

# THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS

## A Journal of Home and Household.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 7.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1879.

WHOLE NO. 367.

### LIGHT FROM ABOVE.

BY GRACE H. HERR.

I wandered alone, in a wild, arid waste,  
And quenched was the light of my love!  
My soul almost sank in the depths of despair—  
Forgetting the light from above.

And now, in their fury, the elements rage,  
While powerless even to move—  
I cry in my anguish, "Ah, where can I go?"  
But, oh! there's a gleam from above.

The paths are so many—and crossed and re-crossed—  
And hither and thither I rove;  
Now horrible whispers of danger abroad,  
But still gleams the light from above.

And spirits of darkness are creeping around,  
And intricate webs they have wove;  
But webs such as these—of which evil are wrought  
Must wilt in the light from above.

The powers of evil are everywhere—  
And always for souls they have strove!  
O, my heart! O, my soul! Through thy wastes  
They have roamed,  
But bright gleams the light from above.

### EARNING HER OWN LIVING.

BY AMY RANDOLPH.

It was a tempestuous night in November.  
The carved Dutch clock in Judge Harrison's  
study had just struck nine. Judge Harrison  
himself, an austere-looking, silver-haired man,  
sat upright in his chair, gazing coldly at his  
guest.

"Well," said Dr. Hooper, pulling on his  
gloves, "of course, it isn't for me, or any one  
else to interfere in family matters. But your  
grandchild is left totally unprotected for, sir."  
"I cannot help that," said the judge, frigidly.  
"Eight years ago I offered to support the  
child, and her father too, if he would only con-  
sent to leave that outlandish foreign wife of  
his. He married her against my will—he clung  
to her against my will. Let him abide by his  
decision!"

"It's only natural, judge, that a man should  
cleave unto his wife," urged the doctor.  
"It is only natural, then, that a man should  
provide for the child of that wife, Dr. Hooper.  
At all events, I shall assume no further respon-  
sibility!"

"But, Judge Harrison, you are a rich man!"  
"Granted—but as I made my money myself,  
I feel that I have a right to spend it to suit my-  
self!"

"Hilda is a fine girl," pleaded Dr. Hooper.  
"No doubt, no doubt, but you will pardon me  
if I feel no very great anxiety to see the  
child of the German singing woman who stole  
my son's heart away from me."

Dr. Hooper hesitated.  
"Judge," he said, at last, in a tone of appeal-  
ing earnestness, "you have another grand-  
daughter."

"I have. My daughter's child, Marian Lenox,  
makes it her home with me."

"And yet you would deny a similar home to  
Hilda Harrison?"

Judge Harrison's shaggy white brows met in  
a straight, frowning line.

"Doctor," said he, "you fail to make the dis-  
tinction between a dutiful child and one who  
has been undutiful."

"Let me see Miss Lenox," said Dr. Hooper.  
"Let me interest her in the fate of this deso-  
late, unknown cousin. She has a woman's  
heart in her bosom. I am sure I can move  
her!"

Judge Harrison smiled coldly as he touched  
a small gilded bell which stood on the table  
beside him.

"Send Miss Marian here," said he to a ser-  
vant, and the man noiselessly obeyed.

In another minute a tall, princess-like girl  
stood in the room—a girl with hair of pale gold,  
deep, blue eyes, like stars, and a dress  
of soft blue silk that fell in picturesque folds  
about her, and trailed noiselessly over the car-  
pet as she walked.

"Marian," said the judge, "this is Dr. Hooper.  
He has come here to plead the cause of  
your Uncle Severn's daughter, Hilda. Severn  
deliberately disobeyed me at first in marrying  
Hildegard Boehmer—he rejected the offer I  
afterward made of taking him and the child  
home, if he would but leave the siren who had  
blighted all his life. Now he is dead, and has  
left his child unprotected. I say, as he  
sowed, so let his child reap. What do you say?"

"I think grandpapa is quite right," said Ma-  
rian in a soft, sweet voice. "Grandpapa is al-  
ways right!"

"Then you have no word to speak for this  
lonely little orphan!" cried out Dr. Hooper,  
deeply indignant. Marian laid her ringed hand  
upon that of her grandfather and nestled close  
to him.

"I always defer my judgment to that of grand-  
papa," said she; and Judge Harrison, passing  
his arm around the girl's waist, looked with il-  
concealed triumph at the luckless special  
pleader.

Dr. Hooper bowed, spoke his adieu, and de-  
parted.

When he returned to his own humble resi-  
dence, a dark-eyed girl met him at the door.

"Have you seen him, doctor—my grandfa-  
ther?" she cried out, eagerly.

Dr. Hooper nodded.

"It's of no use, though," said he. "The old  
man has a heart like granite; and that girl,  
your cousin, is of cast iron."

"He will not take me?"

"No."

Hilda Harrison set her lips together.

"Well," said she, "then I must manage to  
provide for myself."

"No hurry, lass; no hurry," said the kindly  
doctor. "Go tell the wife to bring me a  
cup of hot coffee before I start out again."

"Hilda," he said, presently, as he sat toast-  
ing his feet before the fire, with his wife knit-  
ting opposite, and Judge Harrison's grand-  
daughter leaning against the window, and look-  
ing out into the stormy darkness, "what are  
you going to do?"

"I don't think I quite know, doctor."

"You are sixteen?"

"Sixteen and a half, sir."

"And you cannot teach?"

"Oh, dear, no, sir!" Hilda shook her head  
decidedly. "I had no chance for much educa-  
tion, traveling about as I did."

"Not sew?"

"Not well enough to adopt it for a profes-  
sion."

"Then, for all I can see, there is nothing left  
but to go into domestic service."

"I would take a place to-morrow, doctor, if  
I could get a good home and decent wages,"  
said Hilda, quickly.

"Good," said Dr. Hooper. "That is the  
right spirit, child! I don't fear but what you'll  
make your way, in one direction or another.  
But I think I can see something a little more  
promising ahead for you than that."

"What is it, doctor?"

"I noticed the way you took care of your  
poor father, Hilda, in his last illness. I thought  
then that you would make a good nurse—I  
think so now. There is an opening in St. Fran-  
cesca's hospital. A good home and a dollar a  
day."

"As nurse, doctor?"

"As nurse!"

"And I should see you sometimes?"

"Frequently—twice a week at least."

Hilda pondered a second or two and then  
came forward with glistening eyes and red lips  
apart.

"Doctor," said she, "I will try it."

And so Clement Harrison's granddaughter  
donned the little muslin cap, print dress and  
white ruffled apron of the St. Francesca corps  
of nurses, and set diligently to work, earning  
her own living.

A year had passed by, and Dr. Wallace sent  
word that a nurse was wanted for a small-pox  
case in the city. The sister superior of the St.  
Francescan's looked dubiously at her women.

"Who will go?" said she—and Hilda Harri-  
son stepped forward.

"I will," said she. "I have no fears of the  
contagion, and I want to add to my experi-  
ence."

So little Hilda packed her trunk and went.

The housekeeper of the great Fifth avenue  
palace was wringing her hands, half terrified  
out of her senses; the other servants had taken  
precipitate leave.

"And Miss Lenox went this morning," said  
she. "I should think she might have stayed!"

"Who is Miss Lenox?" questioned innocent  
Hilda.

"The old gentleman's granddaughter that he  
has brought up and petted like a cosset lamb,"  
said Mrs. Hurst. "Oh, the ingratitudes of some  
folks. And if Judge Harrison dies—"

Hilda looked up quickly from the bottles of  
carbolic acid she was unpacking.

"Is this Judge Harrison's house?" said she.

"Why, of course it is," answered Mrs. Hurst.

"Didn't you know?"

"No, I did not know," Hilda said. "But of  
course it makes no difference whose house  
it is."

"Who are you?" Judge Harrison asked,  
hoarsely, as the light foot crossed the threshold.

"I am the nurse from St. Francesca's. They  
call me Hilda."

"Hilda what?"

"Never mind my other name," said the young  
girl, with a gentle authority that had come to  
her from months of practice at weary sick-beds.

"They call me Hilda—and you are not to talk  
and excite yourself."

"Do you know you are running a great  
risk?"

"It is my business to run risks."

Three weeks elapsed. The crisis of the dis-  
ease was past—the old man, weakened indeed,  
and sadly disfigured, was able once more to sit  
up in his easy chair, and Hilda, who had  
watched over him with a vigilance and tender-  
ness which he fully appreciated, was arranging  
fresh flowers in a vase on the table.

"Hilda," said he slowly, "where has my  
granddaughter Marian been all this time?"

"She went away, sir, when you were first  
taken ill. She was afraid of the disease."

"And left me?"

"And left you, sir."

"There was gratitude?" he muttered hoarsely.

"And when is she coming back?"

Hilda laid down her roses, and looked with  
pathetic, feeling eyes at him.

"She will not come back at all, sir," she an-  
swered. "We dared not tell you before, but  
—but her flight was in vain. She died of small-  
pox last week."

The old man turned away with a smothered  
groan.

"Hilda," said he, "you will stay with me?  
You will not leave me alone? Nay, do not  
speak. I know who you are. I recognized your  
name when you first came. You have  
looked at me with your father's eyes many a  
time since. Hilda, I think God has sent you  
to me."

"Oh, grandpapa!" And Hilda knelt, weep-  
ing, beside his chair, scarcely able to believe  
that his loving arms were around her neck, his  
tears dropping on her brow. Oh, dear, dear  
grandpapa! I have so longed for some one to  
love—for some one to love me!"

And good little Dr. Hooper was well satisfied  
with the result of Hilda's experiment at earn-  
ing her own living.

"Heaven manages these things better than  
we do," thought he, as he remembered his at-  
tempt at softening Judge Harrison's flinty  
heart more than a year before.

### Webster and Jenny Lind.

Jenny Lind gave a concert at Washington  
during the session of congress, and as a mark  
of her respect, and with a view to the *salutis*,  
sent polite invitations to the president, Mr.  
Fillmore, the members of the cabinet, Mr. Clay  
and many other distinguished members of both  
houses of congress. It happened on that day  
several members of the cabinet and senate  
were dining with Mr. Bodison, the Russian  
minister. His good dinner and choice wines  
had kept the party so late that the concert  
was nearly over when Webster, Clay, Critten-  
den and others came in; whether from the  
hurry in which they came, or from the heat of  
the room, their faces were a little flushed. Af-  
ter the applause with which these gentlemen  
were received had subsided, and silence was  
restored, the second part of the concert was  
opened by Jenny Lind with "Hail Columbia."

This took place during the height of the de-  
bate and excitement on the slavery question,  
and the compromise resolutions of Mr. Clay,  
and this patriotic air, as a part of the pro-  
gramme was considered peculiarly appropri-  
ate for a concert, where the head of the govern-  
ment and a large number of both branches of  
the legislative department were present. At  
the close of the first verse Webster's patrio-  
tism boiled over; he could sit no longer, and  
rising like Olympian Jove, he added his deep  
sonorous bass voice to the chorus, and per-  
haps never in the whole course of her career  
did she ever hear or receive one-half of the ap-  
plause as that with which her song and Mr.  
Webster's chorus were greeted. Mrs. Web-  
ster, who sat immediately behind him, kept  
tugging at his coat-tail to make him sit down  
or stop singing, but it was no use—and at the  
close of each verse Webster joined in, and it  
was hard to say whether Jenny Lind, Web-  
ster, or the audience were most delighted. At  
the close of the air, Mr. Webster rose with his  
hat in his hand, and made such a bow as Ches-  
terfield would have deemed a fortune for his  
son, and which eclipsed D'Ossay's best. Jen-  
ny Lind, blushing at the distinguished honor  
conferred to the floor; the audience applaud-  
ed to the echo. Webster, determined not to be  
outdone in politeness, bowed again—Jenny  
Lind re-courtesied, the house re-applauded,  
and this was repeated nine times.

### How Little Can a Person Live On?

This question is one of those most frequen-  
tly asked, especially in these times. It is often  
put in reference to a family also, by some  
young person with a view to matrimony. Then  
the inquiry is: On how small an income is it  
safe to get married?

No rule on the subject can be laid down; so  
much depends upon individual tastes and econ-  
omy. We know a wealthy merchant who be-  
gan housekeeping on an income of three hun-  
dred dollars a year; and yet he contrived to lay  
up something every year. He became rich,  
and after remaining rich many years, in con-  
sequence of the imprudence of a relative as-  
sociated with him in business, he failed. But  
instead of taking the benefit of the bankrupt  
law and getting rid of his liabilities without  
paying them, as he easily might have done, he  
went resolutely to work, and through his in-  
domitable energy and strict economy he paid  
off all his debts, and finally died in indepen-  
dent circumstances.

Now, many young men in the same position  
in life would find the income on which he got  
married, and laid up money, insufficient for  
their tailor's bill; yet this gentleman dressed  
with a scrupulous nicety that was the subject  
of general remark.

So it is in everything; one man will make a  
dollar suffice where another would require at  
least five dollars, or perhaps more, and it is  
very difficult for the casual observer to discov-  
er wherein the difference lies.

Perhaps the safest rule is, that whatever  
your income may be, if you can lay up some-  
thing from it, then it is safe for you to get  
married. If you are not able to do this, then,  
though your income be, abstractly speaking,  
large, you will still find it too small, relatively  
to your expenses.

### Fatigue a Luxury.

It is a great pleasure to get thoroughly tired.  
The only way to fully enjoy rest and sleep is  
to get tired first.

Many persons have an idea that idleness is  
pleasure. There cannot be a more erroneous  
notion. Idle persons enjoy nothing. A sense  
of languor haunts them through the day, and of  
restlessness through the night.

Nor, on the other hand, does mere physical  
exercise qualify one for the highest enjoyment  
of repose. It is the happy combination of  
mental and bodily labor, requiring recreation  
for both body and mind, which alone qualifies  
one for the complete realization of the luxury  
of the change to rest and sleep. And it is only  
from such sleep that we awaken greatly  
strengthened and refreshed.

### Facetiae.

Sometimes a man who was born to lead mules  
fancies that he was born to lead men, and then  
there comes "a dislocation of moral and intel-  
lectual correlations."

"Whenever I marry," said masculine Ann,  
"I must really insist upon marrying a man!"  
But what if the man (for men are but human)  
should be equally nice about wedding a woman?

"A donkey carrying a load of books," said  
Amra, the conqueror of Egypt, "is as respect-  
able an animal as the person whose head is  
cramped with learning that he does not un-  
derstand."

A man who has probably "been there"  
writes: "It is astonishing what whopping lies  
young folks will give and take during court-  
ship. The trouble with a good many mar-  
riages is that the parties quit lying when they  
enter matrimony."

A boisterous, ill-bred fellow, in a dispute,  
called his adversary "no gentleman." "I sup-  
pose you think yourself one?" was the re-  
ply. "Certainly, I do," answered the bully.

"Then," said the other, "I am not offended that  
you don't think me one."

Mrs. Dipper (to Mr. Pedalto, who is deeply  
in arrears for board)—"Mr. Pedalto, won't you  
step into the parlor a moment? I wish to speak  
with you." Pedalto—"Really, Mrs. Dipper,  
I should like to accommodate you, but what  
will the boarders say at seeing us alone? Think  
of the scandals going through the papers,  
madam! Oh, no! excuse me!"

Say! some of you lawyers; we were just  
wondering; how is it, if a man's wife runs  
away with and marries an insurance agent,  
and never comes back to him, what relation is  
the bereaved man to his mother-in-law yet?

As she has not run away, is she still his moth-  
er-in-law? And if so, is she also the insurance  
man's mother-in-law? In what relation, in fact,  
does a man stand to his wife's relatives, when,  
as in the instance just cited, his wife is "not  
dead, but gone before?"—Hawkeye.

### Young Folks' Column.

EDITOR SPIRIT—Dear Sir:—I am very much  
pleased, and congratulate Viola Belle Booth  
with the prize she has won, in consideration  
of deserved merit. I think the decision a just  
one, after reading critically the children's let-  
ters, although it is hard to discriminate. Many  
of the communications were so nicely written,  
giving evidence of great improvement, while  
others are very persevering in making them-  
selves wiser and better by cultivating a brain  
force, which is a mine of wealth in itself, evolv-  
ing their finer nature in truthful simplicity,  
so beautiful in children.

Another thing I have noticed in their corre-  
spondence is a vein of true politeness in kindly  
expressing their gratitude to the thoughtful  
editor for his beneficence; and as they advance  
in life, occupying a higher position, acquired  
through good morals, courtesy and industrious  
habits, they will bless the memory of the pub-  
lisher of their letters for the impetus given  
youthful abilities, long after he has gone to re-  
ceive his reward: Yours very truly,  
ELIZABETH W. F. LORING.

MEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 31, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—This is the second time I have  
ever written to you. We had quite a snow  
this winter. We have hauled quite a lot of  
wood off the river this winter. I am taking the  
*Golden Hours* this year. I am going to school  
this winter; our teacher's name is Mr. Werts.  
The answer to Alice Roser's riddle is, "The  
blind beggar was sister to the man who got  
drowned." Your affectionate reader.

CARTWRIGHT WHITE.

BURLINGTON, Kan., Feb. 3, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—This is the first letter I have  
ever written. I will be nine years old the last  
of March. I have got two brothers and no sis-  
ters. I have got a little pet pig. We have got  
a little calf five days old. I have not been to  
school for six weeks. I have had the diphthe-  
ria. I got a big doll and a little chair for it  
Christmas. The teacher treated us; she gave  
each of us six sticks of candy. I went to a big  
grange dinner New Years day. If I see this in  
print I may write again. NORA BACK.

CADAMUS, Kans., Feb. 6, 1879.

DEAR EDITOR:—As it has been some time  
since I wrote for your paper, I thought I would  
write again. I go to school every day and  
study reading, writing, spelling, geography  
written arithmetic and mental arithmetic. I  
like my teacher very well; his name is L. E.  
Swope. We have five months' school; it lasts  
two months longer. It is very muddy here  
and the creeks are very high. We are going  
to have a spelling school next week Tuesday.  
It rained here to-day. Well, I guess I will close  
for this time. Yours respectfully,  
R. A. ADAMS.

MOOREHEAD, Kans., Jan. 30, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—I have never written a letter  
for the "Young Folks' Column" before. Pa  
gets the paper and I read all the letters. We  
moved from Pennsylvania to Kansas two years  
ago; we moved on a farm last fall. I never  
lived on a farm before; I think I shall like it  
real well. I intend to help work the garden  
next summer and learn to milk the cows and  
help ma to make butter. I go to Hesper school.  
We have a large school and have two teachers.  
I have a brother and a sister older than me and  
a brother younger. I will answer Alice Ro-  
ser's riddle: "The blind beggar was the  
drowned man's sister." I am nine years old.  
We live three miles south from Eudora.

MINNIE M. BISHOFF.

EUDORA, Kans., Feb. 6, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would write to  
THE SPIRIT. I go to school and study read-  
ing, spelling, arithmetic, geography and writ-  
ing. Our teacher's name is Miss Martin;  
we like her very much. We have got a large  
school. Last week seemed like spring. We  
have got two months to go to school. I have  
got one brother who is fourteen years old. I  
was twelve years old about two weeks ago.  
We have got a play-house at school that we  
play in. It will soon be summer and the roses  
will bloom. I will be glad when school is out.  
If you will be kind enough to print this I will  
try again. I will send a riddle: There is  
something I did see between the heaven and  
earth, and not upon a tree.

LUCY J. HARRISON.

LAWRENCE, Kans., Feb. 7, 1879.

An Indiana editor says: "It is just as easy  
for a child to fall into a tub of cold water as in-  
to a tub of hot water, and yet we never read of  
a child's falling into a tub of cold water."

Historical Society



## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 12, 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.  
Hensley James, of Indiana.  
D. W. Alke, 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. P. Popenoe, Topeka.  
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.  
W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.  
Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county.  
J. S. Payne, Cadmus, Linn county.

## Cornucopia Grange.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—The news from this part of the state seems to be short in your columns, so I send you an item or two from Cornucopia grange, No. 1,358.

In January, the following officers were installed: J. H. Craven, Master; E. Odell, Overseer; Mrs. Frances E. Craven, Lecturer; B. Reichert, Steward; J. B. Felton, Treasurer; Mrs. C. E. Nevenhuysen, Secretary; J. E. Sinclair, Gate-keeper; W. H. Walden, Chaplain; Mrs. E. Reichert, Ceres; Mrs. Lizzie Felton, Flora; S. A. Oliviant, Pomona; Mrs. Rosina Sinclair, Lady Assistant Steward. After the installation, worthy master and worthy past-master made short speeches, and Bro. Oliviant made an address, reviewing the past history and present benefits of the grange; after which the members and friends partook of a bountiful repast prepared by the sisters.

Cornucopia grange is about to invest in a corn mill and shelter for the use of the members.  
GEORGE OLIVANT.

MCPHERSON COUNTY, Kans., Feb. 4, 1879.

## Toledo Grange.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Toledo grange still lives and prospers. On the night of Saturday, the 11th, officers were installed by past-master W. V. Phillips, as follows: C. C. Myser, Master; Wm. Osborn, Overseer; J. Metzgar, Lecturer; J. S. Pettford, Steward; O. N. Cope, Assistant Steward; N. J. Shellenbarger, Treasurer; D. B. Shellenbarger, Secretary; J. A. Haskins, Chaplain; Wm. Stone, Gate-keeper; Hattie Metzgar, Ceres; L. M. Osborn, Pomona; A. B. Pettford, Flora; R. E. Shellenbarger, Lady Assistant Steward.

After going through with part of the exercises for the evening, the worthy master elect informed the members that the tables prepared by the good sisters were in waiting. In casting our eye to the right and left we were reminded of the old saying, "Drouthy Kansas." Tables were groaning under the weight, baskets, tubs, buckets, etc., still in waiting to be emptied. Many visitors present with us on the occasion made it a good and agreeable meeting.

Our grange is in a prosperous condition—applicants knocking for admittance.

On the night of January 25th the master of the state grange delivered a public lecture at Toledo to a good audience. After the lecture our worthy master opened grange and the secret work was exemplified by the master of the state grange.

D. R. SHELLENBARGER, Secretary.  
TOLEDO, Kans., Feb. 1, 1879.

## From Butler County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—As I have never seen any communications from our grange to your paper, I thought I would write and let you know, as also the sister granges of our state, that we are alive and have our being; also the pulse of the grange beats higher, and all things taken together, the outlook seems to be more favorable than usual.

I am pleased to see communications in THE SPIRIT from sister granges, as it cheers us up and induces us to try to press onward. THE SPIRIT is a valuable paper in the grange, and I would advise all grangers to subscribe for it for the benefit of their lecturers. We have been taking it for the benefit of our lecturer for three years past (if I am not mistaken) and expect to continue, as we think it a great help.

At our last meeting (February 1st) we installed our officers for the ensuing year, of which I send a list: T. C. Sinclair, Master; J. C. Haines, Overseer; L. B. Hull, Lecturer; J. M. Brown, Steward; B. M. Hodgson, Assistant Steward; Eli Cox, Chaplain; A. A. Green, Treasurer; M. E. Haines, Secretary; C. F. A. Pearce, Gate-keeper; Thersa Pearce, Ceres; S. A. Taft, Pomona; L. E. Hull, Flora; A. M. Green, Lady Assistant Steward.

I would just say in conclusion, that the members of Eight Mile Grange, as it now is, are those that have been weighed in the balance and not found wanting. More anon.

M. E. HAINES.

Secretary Eight Mile Grange, No. 1,321.

P. S.—Any communications from the state lecturer or secretary, for the good of the order, will be gladly received. M. E. H. ROSE HILL, Kans., Feb. 8, 1879.

## From Woodson County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Having read in your paper (that is THE SPIRIT) communications from granges all over the state, I think it is time the fraternity generally should know that there is a county in this state called Woodson, and right in the left hand corner of Woodson is one of the best and liveliest granges in the state. We think so anyhow. We have been living a very retired life five or six years—been in the woods, as it were—but now as we are about out of the woods we will begin to yell. What makes us think we have been living in the timber is, because we have never seen a state officer or heard of anybody that has.

Economy grange will give five or six dollars just for a chance to look at an officer of the

state grange. Our county might have eight or ten good granges instead of two if we only had somebody to work it up. As it is, Economy grange, No. 473, has resumed and we are taking in new members by the half dozen every meeting. In our last two meetings we have gained ten members—by initiation five, by admit five. There is a prospect of a dozen more next time. We intend to have one hundred members before July and build a hall, with all the modern improvements.

On Saturday, February 1st, we had our installation. We have been too busy to install our officers before. When we get a good thing we keep it; we always have the same master, and as we could not get an installing officer, Bro. David Askern, our past and present master, assisted by C. W. Augustine, installed the following: N. L. Chambers, Overseer; G. E. Edington, Lecturer; E. B. Morgan, Steward; Joseph Jenkins, Assistant Steward; J. V. Raber, Chaplain; Mrs. E. J. Raber, Treasurer; F. L. Arnold, Secretary; Mrs. Augustine, Gate-keeper; Mrs. Helen Arnold, Ceres; Mrs. N. Z. Chambers, Pomona; Mrs. Nancy Sira, Flora; Mrs. Charlotte Askern, Lady Assistant Steward.

Our new master could not install himself so he is left out in the cold. We did not have our feast for the reason the sisters did not have time to wash the dishes. Our feasts, like our meetings, come close together. We hold our regular meetings on first and third Saturdays, at 2 p. m.

Now, Bro. Stevens, if you or any of the readers of THE SPIRIT should find any officers of the state grange lying around loose that wants to work for his board, send him to Dave Askern or J. Wes. Augustine, Yates Center, Kansas.

## New York State Grange.

The sixth annual session of the New York state grange held at Ithaca last week was in many respects a remarkable meeting. The attendance of delegates was nearly full, barely a dozen of those who were entitled to seats in the body being absent, and those for the most part representatives of distant counties where the difficulties of travel made the journey hazardous. The first regular session of the state grange was held in Albany in 1874. Of those who were then active members a large number appeared on the list of delegates to the Ithaca meeting. The chief officer, Wm. G. Wayne, one of the early members, in his annual address dealt with living questions affecting the welfare of the people, especially of that great body upon which the prosperity of the state must depend. The principles of government formed the chief topic of the address, although special attention was directed to education as the true means of fitting the citizen for the exercise of his rights in making and administering laws tending to insure that equality which is the primary object of republican government. He has given bold expression to the doctrines on which the order is founded, expecting assaults from those who are the willing servants of usurpers who have subjected the people to their selfish desires and have depressed industry to such a degree as to darken the future of the great commonwealth.

In the reports of committees submitted to the grange, at the late session, there is much to challenge attention. The committee on taxation certainly make an able presentation of a difficult subject, rich in suggestion, although no specific plan for the relief of overburdened taxpayers was set forth.

A remarkable showing was made by the committee on insurance. Statistics embracing the transactions of a dozen or more voluntary associations covering many millions of property were collated and analyzed, presenting pointed lessons to farmers, especially to those who have so little self-reliance that they are content to intrust their affairs to others who exact great pay for service which they magnify. In fact, there was no real business transacted in the grange which could not have been considered with open doors. On the second day of the session, President White, of Cornell university, addressed the meeting at some length. He was followed by Col. V. E. Piollet of Pennsylvania, Dr. Law, Professor Potter and Professor Roberts, giving to the day's proceedings uncommon interest.—Husbandman.

## What are We Doing?

This is a pertinent and timely question for the members of each subordinate grange to ask. It may be that we yet fail to comprehend and embody in our practice the principles of the order. It may be that we are waiting to have done for us what we should do ourselves. It outsiders come to the conclusion that "the grange does not amount to much anyhow," can we not easily attribute the remark to our own lack of enterprise in pushing forward the great work which we have undertaken? We know that a five grange must have a wide-awake, working membership. We know that no society was ever organized that has done so much to awaken thought upon all matters of vital interest to the farmer as that of the Patrons of Husbandry. The grange was an outgrowth of necessity. Without the complete and thorough organization of the farmers of America, the agricultural interests of the nation will languish, for in proportion to the indifference of farmers to look sharply after their own interests will those who live by handling the products of his labor flourish.

The grange is the only national organization that has ever made its power and influence felt in the council halls of the state or nation to any appreciable extent. It is a part of the business of the order to see that such laws are enacted as will tend to make agriculture more prosperous. Without combination for the protection of these interests, we may raise immense crops from year to year, and the great transportation companies whose immense wealth enables them to influence the law-makers in our legislative halls, will secure the enactment of such laws as will enable them to fix such rates for the trans-

portation of farm products as will impoverish the farmer but increase the fabulous wealth of the scheming managers of their gigantic corporations referred to.

Whatever our enemies may say of the grange, this we know: It has incited thought in relation to the vital subject of transportation. It has led its members into the habit of questioning, instead of quietly submitting to the existing condition of things. More than this, "it has been exercising quietly, though surely, a most excellent influence among the masses, operating through the hearts and minds of those engaged in agricultural and kindred pursuits, developing, purifying and elevating the good in the one, and educating, expanding and informing the other, until we can see the shadow of the coming revolution—that which the order contemplates as the end of its labors—a prosperous agriculture, an intelligent, happy people and a wise and good government."—Grange Bulletin.

## The Business Arm of the Order in Missouri.

Bro. Henry Eschbaugh, the worthy master of the Missouri state grange, in his address at the last annual session, in referring to the business of the order in that state, said: "There never was a time when the business advantages of the order were so much needed as now, during the severe pressure of hard times, when prices of all products are extremely low, money scarce and taxes high, without a hope of relief, and future prosperity evidently remaining as yet far in the distance. Hence, strict economy is an absolute necessity and should be closely practiced more and more by all members, remembering that a dollar saved is virtually worth more than a dollar earned, and as the business arm of the order in the state of Missouri has been the means of saving tens of thousands of dollars to the members who availed themselves of its advantages, that would otherwise have been a total loss to them, and it is indeed lamentable to think how many members in the state, who might have saved from twenty-five to a hundred dollars and even more, annually for the last three or four years, had they fully understood the business arrangement and the agency system, and the true method of co-operation. Our purchasing agent, Bro. A. J. Child, a man well versed in business, understanding quality and value of merchandise, implements, and in fact of all supplies needed on the farm, having been himself a farmer, is competent to make selections in style, quality and kind that seldom fails to please. And the volume of business done in this department daily, gives the purchasing agent a prestige that enables him under existing arrangements to furnish direct from manufacturers, importers and wholesale dealers, supplies very often at a less figure than the same can be procured by retail dealers, and herein is economy and a great saving to members, and profitable to all that desire to profit by the business arrangement of the state grange, in procuring their supplies at low figures."

## Our Duty.

We have some duties as Patrons. Every member of the order owes the grange a debt, a debt of service, and how strong and vigorous would the grange now be were all its members to pay this debt! What are you going to do within this new year towards paying this debt? Many of our granges are weak—some almost dying. Shall we each determine to devote a certain portion of this new year to attending the grange meetings, to studying and preparing ourselves so that we will be competent to take a part in discussions and benefit somebody in so doing? Shall we use some portion of it in making peace where there has been dissension—in promoting vital brotherhoods among ourselves, in encouraging the timid, strengthening the weak, convincing the doubtful? Shall we spend a portion of this year in spreading the principles of the grange, correcting misapprehensions, overcoming prejudices, and bringing within our gates good and true men and women who have been staying without simply because they have never understood the nature of our organization? The grange is the great instrument for benefiting the farmer; if properly used, its power for good is almost beyond calculation. Will it not be profitable to spend a portion of this new year in working to build up this order, which will do so much good for us if we but do our duty by it?—Live Patron.

## Unity of Purpose.

Close observers of men and things can readily detect a lack of co-operation, of a unity of purpose and action among the rural classes. Merchants are on the alert when matters of the tariff, finance, foreign treaties and the like are before congress; manufacturers are shrewd enough to "hang together" on matters of legislation, hours of labor, price lists in association designed for mutual benefit; mechanics have their trades-unions and protective organizations; but it seems to have been left to the farmer to be the latest among all the occupations to attempt any plan of associated effort. In this respect the grange is a most promising institution, and if it is not all that is expected of it, that cordial support which its merit and importance demands. The more general the co-operation in this institution, the more widespread will be its benefits, and the greater influence it may exert in elevating and advancing the interests of the farmers. The agricultural classes must sustain each other, and work more in harmony and union, if they wish to command that respect and influence in the nation which their numerical strength would warrant.—Colman's Rural.

## Result to Have Been Expected.

So much had been said during the past year in regard to the declining condition of the grange, that we were half led to expect a discouraging report from the secretary, and indeed from delegates generally. That there had

been a falling off in the number of the granges, and a still greater number that showed no great vitality was undoubtedly true, but the actual result was too insignificant to deserve a serious thought. The fact is, a very considerable surrender and forfeiture of charters were to have been expected for several reasons. The order sprang into full life and vigor without due preparation—many granges were organized whose jurisdiction conflicted with previously established granges—many entered into the fraternity without comprehending the aims and purposes of the order. But, with all this, Ohio numbers 977 working granges, with an aggregate membership of 48,000. Of course, we expect the next annual report to show a loss probably of one hundred subordinate granges. Whenever the true purposes of the order are clearly understood, the grange will flourish and be useful. Every year adds to this knowledge, and experience will show the best means of attaining it. The success of the prosperous grange proves what all may be made.—Bulletin.

## Energy Insures Success.

Is there a solitary grange, made of men and women with heads balanced upon their shoulders, and thoroughly imbued with the spirit to earnestly and persistently work for their rights and interests, both in public and private business, that has ever failed? It is here you find members who read and think and have confidence in themselves and each other. If a co-operative enterprise presents itself they do not begin forthwith to doubt and damn and say, "We'll wait and let somebody else try it," but examine it carefully and if they approve it, adopt it heartily, and employ means to make it a success. Should these enterprises disappoint expectation, they seek to find out the defects and apply the remedies if any are to be found. If irremediable, they are abandoned and new agencies inaugurated. Not so with those who, at the first shock of disappointment, are ready to abandon the grange and every other effort to accomplish good. In our own mind the conviction is as clear as the rays from a noonday sun, that each subordinate grange, with hands and heads and hearts united, independent of national and state organizations, has within itself ability and resource sufficient to accomplish most wonderfully remunerating results for all its members.—Farmer's Friend.

## Join the Grange.

The grange organizations in the United States number 24,000. Who can doubt that such an agency is doing a vast amount of good in the country? Associated efforts in the practical matters of every-day concern are elevating and advancing the farmers' interests throughout the land. No farmer should rest content who is not connected with some organization, as a club, a grange or an agricultural society. Each individual owes as a duty to the cause as well as to himself to put his shoulder to the wheel of progress, to assist in every legitimate way to elevate the occupation, to improve its methods, to enhance its profits and to assert its dignity and position.

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REFERENCE.—Mrs. Stevens.  
EDITOR SPIRIT:—The above washer will be offered to the public in a few days by the subscriber.  
A. MCKEEVER.

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## ELY'S AUTOMATIC COW-MILKER.

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THIS IS THE SIMPLEST MILKER IN THE world, made all of PURE SILVER. It is easily kept clean, and has no flexible or rubber tubes to sour and spoil the milk in warm weather; no brassy 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 teat 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 Kansas Monthly

TELLS ALL ABOUT KANSAS. Its resources and advantages, with valuable suggestions to immigrants. PRICE, \$1.00 PER YEAR.

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These lands belong to the university of Kansas. They comprise some of the richest farming lands in the state, and are located in the following named counties: Woodson, Anderson, Coffey, Lyon, Wabash and Allen. They have been appraised by authority of the state, and will be sold at \$3 to \$5 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. F. WILSON, Agent University Lands, Abilene, Kansas.

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**Price Paid Claims.**

A strong effort will be made to induce the legislature at this session to provide some means of paying what is known as the Price paid claims, and which were audited and assumed by the state in 1867. In furtherance of this object quite a large meeting was held at Topeka on the 3d inst., which, after listening to a discussion of this question, passed the following resolutions:

**WHEREAS**, The state of Kansas did adjust and intend to settle with her citizens for responding to the call for men, subsistence, transportation, and all that was essential to quickly prepare to meet a common enemy, in the fall of 1864, by submitting these claims to state commissioners; and said board passed upon the claims of the people then present.

**WHEREAS**, The findings of said board being unsatisfactory to the legislature of 1867, the legislature created a new board to further inquire into the amount, expenditure and losses sustained; did assume without qualification the findings of said commissioners to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000); and

**WHEREAS**, Subsequent inquiry made known to the legislature of 1869, that the amount aggregated more than the amount assumed; did provide for the auditing of all just claims; therefore, be it

**Resolved**, That it is the sense of this meeting that the state of Kansas, fairly and without equivocation assumed the payment of all the Union military scrip passed on by said commissioners, without reference to class, in the legislature of 1867.

**Resolved**, That the constant declarations that the face obligations are now binding on the people who hold this scrip, is not true, as the conditions were changed by the law of assumption and has no binding force.

**Resolved**, That the perplexing delay in postponing the payment from year to year, is doing great injustice to the creditors of the state, and especially to those who had to bear the early troubles attending the settlement of a new state; and that this claim should be paid, principal and interest.

**Resolved**, That since the agitation of this claim by the holders, it has brought great good to the state in lands, and money to the school fund, and will soon bring to the treasury the further sum of \$470,000, with which to take up outstanding bonds issued for similar purposes since the assumption of these claims. Therefore we believe it to be the duty of the legislature to bond this debt, interest and principal, with a view to purchase by the school fund of the state.

**A Strange Burglary.**

[Council Grove Republican.]

On Friday night of last week the residence of Senator T. J. Bradley was broken into and the rooms on the ground floor completely ransacked. Nothing was taken, and it is apparent that the burglars, whoever they were, were after something else than mere plunder. During the absence of Mr. Bradley, the family, consisting of Mrs. Bradley, four children and the hired girl, occupied the upper rooms. A door at the foot of the stairs is always securely bolted from the inside at night when the family retires. The burglars entered the house shortly after midnight and remained till nearly morning, but did not attempt to break open the stair door. They made considerable noise, walking across the floor and opening and closing the doors. Mrs. B. and the maid-servant remained up all night, armed and guarding the head of the stairs; but, as it was evident that the burglars were bent on enticing them to the lower rooms, they were too prudent to descend and unbolt the door, which, had they done, they might have been murdered. It is plausible to suppose that booty was not the aim of the burglars, as not an article is missing from the lower rooms. Mr. Bradley's papers were overhauled and scattered about, but none were missed. It is evident that something was wanted among his papers that was not found there. The suspicious action of two persons on several occasions during the past few weeks, attaches suspicion strongly to them. Should any further attempts be made at the house, or elsewhere, serious consequences may result to the cowardly hounds who perpetrated the burglary.

**Arrested for Perjury.**

[Wilson County Citizen.]

On Tuesday of last week, John H. Barnhart, James Cooley and John Fudge, of Talleyrand township, were arrested by the deputy United States marshal, of Independence, and taken to that city, in irons, charged with perjury. We have made considerable inquiry, and the facts of the case as near as we can learn are as follows: A Mr. Beatty sometime ago purchased the filings to a piece of land known as the Lou Yates land. Barnhart got the papers from Beatty, with the intention of getting possession of the land, and agreed to deed one-half of it to Beatty. Barnhart then, with Cooley and Fudge as witnesses, made affidavits in the land office at Independence to the effect that he (Barnhart) had built a house on the place, and had lived on it six months, and in other ways established his right to the land. Afterwards he refused to divide with Beatty, which caused a rupture, and resulted in the filing of information which led to the arrests mentioned. The affair has created considerable excitement in the neighborhood, and the general belief is that the proofs are conclusive and will send the three men to Leavenworth. They are now in jail in Independence awaiting their examination, which will be held on the 6th proximo.

**Fruit Prospect—Productiveness of the "American Desert."**

[Wichita Herald.]

Mr. McCracken called at our office on Tuesday. He says that the fruit buds are thus far uninjured, and that there never was a more flattering prospect for both large and small fruit than at present.

As showing what can be accomplished on the "American desert," he took up a claim of a quarter section in the fall of 1872 and commenced work on it the next season. In 1877 he sold \$1,200 worth of fruit and grain products. In 1878 the sales amounted to \$3,100. This included \$500 worth of trees and shrubbery, \$840 worth of small fruit (9,000 quarts of strawberries and blackberries) and the balance was made up of large fruits and grain, of which one item was 4,000 bushels of peaches.

**Particulars of the Manhattan Murder.**

[Topeka Commonwealth.]

From Mr. Sam Kimball, city attorney of Manhattan, we have obtained the following particulars of the murder of Peter W. Peak, at that place, Monday night, which was spoken of in our dispatches yesterday.

For some time the liquor question has been considerably and warmly agitated in Manhattan, and an intense feeling against the sale has been the result. Meetings have been held and one day last week it was determined that nightly, the law against selling should be enforced.

One of the persons who figured in the movement was Bates, the man who did the shooting. He visited all the saloons, drinking in them, and then made the complaint. One of these saloons is kept by a man named Peak, who is a relative of the murdered man. Peak was arrested and fined \$250 and costs in the police court. This angered the others and they made up their minds to continue the business in spite of the movement against them. Peak openly declared that he should run his saloon the same as ever. Thinking it would be necessary to preserve order, several additional policemen were sworn in, among them Bates.

On Monday night a meeting was held in the Christian church, and P. W. Peak, who lives in the country, came in to attend it. He went towards the church and was met by Bates and others, who attempted to dissuade him from going in. Finally he did get nearly in, and at that moment some one shouted, "They are coming," and said to Bates to look out that he wasn't stabbed. Bates said he wouldn't let any one stab him, and drawing his pistol fired at and killed Peak. He stayed around the neighborhood for some time, no effort being made to arrest him at that time. Finally he got into Prof. Platt's buggy and went with him about a mile and a quarter into the country. From there he went four or five miles further, where he was caught by the sheriff. He was brought back to town and placed in jail. When Mr. Kimball left yesterday morning the saloon men were gathered around the jail, armed with guns, and the indications were good that trouble would follow.

It was claimed by some that Peak had a knife in his hand, but none was found in his room nor on his person, except a small lady's pen-knife. Peak died within five minutes after receiving the wound.

**Crop Prospects.**

Dodge City Times, Feb. 1: A stalk of wheat six inches long, the roots four inches long, was brought to this office by M. Collar. It was taken from his wheat field. A stock of clover was also in good condition.

Marion Center Record, Jan. 31: Some of our fruit growers assure us that there is still an excellent prospect for peaches in this section. . . . Some fears are entertained by a few farmers that the late sown wheat has been damaged by the severe weather, while others think not.

Columbus Star, Jan. 31: We are informed that the wheat never looked better at this season. The snow and wet weather has protected it from the cold, and the crop promises to be a large one. The cold and wet weather has probably destroyed many of the noxious insects and weeds. The ground is in splendid condition and the farmers are almost ready to commence plowing, and are anticipating abundant crops of all kinds of grain.

Salina Advocate, Jan. 29: Here are some of the farms of Central Kansas: Haxton & Baldwin, near Solomon City, 3,000 acres, 2,800 in wheat. Kingman Bros., southeast of Salina, 1,200 acres, all under cultivation. Ticker Bros., southeast of Salina, 1,500 acres, under cultivation. Crippen & Donegan, eastern Ellisworth county, 1,500 acres, under cultivation. Hawks & Ballard, southeast of Salina, 3,000 acres, 1,500 under cultivation. With the single exception of Crippen & Donegan, each of these farms are in Saline county. A number of other farms of nearly or equal proportions are also in the county.

**Mysterious Death.**

[Holtan Signal.]

We are informed that a sudden death occurred on Cross creek one day last week that is enshrouded in mystery. We have been unable to learn the minute details of the affair, but give our readers such information as we have received. An Irishman, his wife and two children, whose names we did not learn, had finished their dinner on the day of the occurrence, and the eldest child (a boy) went to a neighbor's house to spend the afternoon. On returning early in the evening he found his mother lying in bed dead, the father absent and his infant brother sitting on the bed beside his dead mother. The boy went in search of his father and found him at a neighbor's enjoying a smoke. He was informed of the sad sight his son had witnessed. Together, the father, son and neighbors went to the house and found that the boy's statement was too true. Bruises were noticed on the face and body of the woman, which her husband attempted to explain away by saying that probably she had fallen down stairs. The corpse was dressed, and, although the death seemed mysterious, was buried on the following day without an inquest being held. On the same day the husband of the dead woman departed to parts unknown. The sudden demise of the woman, the disappearance of her husband so soon after her death, and other traces that have since been discovered, go to substantiate the belief that it was murder and that the murderer was the husband.

**The Cheyenne Prisoners.**

[Leavenworth Times.]

The twenty-one Cheyenne prisoners who left Fort Robinson, Neb., day before yesterday, as we have been informed by telegraph, under charge of two companies of the Third cavalry, commanded by Capt. Vroom, are expected to arrive at Fort Leavenworth in a few days.

where they are to be put upon trial for outrages committed on settlers in Northwestern Kansas during their raid through this state last September. The bringing of them here for trial is in accordance with the demand of the state authorities upon the general government for the murder of the settlers during the above named raid.

**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 boss 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 boss of grain drills.

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

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is the only machine in the world which turns either backward or forward and feeds the same; no change of stitch. 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! Visitors will always be cordially welcomed at 114 Massachusetts street.

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**NEW FALL STYLES FOR 1878!**

Just received at

MRS. GARDNER & CO.'S,

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

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

MRS. GARDNER & CO.

**GEO. INNES & CO.****SECOND WEEK OF OUR KEEN CUTTING SALE!**

TERRIFIC BARGAINS!

**IRRESISTIBLE INDUCEMENTS!**

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

A choice line of gingham at 7 1/2c.  
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 50c.  
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 62 1/2c., 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 RATTLING BARGAIN.**

100 pieces choice percales, yard wide, for 6 1/2c. 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.



We manufacture and keep on hand a full and fine assortment of

**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. 12, 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.

## ARE TIMES HARD?

Senator Lamar, of Mississippi, proposes to introduce a bill to provide for the appointment of a private secretary to each United States senator, the same to be paid for from the public treasury. It is by no means likely that such an outrageous measure will receive the endorsement of the senate, if the majority of its members are sane; but it shows how utterly oblivious our representatives are to the fact that the masses are struggling hard to keep their heads above water. One of our exchanges suggests that the secretary, if appointed, should have an assistant, and that they should be provided with a janitor and a messenger. If we are going to fit our public servants up in royal splendor at all, let us by all means fix them properly. Congress ought not to be troubled by the reminder that the farmer is getting scarcely anything for his produce. It is so consoling to a farmer, who is wondering how in the world he is going to pay the interest on his mortgage and save his home, to know that senators are too lazy or too aristocratic to do their own writing, and that they demand that he be taxed to supply them with private secretaries.

A very few such bills by Mr. Lamar, or Mr. anybody else, in our judgment, would be useful just about this time. Perhaps after a few such whacks over the head the people would wake up and assume their true position in this government, and see to it that no more such gentlemen occupied places as public servants in any capacity.

## BEAUTIFYING FARMS.

Great progress has been made within the last thirty years among the farmers of this country, not only in making their farms more productive, but in making them more attractive. There has been also an advance in taste. There are not so many now as formerly who decried all attention to the ornamental as a waste of time and money. This race of niggardly and boorish men is fast dying out. Increasing intelligence, the cultivation of agricultural reading, the formation of agricultural societies, the organization of the grange throughout our land, the infusion of a larger element of educated and cultivated men into the profession, have had a powerful influence in securing more attention to the aesthetics of farming, instead of having everything expended for mere pecuniary returns. And this is a great advance. It ennoble the pursuit of the farmer. Man is a creature of taste, and not a mere grub; and he who neglects to cultivate and to gratify this element in his nature degrades himself. Any one may form a pretty correct estimate of the intellectual, if not the moral state of his neighbors by simply looking over their farms. The one who allows his buildings and lands to lie in a slovenly state when he has the means of improving them, may be a money-loving but he will also be a slovenly man, with no elevating instincts.

It is a great mistake to suppose that money spent in reasonably improving the appearance of a place is thrown away. It may be doubted whether there is any more direct method to increase its pecuniary value. Certainly its market value will depend very much upon its outward appearance. Tasteful and well painted buildings, well arranged yards and gardens with neat fences, shade trees properly disposed, good barns, fences and cleanly kept fields, will set off a farm to great ad-

vantage, and make an amazing difference when it comes to be sold. And even if not to be sold, these things will add amazingly to the enjoyment of it by its possessor if he be not blind to everything but the dollar.

Every man, too, owes it to the community in which he is living to contribute to general reputation and to public enjoyment by making all his surroundings as attractive as possible. There is such a thing as paying too much attention to outside and to show; but there is reason in all things, and a measure of time and attention and expense should be devoted by every one to making his farm and his house more attractive every year that he lives.

## LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

In the house, Thursday afternoon, Clapp of Woodson offered a resolution that a committee of five members be appointed to investigate all charges of corruption and bribery connected with the late senatorial election. The following gentlemen were appointed by the speaker as such committee: Randolph, Callen, Hall, Hartshorn and Keller. The senate also passed a resolution to investigate.

Of what was done Saturday, the Topeka Commonwealth says: "In the senate, President Humphrey announced as members of the investigating committee, Senators Buchan, Johnston, Gilpatrick, Pyburn and Williams. An effort was made to reconsider the vote by which the resolution requesting the members of the revision committee to return the salary drawn was adopted, but it failed, being tabled. Three bills were introduced. A message was received from Governor St. John, stating that he had received no report from the revision committee, and that he had no official information on the subject. A motion requesting the judiciary committee to draft a bill repealing the law by which the revision committee had been appointed. It was lost. Senator Robinson's resolution regarding the return of the salary drawn by the commissioners was adopted. Considerable discussion was had in committee of the whole over the proposed division of the state for making application to the insane asylum. A joint resolution was introduced to create an executive committee to locate a state reform school, and making appropriation therefor. The senate meets Monday at 3 o'clock.

"In the house, thirteen petitions were presented and referred to appropriate committees. Twenty-nine bills were introduced. Bills upon the calendar and those introduced to-day were read a second time and referred to committees. Reports were made by chairman of various committees. The rules were suspended and a substitute for H. B. 72 submitted by the committee on the judiciary. An act defining the term of duration and existence of certain railroad corporations was passed by a vote of 94 to 7. This act extends the charters of all railroads granted by the territorial legislature for a period of 79 years from the 11th inst., and applies to the A., T. & S. F., L., L. & G., C. B. U. P., K. P. and M. K. & T. railroads. The charters of these roads expire next Tuesday, the 11th inst., having originally been granted for only twenty years. The house adjourned until 1 o'clock next Monday."

In the house, Monday, a resolution was adopted memorializing congress to open for settlement the Fort Larned reservation.

In the senate, Tuesday, the bill extending the charters of railroads was passed, and has been signed and published, and become a law. A letter was read from John Sherman, secretary of the United States treasury, acknowledging the report of the resolutions passed by the Kansas legislature congratulating him on the resumption of specie payments. The senate agreed to hold two sessions per day hereafter, at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

In the house, on Tuesday, the only thing done was taking up the senate resolution asking that the two committees on investigating the senatorial election act jointly. The speaker decided that the resolution was not a proper one to be received from the senate or considered by the house. An appeal was taken from this decision, and after a spirited discussion of three hours the decision was overruled by a vote of sixty to fifty-nine. The question of concurring with the senate request was then discussed, and the house, by a vote of sixty-six to fifty-five, refused to concur.

## THE GREAT OIL MONOPOLY.

Startling Facts that have Come Out in the Legal Examination.

[New York Sun.]

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—The Oil Producers' union is making a very hot fight against the Standard Oil company in the state courts. As the Cleveland monopoly is not a corporation that can be reached directly by any legal process in Pennsylvania, the producers have attacked it indirectly, by showing its relations with the Pennsylvania Railroad company. In the exhaustive history of this gigantic power it was said that the producers believed that they could prove in court all of their charges of illegal arrangements between the railroad and the Standard company; and to do this they brought suit against the Pennsylvania, charging conspiracy between its manager and the Standard's officials. This conspiracy consisted, it was alleged, in an agreement to carry oil for the Standard at a price that, through a system of rebates, would crush out every refining interest in the United States outside of the Cleveland monopoly, and put into that combination's possession practically absolute control of the petroleum business of the world. Charges were made before Gov. Hartranft, and he looked into them personally. Then he instructed the attorney-general, in the name of the commonwealth, to bring suit against the Pennsylvania Railroad company, and to ask for an injunction restraining that corporation from discriminating in favor of anybody in its freight charges for carrying oil. The supreme court at once appointed a master to take testimony, and hearings have already been held in Titusville, Pittsburg and Philadelphia.

Soon after the hearings were begun, it was apparent that such officers of the railroad and of the Standard Oil company as were within reach of subpoenas, had decided, as they had done in investigations heretofore, not to give any testimony. They were summoned, but they did not appear, except by counsel, and it was formally announced that, acting on the advice of counsel, they intended to answer no questions. The producers were, however, prepared for just such an emergency. They had summoned others who could testify to the facts sufficiently to make out a case, as they thought. The Philadelphia and Reading and the Central of New Jersey carry oil for the Pennsylvania from Harrisburg to Communipaw, also via the Philadelphia and Erie to the same place. The Empire Transportation company, since absorbed by the Pennsylvania, made a contract with these companies for a *pro rata* division of all freights received for through shipment on these roads. This contract was subsequently modified with reference to oil traffic. Knowing this, the Producers' union subpoenaed the officials of the Reading and the Central of New Jersey, and to the intense disappointment, it is said, of the Standard and Pennsylvania officials, these companies responded with books and papers. In one of the first sessions held in Titusville, David Jones, the assistant comptroller of the Reading railway, produced the contracts, and also the monthly accounts from May to November, 1878, which were rendered by the Pennsylvania to the Reading. These showed the amount of through freight charged by the Pennsylvania on oil shipments, and the rebate allowed therefor, which were paid back to some one, the statement does not say to whom, but the producers claim, to the Standard rebate pool. The November statement was explained in detail by Mr. Jones. It showed that the total gross earnings on oil freight first charged by the Pennsylvania were \$107,000, and the rebate allowed on this was \$76,000; or to tabulate the figures:

Gross oil freight earnings for November, 1878.....	\$107,000
Allowance paid back.....	76,000

Net earnings of the joint lines—Pennsylvania Railroad, Reading railroad, Central New Jersey railroad.....	\$31,000
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That is, the Pennsylvania Railroad company admitted by this statement to its allies that it was allowing a rebate of 71 per cent. These figures are even larger than many of the producers had insisted on before the hearing, and the rebate is so great as to confirm the belief that others besides the Standard Oil company are interested in this rebate pool, and the producers propose to find out who these others are.

The hearing has been continued in Philadelphia for a few days. Josiah Lombard, a New York refiner, has tes-

tified that President Scott and Mr. Cassatt of the Pennsylvania have frankly admitted the discrimination that the company they represent was making in favor of the Standard monopoly. "In fact," said Mr. Lombard, "these two railroad officials told me that I had better join the Standard, for that was the only company that could keep peace between the trunk lines." This is one of the items of the testimony that the producers rely on to prove their assertion that the Standard monopoly has forced the railroads to help it crush out all opposition in the refining business. Mr. Lombard said that Cassatt had refused to make rates with him as a shipper of petroleum, because to do so would not please the Standard. Mr. Lombard was also emphatic in his belief that the Standard company controlled the oil trade because it had been able by the rebate system to crush out outside refining interests. The producers filled up many folios of testimony, which corroborated the assertions of the *Sun* in its history of the growth of the monopoly, showing, for instance, that oil had been wasted at the wells because there were no shipping facilities afforded outside interests by the railroads; that the railroads would not provide cars; then when outside shippers offered to buy their own cars the railroads would not have them, and that meanwhile the Standard monopoly was the only buyer, practically, in the market—therefore fixing its own price and dictating to the railroads the price to be paid for hauling. To-day B. B. Campbell, the president of the union, and a large producer, said there was practically but one buyer of crude oil for use, and that buyer was the Standard Oil company. "The only power and control the Standard has over the market is the receipt by it of very heavy rebates on freight rates. I believe it is impossible for any one to compete with them when they receive such rebates as they now do, for I believe that so small a rebate as ten cents a barrel would be a fortune for any refiner." Mr. Campbell told again the story of the South Improvement company as it was told to the *Sun's* correspondent, and quoted the prostration of the refining business in Pittsburg as an instance of the Standard's ruinous power. "There were," he said, "fifty refiners in Pittsburg prior to the Standard's combination with the railroads. That combination enabled the Standard to obtain control of these refineries. Most of them were dismantled, and the oil hauled to other refineries. A prosperous industry of Pittsburg has been ruined." Mr. Campbell said that he would not have a word to say if Pittsburg had lost its refining interests after a fair competition. What he and all producers objected to was the ruin of an industry by means of illegal discriminations. "The Standard Oil combination," he testified, "is practically the only refiner in Western Pennsylvania, and elsewhere. So we are compelled to sell to a single buyer, accepting, not the value of the commodity, but what he is willing to pay us. My experience is that it has been absolutely ruinous in Western Pennsylvania to any refiner who has attempted to do business on an independent basis."

The hearing was adjourned last evening until next Thursday, and the producers expect to have evidence that will show who are interested in the enormous rebate pool.

But there is another interest that has become suddenly awakened. The revelation that the Pennsylvania allowed out of a gross charge of \$107,000 a rebate of \$76,000 (these are round numbers), has startled many of the stockholders, and they see in these enormous allowances an explanation of the lack of dividends. These inside arrangements are something that they did not know anything about. Bad as this showing is, the producers claim that the exhibit that they will make of what the Pennsylvania road gets, net, for its oil freights, outside of the contracts with the Reading and Central New Jersey, will be still more startling, and it is not unlikely to lead to a turbulent annual meeting of that corporation. The Philadelphia *Sunday Times*, commenting on this exposure, says: "It would seem difficult not to understand from this evidence how the Standard company could readily, as is asserted and believed, divide a million of dollars a month, and its members build quarter million palaces upon the ruins of a

great manufacturing industry, and to the impoverishment of all others engaged in one of Pennsylvania's greatest productions; and there is a growing suspicion that perhaps the oil men are correct in believing that the railroad company has to contribute its full share."

## GOUGING THE GRANGER.

How the Capitalists and Monopolists have Worked the Wheat Game in Minnesota—Prospect that the Grangers will now do Some Gouging.

"The war on the brass-kettle or Fairbanks wheat-tester, which was a prominent, though illogical, feature of the last fall election, and has been vigorously prosecuted by granger members of the legislature, received a new impetus to-day in the chamber of commerce from the Hon. Leonard B. Hodges, chairman of the special committee appointed in September last. The other members of the committee joined in making a report last October designed to separate the matter from the pending political issue. Mr. Hodges reserved his report until now, and introduced it with a sharp rebuke of his colleagues on the committee for their haste in reporting. He presents a large number of affidavits by farmers to the effect that they were cheated in wheat grading. In one instance fifty-nine-pound wheat, clean and dry, was graded No. 2. In another, a farmer made \$23.52, besides bran and shorts, by milling one load of wheat instead of selling it. Another load of forty-two bushels, same wheat as last, measured by half bushel, grading fifty-seven and a half pounds, actually weighed out forty-five bushels and twenty-six pounds. Another, whose wheat was graded No. 3, gained \$16.50 by milling thirty-six bushels. Another gained 13 cents per bushel by shipping his wheat to St. Paul instead of selling at home. Another's wheat, uniform in quality, was graded one day No. 3 and the next day No. 4. The above examples are from stations on the St. Paul and Pacific road. A LeSueur county farmer, whose wheat was graded No. 4, gained 41 cents per bushel over the market price by milling it. Col. Stoddard, of St. Paul, examined the books of a large wheat buying firm, and discovered that, while they bought No. 1 wheat, they shipped large quantities of that grade. The affidavit of a former book-keeper and telegrapher of a certain railroad company, name not given by Hodges, but rumored to be a discharged employe of the St. Paul and Sioux City company, and relating occurrences of several years ago, states that he was instructed to carry out the orders of the general manager of elevators along the line, and ask no questions; that the wheat bought was graded low, and bought on account of railroad officials, who received from the elevator manager a certificate for No. 1 wheat in exchange for their No. 2 and No. 3 tickets; that outside buyers paid this elevator manager 2 1-2 cents per bushel for No. 1 certificates in exchange for No. 2 tickets, and 5 cents for No. 3 tickets, the difference in the market value between grades being then 15 to 20 cents; that finally the elevators weighed out 1,200 bushels more of wheat than had been brought in, which was credited to a railroad official as No. 1. The affidavit, with names, dates, and all particulars, showing the systematic robbery of the farmers in grading and weighing wheat, has been turned over to the legislative committee. Mr. Hodges finally recommends that the use of the brass tester be prohibited, asserting that by manipulation it will give them their different grades to the same wheat; also to abolish the half bushel and bushel standard, and deal in grain by the hundred weight; to place elevators, railroads and mills under the surveillance of an officer authorized to examine their books, test their scales, and observe their raising of grades by mixture; and organize a state board of trade of farmers to determine and adjust grades."

The above is a St. Paul (Minn.) special to the Chicago *Tribune*. If the Kansas farmers would look into the matter, perhaps they would find they were being gouged in the same way that the Minnesota farmers are. It would seem that farm produce is considered legitimate plunder by everybody who deals in it. A thorough organization and eternal vigilance is the only hope for the farmers, and if they are continually awaked through a neglect to organize and protect themselves the fault will be their own.



## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 12, 1879.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.  
 Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, \$2.00; one month, \$5.00; three months, \$12.00; six months, \$20.00; one year, \$35.00.  
 The Spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation of any paper in the State. It also has a larger circulation than any two papers in this city.  
 NEWSPAPER LAW.  
 The courts have decided that—  
 First—Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, or letter-carrier, whether directed to his name or another name, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.  
 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.

SEE new advertisement of Vinland nursery in another column.

WM. M. CAMPBELL has engaged that oldest organized family of vocalists on the continent, the Hutchinson family, to give one of their popular concerts in Liberty hall on Thursday night of this week. If the hall is crowded we can safely say that no one will go away disappointed. Tickets 50 cents, for sale at J. P. Ross'. No extra charge for reserved seats.

## "Our Schools."

Kansas can no longer say it has not an educational journal published within her borders. *Our Schools*, published at Lawrence, is bright, spicy, fresh and interesting, and should reach every home in our state. It is not only of interest to teachers, but every parent and pupil should read it. The subscription price is only sixty cents per year, and but a trifle. Send for specimen copies.

Mr. G. W. HUME, of the well known firm of Hume & Hall, arrived in Findlay Saturday, from their Western home in Lawrence, Kansas. They are very busy this week placing their large orders for the two houses with their largest custom manufacturers, whose agents are sent here especially to receive them. The low price of labor this spring, their well established principle of buying and selling all goods for cash, and large combined orders from headquarters, will insure their customers the best goods, latest styles at very low prices this spring and summer.—*Findlay (Ohio) Jeffersonian*.

## Much Baby.

Our worthy clerk of the district court, B. D. Palmer, has the finest boy of the season at his house. He first saw the light of this world on Monday night last. Barney says the boy weighs 104 pounds, and has got lungs that give forth a wonderful volume of sound.

City Clerk Frank Menet's youngest son was born on Tuesday of last week and turned the scales at eight pounds.

And now comes Joe Corbin and says that his is a girl this time—born Sunday night.

## The Lawrence Bridge.

Inasmuch as the question has been asked by almost everybody interested in the matter "What is to be done about the Lawrence bridge after the charter expires?" we will now endeavor to give our Douglas county readers as clear a view of the situation as it is possible to give at this time.

The charter granted to the Lawrence Bridge company, and approved February 9, 1858, expired on Sunday, the 9th of the present month, at noon. A short time previous to the expiration of this charter the Bridge company applied to the board of county commissioners of Douglas county for a temporary license to continue the business of the company. The board took the matter under consideration and called upon County Attorney Green for an opinion as to what could be done. The county attorney replied that under the law such a license could be granted, but that it would amount to nothing for the reason that the bridge would revert to the county at the expiration of its charter. Notwithstanding this, a license was granted by the commissioners, which action was submitted to the city council at a special session of that body, held on Friday evening, the 7th inst. The matter was brought before the council in the following resolution, introduced by Councilman Bliss:

Resolved, That the mayor and city council do hereby consent that the county commissioners of the county of Douglas shall grant to the Lawrence Bridge company a license to collect tolls for travel over the Lawrence bridge, for the period of six months, to commence with the 9th day of February, A. D. 1879, at the rates specified in a certain pretended agreement made by the city of Lawrence and the Lawrence Bridge company, and dated May 8, 1875: Provided, however, that this consent is given upon the express condition that nothing in this resolution or consent contained shall in any way affect the rights or liabilities of the city of Lawrence, under and by virtue of said pretended contract, nor to be an acknowledgment by said city of the validity of said pretended agreement or of the provision therein contained, that the said city shall purchase said bridge, the validity of which said provision is hereby expressly denied.

This resolution was laid on the table by a vote of six to two.

The action of the council being made known to the commissioners, they immediately passed the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, A committee of the city council of the city of Lawrence, on the 6th day of February, 1879, appeared before the board of county commissioners of Douglas county, and requested said board to grant a license to keep a toll bridge across the Kansas river at Lawrence; and

WHEREAS, Said board at a meeting held on February 7, 1879, proceeded to grant said license; and

WHEREAS, At a meeting of said city council on the evening of the 7th day of February, 1879, lawfully called, refused to endorse said action of said committee and said board of county commissioners; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the said Board of County Commissioners of Douglas county, Kansas, That the order of said board, passed the 7th day of February, 1879, authorizing said license to be granted, is hereby rescinded, and that the clerk of said

board is hereby instructed not to issue said license to said Bridge company.

On the same day (Saturday), and after the above resolution was passed, the following circular was issued by the Bridge company:

The Lawrence Bridge company has accepted provisions of the general corporation law of this state, which continues its existence as a corporation and its rights to take toll on its bridge, under the following section:

Sec. 25.—Any corporation heretofore organized, and now in existence, under any general or special law of the territory or state of Kansas, may, by a vote of its board of directors, accept any or all the provisions of this act, and have and exercise all the rights, powers and privileges conferred by the act, by filing a copy of their acceptance with the secretary of state, whereupon that portion of their charter inconsistent with this act, or the portion accepted, shall cease to be applicable to such corporation; and they shall have the exclusive right to carry out the objects of said corporation, as described in their act of incorporation or certificate filed with the secretary of state, if acting under a general law within the limits and boundaries described in said act of incorporation, or certificate, as the case may be, without any limitation as to time, and shall possess all the privileges and franchises conferred by their act of incorporation, or certificate filed with the secretary of state, not abandoned in the copy of acceptance of any or all the provisions of this act.—*General Statutes 1868, pages 196-7.*

The company has been compelled to take this course from the failure of the city to comply with its contract to purchase the bridge.

By order of the company.

It will be remembered that in 1875 the city agreed to purchase the bridge at the expiration of the charter, on certain conditions. These conditions have been complied with on the part of the Bridge company. The reader will readily understand that the bridge company considers itself under the protection of the law when it continues the business of the bridge as when the charter was in force. Toll will be collected by the company until the matter is settled in some way; and we hope it will be satisfactorily settled as soon as possible, for our people want a free bridge.

## Patrons, Look to Your Interests.

Buy the combined anvil and vise and you will get something that will be of no small value to you. The vise is just what every farmer needs in repairing broken machinery, harness, etc., and you can sharpen your own plowshares the anvil. We warrant the anvil and vise to stand all work the farmer may use them for. The price of the combined anvil and vise is \$7, and they will save their cost to the farmer every year. I want a good canvasser in every grange and county to order from me direct. I will make it to their interest. Address

Geo. Rheinschild,

Lock Box 28, Lawrence, Kans.

## To Farmers.

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

## Announcement.

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

Use the calcium oil for safety. For sale only at Leis' corner.

## 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 Leis' drug store.

## Lumber.

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

Please call and examine stock before purchasing. C. BRUCE.

LAWRENCE, Nov. 20, 1878.

WILL CAMPBELL has a few of those premium Buff and Black Cochins for sale. Cock-creels at \$1. He gives a hen instead of a "chick" as living pictures are more in demand than dead ones. Eggs for sale in season.

## A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc. I will send a recipe that will cure you, free of charge. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City.

## Farmers, Take Notice.

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

Highest price for wheat and rye.  
 For sale or exchange, a twenty-horse power engine and boiler, in good condition ready for use, with pulleys, shafting, pumps, crib-box, etc., etc.—one-horse corn mill; 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 SARSAPARILLA enjoys. It is a compound of the best vegetable alteratives, with the addition of Potassium and Iron, and is the most effective of all remedies for scrofulous, mercurial, or blood disorders. Uniformly successful and certain in its remedial effects. It produces rapid and complete cures of Scrofula, Sores, Boils, Humors, Pimples, Eruptions, Skin Diseases and all disorders arising from impurity of the blood. By its invigorating effects it always relieves and often cures Liver Complaints, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, and is a potent renewer of vitality. For purifying the blood it has no equal. It tones up the system, restores and preserves the health, and imparts vigor and energy. For forty years it has been in extensive use, and is to-day the most available medicine for the suffering sick, anywhere.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

## Equinoctial Storm.

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

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

Dr. W. S. Riley's Heart Oil, for the Human Family.

Use for nasal catarrh, bronchitis, hoarseness, colds, rheumatism, diseases of the urinary organs and liver. Sure cure for piles if used in connection with the Pile Ointment. It has been used with success and has given entire satisfaction to those that have tried it, and they are willing to recommend it to the public. For burns either of these remedies have no equal; or any sore that is inflamed, or foul ulcers that need cleansing and brought to a healthy condition, then they are very easy cures. I would recommend these remedies to the public as a cheap and safe remedy. Every bottle of oil and box of salve warranted to give satisfaction if used as directed, by reasonable people.

Dr. W. S. RILEY.

Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas.

## 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 families, there are still thousands upon thousands of smart, hard working, intelligent men pouring into the great Arkansas valley, the garden of the West, where the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad offers them their choice of 2,500,000 acres of the finest farming lands in the world at almost their own prices. If you do not believe it, write to the undersigned, who will tell you where you can get a cheap land exploring ticket, and how, at a moderate expense, you can see for yourself and be convinced.

W. F. WHITE.

Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't, Topeka, Kans.

## "The Golden Belt" Route.

The quickest, safest and most reliable route to all points East or West is via the Kansas Pacific railway, through the famous "Golden Belt" (the finest wheat region in the world). Passengers for Denver and the Rocky mountains should remember that this is 120 miles the shortest, 28 hours the quickest, and the only line running through to Denver without change of cars. Going east, close connections are made at Kansas City and Leavenworth with all the great through routes for all points East, North and South. The favorite line to the San Juan mines. Passengers taking the Kansas Pacific can stop over at Denver and visit the mines and smelting works in its vicinity. Close connections made with the Denver and Rio Grande railway for Colorado Springs, La Veta, Del Norte, and Lake City. The only line west of the Missouri river equipped with the Westinghouse improved automatic air brake. Freight shippers, attention! The Kansas Pacific fast freight express makes the best time and affords the most rapid transit of freight between the Missouri river and all principal points in Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, San Juan and Arizona.

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

## "The Investigation."

Though the investigation of election frauds is still going on in Washington, the people of the great and prosperous West are not agitated very much over the title of Hayes to the presidency—what they want to know is where to go during the summer for recreation and pleasure—and as usual the old reliable Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad comes to the front and offers cheaper rates, close connections, and through cars from Missouri river to the principal places of interest in the North, South and East. Through day coaches and Pullman sleeping cars are run from Missouri river points to Chicago via Quincy (and the Chicago, Burlington and Northern route), and from Chicago to St. Louis, and from St. Louis to Kansas City, with all lines to the North and East, also with the different steamboat lines on the great lakes. This is the only line offering a through day coach and Pullman sleeping car, from Missouri river to Toledo, Ohio (via the Wabash), without change, making close connections with rail lines to all points East, direct connections made with boat for Put-in-Bay (the Saratoga of the West). This is also the only line offering a through day coach from Kansas City to Indianapolis without change—making close connections with all lines East and South. Pleasure seekers, business men and the public generally should remember this fact and purchase their tickets accordingly; for sale at all offices in the West. For maps, time tables, rates, etc., call on or address,

C. N. LEE, Western Pass. Ag't, Kansas City, or T. PENFIELD, Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Hannibal, Mo.

## VINLAND

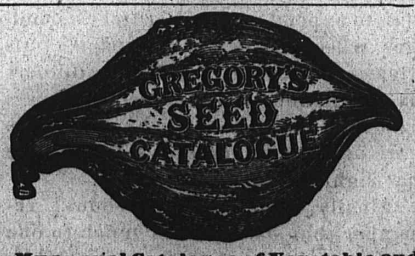
## Nurs'ry &amp; Fruit Farm

Twenty-third Year.

PRICE-LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

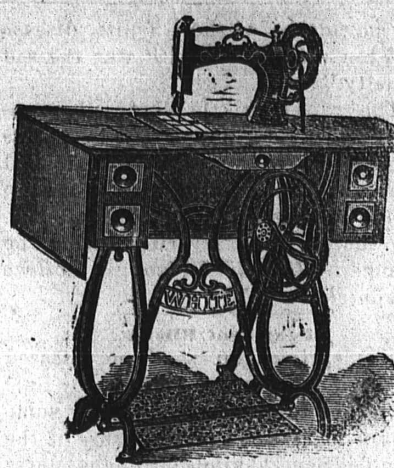
W. E. BARNES, Proprietor,

Vinland, Douglas County, Kans.



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

## 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-threading, made of solid steel, and carries a larger bobbin than any other family sewing machine.

Eighth—Its bobbins are all enclosed and free from dust, and so arranged that neither the garment being sewed nor the operator will become soiled.

Ninth—It has a device by which bobbins can be filled without running the entire machine, thereby relieving it from wear for this purpose, as also relieving the operator of the necessity of removing the work or attachments, as is the case in nearly all other machines.

Tenth—It is elegantly ornamented and finished, and its cabinet work is unsurpassed.

The result of this combination is the "WHITE," the most durable, the cheapest, best and largest family sewing machine in the world.

If you need a machine try it. You will like it and buy it. Agents wanted.

Needles and supplies for all machines. Singer sewing machine at \$20.

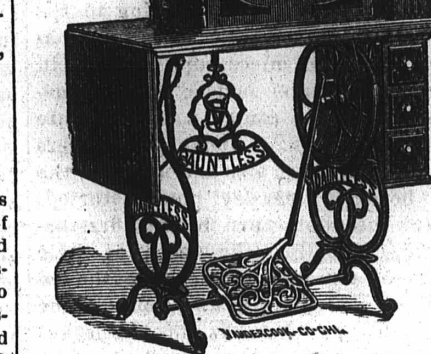
J. F. RICHY, Agent, No. 110 Massachusetts street, opposite Geo. Innes & Co.'s, Lawrence, Kans.

WE DESIRE TO CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO

The Latest New Improvements

Just added to the popular

DAUNTLESS SEWING MACHINE.



Thousands are now in use, all giving perfect satisfaction.

Only the needle to thread.

All the working parts of STEEL, securing durability and finish.

Best BOBBIN-WINDER used, without running the machine or removing the work.

Best TENSION and TAKE UP, only the needle to be threaded.

Best SHUTTLE in the world, the easiest managed, no holes or slots to thread. In fact it can be threaded in the dark. Its bobbin holding more thread than any other.

New THREADLE, neat in appearance, perfect in shape.

Best HINGES, giving solid support and perfect insulation.

"The universal expression of all who have seen and tested it is, 'THE BEST IN THE MARKET.'"

We shall be pleased to have your orders, feeling confident our machine will render perfect satisfaction.

Agents and Special Inducements and lowest factory prices given.

GENERAL AGENT WANTED at Lawrence, Kansas.

Dauntless Manufacturing Co., Norwalk, Ohio.

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.

TO THE PUBLIC.

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

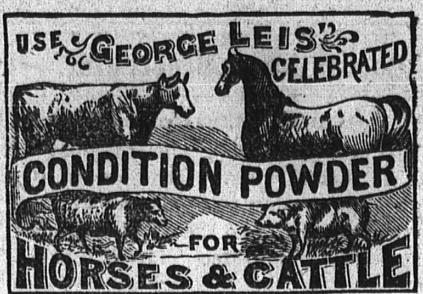
M. NEWMARK & Co.,

Kansas Clothing House,

103 Massachusetts street.

U. S. SCALE CO.,

Terre Haute, Ind. Wagon Scales, R. R. Track and others. Warranted best in use. Sold the cheapest.



## HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF

any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country. Composed principally of Hops and roots. The best and safest Horse and Cattle Medicine known. The superiority 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 an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict animals, such as Founders, Distempers, Flatulency, Polt-Liver, Hile-Bound, Inward Strains, Scratches, Mange, Xellow Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Fatigue from Hard Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Complaint), proving fatal to so many valuable Horses. The blood is the fountain of life itself, and if you wish to restore health, you must first purify the blood; and to insure health, must keep it pure. In doing this you infuse into the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spirit, also promoting digestion, etc. The farmer can see the marvelous effect of LEIS' CONDITION POWDER, by the loosening of the skin and smoothness of the hair.

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

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

In all new countries we hear of fatal diseases among Poultry, styled Chicken Cholera, Gapes, Blindness, Glaucoma, Mergimus or Giddiness, etc. LEIS' POWDER will eradicate these diseases. In severe attacks, mix a small quantity with corn meal, molasses, and water, and give it. When these diseases prevail, use a little in their feed once or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all disease. In severe attacks sometimes they do not eat; in such cases be careful to administer the Powder by means of a GULP, 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 Leis' Condition Powder the flow of milk is greatly increased, and the quality vastly improved. All gross humors and impurities of the blood are at once removed. For Fore teats, apply Leis' Chemical Healing Salve—it will heal in one or two applications. You will find it necessary to administer the Powder by means of a GULP, blowing the Powder down their throat, or mixing Powder with dough to form Pills.

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

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago, Ill.

BROWN, WEBBER & GRATTAN, St. Louis, Mo.

MEYER, BRO. & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

COLLINS BROS., St. Louis, Mo.

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.

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 office of the county treasurer at the rate of twelve (12) per cent., as provided in chapter 30 of the session laws of 1877. A large number of persons may avail themselves of this postponement of sale and redeem their property at comparatively small expense.

By order of the board of county commissioners of Douglas county, Kansas. B. F. DIES, County Clerk.

Publication Notice.

In the District Court, Douglas county, Kansas.

GEORGE H. BAILLE, DEFENDANT, vs. S. Baille, in the above named court, and must answer the petition filed by her on or before the 14th day of March, A. D. 1879, or the said petition will be taken as true and judgment for divorce on the grounds of abandonment and gross neglect of duty, and awarding the custody of all of their children to her, the said plaintiff, will be rendered accordingly.

L. S. STEEL, Attorney for Plaintiff.



## Horticultural Department.

### Culture of the Grape.

The history of the grape is almost as old as that of man. Growing in its highest perfection in Syria and Persia, its luscious fruit and the unrivaled beverage which its juice affords, recommended it to the especial care of the patriarchal tillers of the soil, and vineyards were extensively planted, long before orchards of fruit trees were common or even thought of.

The wild grapes of our own country are quite distinct species from the wine grape of the old world—are usually stronger in their growth, with larger and more entire foliage, and, in their native condition with a peculiar foxy odor or flavor, and more or less hardness of pulp. These unpleasant traits however are gradually disappearing under the process of hybridization, and we have reason to hope that we shall soon obtain, from the wild type, varieties of high quality and superior hardiness and productiveness.

The grape vine is a trailing or climbing deciduous shrub, in its native state, loving the companionship and partial shade of timber trees, where the soil in which it grows is enriched and kept cool by the annual fall of the leaves of the forest; and like all the other "small fruits," when found growing wild, are found in moist thickets along the banks of streams. How foolish then it does look for us always to plant the descendants of our native grape on a hot, bare, southern exposure to bake and fry in the hot sun, and expect them to retain their health and bear annual crops of fruit. Among the many varieties tested the last eight years, the Concord has been considered the one always reliable for all soils, and it is the only vine that has thus far succeeded in all parts of the state. Though hardly so good in quality as we should wish, yet, when left on the vine till thoroughly ripe, it is quite passable and is far better than no grapes at all.

The cultivation of grapes for home consumption is very simple, and all, by a little care and attention, can have an abundant supply.

The vines (strong one year old) should be planted deep in a deeply worked, rich soil, in rows six feet wide and six feet apart in the row. The young vines should be mulched when planted, and the open space well cultivated the first summer, or a row of potatoes can be grown in the center of the rows. In November cut away the young cane, leaving only two buds, and cover with two inches of soil. The following spring remove the soil, and train up two shoots as they grow, keeping them tied to stakes. In the fall cut back to twelve inches, and cover the pruned canes with mulch or soil. The next season they will give a few bunches of fruit. During the first season's fruitage, train up two strong shoots for next year's crop. At pruning time cut away the old canes that bore fruit, cut back the new canes to two feet and cover for the winter as before. Pursue the same treatment every year, only increase the number of bearing canes, as the vines increase in age and strength, and at the pruning season leave the canes longer, for a strong cane as thick as the middle finger will produce bunches from every joint.

Remember and mulch the surface of the ground heavily every summer. Vines allowed to run on bushes, trees, and fences, rarely fail in producing an abundant crop, with little other care than the pruning, covering and mulching.

The grape, one of the healthiest of fruits, is the most neglected by the farmer, and if its value was better known, would be the first planted by the pioneer as he carves out his new home upon the virgin soil of Central Kansas. A rod of ground allotted this fruit, with a few hours occasional labor in culture, would be worth more to him and the prized ones of his household than all the apothecary mixtures and drugs that were ever invented by man. Thirty years ago Dr. Cochran, of Chicago, gave the following testimony:

"The experience of many of my fellow-horticulturists will bear me out in the strong assertion that, during twenty-five years residence on the verge of our Western civilization, those families that had plenty of grapes and other 'small fruits' early and late, paid no doctor's bills; and in their homes, fever was a comparative stranger, while in the dwellings of those who neglect-

ed the culture of these fruits, disease and too oftentimes death was the sad penalty."

The grape vine is the most easily propagated of all our popular fruits. Cuttings made of strong, well ripened shoots and set in the ground to the top of the cutting will grow readily. It is also increased by layering during the summer.—John W. Robson, in *Abletens Chronicle*.

### Pear-Leaf Blister.

Last spring you sent me diseased leaves of pear, forwarded you by Suel Foster, of Iowa, suspecting that some fungus parasite was the cause of the trouble. Several kinds of fungus spores were indeed found and not a little vegetable growth arising from their active germination. But I expressed the opinion that neither these nor any other fungus caused the malady, the ones observed being from spores accidentally caught from the air by the hairy surfaces of the young leaves. To-day I am able to confirm this opinion and to point out the true cause of the disease. Having found the agent at its work I am not surprised that the investigation then and previously made failed to reveal it, for the size of the mischief-maker is much less than was looked for, after the idea of a plant parasite was given up. It is an exceedingly minute mite, if two such words may be used together. It is quite invisible to the unaided eye; scarcely to be seen by sharp eyes through a good hand-magnifier. No one need dispute their existence in the leaf because he cannot see them. Proper manipulation and a compound microscope will convince the most skeptical, for they occur in hundreds upon every square inch of the diseased leaf surface.

The disease will more likely attract attention in the spring, just as the buds are expanding and the tender leaflets issuing from their winter's prison. As soon as their upper surfaces are exposed little red pimples may be observed over them, and closer looking discovers on the under surface of these young leaves raised pustules corresponding to the red places above. Still closer examination with the microscope reveals in each of the under surface spots, somewhere near the center, a very minute puncture. The red above and blisters below increase in size and number, the leaf becomes "measly" and distorted. Later the spots turn brown, first beneath, indicating the death of these points. Gradually spreading the decaying or drying spots coalesce, the whole leaf perishes. As the older leaves fall succeeding ones are attacked, slowly but surely succumbing to the destroyer. A badly affected tree presents a pitiful appearance, so freckled and twisted are the leaves. I have named the disease "Pear-leaf Blister," thinking the appearance of the diseased leaf might be recalled by any one who had seen it upon reading the title. The malady does not seem to be a very serious one compared to other ills this tree is heir to. The progress is slow, unlike the terrible fire blight which destroys in one day what the blister has been at work upon for months or years, and unlike the midsummer leaf blight which defoliates a tree to nakedness even though loaded with fruit. The leaf blister does not cause actual death to the tree, not even to the twigs, but does retard growth and doubtless so weakens the vitality of badly affected subjects as to render them an easy prey to other foes.

In each blister an eighth of an inch square, sometimes more, sometimes less, there are, when the surface becomes brownish with age, a score or more of mites. These are cylindrical, four-footed creatures of a pinkish-cream color and a sluggish motion. The body is a little tapering towards the rounded ends. They have been described by A. Schenten as found by him in Europe, and named *Typhlodromus pyri*. The four-legged form found here is supposed to be a young or larval stage of what at some time is to be an eight-legged mite, allied to the well known sugar mite. Though thus known in Europe I am not aware that it has been previously discovered in America. If so, however, it has been from the want of close enough investigation, for the disease is widespread and has been known in its external appearances for many years. Knowing nothing further of the life history of the living atom I cannot devise a cure beyond carefully destroying by fire the affected leaves as they appear. The slow motions of the mite, its unproportionately weak legs, indi-

cate the effectiveness of this remedy which experience may confirm. The parasite must pass the winter in some way upon the trees, for once infected, the disease is perpetuated from year to year. Most probably the mite or its eggs find shelter in the buds from which dislodgment is impracticable.—T. J. Burrill, in *Prairie Farmer*.

### The Household.

#### Minding the Baby.

What little one does not love to mind the wee baby brother or sister? That is right; but there are different ways of minding it. A child never should be expected to carry another child about in its arms. But a lady who understands this tells so nicely why this should not be allowed, in *Arthur's Home Magazine*, that we copy it, hoping it may prove "a word fitly spoken."

"Children have many vexations, and trials, and sorrows which older persons scarcely realize. Strange that they should so soon have forgotten their early days; and yet, on all sides, we hear of the happiness of childhood, with scarce a word of any other of its experiences.

"But let any woman who can, recall minding the baby. Not often to her now come the aching back, the strained neck, the throbbing temples, the despairing heart, so vividly brought to the memory.

"Long has the world groaned under grievous mistakes. And one of the most mischievous of these has been that children were the absolute property of their parents. So, many a parent has cruelly wronged a child, perhaps without the remotest thought of so doing.

"No one will deny that a mother with her manifold duties pressing upon her is apt to lose sight of the fact that others besides herself can be tired or overworked, or that she owes anything to her children but food and clothing. But there are many, many little things needing her constant thought and attention. One of these is, the care of the baby by the older children. Emphatically let it be spoken, 'No little girl should ever hold a baby.' You may reply, 'It is necessary sometimes.' Very well; this is one of the necessities that should not be. A little girl may amuse a baby in a coach or on the floor, but to take it in her arms or carry it—never! Full-grown women often complain that a baby is heavy. How much more so, then, to a little creature whose bones and muscles are not yet fully formed; who, because of immaturity, must necessarily feel severely any disturbance; who needs all possible opportunity for growth and development. It is because of physical imperfection that the burning pains in the neck, the cracking pains in the back, the shooting pains in the arms, and the crushing pains in the head, almost invariably following baby-minding, are so intense.

"The effect on the child's mind is equally bad. It is very difficult to make her comprehend that she is performing any duty, but she will scarcely fail to have a keen perception of the injustice that chains her to one spot, while her playmates are having a good time. She will but feebly comprehend what it is to have a sweet little brother or sister; the baby is the heavy millstone pressing her to the earth. She will be a model of heroic endurance if she does not become sly and artful, resorting to countless little tricks to get rid of the hated burden.

"Then, the risk to the baby. Even with the best of intentions on the part of the little nurse, the little arms are weak, the little feet may totter. It would pay infinitely better to hire a competent woman in the first place, than to expend means in crutches, bandages, wheel-chairs and physician's bills afterward. Or, if need be, the dinners may be plainer and the clothing less elaborate, so that the baby may have more of its own mother's time—time that rightfully belongs to it.

"Finally, every mother should remember that she owes as much to one child as another; that the older child's welfare should be just as dear to her as the baby, or her own selfish ease. So that every little girl may have an opportunity to grow straight, strong and bright, and never, in the least degree, be stunted in her development, or embittered in her spirit, by minding the baby."

Poultry and game are less nutritious, but more digestible than other meats.

REMINGTON AGRICULTURAL COMPANY,  
ILION, NEW YORK.  
Manufacturers of the Lowman Patent

CAST STEEL SHOVELS.

SCOOPS AND SPADES

Made without Welds or Rivets.

PLOWS, HOES,

GARDEN AND HORSE RAKES,

Mowers and Agricultural Implements generally.

NEW YORK OFFICE, - 57 READE 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 CREEDMOOR RIFLE

—AT—

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

SCORE.

75 at..... 800 yards.  
74 at..... 900 yards.  
73 at..... 1,000 yards.

224 Out of a Possible 225.

Send stamp for Illustrated Catalogue.

E. REMINGTON & SONS,

Ilion, New York.

New York office, 281 & 283 Broadway.

W. A. M. VAUGHAN. ESTABLISHED  
J. K. DAVIDSON. 1868.  
W. B. WITHERS.

VAUGHAN & CO.,

Proprietors of

ELEVATOR "A,"

GRAIN

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Room 21 Merchants Exchange.

Grain Elevator, corner Lever and Poplar Sts.,

KANSAS CITY, - - MISSOURI.

D. C. Wagner. Geo. E. Bensley. J. R. Bensley.

BENSLEY, WAGNER & BENSLEY,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office, 66 Exchange Building,

Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

G. H. MURDOCK,

WATCHMAKER

—AND—

ENGRAVER,

75 Mass. Street, - - Lawrence, Kans.

Formerly with H. J. Bushmer.



This standard article is compounded with the greatest care.

Its effects are as wonderful and as satisfactory as ever.

It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color.

It removes all eruptions, itching and dandruff. It gives the head a cooling, soothing sensation of great comfort, and the scalp by its use becomes white and clean.

By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making the hair grow thick and strong.

As a dressing, nothing has been found so effectual or desirable.

A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."

Price, One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye FOR THE WHISKERS.

This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, being in one preparation, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color, which will neither rub nor wash off.

Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO.,

NASHUA, N.H.

Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines.

THE GRANGE STORE

Is now prepared, and will sell all kinds of

GROCERIES

—AND—

Farm Produce Cheap.

If you want Good Bargains

Go to the

GRANGE STORE.

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-ironed.

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.

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## Farm and Stock.

## Humbugging Farmers.

If every farmer in the land could read and profit by the accounts given in the *American Agriculturist* during the past year only, of the various special frauds upon farmers, it would, in the aggregate, be a saving of hundreds of thousands of dollars to the farming community. There is a set of swindlers whose operations are especially directed towards farmers. It is no reflection upon the intelligence of farmers that this is so. These rascals know that all kinds of fish are not to be caught with one bait; hence they operate upon clergymen, doctors, merchants and farmers each in a different manner. It is safe to predict that there is a new set of traps ready this spring to catch farmers. Of late years the "agency" dodge has been played successfully, and it has already been started thus early in the season. These swindles are all after one pattern. A glib-tongued chap, No. 1, wishes to establish an "agency" for some crinkum. It may be a stump-puller, a machine for grinding the knives of mowing machines; it may be a churn power, or a spring bed. Whatever it is, chap No. 1, somehow, or in some way, contrives to get the signature of the farmer. Here is where the trouble begins. We have cautioned and reiterated the caution, "Farmers, be careful what you sign," but this does not seem to be enough; no matter how much care is exercised, the smooth-tongued chap, No. 1, is usually too much for the farmer. So we say to farmers, "Don't act as agents for anything; but if you will not heed this, and the temptation as to profit is too great to resist, and you will disregard warnings, we beg of you, farmers, don't sign anything."

You may be asked to agree to become an agent; you may be asked to give your address, so that the sample machine, to be sent free, will come all right; you may be asked for merely your post-office address. Take our advice—which is the same as Punch's advice to young people about to marry—"Don't, don't!"

Don't, don't; pray refrain from signing your name to anything whatever. Observe this, and you are safe. Sign your name on any pretense to anything whatever, and you open the way for the visit of chap No. 2. He is not smooth-tongued or persuasive. He has come to collect his bill. You have ordered so and so. The goods are at the depot, here is the bill; and he wants his money, as he must take the next train. You can't say you never ordered the goods, for there is your signature! You can't deny it; but you signed it as an agreement to act as an agent, or signed it as your address. No. 2 knows nothing about this—cares nothing about it, but wants his money. Here we again say, "Don't." Don't be bullied into paying it, but let him do his worst. Show him the door, and let him appeal to the courts if he dares. The game has already begun, and hundreds of farmers, to avoid trouble, will throw away thousands of dollars the coming season. Don't be bullied into paying a dollar on any such claim. At the most, it can only go to a jury of your neighbors to decide, but not one case in a hundred will ever come to that. One correspondent, in writing from Massachusetts, says that some of his neighbors think that an agricultural paper can teach them nothing, yet one of these very conceited farmers had to pay \$30, which he would have saved, had he read our humbug articles, as the very swindle was exposed here.—*American Agriculturist*.

## Some Cattle Feeding Experience.

The following bit of experience with cattle, by a Champaign county (Ills.) farmer, may serve to teach two or three lessons. This farmer sold a car load of steers of fair quality, in Chicago, Dec. 10th last; they averaging 1,480 pounds, and selling for \$4.12 1/2 per hundred. This was equal to about \$3.70 at his home; and allowing for usual shrinkage, these cattle would have a home weight of about 1,530 pounds. On the 1st of April, they averaged 1,040 pounds, and were estimated to have cost \$3.75 per hundred, nearly all of them having been purchased. It will be seen that there was an average gain of, say 475 pounds. This was made on grass in summer; but about 200 pounds increase was made after corn husking had commenced, and this mainly by allowing the cattle to run in the fields after the husking

was done, to pick up what was left, and turning after them a lot of "stockers." They also had good grass in the fall; but in addition to this, some corn was fed to them at times, when one field of stalks had been pretty well gleaned before another was ready, but the aggregate of this was not large.

This is one of very many illustrations of the fact that good gains can be made under a very cheap system of feeding, and of the fact that, even with prevailing low prices, there is some profit in handling fair cattle. This farmer received at least \$20 each for what these steers had eaten, and his care of them since the 1st of April.

This little experience also will illustrate the loss those farmers experience who raise corn largely with little or no live stock on their farms. Besides the corn left by the huskers—and this is no inconsiderable amount—there is a large quantity of good fodder in the leaves and stalks, especially when this is utilized early in such a fall as the past one. The man who looks simply to the ears of the corn as the only part of the crop worth saving, makes a serious mistake.—*National Live-Stock Journal*.

## Sheep for Men of Small Means.

Perhaps there is no department of husbandry that offers as many inducements to men of small means as the raising of sheep, whether the object be to produce wool or mutton. A flock of young ewes, if profitably cared for, will ordinarily double every year. If the stock is poor at the start, it may be brought up to a high degree of excellence in three or four years by the use of choice bucks. It costs less to procure a sufficiently large number of sheep to require the services of a man to take care of them, than is required to raise a sufficient number of any other animals to demand one man's attention, if we except swine. Nothing can be derived from cattle and horses until they are three or four years old, but sheep begin to pay when they have reached the second summer from their birth.

To raise horses, mules or cattle one must have considerable capital, or he must wait several years before he has a sufficient number of animals to give him any support. If one can obtain fifty sheep, however, he may in three or four years have a flock that will produce him a good income. To start a grain farm requires still larger capital. Lands must be bought, fences built, buildings erected, plows, seeders and reapers purchased and seed obtained. At least one first-class team must also be bought. To procure all these things requires more capital than most young men possess. To compete with others in raising corn and small grain it is now necessary to own somewhat costly tools and machinery, and to have good lands on which to raise crops.

Sheep may be raised on very poor land—that is, on land that is not adapted to raising corn and grain. There are tens of thousands of acres of land in this and adjoining states that are well adapted to raising sheep, which now is too hilly or rocky to plow to good advantage. There are large tracts of this land on which one could pasture sheep for years without being molested. Most speculators would like to have sheep kept on land of this sort, as it would be improved by their presence. They would prevent the growth of weeds and bushes, and would return to the soil more than an equivalent for what they consume.—*Live Stock Record*.

## Stock Feeding by Small Farmers.

About all the farmers in this country annually fatten at least a few pigs. But very many farmers who have but 40, or 80, or 100 acres feel that they cannot successfully compete in cattle feeding with the large farmers; and, unquestionably, the farmer who has a lot of 50 or 100 steers has some marked advantages in caring for and feeding them over the man with one or two, or a half dozen. The work can often be done to much better advantage, and in much less time, in proportion to number, with the large lot. When ready for market the owner of the half dozen ear loads of steers can choose his market and receive reasonable shipping rates, while the man, with but a few, is dependent on his local markets or neighboring dealers, or, if he attempt to ship at all, he must pay a higher rate.

But, as in most cases, the question has two sides. The advantages are not all in favor of the more extensive deal-

er. Very often the stock of the small farmer will receive better care and give a better return than those in large lots. Oftentimes, too, a large part of what they eat would be wasted were it not for them. The pasture may often carry the extra steer or two, and yet give grass enough for the cows, and so of the stock field or the hog stock. What is of even more importance, as affecting the profit, is, that while the labor of feeding the small number may really be greater, in proportion than in the case of a larger number, it really is often done at less cost, because the work is just so much done in addition to what would otherwise be accomplished. A farmer will add the feeding of a half dozen steers to his usual "chores," and do the work without conscious fatigue or loss of time needed for other labor. The large stock feeder must "make a business" of his work, either for himself or a hired laborer. This has its good results, but it also causes a direct outlay. Another very important consideration is found in the fact that the average farmer can give much better attention in the way of shelter and protection, and also in variety of food, to his half dozen steers—thereby securing a larger percentage of gain to food consumed—than is often practicable for the great feeder who numbers his cattle by the hundreds.

These points at first flash may not seem of importance, but they are well worth thinking about by those who have but small places. Observation will convince us that, in a good many cases, the reason for superior success by one such farmer over that reached by his neighbor is, that he is not content to stop with his ordinary, "regular" work, but adds to this a number of little things, from each of which he makes some profit.

Nor is it always that the home market is not a good one. At the worst, it is easily reached and can be watched so as to receive the benefit of a rise in prices.

The price of a half dozen good steers will make a very handsome addition to the yearly receipts of a small farmer, and in the large majority of cases we believe it will be a considerably larger sum than would have been obtained from that part of their food which would have been sold had the steers not been kept.—*National Live-Stock Journal*.

## Gentleness in Handling.

Not even the cow should receive gentler handling than the sheep. Kindness is always well repaid by any of our domestic animals, but the sheep being so shy an animal, it requires special exhibition of kindness. It should be so handled and treated as it will never become frightened at the approach of a person. Their treatment should be such as that they will actually learn to entertain an affection for their keeper, and if they do, they will naturally be tame and docile. A flock of wild sheep is about the most unprofitable investment that a farmer can make. They are continually getting themselves into some trouble, and causing great annoyance, if not loss, to their owner.

We have seen some flockmen jump into a flock, and pull and haul the sheep by the wool, until the animals were not only half frightened to death, but suffered great injury otherwise. A sheep should never be caught or lifted by the wool. Some one has said that if any one doubts the impropriety of lifting a sheep by the wool, just let him permit himself to be lifted by the hair, and it is a good suggestion. When sheep are thus caught or lifted, the skin in some instances is actually torn from the flesh, and if the injury is not to that extent, it cannot but effect the flesh to some degree.

A sheep should be lifted by placing the arms around the body and near the fore legs. This is the easiest way to do, especially with large sheep. To catch the animal, the hands should be thrown about the neck, or else the sheep should be caught by the hind leg immediately above the hock. This matter may be done with the hand or the crook, and when this way is adopted the utmost gentleness should be observed, and the sheep gently drawn back until the other hand can reach the neck. It is scarcely necessary to remind the keeper that when the crook is used upon a sheep which is closely surrounded by other sheep, that great care must be exercised lest the other sheep jump against the one caught or against the crook, in which case severe damage may be done.

## Inquiry.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Will some of your readers inform me where I can get some early field corn for seed, and oblige a SUBSCRIBER?

## Horns on Cattle.

We notice that the agricultural papers keep discussing this topic, and some urge the introduction of polled beasts. Now there are two breeds of good beef polled cattle in the world—the Galloway and the Angus. The first are pure, but the Angus are filled with Short-horn blood. It involves a great change of breed and a great change in the direction of capital to substitute one breed for another. To dishorn all the cattle of America by breeding would require not only much money, but a great length of time.

Recently we suggested for all feeding and market cattle the use of the hot iron to the calf at time of castration. A slight touch of a hot iron on the button nub of the horn of a calf will destroy the horn germ, and it will never grow. For steers and milch cows this is very advisable. It involves no cost, little trouble, and for market and milch beasts great advantage and convenience. Hornless cattle are less damaging to their fellows, more easily stored in barns and cars, occupy less space and receive less harm. We urge our Kentucky breeders to dishorn their steer calves on a trial, and see the result. We know that Short-horn breeders in America cannot be persuaded to use the smaller Galloway or Angus bull to get hornless calves. But they can dishorn by the hot iron, thus preserving their breed, and yet getting the benefit of the polled beast in his hornless condition.—*Kentucky Live Stock Record*.

## English Landholders Fighting the Importation of American Beef.

The importation of American cattle into Great Britain has been of great benefit to the consumers in that country, while on account of causing a decline in prices of meats the American cattle coming in competition with the home grown, the British producers have always presented a hostile attitude and been untiring in their efforts to prevent importation.

The cry has been for some time "contagious diseases," alleging that American cattle carried a disease to Great Britain which proved contagious and therefore injurious to home interests. But that is only a subterfuge, the real reason being that the importations have come in competition with English raised cattle and caused them to sell at lower prices, thus affecting the incomes of the tenant and in turn those of the lordly proprietors, who are determined to make their influence felt. The masses of the people of Great Britain are interested in this question and we cannot but believe that they will endeavor to make their influence felt also.

To illustrate the feeling that exists in the North of England toward American meats, we call attention to the following from a New York paper of recent date:

"It appears from the Newcastle (Eng.) *Daily Chronicle* that the people who are selling American meat in the North of England have been interfered with in a singular manner. The town council of Newcastle let to Mr. Tindall, a gentleman employed by John Bell & Sons, the consignees of T. C. Eastman of this city, a cattle-shed at a rental of \$375 a year. This was used as the wholesale salesroom of American meat. Last month without a word of warning the town authorities of Newcastle tore off the sides of the shed, just as a consignment of meat was to arrive, leaving the interior exposed to the weather. This was done without explanation, although the animus of it was clear enough. The American importations by the agents of Mr. Eastman, which amount to 1,500,000 pounds annually to the North of England, have kept down the price of meat in that region, and the liveliest hostility is entertained toward the Americans and their agents by the local and Irish dealers. This unfriendly act of the town authorities, being without cause, was immediately protested against by Evan R. Jones, the United States consul, and every effort is being made by him to secure fair treatment for his countrymen and protection to their interests."

Now is the time to get all tools in readiness for commencing the spring's work. See that the harness is in good repair, and keep collars clean.

## Veterinary Department.

## Indurated Enlargement.

I have a thoroughbred colt, two years old, that in some way cut one of his fore legs just below the knee. The place has healed up, but there is some enlargement. Please inform me, through your veterinary column, what will reduce the enlargement, it being disagreeing to him.

ANSWER.—Try rubbing it every alternate day with the following: Take iodine resub. and iodide of potassium, of each two drachms; cosmoline, two ounces; mixed. If it should irritate too much, discontinue for a few days. The process of absorption will be necessarily slow, but nevertheless sure.

## Indigestion.

I have a horse with an inordinate appetite; eats all the time and so much that he cannot well travel at times. His bowels are constantly loose, even on dry food, and much of his vim gone. Please prescribe and oblige a subscriber.

ANSWER.—Your animal is a subject of indigestion. You had better look to his teeth, and, if found out of order, have them attended to. Prepare him by feeding on bran mash for two days, and follow with seven drachms of Barbadoes aloes and one of ground ginger, made into a ball and given before feeding. After it has acted, give the following: Carbonate of iron, sub-nitrate of bismuth and pimento, of each two ounces; capsicum, two drachms; mix and make into twenty powders; give one morning and night in feed.

## Sharp Teeth.

Some time ago I took the liberty of asking a question, to which I have seen no response. I have two six-year-old mares that slobber by spells, like horses that run to grass. They are kept in the stable and fed on dry feed, and are used as a road team only. What is the cause and what is the remedy? If you can answer this you will greatly oblige.

ANSWER.—We think you had better look to their teeth, when you will, in all probability, find the edges of the molars sharp and pointed, and interfering with mastication. If found wrong, have them filed smooth. It may be that the cause rests with the hay, as in some parts of the country the herb lobelia grows very luxuriantly and is often gathered with the grass, and when eaten in considerable quantities causes salivation. You would be able to determine that fact by feeding on other hay for a short period. Your question did not reach us, or it would certainly have received an answer.

## Crooked Knees.

I have a work horse, nine years old, one of whose knees is slightly started. What can I do to straighten it? Please answer and oblige.

ANSWER.—It will first be necessary for us to know the cause of the trouble. We claim that the condition referred to is often the result of disease of the feet, and when such disease has resolved, the knees, if not of long standing, will generally assume a natural position. Hence, we are necessitated to ask if the heel of that extremity is not more contracted than the other? also the manner in which he wears the shoe of that side, and how long the trouble has existed. We think you will, after a careful examination, find some trouble with the foot, which will in all probability respond to an active blister applied to the coronet, and long rest. But if you fail to find the trouble there, we would advise you to lower the heel, feed from a high rack and apply a blister to the front of the knee and leg for a distance of six inches, both above and below. Such cases in our opinion require the veterinarian's personal attention.—*Turf, Field and Farm*.



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

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



# THE LAWRENCE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Lawrence chamber of commerce is doing everything possible to insure the passage of a law during the present session of the legislature controlling railroads in their charges for freight and fare. The following circular is now being sent to a number of citizens in every county, urging them to take some action at once. Organized energetic effort will win. The whole matter is in the hands of the people—they can succeed or not, just as they have a mind:

## ROOMS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

DEAR SIR:—We are informed that a bill for regulating freights and fares on the several railroads of our state is now pending before our legislature at Topeka. This bill is similar in its provisions to the present railroad laws of Illinois, Missouri and Massachusetts. There will be, as a matter of course, great opposition to its passage. There can be but one opinion as to the urgent necessity of something being done this winter by way of passing a law that shall materially cheapen freights and fares throughout the state, and to prevent unjust discrimination for or against any given point.

We would hereby most respectfully invite your aid and co-operation, together with all other leading and influential citizens of your vicinity, in securing this much needed legislation. This session of the legislature is now half over. What is done must be done at once. Can you not, by conferring by letter or otherwise with the members from your county, help in placing on our statute books a just and wholesome law touching this subject? Will you not unite with us in sending to Topeka at once one or more delegates to urge upon the members of the legislature the prime necessity of passing such a law before they adjourn? Urge your papers to agitate this matter and so make known the wishes of our people.

Please acknowledge the receipt of this circular. H. J. CANNIFF, Secretary Lawrence Chamber of Commerce.

### General News.

BUCHAREST, Feb. 8.—The government has given eight days' notice at St. Petersburg of the prohibition of certain imports from Russia or Bulgaria, and of sanitary supervision over persons crossing the frontiers.

LEAVENWORTH, Feb. 8.—The Cheyenne prisoners who have been for some time at Camp Robinson arrived at Fort Leavenworth yesterday, guarded by a detachment of the Third cavalry. The men were in irons. The prisoners were placed in the guard-house under the care of Major Randall, of the Twenty-third infantry. It is not known yet what disposition will be made of them. No orders have yet been made public regarding the regiment that will succeed the Twenty-third infantry as a garrison at Fort Leavenworth.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 8.—A number of burglars raided several residences at Seymour, Indiana, securing a large amount of wearing apparel, etc. Subsequently six of them were arrested and jailed. At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a body of men approached the jail and took the keys from the turnkey, handcuffed the burglars, and marched them a mile from town and divested them of their clothing, gave them a severe whipping and then let them go free, with a warning of worse fate if they again appeared in that neighborhood.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—A committee of the Cattle Trade association, of Liverpool, offer to erect the necessary lairage and abattoirs, to comply with the requirements of the privy council. It is believed, however, in consequence of the importance of the trade to Liverpool, either the corporation or dock board will undertake the work. The government is not inclined to interfere with the importation of cattle from America, provided there is adequate inspection before shipment and lairage at Liverpool. The trade says American shippers need not fear any interference with business.

CAPE TOWN, VIA ST. VINCENT, Feb. 10.—On the 21st ult. a British column, consisting of a portion of the 24th regiment, a battery of artillery and 600 native auxiliaries was utterly annihilated near Tumulala river, by 20,000 Zulus, who captured a valuable convoy of 102 wagons, 1,000 oxen, 2 cannon, 400 shot and shells, 1,000 rifles, 250,000 rounds of ammunition, 60,000 pounds of provisions and the colors of the 24th regiment. It is estimated that 6,000 Zulus were killed and wounded in the battle. Among the killed on the British side are two majors, four captains, twelve lieutenants and the quartermaster of the 24th regiment, two captains of the royal artillery, a colonel, captain, four lieutenants and a sergeant-major of engineers, besides twenty-one other British officers commanding the native levies. Seven attacks subsequently made by Zulus have been repulsed, and the colony is now somewhat recovering from the utter consternation which at first prevailed. The Natal, however, is in great danger, and disturbances are feared in the Pongo land. Lord Chelmsford, commander of the expedition, has been forced to retire in consequence of defeat. It is estimated that 500 soldiers

were killed besides the officers enumerated above. Gov. Sir Bartle Frere has sent appeals to England and Mauritius for reinforcements. The mail steamer for England was dispatched a day earlier than usual with requests for six regiments of infantry and a brigade of cavalry.

St. Louis, Feb. 11.—A Kansas City dispatch says: "A terrible catastrophe occurred about 7:30 this morning, at the foot of Grand avenue, in a cut being made for the Chicago and Alton railroad. At that hour the cut with its almost perpendicular walls, ninety feet high, caved in, and buried the workmen and their teams under six thousand yards of fallen earth. There were four teams in the cut at the time, and ten men working at each team. Besides these, there were the foreman, Joe McCarthy, his clerk, and two men working with a pick. Mr. Soden, the contractor, was not in the cut. Six persons were killed outright, and several wounded. The following are the killed: Peter Bagley, James Hogen, Thomas Casey, Ed Hind, Dan Lucitt and Richard Ruse. All the bodies have been recovered. The scene is heart-rending."

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 8.—A special dispatch says: "A desperate tragedy, resulting in the killing of two men in self-defense, occurred near McLeansboro, Ill., last night. It appears that Mason Morris recently gave all his property to two daughters, Mrs. Craig and Mrs. Hale, cutting off his two sons, Charles and Frank. This so enraged the latter, that they last night went to the residence of their brothers-in-law with avowed intentions of killing them. Frank Morris called Wm. Hale out of the house, and immediately fired at him but missed him. Hale returned the fire striking Frank in the head, killing him instantly. In the meantime Charles Morris went into the house; discharged his pistol at Craig but without effect. Craig then fired, striking Morris in the lung, producing a mortal wound from which he died in a few minutes. At last accounts no arrest had been made."

The *Journal of Commerce* of this city published to-day the interviews with about 1,000 leading business men regarding the trade of January, this year, as compared with the same month last year. A large proportion of those consulted, including representatives of every branch of trade, report a material increase of business, particularly the manufacturers, some of whom show as much as 75 per cent. more in the amount of sales. The business of jobbers in some lines report less than last year, occasioned by the severity of the winter and bad roads. Nine-tenths of those interviewed express a belief that the business of the present year will be much better than for three years past.

## THE LATEST MARKETS.

### Produce Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 11, 1879.	
Flour—XX	3.60 @ 3.80
XXX	3.95 @ 4.15
Family	4.35 @ 4.50
Wheat—No. 2 fall	96 1/2 @ 96
No. 3 red	90 1/2 @ 91
Corn—No. 2	31 1/2 @ 31 3/4
Oats—No. 2	23 1/2 @ 24
Rye	42 1/2 @ 43
Barley	70 @ 80
Pork	10.00 @ 10.95
Bacon	5.35 @ 5.75
Lard	6.65 @ 6.70

### CHICAGO, Feb. 11, 1879.

Wheat—No. 2 winter	91 @ 92
No. 2 spring	88 @ 88 1/2
No. 3	74 @ 74 1/2
Rejected	59 @ 60
Corn	31 @ 31 1/2
Oats	20 @ 21
Pork	9.85 @ 9.90
Lard	6.80 @ 6.87 1/2

### KANSAS CITY, Feb. 11, 1879.

Wheat—No. 2 fall	81 @ 81 1/2
No. 3 fall	79 @ 80
No. 4	74 @ 75
Corn—No. 2 mixed	24 @ 24 1/2
Oats	20 @ 23
Rye—No. 2	30 @ 33 1/2

### Live Stock Markets.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 11, 1879.	
Cattle—Choice nat. steers av.	1,500 @ 4.25 @ 4.50
Good ship. steers av.	1,250 @ 3.50 @ 4.00
Fair butch. steers av.	1,000 @ 2.85 @ 3.40
Good feed. steers av.	1,100 @ 2.80 @ 3.25
Good stock steers av.	900 @ 2.50 @ 2.80
Good to choice fat cows	2.50 @ 3.00
Common cows and heifers	1.75 @ 2.00
Wintered Texans	2.70 @ 3.25
Hogs—Packers	3.20 @ 3.62

### ST. LOUIS, Feb. 11, 1879.

Cattle, firm and good demand; some sales higher; export steers, \$5.00 to \$5.25; good to choice heavy fat shipping steers, \$4.70 to \$5.00; fair, \$4.10 to \$4.50; native butcher steers, \$3.25 to \$4.00; cows and heifers, \$3.00 to \$4.00; feeding steers, \$3.50 to \$3.85; stockers, \$2.75 to \$3.50.

Hogs are from 30 to 50 cents higher than last week, but for the last day or two light grades are easier and packing slow; choice heavy, \$3.90 @ 4.15; light, \$3.50 @ 3.75.

### CHICAGO, Feb. 11, 1879.

Cattle are firm and improving for best grades; heavy native shipping steers, \$4.30 @ 5.50; light, half fat shipping \$3.75 to \$4.10; stockers and feeders steady at \$3.00 @ 3.40; butchers' firm, steers \$2.90 @ 3.20.

Hogs active and 20c. higher than one week ago; heavy, \$3.65 @ 4.15; light, \$3.70 @ 3.95. Receipts for last twenty-four hours, 20,000.

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, 8 @ 9c.; eggs, 9 @ 10c.; broom-corn, 2 @ 3c. @ 10; chickens, live, per doz., \$2.25 @ 2.50; turkeys, dressed, 9c. @ 10; geese 6 @ 8c.; potatoes, 40 @ 70c.; salt, \$1.50; green apples, \$2.75 @ 3.25 @ 10; onions, 40 @ 80c. @ bush; flax seed, \$1.05; cas

tor beans, \$1.45; hominy, \$1.87 1/2; cranberries, \$4 @ 7 @ 10 bbl.; sauerkraut, \$7 @ 8 bbl.; hay, \$8.00 @ 9.25.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: Fancy brands, \$3 sack, \$2.15 @ 2.25; XXX, \$1.80; XX, \$1.50. Rye flour, \$1.05. Corn meal, \$3 cwt., 75c.

Our quotations are from two to three cents higher for the various grades of wheat than last week in Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago. Corn has fluctuated a little in most markets. It is a little higher than last week.

For future delivery, No. 2 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at 96c. February, 96 1/2c. March, and 97 1/2c. April. In Chicago No. 2 is 85 1/2c. February, 85 1/2c. @ 86c. March, and 90 1/2c. April. In Kansas City No. 2 is 84 @ 84 1/2c. February, and 85 1/2c. March. No. 3 is 80 1/2c. February, and 80 1/2c. March.

Choice cattle have slightly improved in demand. Cattle for foreign export are wanted. The best price in Kansas City yesterday was \$4.45 for a lot of 31 native shippers.

Hogs continue to advance in most markets, but owing to a rise in freights of from \$25 to \$50 per car, on the roads between the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, prices in Kansas City and Atchison are little higher than they were last week.

The fine weather has reduced the price of butter and eggs. Last week, and for some time previous, eggs sold in Kansas City as high as 27 cents per dozen, now shippers there are only offering 8 and 9 cents per dozen.

Notwithstanding the severity of the weather the first half of this winter, an unusually small number of cattle died from cold in Northern Texas.

Money yesterday in New York was quoted at 3 1/2 @ 3 per cent.; prime mercantile paper, 3 1/2 @ 5 per cent. The stock market opened with activity and excitement. Prices advanced on some stocks over two per cent., but there was a slight reaction in the afternoon. Government bonds firm; railroad bonds firm and high; state securities dull.

The increase of coin in the United States treasury during the month of January was \$200,742.23. The amount of United States notes presented for redemption was \$1,671,725. The treasury reports \$382,400,695.96 cash in hand, but this includes deposits held against \$157,161,950 called bonds not matured for which 4 per cent. bonds have been issued. Deducting the debt on which interest has ceased, interest due and unpaid, the coin and currency certificates, and the legal tenders held for redemption of fractional currency, the "cash balance available" is \$142,672,049.04.

The following schedule of east-bound freight went into effect February 10: From Kansas City to Chicago—cattle per car, \$67.50; hogs, \$57.50; sheep, \$45.00. From Kansas City to St. Louis—cattle, \$50.00; hogs, \$40.00; sheep, \$30.00.

Gladstone recently expressed the opinion that the census of 1880 would show that the United States contained more wealth than Great Britain.

## 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 clips 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. C. 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 RITZPATINNY and SNYDER, \$10 PER THOUSAND.  
30,000 STRAWBERRY PLANTS (in buds), \$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.

# CHRISTMAS GIFTS!

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

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

## SILVER-PLATED GOODS.

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

## GLASS SETS.

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

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

## GOODS SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS!

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

J. H. SHIMMONS, Agent.

W. A. ROGERS.

H. D. ROGERS.

# ROGERS & ROGERS, KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

## 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.

ELMENDARO HERD.

LEVY DUMBAULD.

Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas.

—BREEDER OF—

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.

7,468, at head of herd. Young stock for sale.

RIVERSIDE HERD, NO. 1.

(Established in 1868.)

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

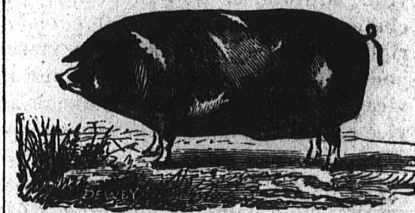
Poland-China and Berkshire Pigs

(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. RANDOLPH,

Emporia, Lyon county, Kansas.



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.....\$25 00  
Three to five months old.....35 00  
Five to seven months old.....45 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.

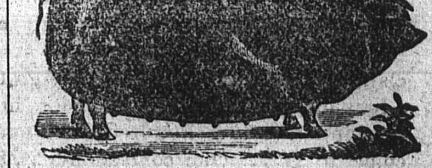
Poland-China Hogs a Specialty.

A CHOICE LOT OF PIGS

For this season's trade.

Address HENRY MIEBACH,

Hiawatha, Brown county, Kansas.



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While making FREE to all applicants. It contains 3 colored plates, 500 engravings, about 150 pages, and full descriptions, prices and directions for planting over 1,000 varieties of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants, Trees, etc. Invaluable to all. Send for it. Address D. M. FERRY & CO, Detroit Mich.

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WITNESS THE PROCESS OF MAKING

Sands' Genuine all Wool

HORSE COLLARS.

All Collars Guaranteed to be as represented.

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JAS. G. SANDS.

(Established in 1858.)