bridge company
 made a contract some four years ago, which
 provided that the Bridge company should re-
 duce their tolls more than fifty per cent.; should

make the bridge free for foot travel; free upon
 all public holidays; and absolutely free to the
 city in its municipal capacity, such as the cross-
 ing of police department, the fire department,
 the street commissioner and all teams in the
 employ of the city. In consideration of the re-
 duction of tolls and free crossing to the city,
 the city agreed that they would take the prop-
 erty on or before the expiration of its term, ter-
 minal charter at its actual value at the time. The
 Bridge company have faithfully and conscien-
 tiously carried out their part of this contract
 to the very letter; and they now ask the city
 to comply with their part of the contract. It
 is claimed on the part of the city that the con-
 tract is not valid, and that the city is not able
 to pay. On the other hand, the attorneys for
 the Bridge company say that the contract is
 valid and can be enforced.

Second—It may be claimed that the company
 gained no privileges by accepting portions of
 the general incorporation laws of the state.
 The attorneys for the Bridge company say that
 it has extended its corporate powers without a
 question.

Third—The county attorney says that at the
 expiration of the territorial charter the bridge
 reverts to the state or the public. The attor-
 neys for the Bridge company say that at the
 expiration of the charter the property belongs
 to the stockholders, and that the officers of the
 company are made trustees for the stockhold-
 ers and creditors by statutory provision.

Now here is litigation enough to keep the
 city and Bridge company busy for two years,
 and spend at least \$10,000 on each side.

Now the Lawrence Bridge company ask you
 to join them in making an agreed case and sub-
 mit all these disputed questions to the court,
 and if the court shall decide that the contract
 is not binding upon the city, then the Bridge
 company have no claim upon you.

Second—If the court shall say that the Bridge
 company gained no additional powers by ac-
 cepting the provisions of the general incorpo-
 ration act, then we have no right to take toll.

Third—And if the court shall decide that at
 the expiration of the charter the bridge reverts
 to the community, I pledge you that we will
 turn it over to you in the very best condition
 and in the shortest possible time after the de-
 cision is made.

Now all this can be done in thirty days, and
 with little expense to either party, and we urge
 upon you to join us in a peaceful settlement of
 the whole matter.

C. W. BABCOCK,
 Secretary and Treasurer of Lawrence Bridge
 Company.

For Sale.
 At the residence of the subscriber, 23 miles
 northwest of Lawrence, the splendid pure
 bull owned by Riverside grange; also a good
 pair of work mares. For particulars inquire
 of the undersigned.
 R. RANDALL.

To Farmers.
 Mr. Geo. Lela's celebrated condition powders,
 the great American remedy for diseases of
 horses and cattle, recommended by veteri-
 nary surgeons, livery keepers, etc., and
 everybody who has tried it. Ask for Lela's.
 For sale by all druggists throughout the state.
 Price 25 and 50 cents per package.

Use the calcium oil for safety. For sale only
 at Lela's corner, BACOCK TERR.

O. K. Barber Shop.
 The management of this shop has changed.
 The prices for work as follows: Hair cutting,
 20 cents; hair cutting for children, 15 cents;
 shaving, 10 cents; shampooing, from 15 to 20
 cents. These are hard-pan prices. Good for
 the O. K., No. 66 Massachusetts street.

A SAFE light—the calcium oil sold at Lela's
 drug store, corner BACOCK TERR.

A new lumber yard has just been opened on
 Vermont street, corner of Winthrop, near na-
 tional 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 pur-
 chasing.
 LAWRENCE, Nov. 30, 1878. C. BRUCE.

WILL COMPTON has a few of those pre-
 mium Buff and Black Cochins for sale. Cock-
 ers at \$1. He gives a hen instead of a "chro-
 mo." as lying pictures are more in demand
 than dead ones. Eggs for sale in season.

A Cure for Rheumatism.
 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 en-
 velope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station
 D, Bible House, New York City.

EVERYTHING that tends to increase the yield
 of any crop is especially interesting to farmers.
 Mr. Isaiah T. Clymer, a practical Pennsylvania
 farmer, claims to have made a discovery by
 which from 25 to 60 per cent. may be gained in
 the yield of marketable potatoes. His offer is
 advertising columns is therefore worthy of con-
 sideration, showing, as it does, his entire con-
 fidence both in the value of his system and in the
 integrity of his fellow-farmers, which we are
 sure they cannot but appreciate.

Farmers, Take Notice.
 The Douglas county elevator is now ready
 for business. All grain, whether for grain 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 pulley, shafting, pumps, fire box,
 etc., etc.; one power corn sheller, one fanning
 mill. Will exchange for Kansas wild land, or
 native lumber.
 J. D. BOWERSOCK.

Nothing Short of Unmistakable Benefits
 Conferred upon tens of thousands of sufferers
 could originate and maintain the reputation
 which AYER'S SASSAPARILLA enjoys. It is
 a compound of the best vegetable alteratives,
 with the lodices of Potosi and iron, and
 is the most effectual of all remedies for scru-
 rulous, mercurial, or blood disorders. Uniformly
 successful and certain in its remedial effects,
 it produces rapid and complete cures of Scrofu-
 la, Sores, Boils, Humors, Pimples, Eruptions,
 Skin Diseases, and all disorders arising from im-
 purity of the blood. By its invigorating effects
 it always relieves and often cures Liver Com-
 plaints, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities,
 and is a potent renewer of vitality. For purify-
 ing the blood it has no equal. It tones up the
 system, restores and preserves the health, and
 imparts vigor and energy. For forty years it
 has been in extensive use, and is today the
 most available medicine for the suffering sick,
 anywhere.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

Equinoxial 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 stove.

EVERYBODY is made perfectly welcome at
 Lela's drug emporium. They have 10,000 alman-
 aces for 1879 to give away. Call and get one.

The Currency Question.
 Notwithstanding the fact that thousands of
 our people are at present worrying themselves
 almost to death over this vexed question, even
 to the extent of neglecting their business,
 their homes and their duty to their fami-
 lies, there are still thousands upon thou-
 sands of smart, hard working, intelligent men
 pouring into the great Arkansas valley, the
 garden of the West, where the Atchison, To-
 peka 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 under-
 signed, who will tell you where you can get a
 cheap land exploring ticket, and how, at a mod-
 erate expense, you can see for yourself and be
 convinced.
 W. F. WHITE,
 Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't, Topeka, Kans.

READ, EVERYBODY!
 ROBERTS & BILLINGS'
 STRICTLY PURE
 MIXED PAINTS

Are more than satisfying all who use them.
 INSIDE AND OUTSIDE COLORS
 Of the very best materials, viz.:
 Strictly Pure White Lead,
 ZINC AND LINSEED OIL.

OLD PAINTERS, USE IT.
 And those who do their own painting will have no
 other kind.

Give these Paints a Trial
 And you will certainly be convinced that these
 statements are correct. Send to
 ROBERTS & BILLINGS,
 Lawrence, Kansas.

CRYSTAL PALACE
 BARBER SHOP.
 Under the First National Bank.

All Work Done in the Latest Style.
 PRICES REASONABLE.
 Customers all Treated Alike.
 MITCHELL & HORN, Proprietors.

The Kansas Monthly
 TELLS ALL ABOUT KANSAS.
 Its resources and advantages, with valuable sug-
 gestions to immigrants.

PRICE, \$1.00 PER YEAR.
 A copy of the
 KANSAS HAND-BOOK,
 giving a complete description of the state, accom-
 panied by a map colored by counties, sent free to
 every subscriber.
 J. S. BOURGEOIS, Publisher,
 Lawrence, Kansas.

VINLAND
 Nursery & Fruit Farm
 TWENTY-THIRD YEAR.
 PRICE LIST SENT FREE ON APPLI-
 CATION.

W. E. BARNES, Proprietor,
 Vinland, Douglas County, Kans.

TO THE PUBLIC.
 We have concluded to close our cloth-
 ing 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 Ta-
 bles, 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.

PREScription FREE
 FOR the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Loss
 of Manhood, and all disorders brought on by In-
 continence or Excess. Any Druggist has the Ingredients.
 Address, DR. JAMES J. GREGORY, 130 W. Sixth St.,
 CINCINNATI, O.

THE WHITE



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-thread-
 ing, and 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 be-
 ing 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 it from wear for this purpose, as also re-
 lieving 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. RICHESY, 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 dur-
 ability and finish.
 Best HOBBIN WINDER used, without running
 the machine, and saving the work.
 Best TENSION and TAKE UP, only the needle to
 be threaded.
 Best SHUTTLE in the world, the easiest man-
 aged, no holes or slots to thread. In fact it can
 be threaded in the dark. Its bobbin holding more
 thread than any other.
 New TREADLE, not a foot, but a 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
 of your satisfaction.

Agents wanted. Special inducements and low-
 est factory prices given.
 GENERAL AGENTS WANTED at Lawrence.
 Dauntless is an American Co.
 2802 1281 511 TO 21018 Norwalk, Ohio.

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

Garden Manual and Price List for 1879 sent free.
 Address J. F. ROOT, Rockford, Ill.

VALUABLE INFORMATION FOR THE
 Next to the system of rotation in crops, the most impor-
 tant discovery yet made in Agriculture, without any
 cost of money or labor, from 25 to 50 per cent.
 can be obtained in the crop of MARKETABLE
 POTATOES.

Proved by two years' experience. Cost no thing but time
 during Winter and early Spring to prepare the soil. Full
 directions sent for \$1, by post after trial, at 10 cents per
 crop. HAZARD T. GILBERT, Stationer, Bucks Co., Pa.

My annual Catalogue of Vegetable and
 Flower Seeds 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 cul-
 tivation on each package. All seed warranted to
 be both fresh and true to name; so far, that should
 it prove otherwise, I will refund the order gratis.
 The original introducer of the Hubbard Squash,
 Finesse's Melon, Marshhead 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, Marlborough, Mass.

STORY & CAMP'S
 Mammoth Music House,
 912 & 914 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

DECKER
 BROTHERS'
 MATHUSHEK
 and other First-Class Pianos. Also the unri-
 valled
 ESTEY ORGANS.

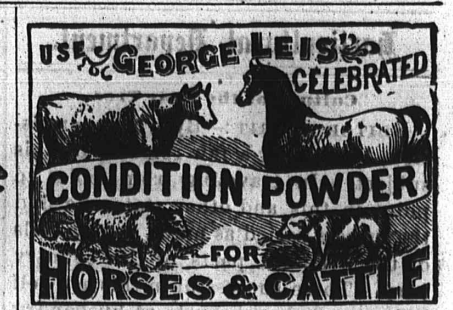
Five hundred instruments for sale (on easy pay-
 ments), exchange or rent. Aston-
 ishing bargains.

Messrs. Story & Camp stand at the head of the
 musical trade of the West. There 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 mer-
 chant houses of this post, and their establish-
 ment is an honor to themselves and a credit to St.
 Louis.—St. Louis Republican.

W. W. LAPHAM, Gen'l Traveling Agt.,
 Lawrence, Kansas.

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 5th, A. D. 1878, that any
 of said lands and lots may be redeemed at the of-
 fice of the county treasurer at the rate of twelve
 (12) per cent., as provided in chapter 30 of the ses-
 sion laws of 1877. A large number of persons may
 avail themselves of this postponement of time and
 redeem their property at comparatively small ex-
 penses.
 By order of the board of county commissioners
 of Douglas county, Kansas. B. F. DAVIS,
 County Clerk.



HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF
 any Horse and Cattle Medicine in the country.
 Composed principally of Herbs and roots. The best and
 safest Horse and Cattle Medicine known. The superi-
 ority of this Powder over every other preparation of the
 kind is known to all those who have seen its astonishing
 effects.

Every Farmer a Stock Raiser is convinced that as
 nature states of the blood originates the variety of dis-
 eases that afflict a horse, such as Founder, Distemper,
 Fistula, Polt-Evil, Tilt-Back, Inward Strains, Scratches,
 Mange, Xeddy Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflam-
 mation 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, &c. The farmer can see the
 marvelous effect of LELA'S CONDITION POWDER, by
 the loquacious of the skin and smoothness of the hair.

Certificates from leading veterinary surgeons, stage
 companies, livery men and stock raisers, prove that
 LELA'S POWDER stands pre-eminently at the head of the
 list of Horse and Cattle Medicines.



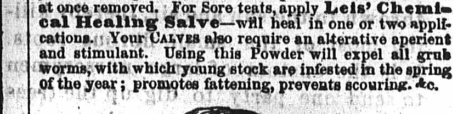
LELA'S POWDER being both Tonic and Laxative, puri-
 fies the blood, removes bad humors, and will be found
 most excellent in promoting the condition of Sheep.
 Sheep require only one-eighth the dose given to cattle.



In all new countries we hear of fatal diseases among
 Fowls, styled Chicken Cholera, Gapes, Blindness, Gland-
 ers, Megrimas or Giddiness, &c. LELA'S POWDER will
 eradicate these diseases. In every attack of these diseases
 the quantity with corn meal, moistened, 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 of these diseases they do not
 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 Pills.



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 Lela's Condition Powder, the quantity
 of milk is greatly increased, and quality vastly im-
 proved. All gross humors and impurities of the blood are
 eradicated. For sore teats, apply Lela's Thermal
 Healing Salve—will heal in one or two applica-
 tions. Your CALVES also require an alternative aperient
 and stimulant. Using this Powder will expel all gross
 worms, with which young stock are infested in the spring
 of the year; promotes fattening, prevents scouring, &c.



LELA'S Powder is an excellent remedy for Hogs.
 The farmer will rejoice to know that a simple and effec-
 tive remedy for the various diseases to which these
 animals are subject, is found in Lela's Condition
 Powder. For Distemper, Indigestion of the Stomach,
 Coughs, Fevers, Sore Lungs, Measles, Sore Ears, Mange,
 Hog Cholera, Sore Teats, Kidney Worms, &c., a fifty-cent
 paper added to a tub of swill and given freely, is a certain
 preventive. It promotes digestion, purifies the blood,
 and is therefore the Best Remedy for fattening Hogs.

N.B.—BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
 To protect myself and the public from being
 imposed upon by worthless imitations, observe the signa-
 ture of the proprietor upon each package, without which
 name are genuine.

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

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

Horticultural Department.

Culture of the Pear Tree.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—By your permission, I will offer a few remarks on this subject. In traveling from point to point in this and other states we find the success varied as much as the soils of the different parts of the country vary. To be successful in this as well as in any other branch of husbandry it is of the utmost importance that care and common sense be exercised—1st, in the selection of soil; 2d, in the selection of kinds to be grown; and 3d, in the management of trees.

As to the first proposition, the essential qualities of soil must be secured, else a want of proper conditions will prevail. To succeed in growing the cereals, the necessary elements must exist or a failure occurs. Just so of the pear. Soil, then, is the foundation on which to build. We hold that the best experience of pear culturists teaches that a sand and gravelly soil intermingled with lime, having an underdrainage, is the best. As the pear is unlike most other fruits in one particular, that of slow growth, where fruit is the object it is necessary to guard against too rich soils or excessive mulching.

Second—The selection of kinds is of much importance, taking into account the latitude and in some instances the longitude where it is proposed to plant the trees. The reason of this is the fact that the condition of the atmosphere has much to do with success or failure. While one variety may succeed in 38 degrees another may want 36 or even 33 degrees, thus it will be seen that there is much to be taken into account in the premises.

Third—Management of trees is not the least of importance, as however good the soil, or adapted the kind, care or management must intervene or all is lost. It is the custom with most orchardists to rely wholly upon the directions given by the tree peddler, who is generally irresponsible, hence gives advice gratuitously. See to it then that your trees are not dug up and the roots thrown to the sun and air, thereby killing most of the small fibrous roots. It is the custom of large nurserymen to send one party to dig up the trees to fill an order; then comes the team to haul into the packing yard; next comes the packers, who select kinds and bale them. All of this takes time, and during which the roots are exposed, if not left over night to get the frost, if any. In planting care should be taken to have a loose, pliable soil, so that the fibrous roots can be carefully spread and covered with the moist earth, which will enable the tree to begin at once to obtain its food. Never fill in with clods or a soil so wet that it will bake in the first two hours. Keep the upper mold loose and the weeds away, but do not try to stimulate too much; should you do this you will surely supply the elements of blight, a matter to be carefully guarded against.

BLIGHT—ITS CAUSE AND REMEDY BRIEFLY SUGGESTED.

As many trees are subject to this disease, let us first inquire into its cause, then, if we can, apply the remedy. Pomologists differ as to the cause. Some attribute it to a fungus growth occasioned by damp weather, others to the electricity in the atmosphere at certain seasons; both of which we believe to be erroneous—1st, because we believe it impossible to find fungi attached to the affected parts upon first discovering blight; 2d, because electricity pervades the whole atmosphere and would affect all parts equally in the same locality, supposing the same conditions to exist about each tree of the orchard. But as blight affects different trees, missing entirely some contiguous trees, thus showing conclusively that it is not electricity, what then is the primary cause of pear blight? We answer that the peculiar conditions of soil, moisture and heat are the foundation of blight in its various forms. 1st. An alluvial soil composed of vegetable mold necessarily contains a greater quantity of moisture than is necessary for a healthy growth. 2d. An entirely clay soil becomes too compact and consequently holds surface water in too great quantity, thus in a manner drowning the rootlets, leaving nothing but the coarser roots to supply growth. Neither of these conditions answering our purpose, we must look elsewhere. If we take a gravelly, sandy and lime soil we meet a medium containing all the es-

sentia required, neither too moist, because we have natural underdrainage, nor too dry, because the moisture will rise when dry weather approaches, thus being a natural self-regulator and affording the roots an opportunity of reaching out for plant food. Hence we have as a result, first, too rapid growth combined with an excess of moisture and the heat of the sun on rich, loamy soils as the direct cause of blight. Evidences of this are overstimulation in the growing season, softening the wood, with hot sun rays producing a steam-like sap, which, when carried to a certain extent, scalds the tender shoots and kills them. In order then to prevent this, we must be careful not to stimulate growth too fast, giving the wood time to harden as it is formed. Should blight set in, we must cut off the affected parts and remove the stimulation, either by removing the richer soil or root pruning to check the flow of sap into the tree.

J. B. WEYBRIGHT,
Lawrence, Kans., Feb. 14, 1879.

Selecting Trees for an Orchard.

Persons who contemplate setting orchards in the spring should determine soon what their selections shall be. This is a matter of too great importance to be neglected or carelessly attended to. A mistake here is so far-reaching in its results that no man can afford to make one. Should a mistake be made in the selection of seed corn a partial or total loss of the crop is the result, but the evil may be corrected next year; but if a mistake is made in the selection of an orchard, and trees are chosen that prove to be worthless or bear comparatively worthless fruit, it takes so long to decide this matter and then so much longer to correct the mistake by planting other trees that a good part of a man's life-time will have passed before he will have such a supply of fruit as he needs and should have. Except the selection of the farm itself there is nothing requires more intelligent care and attention than the selection of an orchard. A few hints on this subject will probably prove of service to such as may contemplate the planting of orchards. Trees are often chosen because the individual has known them in distant places where they either did well or the zest of youth gave them an excellence they did not possess. Such is a very poor reason for selecting any kind. The fact that certain varieties did well in some far-off Eastern state is no evidence that they will succeed in the soils and climate of the West. Nor is it likely that the taste of the boy would prove a very reliable standard for the judgment of the man. The recommendations of the nursery and pomologists should be followed with caution, especially if they live at a great distance from where the trees are to be planted. The opinions of such persons may be intelligently formed and honestly given, but their adaptation to the particular locality they are to occupy will be a matter of great uncertainty. The advice of traveling tree agents is still more unreliable; they may know what they are talking about, and they may be honest in recommending the best, but the history of the past goes to prove that the chances are against such a fortunate result. Almost every variety of soil exerts an influence on the health, vigor and productivity of the different kinds of fruit, so that it is only by actual trial that it can be determined how any kind of fruit will succeed in any given locality. The better way to determine what to plant is to consult home authorities. First, the list recommended by the State Horticultural society should be consulted; next the lists of the county or local society near where the planting is to be done; next, orchards in the same neighborhood should be examined, and neighbors who have had experience in the vicinity should be consulted as to their success or failure with the various kinds tried. The list of varieties is so great that there is no difficulty in selecting a sufficient assortment of varieties to meet all necessary requirements of an orchard without planting anything that is either too tender or unproductive. This of course is not intended to apply to the extreme northwest, where nothing but iron-clads will endure the rigors of the climate, but to the more temperate central region of the country. The assortment to be selected will depend on the principal purpose for which the orchard is planted, as a different selection is to be made for

a family orchard and a market orchard, also for a near or a remote market.

The Household.

A Talk with Mothers.

Mothers, why all this bitter wailing? and why such a great change in our husbands and selves? Overwork! Broken health makes broken hearts, and broken hearts to man are like broken dishes—he does not think them attractive. Then, my dear, stop and think! If your husband is able to live without wearing himself out, soul and body, why should we? Can we afford help? We think not. But I can call to mind many mothers who thought not. To-day their children have step-mothers, and they wear what the once loved and beautiful mother saved. We fill the place in this world as wives, mothers and servants, while the man with all his trials does not have the perplexities and ill health we too well realize, and too often from carelessness. Your husband never does but one man's work in one day while we do that of three, and then break our necks to wait upon him the minute he steps indoors. "No, indeed," says one, "I'll not ask him to bring a bucket of water." Why not? He would, and love you more, if asked properly. If impossible to have help, don't think it smart to do three days' work in one, and brag of it on his entering the house. He would much rather find you pleasant and ready to entertain him, if things are not so tidy, and in this way we are not so often found in bed and hair uncombed. Take more care of your person to beautify and be comfortable to a man, yes, comfortable, for he feels very uncomfortable when we are so tired and cross; the sight of us sours his appetite. Bathe often, clean your teeth once or twice a day, comb your hair and put on a collar if nothing else is done. You say you can't find time. Don't spend time talking to an idle neighbor, blessing other neighbors, for the men have every advantage and we couldn't possibly "hold a candle to them," so why try? Go shopping if you have but five cents to spend, and spend it yourself; call on your friends often; go to church if the husband should take care of the children; don't brood over your past troubles but stare fate in the face, or the devil will get you and another fill your place.

Some one asks in regard to material for filling toilet or work table cushions. I can tell something better than sawdust or wheat bran. Take old flannel, or any soft all wool stuff, no matter how much worn, clip it finely, and stuff your cushion firmly with it, and the points of your pine and needles will not be bent or turned one side as with sawdust. When the outside is worn out you can renew, as the filling will last a life-time. Let the fingers that are so ready to use the scissors do the clipping as a pastime. —R. B. W., in *The Household*.

I have a recipe for making liquid bluing. We use it altogether and like it very much. It costs but very little to make a large bottle full. One ounce of pulverized or powdered Chinese or Prussian blue (Chinese is the best), one-half ounce of pulverized oxalic acid, put in one quart of soft water, and mix thoroughly. The oxalic acid in the package is in crystals and must be pulverized or reduced to a fine powder before you put it into the water. —Mrs. A. P. B., in *The Household*.

I would like to say to the sister that wants to know what will keep calicoes from fading, to take beef gall and put it in a pint of new rum and bottle it up tight, and use half a cup at a time, one-half cup in the first water and another half cup in the rinse water; the color will last perfect, as long as there is a piece of the cloth left. —Josephine A. H., in *The Household*.

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.
FRANK SMYTH, M. D.,
Ophthalmic and Aural Surgeon.

REMINGTON AGRICULTURAL COMPANY,
LION, NEW YORK.

Manufacturers of the Lowman Patent

CAST STEEL SHOVELS.

Made without Welds or Rivets.

SCOOPS AND SPADES

Made without Welds or Rivets.

PLOWS, HOES,

GARDEN AND HORSE RAKES,

Mowers and Agricultural Imple-

ments generally.

NEW YORK OFFICE: 17 N. BROAD STREET.

Send stamp for Illustrated Catalogue.

LAWRENCE FOUNDRY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

KIMBALL BROS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

MILL WORK AND

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Remington Fire Arms

Received Two Gold Medals at the Paris Exposition, 1878.

THE BEST SCORE ON RECORD

MADE WITH A

REMINGTON CREEDMOORE RIFLE

AT—

Columbia Range, Washington, D. C., Oct. 1, 1878, by Mr. Partello.

SCORE.

75 at 100 yards 800 yards.

75 at 200 yards 800 yards.

75 at 300 yards 1,000 yards.

224 Out of a Possible 225.

Send stamp for Illustrated Catalogue.

B. REMINGTON & SONS,

Lion, New York.

New York Office, 261 & 263 Broadway.

W. A. M. VAUGHAN & CO.,

W. A. M. VAUGHAN & CO.,

W. A. M. VAUGHAN & CO.,

W. A. M. VAUGHAN & CO.,

W. A. M. VAUGHAN & CO.,

W. A. M. VAUGHAN & CO.,

W. A. M. VAUGHAN & CO.,

W. A. M. VAUGHAN & CO.,

W. A. M. VAUGHAN & CO.,

W. A. M. VAUGHAN & CO.,

W. A. M. VAUGHAN & CO.,

W. A. M. VAUGHAN & CO.,

W. A. M. VAUGHAN & CO.,

W. A. M. VAUGHAN & CO.,

W. A. M. VAUGHAN & CO.,

W. A. M. VAUGHAN & CO.,

W. A. M. VAUGHAN & CO.,

W. A. M. VAUGHAN & CO.,

W. A. M. VAUGHAN & CO.,

W. A. M. VAUGHAN & CO.,

W. A. M. VAUGHAN & CO.,

W. A. M. VAUGHAN & CO.,

W. A. M. VAUGHAN & CO.,

W. A. M. VAUGHAN & CO.,

W. A. M. VAUGHAN & CO.,

W. A. M. VAUGHAN & CO.,

W. A. M. VAUGHAN & CO.,

W. A. M. VAUGHAN & CO.,

W. A. M. VAUGHAN & CO.,

W. A. M. VAUGHAN & CO.,

W. A. M. VAUGHAN & CO.,

W. A. M. VAUGHAN & CO.,

W. A. M. VAUGHAN & CO.,

W. A. M. VAUGHAN & CO.,

W. A. M. VAUGHAN & CO.,

W. A. M. VAUGHAN & CO.,

W. A. M. VAUGHAN & CO.,

W. A. M. VAUGHAN & CO.,

W. A. M. VAUGHAN & CO.,

W. A. M. VAUGHAN & CO.,

W. A. M. VAUGHAN & CO.,

W. A. M. VAUGHAN & CO.,

W. A. M. VAUGHAN & CO.,

W. A. M. VAUGHAN & CO.,

W. A. M. VAUGHAN & CO.,

W. A. M. VAUGHAN & CO.,

W. A. M. VAUGHAN & CO.,

W. A. M. VAUGHAN & CO.,

W. A. M. VAUGHAN & CO.,

W. A. M. VAUGHAN & CO.,

W. A. M. VAUGHAN & CO.,

W. A. M. VAUGHAN & CO.,

W. A. M. VAUGHAN & CO.,

W. A. M. VAUGHAN & CO.,

W. A. M. VAUGHAN & CO.,

W. A. M. VAUGHAN & CO.,

W. A. M. VAUGHAN & CO.,

W. A. M. VAUGHAN & CO.,

Ayer's

Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.



A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effective for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened; falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. It wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.

THE GRANGE STORE

Is now prepared, and will sell all kinds of

GROCERIES

AND—

Farm Produce Cheap.

Go to the

GRANGESTORE.

FRESH GOODS

Are kept constantly on hand. No pains will be

spared to give entire satisfaction.

All kinds of

Farm Produce Bought and Sold.

Go to the Grange Store for bargains.

The highest market price paid for grain at the

Grange Elevator.

A FIRST-CLASS

COMBINATION.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC!

The best place in the city to have your

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC.,

Repaired, re-painted, re-lined.

The Best Place to Get New Ones

The best place to get your

MULES & HORSES SHOD.

In fact, the CHEAPEST and BEST PLACE to get

work done in all the departments represented

above.

J. H. GILHAM, Blacksmith; L. D. LYON,

Carriage and Wagon Builder, and J. B. CHURCH-

ILL, Carriage Painter, have arranged to do work

in their respective lines in conjunction, at the

LOWEST PRICES at which first-class work can

be done. Give them a call.

Shop on Vermont street, just north of the

court-house.

45,000 ACRES

UNIVERSITY LANDS.

FOR SALE ON LONG TIME.

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, Wabasha and Allen. They have been appraised by authority of the state, and will be sold at \$3 to \$8 per acre, according to quality and nearness to railroad stations. Terms, one-tenth down and remainder in nine equal annual installments with interest.

For further information apply to V. P. WILSON,

Agent University Lands, Abilene, Kansas.

Farm and Stock

Early Field Corn.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I see by your last issue some one wants to know who has an early field corn. In answer to that inquiry, I will say I have plenty of Yankee or Howell corn that I have planted for years; also quite a number of my neighbors have done the same, and what I say all will say about this corn. I think it is the earliest corn that will pay to raise in this country. If properly cared for, I am sure of from forty to fifty bushels per acre every year; but all other kinds that I have tried never yielded over twenty bushels at most. Yours truly,

E. A. COLMAN.

KANWAKA, Kans., Feb. 14, 1879.

Shoeing Horses.

This subject was discussed, says the New York Times, at the last public meeting of the Massachusetts board of agriculture, when Mr. J. E. Russell, of Leicester, who has made horses a special study, read a paper on "The Management of Horses," and thus gave vent to his views. "Our greatest folly in the management of horses is in submitting their feet to the clumsy handling of a stupid, ignorant and often drunken mechanic to have them shod. I will not here contend that horses should not be shod at all, because shoeing, though an invention of barbarians, is, when carefully used, an assistance in utilizing the powers of the horse in his artificial life; but in the common way of doing it, it is the most enormous tax imposed upon mankind. A horse condemned to wear heavy shoes, to which heel and toe calks are affixed, begins to fall from that moment. At the age when he should be at the fullest enjoyment of health, he is called old. And few of our horses live out half their days, the great cause of their decline being from diseases of the feet, all of which are caused by ignorant shoeing. In the management of colts on the farm, they should not be shod until they come to rapid and long-continued labor on hard roads, and then the lightest application of iron should be made. The safest way is to let the hind feet be bare, and shoe the front feet with tips or crescents of iron that only cover the toe. It must be borne in mind that the frog is the natural level of the horse's foot, and the hoof must be trimmed keeping that ever in view."

In the discussion which followed the reading of Mr. Russell's paper, it was generally conceded that shoeing of horses is a necessary evil, at least so far as the front feet are concerned. One gentleman testified to having one mare eight or nine years old that had never had a shoe on her hind feet except in special icy times in winter, and that he had never known her to make a mistake when her shoes were off. Mr. E. F. Bowditch, of Framingham, who has given much attention to the subject of horse shoeing, expressed himself thus: "A horse's foot in a state of nature, when it is worn down properly, is wide at the heel and the toes are worn down; the bars are in perfect condition, and it has a wide and elastic frog, which takes all the jar from the foot. The cause of heat in a horse's foot is, no doubt, the jarring of the laminae of the foot. The outside of a horse's foot, as we all know, when it is warm, is very sensitive, and causes the horse acute pain. Why has his foot got into this condition? It is because, in shoeing, the frog, which nature intended to take the jar off the foot, has not been allowed to come to the ground, and it becomes a dried and shriveled up little thing of no great use at all. I have no fear of hard roads and no fear of pavements, if a horse's foot is kept in proper condition. My way of shoeing is to get a level bearing on the horse's foot, and keep the frog on the ground. Never have a heel or toe calk except when it is absolutely necessary in winter. The last winter I rode my saddle mare (and of course my neck is worth more than anything else I own) on glare ice, with a small bit of iron about four inches long curled around her toe, and a very small toe calk. I recollect galloping out on the ice where the men were at work cutting it, and I had no fear of her slipping, although the horse did so that was marking the ice, and had calks on two inches high."

The French farriers have studied this matter of horse shoeing more carefully than our common smiths, and their aim is to put just as little iron on a

horse's foot as possible, whereas it is seemingly the purpose of our smiths to put on as much as they can, and it must be confessed that they work generally according to the instructions of the farmers, many of whom think they do not get their money's worth unless their horses are shod with a large amount of iron.

Failure Among Farmers.

When we read of a banker, merchant or speculator who has failed in business, we pass it by with the commonplace remark, "These are uncertain times," and give no mere attention to it. The average farmer does not feel that it concerns him much. But when in all directions men owning small farms are obliged to leave them; when, as we are told by good authority, that more than half the farms in the state are mortgaged, it is time for the causes of such disasters to be looked into, and the community informed concerning them. During the last two or three months, in the town of N., containing about 3,400 inhabitants, there have been as many as twelve failures, mostly among the farmers. Some of these were caused by signing notes for others; but more were brought on by a loose, negligent way of doing business. Two or three of these cases will show what is meant, and are probably a fair illustration of the state of things all over the country.

J. K. was confounded one morning at finding his property placed under attachment. He not only did not have enough to pay his liabilities but seriously affected others. He said that he supposed he was worth \$12,000. He knew, in a general way, that he had lost in some of his undertakings, but supposed on the whole that he was doing well, as he kept no account of his profit and loss. S. D. K. began on a small farm with \$2,500, paying \$1,500 down. In a few years he was obliged to leave it. He had supposed all the time that he was doing well, and when his farm was sold thought he should have \$800 left, for he had always worked hard, he and his family had dressed very plainly, and had not been away from home to cost him much; but what was his surprise to find himself owing that amount more than he could pay. He had formed the bad habit of buying where he had credit whatever he happened to want by way of experiment on his farm, or in the house or barn, never keeping any account to know whether he was gaining or running behind.

C. D., with his father for a backer, began gardening and keeping a boarding-house. He intended to be very exact in his business, buying all the patent account books offered for sale, and using them to some extent. But his brain was very fertile in plans and theories. He was usually trying about six at a time. The expenses of them would be so mixed together that he could take any one and the money he got from it would be more than the expense applied to that exclusively; but he did not consider that much of the expense was mixed up with other things. By this kind of fallacy he made himself think he was doing well, when in reality he was losing all the time. Do not these examples indicate a startling lack of knowledge of the simple fundamental principles of business? These principles should be taught in schools, should be taught by parents, should be taught by the press, that our young men may know what they are about when they go into business.—W., Vermont.

Grade Milch Cows.

It has become a common remark among breeders and dairymen that grade milch cows, half-bloods, are nearly and sometimes quite as good and even superior to thoroughbreds for dairy purposes. This has been claimed for crosses of all the foreign breeds imported hither from Great Britain and Europe. This has been demonstrated by the importations from Holland, Switzerland and the Channel islands, as well as Great Britain. Half-bloods of the black and white cattle from Holland have been seen in the neighborhood of Boston that very closely resembled imported thoroughbreds, and which in some cases gave more milk and held out as well in their milk production as thoroughbreds. In further confirmation of this it may be stated that at a sale by auction where thoroughbreds and grades were offered for sale, the latter purchased, not for breeding purposes, but for milk, outdid the former

in price. The same has been found true of Short-horns, Ayrshires, Jerseys, Guernseys, Devons and other foreign breeds.

In the towns of Barre, Hardwick, New Braintree, Shelburne, Deerfield and others in Massachusetts, Wilmington and others in Vermont, many towns in Central New York, comprising the dairy sections of Herkimer and Oneida counties, and some of the dairy sections of Illinois, grade Short-horn cows are preferred to any other cross. The writer has seen in the sections referred to the finest herds of milch cows that he has ever seen, comprising both good looks and economy. The production of milk from the amount of feed consumed is greater from Short-horn grades and Holland grades than any other cows he has ever seen. From many years of careful observation he is fully persuaded that no other breed or race of cattle imported from Europe or Great Britain has done so much to improve the quality and productiveness of cattle husbandry as the Short-horns have done. It has been said of the farmer who introduced the first Short-horn bull into the town of Barre that he was entitled to a pension, in consequence of the great improvement of stock thus inaugurated. Barre and New Braintree have been long and especially noted for their fine herds of dairy cows and their splendid cheese. In Barre is a fine herd of grade Short-horn cows, bred in that fine for nearly half a century, begun by using a Short-horn bull with a herd of good native cows, such as good dairymen were wont to select for their own use. In that section are many similar dairies, begun and bred in like manner. Some dairymen in that section have introduced bulls of the black and white dairy stock of Holland, crossing them on grade Short-horn cows, with advantage as they claim, but denied by others, who stick to the grade Short-horns as good enough for them, and more than doubting the claims of their neighbors who have changed as aforesaid. The grade Short-horn cow is not only a good milk-er, and good breeder of veal calves, but also of heifers to replenish the herd, and when too advanced to keep longer for these purposes, is a quick feeder and makes good beef. As for beauty and usefulness, these old farmers of thirty, forty and fifty years of careful experience and observation say that grade Short-horn milch cows cannot be beaten. Their good estates seem to confirm the correctness of their judgment, for they have improved their homes, their farms and their cattle, and are well off in the good things of this world, and seem to have as little to distract their minds in preparing for a future life as any of the industrial classes.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

Breaking Prairie.

Having just finished plowing my past season's breaking, I propose noting my observations while fresh in my mind, that others may be benefited by my mistakes.

I broke a large amount of prairie in May and June as occasion presented itself. It is generally well to lay off small lands, and burn off the old grass as breaking proceeds, so that in case of a drought coming on the ground does not dry up so much. In endeavoring to pursue this course, I found difficulty in burning over the lands last broken, as they were burned late last year, and consequently the growth of old grass was light—so light, in fact, that after the new grass had made a considerable growth, and the weather being wet, fire would not run at all over large portions of the land. The result, in those places which did not burn, the new grass was tall enough to protrude several inches from under the furrows, and thus received sufficient air and light to continue alive with the aid it received from the frequent showers; and this fall in plowing it I find it but poorly rotted—in fact, almost as tough as when broken, while that which was burned over is entirely dead and thoroughly rotted so that it plows like old land.

Had it been ordinarily dry when broken, or perhaps had I broken not more than one inch deep, it might all have died and rotted; but as we cannot always count upon the proper weather, it becomes important to make every effort to secure a good barn just as late as possible, taking care that where the old grass is light we do not delay until it becomes impossible.

No amount of harrowing will put poorly rotted sod in as good condition

as that which is well rotted. Most prairie breakers are novices in the business, and by the time they learn from experience they are through breaking and their experience useless to themselves. Beginners upon the wild prairie are entirely unacquainted with our wet sod. It is just as different from the sod of tame grass as a wild crab-apple is from a Ben Davis or anything else in its most wild or most cultivated conditions. Were I going to break another year I should break just as shallow as would reach below all the stems—not more than one inch and a half, or at most two inches deep. The chief aim should be to kill the sod at the time of breaking and depend upon subsequent culture for pulverizing the soil.

A wet season is favorable for rotting the sod, provided it be dry enough to kill the sod at the time of breaking.—C. D. S., in Nebraska Farmer.

Cause of Unprofitable Farming.

The most vital question affecting the farmer is how to make farming profitable. Especially is this felt in the depressed condition of our markets at the present time, when produce of all kinds does not pay the cost of production. Below we give a condensed summary of the more prominent causes affecting the condition of the agricultural class. We do not propose to present all the causes affecting the successful outcome of the farm, but rather to point out the more important and prominent ones. We call particular attention to the following:

1. The enormous loss which many farmers sustain from the neglected condition of the manure piles.
2. From the exposure of farm machinery to the inclemencies of the weather.
3. From the loss which is sustained in keeping more animals than the owner can properly provide food and shelter for.
4. From raising scrubby and indifferent animals when good ones could be raised at the same cost and twice the profit.
5. Tilling more land than can be properly cultivated, thereby raising on two acres that which might be more profitably raised on one.
6. Making specialties of certain crops to the ultimate exhaustion of the soil.
7. From disposing of the crops in the condition in which they are raised instead of converting them into beef, pork or mutton.
8. In neglecting to properly attend to the little details of the farm.
9. In not keeping a strict account of the transactions of the farm.
10. In not using proper judgment in disposing of the produce of the farm, and the purchasing of machinery and other necessities.
11. Purchasing provisions which should be raised at home.
12. In not having machinery enough to properly harvest and save the crop.

We believe that failure to make farming profitable may be traceable to one or several of the above causes which a little study and forethought will successfully obviate.

It will be apparent to every one who gives the above causes due consideration, that the remedy for unprofitable farming lies with the farmer.—Iowa, in Prairie Farmer.

The Farmer's Horse to Use and Sell.

It is strange that farmers who usually watch so closely the current of the markets in everything, and are so ready to shift from one branch of industry to another, with the varying prices, sometimes greatly to their ultimate detriment, should make horse breeding so marked an exception to their general practice. They seem to regard work on the farm as the end and aim of all horse flesh; and so long as the old mare will raise a colt that, when it grows up, can take her place at the plow or the wagon, that is all that is necessary. They seem to overlook the fact that there is an immense amount of difference in the adaptation of horses to farm work, and a still greater difference in the price they will bring when it becomes a matter of necessity or convenience to offer them for sale. In the breeding operations, they often act as though it made no difference whether a horse be large or small, gentle or vicious, sound or unsound.

A government inspector of cattle has been appointed for the Union stock yards at Chicago; but no one seems to know just how much this gentleman knows about stock and stock diseases.

Veterinary Department.

As the time for spring work approaches it is important that work horses be put in the best condition. Feed bran mash occasionally and salt as often as twice a week.

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 kick. 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 to 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 uncommon 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 will be 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.

Sprung Knees.

I have a fine looking horse; eats well, is in fine condition; coat nice, and looks in perfect health; once in a while his limbs give out—are not able to support him; he falls to the ground, but gets right up himself; at times he stumbles. Also, what is good for sprung knees when not too bad?

ANSWER.—We believe the trouble to be entirely due to the weak condition of the knees. We have advanced the opinion on several occasions that sprung knees, in nearly every case, may be traced to a diseased condition of the feet (the heels)—that while the animal assumes a position to relieve those parts the flexor tendons take advantage of the circumstance to contract. We think it would be well for you to examine the feet, and, if found ailing, endeavor to remove the cause; but if the cause does not exist there, remove the shoes; have the flooring of the stable inclined from forward backward; feed from a high rack; apply a mild blister to the front of the knees and part of the legs, say for a space of eight inches, both above and below the center of the knee, and allow him three months' rest.

Articular Rheumatism.

My young horse five years old, highly prized for driving purposes, for some time has been very lame; so much so that he has been unfit for use for one year. Was taken first in October, 1877, in the left fore leg, commencing to get lame by degrees, and got to the worst in February and March, 1878; remained so until August, 1878, when it shifted to the right fore leg, leaving the other apparently well. Symptoms: When moving, takes his foot up carefully (appears stiff in the shoulder), throws it out from him, letting it down on the toe first, and then lets it back on the heel gently, with a bad limp, at the same time throwing his head in the direction of the afflicted foot or leg. When moving down an incline, moves very stiff, and with great difficulty to himself; when on an up-grade, moves better. There are no marks of shrinkage in either the shoulder or breast; legs smooth and nice, without blemish; foot apparently healthy; hoof oily and nice. When standing, he rests the affected foot, placing it out in front. Has never done any hard driving work. Took shoes off and turned on pasture; has done no work of any kind for a year. Please give disease and remedy in your paper.

ANSWER.—There is but little doubt you have a case of articular rheumatism, and from your present description of the case we think you had better apply a cantharides blister to the shoulder joint (and do not, as is too often done, get it—the blister—too high up on the withers), and the probability is that in a little while you will have metastasis (changing to another joint), when it should be followed up by the same treatment till it has been eradicated from the system. You had better prepare him by feeding upon bran mash for two days; then give the following: Pulverized Barbades aloes, seven, ground ginger, one drachm; made into a ball and given before feeding; and if it should not act in forty-eight hours, have it repeated. After purgation has ceased, give the following: Nitrate of potash, five; pulverized colchicum root, and salicylic acid, each four ounces; mix, and make into sixteen powders; give one a day. Keep him in a warm and dry place, and give a little walking exercise in the sun daily. His feed should be of a laxative nature.—Turf, Field and Farm.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 17.—The trades council and laborers' delegates, after consultation yesterday, advised to accept the masters' offer of arbitration. The strike is practically collapsed, and laborers are resuming work in large numbers. Sailors continue to hold out.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17.—The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the constitutional committee to-day, and ordered telegraphed to the president:

Whereas, a bill for the restriction of Chinese immigration has passed both houses of congress; therefore, in view of the vital importance of such restrictive measures to citizens of this state, we, delegates of the people in constitutional convention assembled, do hereby, on behalf of ourselves and our constituents, most respectfully ask the president of these United States to approve such bill.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 18, 1879	
Flour—XX	\$3.70 @ 3.80
XXX	4.20 @ 4.50
Family	4.45 @ 4.60
Wheat—No. 2 fall	98 1/2 @ 1.00
No. 3 red	98 1/2 @ 1.00
Corn—No. 2	32 @ 32 1/2
Oats—No. 2	23 1/2 @ 24
Rye	43 1/2 @ 44
Barley	70 @ 80
Pork	9.75 @ 10.00
Bacon	3.35 @ 3.50
Lard	6.45 @ 6.50
CHICAGO, Feb. 18, 1879	
Wheat—No. 2 winter	95 @ 96
No. 2 spring	91 @ 91 1/2
No. 3	78 @ 78 1/2
Rejected	62 1/2 @ 63
Corn	24 @ 24 1/2
Oats	20 @ 22
Pork	9.85 @ 9.90
Lard	6.00 @ 6.07 1/2
KANSAS CITY, Feb. 18, 1879	
Wheat—No. 2 fall	87 1/2 @ 88 1/2
No. 3 fall	83 @ 84
No. 4	81 @ 82
Corn—No. 2 mixed	25 @ 25 1/2
Oats	20 @ 23
Rye—No. 2	30 @ 32 1/2

Live Stock Markets.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 18, 1879.	
Cattle—Choice nat. steers av.	1,500 4.45 @ 4.60
Good ship. steers av.	1,350 4.00 @ 4.40
Fair butch. steers av.	1,000 3.65 @ 4.00
Good feed. steers av.	1,100 3.50 @ 4.00
Good stock steers av.	900 3.00 @ 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

Cattle, firm and good demand; all were sold early; export steers, \$5.00 to \$5.25; good to choice heavy fat shipping steers, \$4.35 to \$5.30; fair, \$4.25 to \$4.60; native butcher steers, \$3.25 to \$4.12; cows and heifers, \$2.75 to \$3.90; feeding steers, \$3.50 to \$3.85; stockers, \$2.75 to \$3.50.

Hogs are from 5 to 10 cents higher than last week, but have fluctuated a little. Choice heavy, \$4.00 to \$4.25; light, \$3.50 to \$3.85.

Shipping steers dull; heavy native shipping steers, \$4.20 to \$5.50; light, half fat shipping, \$3.65 to \$4.00; stockers and feeders steady at \$3.20 to \$3.30; butchers' firm, steers \$2.90 to \$3.70.

Hogs active and 10c. lower than one week ago; heavy, \$3.85 to \$4.17 1/2; light, \$3.70 to \$3.85. Receipts for last twenty-four hours, 16,000.

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, choice, 11 @ 12c.; fair, 9 @ 11c.; poor, in large supply, very dull; Beans, 1 1/2 @ 2 1/2c. for screened, hand-picked 2 1/2c.; cheese, prime Kansas, 5 @ 6c.; eggs, 8 @ 10c.; broom-corn, 2 @ 3c. 1/2; chickens, live, per doz., \$2.25 to \$2.50; turkeys, dressed, 10c. 1/2; geese 6 @ 1c.; potatoes, 40 @ 70c.; salt, \$1.50; green apples, \$2.50 to \$3.25 per bbl.; onions, 80 @ \$1.10 per bush.; flax seed, 3/4 bush., \$1.25; castor beans, \$1.55; hominy, \$1.87 1/2; cranberries, \$4 @ 7 1/2 bbl.; sauerkraut, 8 @ 9 bbl.; hay, \$5.50 @ 6.50.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: Fancy brands, 3 sack, \$2.15 to \$2.25; XXX, \$1.80; XX, \$1.50. Rye flour, \$1.65. Corn meal, 3 cwt., 75c.

Our quotations are from four to eight cents higher for the various grades of wheat than last week in Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago. The cause of the rise is attributed by some to the weather, which, for two or three weeks past, has been slightly unfavorable to growing wheat, the snow having melted and the ground frequently freezing and thawing. This might increase the speculative demand, but prices have stiffened a little in England, and there is not so much wheat being put on the market in this country as was expected a month ago. We think the rise a permanent one. No. 3 wheat is now only 15 cents lower than at this time last year, in Kansas City, and corn 5 cents lower.

For future delivery, No. 2 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at \$1.01 1/2 February, \$1.01 1/2, March, and \$1.02 1/2 April. In Chicago No. 2 is 91 1/2c. February, 92 @ 92 1/2c. March, and 93 1/2c. April. In Kansas City No. 2 is 87 1/2 @ 88c. February, and 88 1/2c. March. No. 3 is 84 @ 84 1/2c. February, and 85 1/2c. March.

Corn has fluctuated a little in most markets. It is a little higher than last week. It is quoted in Baltimore at 44 1/2c.; in New York 46 1/2c.

Choice cattle have slightly improved in demand. Cattle for foreign export are wanted. Our quotations for Kansas City are higher than they have been for several months. The best price in Kansas City yesterday was \$4.45 for a lot of 35 native shippers. There were many other sales at prices varying from \$3.50 to \$4.40. The average price of all cattle sold was over \$4; a few weeks ago the average price paid any one day would not reach \$3 per head.

Hogs continue to advance in most markets, but receipts are very light. The winter packing is virtually ended.

An exchange says: "We frequently hear

the remark that the price for hogs was never known to be so low as now; but this, like remarks about the weather, and other standard topics of conversation, is not quite true. Pork, like all other commodities, is subject to fluctuations in market value; and if we look over the average prices that have prevailed during the past twenty-eight years, we shall find that on several occasions the average for the whole year, and including all the leading points, has been lower than that which prevails at the present writing. The Cincinnati Price Current gives the following table, showing the number of hogs packed in the United States during the winter season, from that of 1849-50 up to the present, with the average cost, net and gross weight, by which the fluctuations may be readily traced:

	Number packed.	Cost, net.	Cost, gross.
1877-78	6,506,446	\$1.99	\$3.99
1876-77	5,101,308	7.18	5.74
1875-76	4,880,135	8.52	7.06
1874-75	5,568,226	8.33	6.66
1873-74	5,496,320	5.43	4.34
1872-73	5,410,314	4.66	3.73
1871-72	4,831,558	5.15	4.12
1870-71	3,695,231	6.58	5.26
1869-70	2,635,312	11.52	9.22
1868-69	2,499,873	10.22	8.18
1867-68	2,781,054	7.55	6.36
1866-67	2,490,791	7.22	5.78
1865-66	1,785,935	11.67	9.34
1864-65	2,422,779	14.32	11.46
1863-64	3,261,105	6.70	5.36
1862-63	4,069,520	4.20	3.36
1861-62	2,893,686	3.03	2.42
1860-61	2,165,702	6.67	4.57
1859-60	2,350,823	5.94	4.73
1858-59	2,455,552	6.28	5.02
1857-58	2,210,778	4.86	3.89
1856-57	1,818,468	5.94	4.75
1855-56	2,489,502	5.75	4.61
1854-55	2,124,404	4.21	3.37
1853-54	2,584,770	4.19	3.35
1852-53	2,201,110	6.01	4.81
1851-52	1,182,846	4.45	3.56
1850-51	1,332,867	3.75	3.00
1849-50	1,652,220	2.06	2.13

The above table does not include the present winter's packing. The average price, taking all the principal markets, for this winter cannot yet be given; but the number slaughtered will be between 500,000 and 600,000 more than last winter.

Prices for most of the staple productions of the farm are decidedly better than they were six weeks ago, and though there is some fluctuation, and an occasional basket, the general tendency is upward. There is said to be a great deal of money in the East, uninvested, most of it in the hands of men of small means, who are afraid of savings banks. As an immense immigration is expected the coming spring, and in fact has already commenced, it is to be hoped some of this money may be brought to Kansas.

Lawrence Markets.

The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 10 @ 15c.; eggs, 8c. per doz.; poultry—chickens, live, \$1.75 to \$2.00 per doz.; dressed 8c. per lb.; turkeys, live, 6c. per lb., dressed 8c. per lb.; potatoes, 50 @ 60c.; apples, 75 @ 90c.; corn, 20c.; wheat, 60 @ 78c.; lard, 5c.; hogs, \$2.50 to \$3.15; cattle—feeders, 2.75 to \$3.00, shippers, \$3.50 to \$4.00, cows, \$1.75 to \$2.50; wood, \$4.00 to \$5.00 per cord; hay, \$4.00 to \$4.50 per ton.

CREW & HADLEY

Keep constantly on hand a full stock of

WALL PAPER,

SCHOOL BOOKS,

WINDOW SHADES,

BOOKS, STATIONERY,

CROQUET SETS,

BABy WAGONS.

ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF

PICTURES,

PICTURE FRAMES

AND NOTIONS.

Next door north of Simpson's bank.

TO TREE PLANTERS!

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,

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 duly 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 orders will receive prompt attention. No charge for packing.

A. H. & A. O. GRIESE,

Lawrence, Kansas.

LA CYGNE NURSERY.

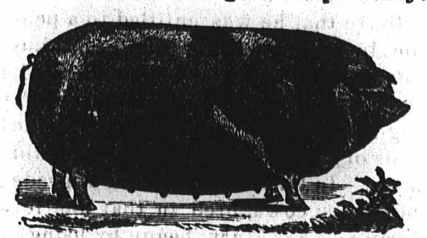
We offer the following stock for spring of 1879. All strictly FIRST-CLASS, propagated and grown by ourselves:

20,000 TWO YEAR-OLD APPLE TREES (select, five to six feet), \$45 PER THOUSAND.
20,000 TWO YEAR-OLD APPLE TREES (select, four to five feet), \$40 PER THOUSAND.
10,000 TWO YEAR-OLD APPLE TREES (select, three to four feet), \$30 PER THOUSAND.
10,000 ONE YEAR-OLD APPLE TREES (select, 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 RITTATINNY and SNYDER, \$10 PER THOUSAND.
20,000 STRAWBERRY PLANTS (ten kinds), \$3 PER THOUSAND.
5,000 RASPBERRY PLANTS (leading kinds), \$10 PER THOUSAND.
20,000 ORNAMENTAL STOCK CHEAP.

Terms cash, or bankable notes at thirty days. Delivered on cars at La Cygne. Packing charges, actual cost.

SEAMAN & CO.,
La Cygne, Linn County, Kans.

Poland-China Hogs a Specialty.



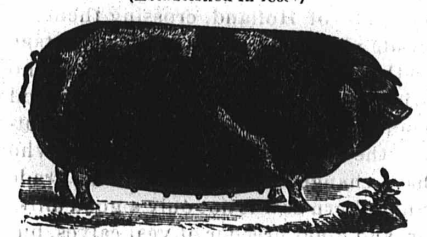
A CHOICE LOT OF PIGS

For this season's trade.

Address HENRY MIEBACH,
Hiawatha, Brown county, Kansas.

RIVERSIDE HERD, NO. 1.

(Established in 1868.)



I am now offering for sale a choice lot of No. 1

Poland-China and Berkshire Pigs

(recorded stock) at reasonable figures. Parties wishing to purchase will call on or address me. All pigs warranted FIRST-CLASS, and shipped C. O. D. J. V. HANDEL, Emporia, Lyon county, Kansas.



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 keeps the skin from all dandruff, and leaves your animals in fine spirits after you stop feeding them. All powders warranted to give satisfaction.

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

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

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

KING OF THE PRAIRIE.

JAS. G. SANDS.

(Established in 1855)

17,000, at head of herd. Young stock for sale.

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; Tablespoons, \$1.80; Forks, \$2.00; Triple-plated Table-knives, \$3; Forks, \$3 per set. Rogers, Smith & Co. Triple-plated Forks, 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 FINE 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.

J. H. SHIMMONS, Agent.

OUR NEW-YEARS GIFT.

OUR \$4.50 PREMIUM GIFT

—OF—

COIN-SILVER TABLEWARE

Given Away

TO EVERY SUBSCRIBER OF THIS PAPER!

CONSISTING OF




OUR NEW-YEARS GIFT.

An Elegant Set of Warranted Extra Coin-Silver Plated TEA-SPOONS that retails at \$4.50 per set, and an Elegant Extra Coin-Silver Plated FIVE-BOTTLE CASTER that retails at \$7.00.

A NEW-YEARS GIFT TO EVERY SUBSCRIBER.

Table Silverware furnished under this New-Year's Premium Proposition is from the well-known and reliable EAGLE GOLD AND SILVER PLATING CO. of Cincinnati, O. Under a very favorable proposition from said house, we offer our subscribers during the next 60 days one \$4.50 Set of Extra Coin-Silver Plated Tea-spoons as a Premium New-Year's Gift, and with the set received the Eagle Gold and Silver Plating Co. will send a list of other Premium Silver Tableware for your selection.

The subscribers we send you are of the latest-style pattern, and warranted first-class in every particular. Each article is to be engraved with your name or initials if desired. Don't neglect to send your name with order to be engraved.

Subscriber will therefore cut out the following Premium Order from this paper and send same to the Eagle Gold and Silver Plating Co., for redemption, together with sufficient to simply pay the expense of engraving your initials, boxing, postage or express charges, which is 75 cents; but if you do not wish your initials engraved, simply send 60 cents. Under our arrangement this Silverware is to cost you nothing more than the expense of engraving your initials, boxing, postage or express charges, and then it is to be

DELIVERED TO YOU FREE AND PROMPTLY.

From the following: Assure your subscribers that the Silverware is first class in every respect, and of latest style of pattern, and that we do not retail a single set at less than \$4.50, and will not send the goods to any of our subscribers at a low price unless accompanied with the following Premium Order.

CUT THIS PREMIUM ORDER OUT, AS IT IS WORTH \$4.50.

On receipt of this Premium Order and 75 Cents to pay cost of engraving name, postage or express charges, we will send free

ONE SET OF EXTRA COIN-SILVER PLATED TEA-SPOONS worth \$4.50 at retail, and each article is to have your name engraved. If you do not wish your name engraved, send only 60 cents.

Remember we make this offer good only for 60 days from date of this paper. So send the premium order and when that is received, with the amount named in same, the goods will be shipped you promptly and delivered free. This offer will not be made again.


Address all orders to EAGLE GOLD AND SILVER PLATING CO., 180 Elm St., CINCINNATI, O.

OUR NEW-YEARS GIFT.

W. A. ROGERS. H. D. ROGERS.

ROGERS & ROGERS, KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

ELMENDARO HERD.



ROBERT COOK,
Iola, Allen county, Kans.,
Importer, Breeder and Shipper of

PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS

—AND—

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

Pigs forwarded to any part of the United States at the following prices per pair, persons ordering pigs paying freight on the same:

Eight weeks old	\$22.00
Three to five months old	\$23.00
Five to seven months old	\$24.00
Single Pigs, either sex, one-half above prices.	
A Boar, eight months old	\$25.00
A Sow, eight months old, with pig	\$25.00

Description of the Poland-China Hog: The prevailing color is black and white spotted, sometimes pure white and sometimes a mixed sandy color. All pigs warranted first-class and shipped C. O. D. Charges on remittances must be prepaid.

LEVI DUMBAULD.
Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas.

—AND—

THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE

—AND—

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

Some of the most fashionable families represented in both classes of stock. Particular attention is given to producing animals of good form and quality. The premium show bull.

KING OF THE PRAIRIE.
17,000, at head of herd. Young stock for sale.