

# SPIRIT OF KANSAS

## A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 15.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1879.

WHOLE NO. 375.

### HOME SONG.

Stay, stay at home, my heart, and rest;  
Home keeping hearts are happiest,  
For those that wander they know not where  
Are full of trouble and full of care;  
To stay at home is best.

Wearied and homesick and distressed  
They wander east, they wander west,  
And are baffled and beaten and blown about  
By the winds of the wilderness of doubt;  
To stay at home is best.

Then stay at home, my heart and rest;  
The bird is safest in its nest;  
O'er all that flutter their wings and fly  
A hawk is hovering in the sky;  
To stay at home is best.

—Henry W. Longfellow, in Atlantic.

### THE MANSION OF MYSTERIES.

BY AMY RANDOLPH.

"Really," said old Major Dedbrook, "I am not one that believes in meddling in his neighbor's affairs—not as a general rule, at least—"

"Certainly not," said Dr. Purpledown, solemnly taking snuff, and indulging himself with the mildest of sneezes.

"But," resumed the major, "there are times when one owes a duty to our common humanity. There are seasons, Purpledown, when all frivolous form and ceremony should be laid aside!"

"Of course," nodded Dr. Purpledown, secretly wondering whether all these remarks tended.

"And that is the reason I sent for you today," added Major Dedbrook.

"Exactly," said the doctor, more inwardly puzzled than ever.

"I want your advice," said the major. Dr. Purpledown's carnine face brightened; he had begun to fear that his old friend wanted to borrow money, and had already, in his inmost mind, composed a form of words which should, as compactly as possible, express his anxiety to oblige Major Dedbrook, the narrow state of his exchequer, and the general impossibility of raising any stated amount, from ten dollars up to two hundred!

"Oh!" said he. "Yes. Exactly!" Major Dedbrook rose from the easy-chair in which he had been enjoying his after-dinner wine and walnuts, took his friend by the arm with one hand, and with the other drew aside the maroon draperies of the window.

"Do you see yonder house?" said he, lowering his voice to a mysterious under-tone.

"The old red-brick house?" said Dr. Purpledown. "Behind the mildewed garden wall? With the dead cedar tree in front of it?"

"Yes," said Major Dedbrook.

"Yes," said the doctor, "I see it!"

"I think," Dr. Purpledown responded, after some reflection, "that they'd better cut down the dead cedar."

"Nonsense!" said the major, a little impatiently. "I don't mean that. I mean what does it look like?"

"As if it wanted repairs!" Dr. Purpledown promptly answered.

"Yes, I know—but it isn't that, either, exactly. Does it look mysterious? Does it look as if it might have a story attached to it?"

"W—w—well I don't know but what it does," admitted Dr. Purpledown, after regarding the somber brick walls and gabled chimneys, with his head first upon one side, and then upon the other.

"I thought so," shouted Dedbrook, triumphantly, as he let fall the maroon folds once more. "There is a mystery brooding, black and silent, within those walls. There is a story—hidden alone knows how dark—attached to that structure."

"Indeed!" said Dr. Purpledown, vaguely reminded of the Arabian Nights he had read years ago, when he was a school-boy. "And what is it, if I may venture to ask?"

"That's just what I don't know," said Major Dedbrook, descending with a sudden jerk, as it were, from the vague and ideal to positive facts. "There is a gentleman lives there who bears every aspect of a finished villain, by the name of Alberti. I don't like foreign names, do you?"

"Not as a matter of taste!" said Purpledown.

"And a lady—his wife—who paints portraits, and writes for the papers. That fact alone—the newspaper fact, I mean—establishes her, in my eyes, as an unfeminine traitor to her sex!"

"Ah!" said the doctor.

"And that constitutes the family," added Major Dedbrook. "Ostensibly, that is."

"Oh!" said Dr. Purpledown. "Ostensibly?"

"And here," said Major Dedbrook, suiting the table with his hand so that the little wry glasses tinkled softly together, "the mystery comes in. At nine o'clock every night, a light—blue and spectral, like a corpse candle—shines between the iron bars of the cellar window; at nine o'clock, a figure all white, with long, black hair streaming down its back, and chains clanking at its wrists, walks up and down the floor—hard cement, you know—and wrings its hands!"

"Bless my soul!" said Dr. Purpledown. "Does it say anything?"

"It talks," said Major Dedbrook. "That is, I can see its lips move; but, of course, with a grated window and a solid sheet of glass between us, I can't pretend to hear anything."

"Humph!" grunted Dr. Purpledown. Probably a lunatic."

"But down cellar!" remonstrated Major Dedbrook. "And in such despair as that! No, my friend, no. 'Mind your own business' is a very good motto, under some circumstances, I allow; but in such a case as this I feel it my religious duty to interfere—and interfere I will."

"Dedbrook," solemnly spoke up the doctor, "I approve of your spirit and resolution; and if you feel that your appeal would come more powerfully backed by the presence of a friend, I will accompany you to this mansion stained with crime and mystery."

And the two old gentlemen shook hands across the table.

Five minutes later Major Dedbrook and Dr. Purpledown found themselves in the prettily furnished, although rather antique looking, reception room of the mysterious mansion, where two or three wax lights burned in silver sconces, an easel was covered with dull-red drapery, and the floor of time-darkened wood was partially revealed by an immense Turkey rug, in whose mossy depths the foot lost itself, so to speak. A pleasant looking, middle-aged gentleman laid down the newspaper whose columns he was perusing by the light of a student-lamp, and rose to his feet in some surprise; a lady, who was actually engaged in darning stockings, looked up in wild amazement.

"Is this Mr. Alberti?" questioned Major Dedbrook; and the stranger answered courteously:

"That is my name. May I inquire to what I am indebted for the pleasure of this visit?"

"Sir," said Major Dedbrook, laying his hand upon his heart, "ask your own conscience."

The middle-aged gentleman stared harder than ever.

"That fettered form!" burst in Dr. Purpledown.

"Those groans!" said Major Dedbrook.

"That sepulchral light!" echoed the doctor.

"Those subterranean depths!" added the major.

"Once again, gentlemen," said Mr. Alberti, "may I entreat you to explain yourselves?"

"Sir," said Major Dedbrook, majestically, "will you be so good as to conduct us—ahem—down cellar?"

Mr. Alberti looked keenly at the two portly personages who stood before him.

"Gentlemen," said he, "I presume that you are neither gas men, sanitary inspectors, nor police officers?"

"Sir," said Dr. Purpledown, "we are here entirely in a private capacity."

"Then what on earth can you want of my cellar?" demanded Mr. Alberti.

"To unravel the dark mystery which lurks there," Major Dedbrook made haste to answer.

"Matthew," whispered the lady to the gentleman, "don't go with them. They are lunatics."

"My dear," returned the gentleman, in the same tone, "the best way to get along with lunatics is to humor them. And I really believe them to be as sane as myself. Gentlemen,"—in a loud voice—"your request is strange, but I have no objection to humor it. Be so good as to walk this way; and I hope soon to convince you that my cellar is haunted by no darker mystery than rats."

And, with a peculiar smile upon his countenance, he took up the shaded lamp and led the way down stairs.

But he himself recoiled in amazement when, upon the cellar door being opened, a stream of light burst out upon his view, and the figure, all in white, with chains clanking on its wrists, was discovered!

"Please, sir, don't be angry!" whispered the figure in white, hurriedly divesting itself of its chains, its black wig and the unbleached sheeting which had made a first-class specter of it; but I had my part to learn, and there wasn't no other place where I wouldn't disturb nobody nor nothin'!"

"Your part!" echoed Mr. Alberti.

"Please, sir, there's private theatricals at Mrs. Budge's lady's-maid's on Friday week—and I'm to be the prisoner—and Mrs. Budge's coachman 'e said I'd never be perfect in my part until I practiced it *en costume*. And, please, sir, I've practiced it three nights down here for fear of disturbing you and madam. And, please, sir, I hope you and madam won't object, for it's for charitable institutions, sir, and—"

Mr. Alberti shut the cellar door upon the voluble protestations of the stage-struck maid-of-all-work, before he burst into the fit of laughter, in which Major Dedbrook and Dr. Purpledown heartily joined.

"And now, gentlemen," said he, "are you satisfied?"

"Sir," said Dr. Purpledown, shamefacedly, "I beg your pardon."

"And I, too," chimed in Major Dedbrook.

"Then come up stairs and have a cigar," said the hospitable host.

And then they finished the evening after a pleasant and social fashion; but when Major Dedbrook was once more within the walls of his own house he turned solemnly to his friend.

"Purpledown," said he, "this night's experience has taught me a lesson."

"Eh?" said Dr. Purpledown.

"Henceforward," said Dedbrook, "I return to first principles."

"What do you mean?" asked the doctor.

"I mean—minding my own business!" answered Major Dedbrook.

**A Poet's Birthday.**

A very pleasant affair took place in Cambridge, Mass., on the 27th of February, 1879. It was the seventy-second anniversary of Henry W. Longfellow's birthday, and was celebrated by the children of Cambridge in no less a novel way than by presenting to the professor an elaborately carved and tastefully designed arm-chair, made out of the identical chestnut tree that stood near the "smithy" of the "Village Blacksmith," so many times saw and sung by the school children of the country.

Around the seat of this chair, in raised German text, are the following lines from the poem:

"And children coming home from school  
Look in at the open door,  
And catch the burning sparks that fly  
Like chaff from a thrashing floor."

Underneath the cushion is a brass plate on which is the following inscription:

"To the author of the 'Village Blacksmith' this chair, made from the wood of the spreading chestnut tree, is presented as an expression of grateful regard and veneration by

THE CHILDREN OF CAMBRIDGE,  
who, with their friends, join in best wishes and congratulations on this anniversary. February 27, 1879."

**An Interesting Incident.**

The Boston Transcript publishes the following story:

You may not be aware that it was Gen. Gordon's command which struck the flank of the Eleventh corps on the afternoon of the first day at Gettysburg, and after a short but desperate conflict broke its line and swept it from the field.

In that fight Gen. Barlow of New York, commander of the First division, fell dangerously and, it was thought, mortally wounded. He was shot directly through the body. Two of his men attempted to bear him through that shower of lead from the field; but one was instantly killed, and Gen. Barlow magnanimously said to the other: "You can do me no good; save yourself if you can." Gordon's brigade of Georgians in its wild charge swept over him, and he was found by Gen. Gordon himself, lying with upturned face in the hot July sun, nearly paralyzed and apparently dying. Gen. Gordon dismounted from his horse, gave him a drink of water from his canteen, and inquired of Gen. Barlow his name and wishes.

Gen. Barlow said: "I shall probably live but a short time. Please take from my breast pocket the packet of my wife's letters and read one of them to me;" which was done. He then asked that the others be torn up, as he did not wish them to fall into other hands.

This Gen. Gordon did, and then asked: "Can I do anything else for you, general?" "Yes," replied Gen. Barlow, earnestly. "My wife is behind our army. Can you send a message through the lines?" "Certainly I will," said Gordon, and he did. Then directing Gen. Bar-

low to be borne to the shade of a tree at the rear, he rode on with his command. The wife received the message and came harmlessly through both lines of battle and found her husband, who eventually recovered.

Since Gen. Gordon's election to the United States senate, both he and Gen. Barlow were invited to a dinner party in Washington, and occupied opposite seats at the table. After introductions, Gen. Gordon said: "Gen. Barlow, are you related to the officer of your name who was killed at Gettysburg?" "I am the man," said Barlow. "Are you related to the Gordon who is supposed to have killed me?" "I am the man," said Gen. Gordon. The hearty greeting which followed the touching story, as related to the interested guests by Gen. Barlow, and the thrilling effect upon the company, can better be imagined than described.

**Mutual Dislike.**

The following story was told to me by the justice himself, Charles Cummings, resident in Norway, Maine:

Once upon a time, shortly after Cummings had received his commission from Gov. Han. Hamlin, he was waited upon, at his residence, by a native-born pair from the adjacent wilds of Stoneham—a stalwart swain, in homespun and cowhide, and a buxom damsel in calico and calskirt. They had started from home for the purpose of getting married, and Jonathan announced to the squire that such was his desire; but, after they had entered the sitting-room, Jemima Ann declared that she would not submit.

"I've taken a dislikin' to him," she said. "While we was comin' down, he stuck to it 'at I should get up and build the fire in the mornin'." No, sir—not me!"

Jonathan plead in vain, and they went as they came, in single blessedness.

A week later, however, they came again. Jemima Ann had surrendered. The swain owned a good farm, with cows, and oxen, and pigs, and sheep, and plenty of tools, and she had come to regard the opportunity as too good to be thrown away.

And now came out the malevolence of Jonathan. He had only got the obstreperous damsel down there to pay her off in her own coin. Said he, to the justice:

"I guess we'll hold on a bit, squire. I've took a dislikin' to Jemima Ann, an' I don't b'lieve I want her—not jest yet, anyhow."

Jemima raved and stamped, but to no purpose; and they went away again, unloving and ununited.

Another week passed, and, lo and behold! on Saturday's evening, the twain appeared the third time at Cummings' domicile, and requested to be "hitched up."

"Go ahead, squire," said Jonathan. "We have got it all fixed up this time so't I reckon 'twill stay put. Fire away."

"My genial, playful friends," returned the justice, with calm dignity—"my very good sir and lady, it can't be done! I have taken a decided dislikin' to the pair of you, and I do not think my oath of office would allow me to make you man and wife. That's all. Don't bother me. I sha'n't budge, depend upon it."

Jonathan saw the resolution in the judge's face, as did Jemima Ann, and with many mutterings of ill-will and disgust, some aimed at Cummings, and a goodly portion aimed by and upon each other, they withdrew.

The twain never applied to Justice Cummings again; but Jonathan had his marriage license, and after allowing it to chafe, and wear, and soil, in his pocket for more than a twelve-month, he craved the assistance of Justice George Patch, of Greenwood, and was helped to a wife; and no doubt the ordeal was a healthy and valuable ordeal to both of them.

—S. C., Jr., in N. Y. Ledger.

**Facsim.**

Much trouble is caused by the beavers in Georgia damming the streams, and in consequence Georgia is doing for the beavers what the beavers are doing for the water courses.

A horse ran away at the railroad depot, in Philadelphia, lately, and knocked down seventeen persons, each one belonging to a different Pinafore company about starting on a country tour.

Pete, of Memphis, was a great exhorter in camp meeting, and always concluded his exhortation by saying that whenever the Lord called for him he was ready to go. So darkey Sam, to prove Pete's sincerity, called one night and knocked at Pete's door. "Who dat?" shouted Pete. "The Lord," responded Sam. "What de Lord want?" asked Pete. "Come for Pete," answered Sam. "Oh!" returned Pete, "dat darkey moved from Memphis nigh on tree year ago."

### Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR:—As I have never written to the "Young Folks' Column," I thought I would tell you a riddle. Why does a miller wear a white hat? JOHN WILLIAM SORRELL. RICE, Kans., March 17, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—This is the first time I have written. We have ten head of horses, seventy-seven head of cattle, and one pig; we had fourteen, but they killed chickens and we had to kill them. We have two dogs—one is a little pup and the other an old dog. I am eight years old the 17th of March. GEORGE A. MILLER. STERLING, Kans., March 16, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—I have never written for your paper but will try and write a few lines to-day. I live with my sister. I have been going to school, but it closed last Friday. I have a calf and a greyhound. My greyhound is ten months old. He caught fourteen jack-rabbits last winter. I will close for this time. If you print this I will write again. Yours truly, PETER BAKER. HOLDEN, Kans., March 16, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—I take my pen in hand to write. As I saw my letter in print, I will write again for the "Young Folks' Column." We have a pet p... We have a dog, and he makes the cats skin. Our pig is growing very fast. I have a little brother three years old; he calls the pig "Katy," it is very fat. I went to school this winter; I studied reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic. I will close for this time for fear I will crowd some little boy or girl out. DAVID ASKREN. HOLTON, Kans., March 2, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—I have never written for your paper before. I am thirteen years old. Our school is out; it has been out for a long time. I have a colt. Pa is feeding nine head of steers this winter. It is snowing some to-day, and it is very cold. We have five little pigs. We have seven cows. We have about fourteen head of hogs. I must close for this time for fear I will crowd out some little boy's or girl's letter. Yours truly, HENRY SYMPSON. CIRCLEVILLE, Kans., March 10, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—This is the first time I have written for the "Young Folks' Column." I am twelve years old. I go to school and study geography, arithmetic, reading and spelling. I have four brothers and one sister. I live about a quarter of a mile from the Central Branch Union Pacific railroad. Pa is a granger; he takes THE SPIRIT. I like to read the "Young Folks' Column." The answer to George Lewis' riddle is "Newspaper." I will close for this time. If I see this in print I will write again, so good-by. MARY M. SORRELL. RICE, Kans., March 17, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—I have never written for your paper as yet. I am going to school; my studies are arithmetic, spelling, reading, grammar and geography. We have eight months of school. I am twelve years old. There are sixty scholars enrolled at Darien. Pa has forty head of hogs for June market, and seven head of horses and two colts. Pa and ma are grangers. We have one hundred acres of wheat and it looks very well. I like to go to school very well; I have been about six months. Also, I am taking music lessons. I can play a good many songs, and I can play and sing the grange songs. If I see this in print I will write again. I will close this time for fear this letter will be too long. ANDREW F. DAWSON. ROCK, Kans., March 12, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would write you a letter, as I have not written for a long time. I milk the cows every evening, and feed the pigs and little chickens. We have six head of cattle and three head of hogs. We have five little calves and seven little chickens. Papa sold my cow and calf and got twenty-two dollars for them. I have a little baby sister; she is the sweetest little thing you ever saw; she is sixteen months old; her name is Hattie. I go to school and study reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic and geography. Our teacher's name is Mr. Reynolds. Our school will be out in two weeks. We have ice cream every Wednesday night. My aunt gave me a pair of canaries last summer; I think they are very nice. We have moved from where we lived and I like it so much better. I will quit for fear my letter will be too long. KATE HOLLINGSWORTH. EMPORIA, Kans., March 28, 1879.



## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 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.  
Henley James, of Indiana.  
D. W. Alken, of South Carolina.  
S. H. Ellis, of Ohio.

## KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master—Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.  
Secretary—J. 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, Calamus, Linn county.

## The Order in Missouri.

My attention has just been called to a gross violation of the law, by a few subordinate granges in the restoration of members, in admitting members of dead and dormant granges, suspended members of other granges, and members of granges whose charter was suspended, and even members of granges from other states, without limits.

There never was a law or usage in practice that authorized such action or justified such a course, and it must at once be discontinued, and repetition of the same cannot be overlooked.

The law is plain and clear as to the method of procuring limits, and as to the manner of restoring unaffiliated members, it is just to all, works no unreasonable hardship to any one, and is a safeguard against fraud and imposition, and sure protection to every grange, and every member and subordinate grange should comply therewith. Subordinate granges can restore none but their own members.

The idea of a subordinate grange in one state to undertake to restore a member from another state is in direct violation of all law. As well might a master of a state grange undertake to restore a subordinate grange in another state over whom he has no jurisdiction.

There is a strong feeling in many dormant and dead granges to revive and resume labor, also among members for restoration and readmission. In consulting with the deputies of the county, the way will be ready provided to accomplish the object. Counties having no deputies can correspond with the master of the state grange.

A few deputies having been appointed, others will be as may be required, and as other duties will admit. And if members will unite their efforts with the deputies, and co-operate and support the local agents, good results may be anticipated. There is to-day a more earnest feeling for good work in the order throughout the state than at any preceding time, and there really is more sound grange work done in the state now than formerly, and more good has been accomplished during the last two months than during any four months for the last three years.

A better and more harmonious feeling prevails and greater efforts are put forth for success. There are still a few who think more of selfishness than they do of the order, or more of personal gratification than of the success of the organization, but they are few in numbers, and will blunder but little. For the true and honest granger, whether man or woman, desires general prosperity and success to the order throughout the state, and with the determination now manifested on the part of the general membership, success is beyond a doubt. Our time at present, and for some time to come, compels us to brevity in all our communications. We are now on a tour that requires effort every day and much of the nights for weeks to come.

I have just seen the report now in circulation that I was killed by Nebraska Indians last week. I desire to say to all my friends it is not so. Have not been in Nebraska in two years, and have not seen a live or dead Indian in that time, and my scalp is yet "in tact."

H. ESHBAUGH, Master State Grange.

## The Grange in Vermont.

The *Record and Farmer* says in relation to the winter's work of the Maple Grove grange in that state: "We meet the second and fourth Thursday evenings in each month, the first of which is open to our families and to any visiting friends who may chance to be with us. At these meetings we vary the exercises from our regular ones to suit the occasion. We have declamations from the children as well as from the members, essays, select readings and songs; and at our last meeting, combined with the above exercises, we had a paper, the *Maple Leaf*, edited by one of our young lady members. It was filled with original matter pertinent to the grange, and demonstrated the fact that we have many among our number who have hitherto been silent that can contribute much to the profit and interest of our meetings.

"The object of these open meetings is to give our children an opportunity to take part, and so create an interest in the grange that when they become old enough they will take up the work and carry it forward and make it still more valuable than we have been able to do. At the same time we are carrying out the educational feature of the grange more fully than we could otherwise. Another advantage is, it enables some members to be present who could not leave their children at home. These open meetings we commenced this winter, trying them as an experiment, and they have proved so successful we shall probably continue them. At our regular meetings, held every fourth Thursday in each month, we have papers prepared and read by some of our members on some farming topic, followed by discussions, varied sometimes with select readings; and last, though not by any means least, we take an hour for social intercourse."

## Common Sense and Home Work will Win.

Teaching is best done by example. When we see a little hamlet, a collection of but few houses, and comparatively little energy on the part of its inhabitants, transformed in a few years to a thriving manufacturing city, filled with an energetic, enterprising class of citizens, we naturally look for the cause, and inquire how so much wealth could be accumulated in the short space of a few years. We are too apt to be constantly looking for outside aid. The best results always come from home work.

The grange that expects to prosper must of itself become prosperous. It is individual work in it that clears the pathway that leads to success. It is home work that lays the foundation for the ultimate success of either pecuniary, educational or social success.

However few the members of a grange or community, if they will but carefully mature their plans for progressive development, success is a foregone conclusion, and is merely one of time. A common want in many localities is a good custom flouring mill. One I wanted at this writing at Oskaloosa, the county seat of Jefferson county, Kansas, one among the most desirable counties in that progressive wide-awake state. We believe there is a successful co-operative store at that place. It on the Rochdale plan, there is not the slightest excuse for the non-erection of a co-operative mill. If the store is conducted on the Rochdale plan, then there is nothing but a masterly inactivity that prevents the same organization from having a co-operative bank and a co-operative flour and grist mill.

Grange pride is a curse when it prevents the inauguration of any needed enterprise, because the capital is deemed insufficient. As a rule, it is not the capital that is lacking so much as the ability to conduct business on purely business principles. One hundred dollars, in twenty shares of five dollars each, is a better fund to begin with than ten times that amount. A grange should grow into co-operation and not jump into it. A well conducted grange co-operative store bank would be better, safer and more profitable every way than the common bank where farmers deposit money which draws no interest, and which the business men in town can use in buying and speculating in the same farmer's produce who deposited the funds resulting from the sale of last year's crops in the bank. This is not as it should be. As the log cabin precedes the elegant and more substantial improvements on the prairie farm, and as the independent settler was content with frugal fare and scant allowance of much needed things, so, too, those who begin to co-operate should begin by living within their means. A faithful manager, cheap store room, rough pine boards for shelving, is the best way to do business on the Rochdale plan. False pride, the insane desire to do a "big business," has been a fruitful cause of many an otherwise needless failure.—*Grange Bulletin*.

## California Grange Bank.

A new feature has been inaugurated during the past year by the Grangers' bank of California, namely, loans upon grain in the country warehouses. The loans of this kind for the last harvest were about \$300,000, of which not more than one-fifth has been paid up to this time. These loans will probably be mostly paid in during the next two months, and then the money will be replaced among farmers as an advance on the spring clip of wool, and on bags, etc.

Other loans of the bank, as we are told by the manager, are well secured, either by mortgage or other collaterals, which securities have been examined by the auditing committee and reported to the board of directors of the bank at their regular meetings.

We are informed that the current accounts kept with parties in the interior of the state are constantly increasing. It has been found convenient to parties in the country to place their accounts with the bank, sending to it for collection the checks issued by the commission merchants and others in the city to whom produce is sold or consigned. The money from these collections is placed to the credit of the producer at the bank, and he is able to issue his own checks to those he owes to city or country. This gives country people the advantage of issuing their own checks as is common in city transactions. These checks can be transmitted from place to place, and thus money can be transferred without the expense of buying drafts and bills of exchange. There is no charge for this service on the part of the bank. The bank also does a business in exchange; drafts on Eastern banks are issued and purchased, such paper being taken at regular market rates, as the bank has the advantage of a correspondent in New York. The cashier and manager, Mr. Montpelier, is indefatigable in his efforts to promote the interests of the bank.—*Rural Press*.

## The Grange Not an Accident.

The grange has been a growth, not an accident. The time was when the tiller of the soil wore an iron collar around his neck. Resistance to oppression and a higher civilization have ranked the agriculturist with other professions. A broader knowledge now recognizes agriculture not only as essential to the prosperity of the state, but to meet the constantly increasing necessities of the world as time goes on, a profound science. It is hard to convince the men who are most interested in the fact of this truth. Agriculture, until comparatively recent times, has been considered an art only, and the surest element of success, physical strength. It was routine work. The advantages of machinery to lift the burden of toil seem not to have dawned on the minds of the most advanced farmers, and from the days of Abraham, the sickle reaped the harvest and the ox tramped out the grain. Steam and the telegraph changed the condition, and the world entered on the era of ma-

chinery. Distance ceasing to be a difficulty and time almost annihilated, the markets of the world are thrown open for trade, and the altered conditions impose upon the farmer either the necessity of keeping abreast of the world in all that bears upon its prosperity and progress, or to occupy the substratum of the mudsill—the bearer of burdens, and turn over to other more competent hands the work and profits which legitimately belong to agriculture. In the present general diffusion of knowledge there is no middle course. The class or the individual that fails to avail himself of the facilities of broader knowledge, or more prosperous circumstances, must fall behind, and thereby consigns to others his own interests. But it were hardly possible here, where industry, knowledge, enterprise, opportunity bring their due reward, that a class could settle down to the mental stagnation of the unskilled day-laborer. The isolation of the farmer has been his greatest drawback. Gradually this obstacle to a true and general progress has been removed in the better and improving character of the common schools, in the more enlarged circulation of the farm journal and books of agricultural science, in the endowment of agricultural colleges and experimental stations, in the making of branches of science allied to agriculture specific objects of study, and in a clearer recognition on all sides of the relation of the various industrial pursuits to each other. Thus, step by step, the existing conditions have developed, and out of them a harmony and unity in the class most directly concerned. Under proper encouragement this is the law of nature—first the blade, then the ear, and lastly the corn in the ear. Out of this growth has come the order of the grange, which of itself is a continuous growth. What its future shall be and what blessings it shall dispense rests in the hands of its friends.—*Grange Bulletin*.

## Patrons, Consider.

Worthy Master Adams, of the Minnesota state grange, has issued a circular letter to the Patrons of his state in which he says:

"The only question for us to consider is, whether we can derive any good from combinations of efforts. If we are satisfied with exorbitant salaries, and with the daily increasing taxation; if we are willing to bear all burdens of government, and do not care to have them more equitably distributed; if we shut our eyes to the excessive charges of our railroad companies; if we are indifferent as to our social, mental and moral privileges, then indeed is there no more use for the order of Patrons of Husbandry. It is for us to say whether this order shall survive or perish. Can we afford to permit it to die out? If so, be assured the other callings will rejoice at the prospective opportunity continued to them of sapping our prosperity henceforth, and that, too, through our own apathy and neglect.

"This is the only national organization in the country, and when it becomes extinct, then will expire the hopes of American farmers for a brighter, happier future. Then all legislation, state and national, will be operated by, and in the interests of, the arbitrary and moneyed monopolies which we ourselves have created and have warmed into life as the country man did the viper. What is the remedy? We must be more united, more zealous and more numerous. We must mass our batteries on the state legislature and on congress in order to defeat and destroy the steady encroachments made upon our industry by gigantic associations and opulent corporations. We must be wise and watchful."

## ELY'S AUTOMATIC COW-MILKER.

[PATENT APPLIED FOR.]

## PERFECTION AT LAST.

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

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

It 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 688, Lawrence, Kansas.



Dr. W. S. Eiley'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. Eiley, 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. EILEY, V. S., Lawrence, Douglas county, Kans.

## 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.

## J. T. WARNE,

77 Massachusetts street,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

## Builders' Hardware,

## TABLE

—AND—

## POCKET CUTLERY,

## MECHANICS' TOOLS, ETC.,

desires to say that he has his Spring Stock laid in at reasonably low prices, and will supply customers at a small advance, and they will find it to their interest to call before purchasing.

## Read, Everybody!

S. G. M'CONNELL,

## MERCHANT TAILOR,

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

## CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES

In the city. Fresh

## SPRING GOODS

Just received.

## First-Class Workmen and Low Prices.

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

## THE PARKHURST

## WASHER!

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

## Will do any Family's Washing in One Hour!

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

## DOES NOT WEAR THE CLOTHES.

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

The long, dreaded washing is of the past.

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

## H. W. HOWE,

## DENTIST.

## First-Class Work

Done and Warranted.

## PRIORS ALWAYS FAIR.

Office—Massachusetts street, west side, between Henry and Warren.

## Ayer's Ague Cure,



For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chills, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

This is a compound remedy, prepared with scientific skill from vegetable ingredients, which rarely fails to cure the severest cases of Chills and Fever and the concomitant disorders. Such a remedy the necessities of the people in malarious districts demand. Its great superiority over any other medicine yet discovered for the cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no quinine or mineral, and those who take it are free from danger of quinine or any injurious effects, and are as healthy after using it as before. It has been extensively employed during the last thirty years in the treatment of these distressing disorders, and so invariably has been its success that it has gained the reputation of being infallible. It can, therefore, be safely recommended as a sure remedy and specific for the Fever and Ague of the West, and the Chills and Fever of the South. It counteracts the miasmatic poison in the blood, and frees the system from its influence, so that fever and ague, shivers or chills, once broken up by it, do not return until the disease is again contracted.

The great variety of disorders which arise from the irritation of this poison, such as Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Spasmodic Affections, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and derangement of the Stomach, all of which become intermittent or periodical, have no speedier remedy than AYER'S AGUE CURE, which cures them all alike, and protects the system from future attacks. As a preventive, it is of immense service in those communities where Fever and Ague prevails, as it stays the development of the disease if taken at its first approach of the precursory symptoms. Travelers and temporary residents are thus enabled to defy these disorders, and few will ever suffer if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

For Liver Complaints, arising from torpidity, it is an excellent remedy; it stimulates this organ to healthy activity, and produces many remarkable cures where other medicines fail.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

## ELMENDARO HERD.



## LEVI 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.

17,488, at head of herd. Young stock for sale.



## 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.....42 00

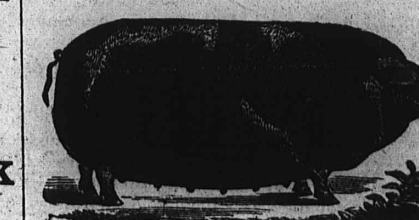
Single Pigs, either sex, one-half above prices.

A Sow, 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.



### Remarkable Discovery.

[Emporia News.]

For several weeks just past two laborers named McCabe and Donnelly have been engaged in quarrying out rock for building purposes, on a piece of land formerly owned by Weaver and Rickabaugh, situated about four miles nearly due east of Emporia. They had thrown off the earth for a considerable distance back of the edge of a deep ravine, along the border of which there is a high ledge of rocks running for some distance up from Neosho river. It was on the border of this cut that they were at work this forenoon loosening rocks by means of crow-bars, when they suddenly beheld the mass of earth and rocks giving way beneath their feet. Fortunately for them, however, they were possessed of presence of mind enough to run back some distance before the rocks they had been at work upon fell inward with a terrible crash. They could distinctly hear a rumbling sound for some moments after the fall and feel the earth reverberating beneath their feet. A short time afterwards a number of men descended into the opening, or cave as it may be more properly called, by means of a rope ladder, taking with them a lighted lantern. Upon reaching the bottom and clambering over the loose rocks lying beneath the opening, they found a solid, level stone floor extending far beyond the cave which was nearly ten feet high. The explorers walked some distance, at least ten rods to the north, beneath the high piers, where they found a sort of recess or opening to the right, which they opened without difficulty. Here (if the exciting story of our informant is to be believed) they met a sight well calculated to transfix their eyes with wonder and astonishment, and make their hearts beat with terror. Lying upon the rock floor upon either side of them were hundreds of human skeletons piled on top of each other to the depth of several feet. The bones of one of the skeletons was carried to the opening and drawn up by a rope into the light of day. Mr. Brooks, one of the exploring party, picked up several articles of unique and curiously wrought silver ornaments all in a perfect state of preservation. The bones of the skeleton, upon being brought to the air, commenced at once to crumble away, and it required considerable care and careful handling to preserve them in form while bringing them into town. Drs. Hibben and Trueworthy made a careful examination of these bones, and declare them to be of a human being, who, when alive, stood nearly eight feet high; and both of these gentlemen express the opinion that these skeletons belong to a race of men different from any known to be in existence to-day. The joints are round and the bones flat, the femur and the tibia are in a semi-circular form. The clavicle, humerus, radius and ulna are twisted like a cork-screw. The peculiar formation of these skeletons may develop the fact that there once existed a race of people who moved along with a whirling motion, as these discoveries would seem to indicate, or it may turn out after all to be nothing more than a cave washed out by the action of the water and made use of by some tribe of Indians as a place of repository for their dead.

### The Bottomless Pit Discovered in Kansas.

[Kansas City Journal.]

Messrs. U. A. Fenton and G. B. Logan, of Philadelphia, were in the city yesterday. They have been making a trip through Kansas, and report a wonderful discovery in Mead county, about thirty miles southwest of Dodge City. They say that within the last fifteen days a strip of land in that county, twenty feet long by thirteen feet wide, has mysteriously disappeared, and in its place is a pool of salt water, so clear that when they threw a large stone into it they could see it go down and down, and gradually appear less and less, till it finally disappeared from view. The pond was seemingly bottomless, and the water is very salty. They had an analysis made of it, and it will produce a gallon of salt to four gallons of water. This mystery cannot be explained by the people in that county. They told Messrs. Fenton and Logan that the salt water pool has not been there more than two weeks, but just when the ground caved in they cannot tell. The surface at that point was about level before, but now there is a slight depression for some distance around.

### The Right Kind of Material.

[Pratt County Press.]

Now there are the McEadden boys, four of them—L. A., J. A., T. L. and Jay W.—aged respectively 28, 26, 24 and 22 years. Two years ago they came to Pratt county and filed on four homesteads and two timber claims (960 acres). They had nothing to start on but energy. Now they have, in addition to their land, four good houses, a span of nice large horses, two yoke of cattle, a cow, wagon, plows, hogs, turkeys, chickens, etc.; and more than two hundred acres under cultivation. They did not accomplish such grand results by sitting down and cursing the winds, drought and grasshoppers that some people know will sweep this country this year or the next, but they did it by work. If they can keep on at the same gait they have been going, in another year they will all be married and living as happy as clams. Pennsylvania raises the right kind of material for a Kansas homesteader.

### A Bovine Phenomenon.

[Wamego Tribune.]

W. C. Studvin, of this city, has a calf which for mammal propensities gets away with anything we ever saw. It was calved on the 23d of May last, being now less than a year old. For over a month past Mr. Studvin has been milking it regularly, receiving upwards of a quart of milk per day; and yet it is not with calf. It is a bright red weighing about 550 pounds. It is a thoroughbred Short-horn, from Master Muscaton and Belle of Jackson. Compare notes, and if you can trot out anything to beat this we'll throw up the sponge.

### Republic County Visited by Fire.

[Scandia Journal.]

We are again called upon to record the ravages of the fire fiend. Last Thursday night an extensive prairie fire swept over a large tract of country north of town, leaving ruin and desolation in its track. We have been unable as yet to get a full account of the damage done, but will give our readers the particulars as far as we have been able to gather them from various sources.

W. W. Smith lost three horses, a span of mules, ten hogs, fifteen hundred bushels of corn and all his hay and grain.

John Isaacs lost his corn.

School district No. 66 has recently voted bonds to build a new school-house, the lumber for which was on the ground and the building partially framed. The lumber was all destroyed.

There are probably other losses, but our information is so meager and unsatisfactory that we cannot give the particulars as full as we would like. We hope that there are no other serious losses, but fear that we have heard but a part.

Two gentlemen, Messrs. Smith and Cadwell, had a narrow escape from a terrible death. They were on their way home from where they had been fighting fire; the flames caught them and they only saved themselves by jumping into Dry creek (which, fortunately for them, belied its name at that place) and putting their coats over their heads until after the fire passed. John Ambrose had his stable, one calf, four hundred bushels of corn, cranberry and contents burned. He had barely got his team out of the stable when the fire struck it; two minutes later would have made it impossible to save anything in it.

F. Carlson lost twenty-eight hogs, his stable, all his corn, and everything except his team.

Lon Pettis lost his team.

David H. Bell had one horse burned, and lost his hay and stable.

Mr. Rasmussen is one of the heaviest losers, having lost his house, stable grain, stock; in fact, everything but one horse. His family was compelled to fly from the house with nothing but their night-clothes on, saving nothing else.

### Suicide.

[Galena Miner.]

On last Friday night Cal Lowe, one of the demi-monde of Columbus street in Empire, and an inmate of one of the lowest brothels in that locality, in a frenzy of jealousy, with her own hand and volition, put an end to her existence, which was, although of only a few years' duration, perhaps as deeply dyed in sin as it is possible for a human being to be. She was, as nearly as we can ascertain, engaged, and was to have been married on last Saturday to a party who had been her "solid fellow" for pretty nearly a year. During the first part of the week he went over to Joplin, promising to write to her. For some reason she failed to get any communication from him, and became very despondent about it. Some one told her that her fellow did not intend to come back, and that he was at Joplin paying attention to some other girl. This seems to have been the point where Cal came to the conclusion that life for her had no charms, for she at once went to the drug store and procured twenty-five cents' worth of morphine and took it at a single dose. She acted very coolly about it, and her companions were led to believe that she had not taken a sufficient quantity of the drug to harm her. Cal and a companion retired soon after, and both were soon wrapped in slumber, the companion in a deep, drunken one and poor Cal in the one that knows no waking. The companion slept so heavily that she did not awake till near morning, then only to find Cal in the throes of death. Physicians were sent for, but could do nothing for the suffering and erring girl, and she died in a few minutes. Thus ended the life of a girl who but a few years ago was a member of a happy family, her father being a well-to-do carpenter in Granby.

### A Fatal Fall—Colored Militia.

[Topeka Commonwealth.]

Mr. Royal Califf, living near Valencia P. O., in Dover township, fell from the roof of his new house, a distance of about twenty feet, on Friday, the 21st inst. He was not aware of receiving any serious injury at the time, and resumed work upon the roof immediately. The next day, however, he complained of feeling unwell, and was not able to work. On Sunday a physician was called in, who pronounced his illness congestion of the brain, occasioned by his fall. He died on Tuesday, the 25th, leaving a wife, but no children.

The colored militia company which has been organizing and recruiting for some time, preparatory to entering the service of the state as a regular militia company, was last night sworn in by Adjutant-General Noble. The company met at its hall on Kansas avenue, near Eighth street, and was called to order by David Weire, president. General Noble read the law governing militia to them, and then swore them in under the title of the "St. John Guards." The company numbers forty men, with W. Bertord as captain. Arms were issued to them, and they went through the manual before adjourning.

### El Paso Almost Totally Destroyed.

[Wichita Eagle.]

On Monday afternoon we learned that a prairie fire to the north of El Paso in this county was swept by a terrific wind down upon the town, which, in spite of all exertions, nearly destroyed the place. Our informant says the fire first caught a small building belonging to Dr. Tucker; then lapped over a hay stack and stables, when a hotel, Huffbauer's broom factory and the Southwestern Stage company's buildings were enveloped in flames and all consumed. It was a most disastrous fire, but no lives were lost. No further particulars at this writing, but we hope to hear all before going to press. We sympathize with our friends who suffered, as will the entire country.

### Incendiary Work.

[Kansas City Mail.]

Our reporter was informed by a gentleman from Fort Scott that the excitement incident to the lynching of the negro ravisher a few days since showed no signs of abatement, but, on the contrary, was increasing daily. It seems that the colored element of that city are indignant over the action and demand that the matter be placed before the courts for vengeance. On Friday night the citizens were awakened by a cry of fire, and responding the whole country around was illuminated by the blaze. In the conflagration three buildings were burned, and the loss is approximated at about fifteen thousand dollars. But for the ready and united efforts of the citizens it is not unlikely that the loss would have reached over a hundred thousand dollars. The increased horde of negroes had threatened to burn the city unless an effort was made to identify the parties prominent in the lynching, and to convict them. The people, in anticipation of an attack from this element, are arming themselves to repel them, and will be prepared for any emergency.

### Sorrows.

[Atchison Champion.]

The home of Mark G. Taylor, a few miles north of Atchison, has been such a scene of mourning and sorrow for the last few days as we have rarely heard. A few days ago, Mrs. Taylor gave birth to a little son. About the same time one of their little ones, of which they have five, was taken with scarlet fever. Mrs. Taylor became dangerously ill, and for nearly two weeks their home was almost turned into a hospital. Tuesday evening, at 10 o'clock, Mrs. Taylor breathed her last; yesterday morning at 10 o'clock a bright little boy about four years old died.

### Horses Burned.

[Oskaloosa Sickle.]

Henry Wise, son of Preston Wise, of this city, met with a most unfortunate loss about midnight Saturday night. The stable in which he had his horses, not far from Harrison Wellman's, was destroyed by fire, and his four horses burned to death. He also lost a good wagon, a set of harness and a couple of saddles. It is not known how the fire originated.

### THE NEXT WHEAT CROP.

The Hon. Eli Perkins Predicts a Short Crop and High Prices.

[Chicago Tribune.]

"What impression have you formed of the coming wheat crop?" was asked of Eli Perkins, who was resting at the Palmer house Monday. "The indications look like a small crop. The acreage of winter wheat now in is less than two-thirds the acreage sowed last year," replied Mr. Perkins. "On what do you base your calculations?" "Not on official reports, nor the newspapers, but on my best judgment after looking at the winter wheat crop as it stands in every state in the Union. Last year at this time, Missouri, Northwestern Illinois, Wisconsin, Ohio and Michigan looked like a great green pasture of winter wheat. I have ridden through these states within ten days, and I do not see over one-half the winter wheat acreage that I did last spring. In fact, it is quite rare to see a field of winter wheat where last year the country was green with it."

"What proportion of the entire crop is usually composed of winter wheat?" "Oh, 65 per cent. of it." "How did your estimate of last year's crop come out?" "Well, I said there were 100,000,000 extra bushels in sight. It finally measured up 85,000,000 bushels. I said wheat, then selling at over a dollar in Chicago, would drop to 75 cents. It did drop to 75 cents."

"Taking the wheat crop to be raised the coming season, both winter and spring-wheat, how does the outlook appear?" "Well, sir, the acreage for winter wheat now growing will produce 85,000,000 bushels less winter wheat this year than last—that is, one-third of 65 per cent. of 4,000,000 bushels. The spring wheat crop will depend upon conditions. If we have a good wheat year in Nebraska, Northern Iowa and Minnesota, we may get 40,000,000 bushels more spring wheat than we did last year. But, with a good crop of spring wheat all over the Northwest, even up to Manitoba, the wheat shortage for the coming season will fall about 50,000,000 bushels."

"How much will this shortage affect the market?"

"The shortage will be about one-sixteenth of last year's crop, or about 50,000,000 bushels, so wheat is bound to advance more than one-sixteenth in price. With a splendid crop of spring wheat and the winter wheat as it now stands, wheat must sell in Chicago at \$1.10 next August. With poor crops in the Northwest wheat will go to \$1.25, \$1.50, or even to \$1.75, in Chicago."

"What has become of the extra 85,000,000 raised last year?"

"It has all gone abroad. The world has taken it. It went to Spain, Portugal and France, as well as England. At one time we put wheat in Liverpool at \$1.08 per bushel. It was the cheapest food the Old World had ever seen—that with clear dry sides (pork) at five cents. All Europe supplied itself. New York harbor was and is full of little sailing vessels distributing these cheap provisions all over the world. Now they want more pork and wheat at the old figures in Europe, but they can't have them. It is sold, and now these products have got to advance."

"Then you predict a good year for the farmers this year?" "Yes, they will get larger prices for their crops. The plague will hold back Atlantic products. The coming season will be the golden season for American farmers. Wheat will go to \$1.10 or \$1.25 in Chicago, and live hogs will sell at 5 cents before next January. Mind what I say."

## A FIRST-CLASS THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST!

### 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.

J. H. GILHAM, Blacksmith; L. D. LYON, Carriage and Wagon Builder, and J. B. CHURCHILL, Carriage Painter, have arranged to do work in their respective lines in conjunction, at the LOWEST PRICES at which first-class work can be done. Give them a call. Shop on Vermont street, just north of the court-house.

### READ, EVERYBODY!

### ROBERTS & BILLINGS'

STRICTLY PURE

### MIXED PAINTS

Are more than satisfying all who use them.

### INSIDE AND OUTSIDE COLORS

Of the very best materials, viz.:

Strictly Pure White Lead,

### ZINC AND LINSEED OIL.

### OLD PAINTERS USE IT.

And those who do their own painting will have no other kind.

### Give these Paints a Trial

And you will certainly be convinced that these statements are correct. Send to

### ROBERTS & BILLINGS',

Lawrence, Kansas,

for information pertaining to painting and it will be cheerfully given.

### McCurdy Brothers,

THE OLDEST

### BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE

In Lawrence, Established in 1865,

### MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

In all kinds of

### BOOTS AND SHOES

Patentees and Manufacturers of the CENTENNIAL Patent-Buckle PLOW SHOE. This is absolutely the best Plow Shoe made.

### All Goods Warranted to be as Represented.

Large or small orders promptly filled at lowest cash rates.

FOR SPOT CASH we will make prices that defy competition.

## "OH! MY BACK!"

HUNT'S REMEDY the Great Kidney Medicine cures Pains in the Back, Side or Loins, and all Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, and Urinary organs, Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Nervous Diseases, Female Weakness, and Excesses; HUNT'S REMEDY is prepared EXPRESSLY for these diseases.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 16, 1878.

WM. E. CLARKE—Dear Sir:—A member of my family had been troubled for several years with Kidney Disease, and had tried numerous remedies without relief; she used HUNT'S REMEDY and was completely cured. Respectfully yours, S. A. ALPIN, 3 Exchange Street.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 7, 1878.

WM. E. CLARKE—Dear Sir:—I saw HUNT'S REMEDY used in a case of Dropsy with perfect success. I did not treat the patient, but four attending physicians had given up the case as hopeless. HUNT'S REMEDY was then used with perfect success, and the patient is well. I shall give HUNT'S REMEDY in Dropsical and Kidney Diseases. Respectfully yours, C. H. BLACKEN, M. D.

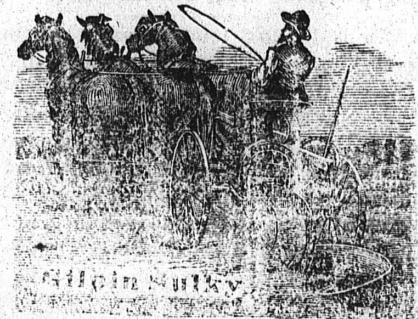
HUNT'S REMEDY is purely Vegetable, and is used by the advice of physicians. It has stood the test of time for 20 years, and the utmost reliance may be placed in it. One trial will convince you. Send for pamphlet to WM. E. CLARKE, Providence, R. I. For Sale by all Druggists.

## HUNT'S REMEDY

### 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.

### WAGONS, PLOWS, HARROWS

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

### The St. John Sewing Machine

is the only machine in the world which turns either backward or forward and feeds the same; no change of 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.

• PHILIP REHNSCHILD.

## THE NATIONAL BANK

OF LAWRENCE, UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

CAPITAL \$100,000.

### COLLECTIONS MADE

On all points in the United States and Canada.

Sight Drafts on Europe Drawn in sums to suit.

J. E. McCoy	President
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### VAUGHAN & CO.,

Proprietors of

## ELEVATOR "A,"

GRAIN

### COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Room 21 Merchants Exchange.

Grain Elevator, corner Lever and Poplar Sts.,

KANSAS CITY, - - MISSOURI

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.



## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1879.

MAJ. B. S. HENNING, general superintendent of the Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf and Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston railroads, has resigned and it is understood that T. F. Oakes, formerly superintendent of the Kansas Pacific road, will take his place.

WM. E. DODGE, who represents a firm employing two thousand persons, distributed in seven manufacturing villages, told the congressional labor committee that it was a rule to employ none who would not agree to abstain from intoxicants. Their business has prospered in spite of the depression, and there has been a remarkable absence of crime and disorder among the employes.

HERE is a fact for Patrons and farmers to think of: There is but one farmer in the United States senate—Mr. Bruce, a colored man, from the state of Mississippi. In the house of representatives there are six farmers and about 225 lawyers. With such a class of men to legislate and make laws, farmers have no right to expect wise and just legislation, but only legalized jobbery, fat salaries for themselves and heavy taxation for the people.

A BILL has just passed the general court of Massachusetts which forbids young children being kept in the almshouses and correctional institutions of the state, and provides for placing them in good families at public expense, where they can be taught habits of industry and trained for self-support. This, it seems to us, is a good move. It is laying a good foundation. It is very difficult to transform an adult tramp or a confirmed drunkard or a work-house pauper into a useful member of society; but the young children, by judicious training, and by acquiring habits of industry, can be saved.

EX-GOVERNOR ROBINSON, Governor St. John, Chief Justice Horton, Auditor Bonebrake, Treasurer Francis and others, in behalf of the board of directors of the State Historical society, are taking measures to increase the membership of the society and have issued a circular for that object. This is a society which, for the good work it is doing in gathering up the materials of Kansas history, it has become an honor to belong to. The members of the society are chosen by the board of directors. Annual members pay a fee of \$2, payable by the first of December of each year. Life members pay \$20. We have been requested to nominate and send in a list of persons for election as annual members. We shall be glad to receive the names of persons who may desire to become members of this society.

## THE SOLIDITY OF THE SOUTH.

Our politicians are making a great cry over a "solid South." As to its solidity, let us present a single straw as a specimen. The post-office department has been obliged to add some 150 new offices to those already created—offices which pay \$1,000 or over. In the distribution of these offices thirteen Northern states take precedence of any Southern state, and New York and Massachusetts have more distributed to them than all the Southern states put together; and, as the salary of these offices is determined by the amount of business done in each, their number is a tolerably fair index of wealth, intelligence and amount of business done. The South must maintain her relative position in respect to wealth, business extension and general intelligence, instead of losing every year, before a "solid South" becomes very formidable politically. In this country, wealth, brains, business capacity push on and win in the race of life politically, financially, educationally, and indeed morally. Let the South solidify all it can, it will have weight and influence just according to its intrinsic worth as a people, no more, no less.

## DO BEES INJURE FRUIT?

At a meeting of the bee-keepers of Wyandotte and Johnson counties, Kansas, and Jackson, Clay and Cass counties, Missouri, held at Kansas City on Saturday, the 5th inst., Mr. J. M. Slocum stated that his last crop of peaches and grapes was nearly destroyed by bees. This information was drawn out in the discussion of the question "Do bees injure fruit?" After looking at this matter from all points, and hearing

the experience of prominent horticulturists, we have come to the conclusion that the gentleman is in error in attributing the destruction of his fruit to the work of bees. After an apple, pear, grape, or any other fruit having a skin protection, is once formed it is a physical impossibility for a bee to make any impression whatever upon it. If Mr. Slocum had examined his fruit carefully he would have found that the apples and grapes upon which he noticed bees at work had been previously injured, if not by rot or being bruised, by a far more destructive insect than a bee. The bees were gathering a harvest from holes in the fruit made before their first visit.

We would be pleased to hear from Mr. Slocum, or any other bee-keeper or horticulturist, on this subject.

The meeting at Kansas City last Saturday was called for the purpose of organizing a society for the mutual benefit of those interested in bee culture. The society was formed and is to be known as the Bee-Keepers' Association of the Missouri valley. J. D. Meador was elected president, and P. Baldwin secretary.

## STRANGERS NOTICE OUR PROSPERITY.

We never tire of speaking a good word for our beautiful state of Kansas. Indeed, when the thousands of strangers who are now settling in our midst are writing to their friends, their relatives and to their old home papers of the beauties and the natural advantages with which they find themselves surrounded in this their adopted home, we feel that were we who have enjoyed these blessings for so many years to remain in silence we would no longer be worthy to be called true Kansans. Cunningly devised stories carefully circulated about wonderful discoveries of gold deposits, silver mines, etc., never fail to attract an immense army of seekers after sudden fortunes. They fly to the land reputed to be filled with treasure even as do moths to a candle suddenly lighted in a dark place, and only to find that the treasure, if such there ever was in that vicinity, had all been taken care of months before. Rich men, men of moderate means and men with only money enough to take them to their destination are to be found among the disappointed hosts. In a few weeks they are seen returning, sad yet wiser for having had such an experience. Fortunes cannot be made in a day in Kansas, but our broad and fertile prairies tilled by industrious men will yield a sure and comfortable living at first and finally realize to those who stick to their business all if not more than they hoped for.

A gentleman recently come to this state from Illinois, in a communication to his old home paper speaks thus of Kansas:

I think she is the "boss state of the whole." She has had a hard struggle, first against slavery, next border-ruffians, next droughts, next grasshoppers, but now prosperity is in full measure. Abundant harvests for the past three years and a tide of emigration never before equaled have made her fields bring forth more than a hundred fold, and her towns to spring up as it by magic, and still they come. Two thousand and five hundred emigrants passed through Kansas City by rail in one day last week, and that is no extraordinary thing.

## From Master of State Grange.

Worthy Patrons:—By the action of the National and state grange the back dues of delinquent members of subordinate granges have been remitted, thereby enabling all such members (suspended or otherwise) to report to their granges and be restored to good standing upon payment of such dues as their respective granges may indicate, the rule being for the quarter in which they ask their grange to re-instate them. It has also been provided (and I desire to again call the attention of the membership and county deputies to the fact) that all back dues of dormant granges have also been remitted, and that dues from such granges to state grange will be required from date of reorganization only.

In answer to inquiries as to what is necessary and how to proceed to revive and reorganize a dormant grange, I would say, the old officers, or in case they decline to act, or in their absence, two or more members may fix upon a time and place of meeting, for the purpose of reviving and reorganizing their grange, and notify all members of the time, place and object of such meeting and request their presence; and in case you have a county deputy, invite him to meet with you. Having assembled, call your meeting to order, state its object and then have

some member to give a short lecture upon the objects, aims, principles and purposes of our order, as set forth in our declaration of purposes; and after a general exchange of opinions as to the necessity for such an organization in your locality (an organization having for its object the mental, moral and social improvement of those directly interested in agriculture—the old and the young, the men and the women, the boys and the girls—together with the better protection and advancement of their material interests), in case you find thirteen (nine men and four women) or more who are willing to revive and continue your organization, proceed at once to elect and install your officers, and continue the work of your grange. Make out a new roll of the members who signify their willingness to continue the organization, and report the fact of your reorganization to the secretary of state grange; and make up your report for the quarter in which you reorganize, and pay on the number who go into the new organization; and, after notice, drop the balance from your roll for non-payment of dues.

Much of the poverty and destitution, and consequent lack that general information necessary to enable farmers to successfully prosecute their business as producers and to intelligently discharge the duties devolving upon us as citizens, has resulted from the isolated condition in which we live, and our grange organization surely furnishes the facilities for that social intercourse necessary to improve the mental, moral and social standing, and to secure that unity of action, needful information and genuine sympathy necessary to general prosperity and consequent happiness of those engaged in tilling the soil. Our grange meetings enable us to extend acquaintance, cultivate the social amenities of civilized life, and furnish ample opportunities for that exchange of opinion and discussion of questions in which we have a common interest, necessary to communicate to others the information each has acquired, thus making the social feature of our order a help and promoter of our material interests. But, in the language of Bro. Grosh, "we aim at far more and better than this. Meeting frequently as brothers and sisters of the same order, holding the same principles, striving for the same objects and recognizing the teachings of the same mysteries, a social feeling is cultivated which no other meeting would be likely to awaken."

The only questions necessary to be considered in our efforts to organize a new or re-instate a dormant grange are: First, Is there any necessity for an organization among farmers having for an object the mental, moral and social improvement of those directly interested in agriculture, and, as a means necessary to the accomplishment of these objects, the better protection and advancement of our material interests? Second, Is the order of Patrons of Husbandry as well or better suited to the work of improving the standing by adding to the general intelligence of the tillers of the soil than any other organization known among us? Having answered these questions in the affirmative, I can see no good and sufficient reason for any farmer refusing to give to this organization his support.

WM. SIMS.

TOPEKA, Kans., April 5, 1879.

## My Theory of Farming.

NO. VI.

DEAR SPIRIT:—Your readers may think that I do not advance much in my work on the "theory farm." But "slow and sure" being my motto, I shall proceed leisurely with my record without confining myself strictly to the notes of my diary. As my farm is small, I determined to make the dairy business, fruit growing and the garden somewhat prominent in my farming operations. Having made inquiries among my neighbors in regard to milch cows, and whether there were any good ones for sale in the immediate vicinity, I accidentally learned that a farmer some five miles distant had some superior dairy cows for sale, and was wanting to find a purchaser for a two-year-old heifer, and a cow that had been tested some two years for her butter-making qualities. I concluded to examine the animals, as they were represented to me to be about the kind of stock that I wanted. I fancied myself a good judge of cows, and had heretofore been hardly ever deceived when called upon to give my opinion of the

milking qualities of a cow. In making my selection of good milkers I had been very much aided by a careful study of "A Treatise on Milch Cows," by Francis Guenon, a Frenchman, whose work was translated by N. P. Trist and published by John S. Skinner in the Farmer's Library some thirty years ago. The author of this treatise describes with considerable minuteness of detail the characteristic tests of a good cow. I was the more willing to examine closely this work and perhaps to judge favorably of its merits from the fact that the agricultural society of Bordeaux, after a pretty thorough test of his system, awarded to the discoverer a gold medal; and the committee chosen to report on the subject said that the "escutcheon" of the cow was an infallible test as to the quantity and quality of milk which any cow will give, and the length of time she will continue to give milk. This is setting the matter in a strong light; but as Guenon's theory was the result of long and extensive observation, and the collection and classification of many facts, it seemed not only plausible but in the highest degree probable, and so I regarded it as founded in truth, and was determined to study the system so as to thoroughly understand and practically apply it. Many have doubted whether it would be of any value to the average farmer in making his purchases, as it would demand too much study and careful observation in order to successfully apply it. Others have ridiculed the idea that there should be any external marks on a cow not immediately connected with her bag or lacteal ducts which would unmistakably indicate her value as a dairy cow. But I do not know that it is any more wonderful that the lacteal faculties of the cow should be indicated by certain external marks than that the qualities of a horse for fleetness and endurance should thus be indicated. The fact is that a man always judges of the quality of a cow by her external form—the crook of her horns, the color of her hair, the texture of her skin, or the mildness of her eye; and it is only because that Guenon claims that he has reduced principles to a positive system that he is regarded as extravagant, just as all men are who reduce what is presumptive or conjectural to a positive science. Well, I saw the heifer, and after looking her over carefully and applying as well as I could the Frenchman's test I thought I should run but little risk in taking her at her owner's price—twenty dollars. The cow did not in my estimation come up to the mark, did not answer the test. Accordingly, she was rejected and I was permitted to make a selection from a herd of twenty at the same price of the rejected one. I was not long in choosing the one I thought would fill the bill. I saw that the countenance of the farmer fell when I announced my choice. He asked how in the world I came to select that quite inferior looking animal over so many other good looking ones, remarking at the same time that if within any reasonable time I became dissatisfied with the price I paid (thirty dollars) I might return the cow and receive my money back again with a *five* added. So I know the man I bought the cow of regarded the bargain as a good one for me. I drove the animal home, and I will tell in my next how the bargain turned out.

THEORIST.

LAWRENCE, Kans., April 7, 1879.

## General News.

CHICAGO, April 7.—General Manager Ledyard, of the Michigan Central railroad, announced on 'change to-day that his company had contracted for the erection here of a new grain elevator of 600,000 bushels capacity, to be completed ready for business by September 1.

MANHATTAN, April 7.—At the city election the entire temperance ticket was elected by the following majorities: Judge J. Ripper, mayor, 65; H. W. Stackpole, police judge, 63; councilmen—M. B. Ward 73, G. W. Higginbotham 94, J. M. Winne 68, J. Blain 90, J. W. Webb 77.

LITTLE ROCK, April 7.—Six prisoners in the county jail made their escape yesterday afternoon. They sawed the bars of the cage, and seized the turnkey, and then disarmed and locked him in, after which they left for parts unknown. One was re-arrested some hours later, being recognized.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The president has nominated J. R. Hollowell for United States attorney for Kansas; Arthur L. Thomas, of Pennsylvania, secretary of Washington territory. The senate has confirmed Lorenzo Crounse,

collector of internal revenue in Nebraska; David D. Groat, postmaster at Franklin, Penn.

NEW ORLEANS, April 5.—A call has been issued by many colored clergymen, teachers and social directors of the colored people of this state for a convention, to meet in New Orleans on the 17th, to consider the condition of their race in Louisiana. They say: We regard with grave apprehensions the wrongs and outrages from which so many of our people suffer, and the alarm which has influenced them to a general exodus from Northern Louisiana and turbulent parishes in the state.

DEADWOOD, April 5.—Indians, who are believed to be straggling Sioux and Gros Ventres from the north, are raiding the Yellowstone valley. They ran all the whites in the vicinity of Terry's landing on the Yellowstone into the military posts, and captured all horses and cattle. Johnson and Stearns' house in the valley was attacked by a band of seven Indians, Johnson was killed and Stearns badly wounded. Another band of Indians ran off all the stage stock. Troops have been sent from Fort Custer and two companies from Fort Keogh in pursuit.

CHICAGO, April 7.—A Marshalltown (Iowa) special to the *Inter-Ocean* tells of a terrible double tragedy which occurred at Gifford, a small station on the Iowa Central railroad. John Bell, station agent, nineteen years old, deliberately shot Miss Robbins, his lady friend, through the heart twice; then telegraphed the railroad officials to send another operator up, as he was going to kill himself. Shortly after he fired two shots into his abdomen, and is now in a dying condition. The girl was the most estimable daughter of a prominent merchant. No cause is assigned for the act.

ATCHISON, April 7.—A heavy rain occurred on Sunday morning, and reports from along the lines of the Central Branch and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad show that it was heavy throughout the state. The report sent out from Kansas City some days ago, to the effect that much of the wheat in this state had been killed by drought was without foundation. The rains and snows during the winter months were abundant, and the ground even before the rain of yesterday was full of moisture. The wheat has a strong, firm stand, and if the rain had been postponed for two weeks would not have suffered much. The prospect for a large yield this season is very favorable, and the area sown is much larger than that of last year. The winter has been more than usually favorable to the wheat.

FORT SCOTT, April 7.—The crop prospects in Bourbon, Crawford and Cherokee counties were never more promising than at present, and there will be a greater breadth of wheat harvested and an increase in the area of corn planted. On Sunday, Bourbon county and the country south was visited by an extensive and most refreshing rain, which continued through the greater part of the day, and which will insure to the farming portion of the counties named a most bountiful yield of wheat and other staples.

TOPEKA, April 7.—A copious rain fell over all of this county and those west of it yesterday and last night. Wheat in this county promises unexceptionably well, and from all over the state the reports are favorable to a large yield. The rain-fall yesterday and last night was over three inches.

TOPEKA, April 8.—The *Commonwealth* has a special from Wichita which says: "News that we deem reliable reached here to-day that the Cheyenne Indians are on the war path. They broke away from camp and started in the direction of Western Kansas. Agent Mills and another army officer who went to remonstrate were ordered to leave."

LONDON, April 5.—The thirty-sixth race between the Cambridge and Oxford university crews took place shortly after noon to-day on the Thames river, over the usual course, from Putney to Mortlake, about four miles and two furlongs. Cambridge, as was expected, won, by two lengths. This is the seventeenth victory for the Cams, Oxford winning eighteen times. Two years ago both crews crossed the line on even terms. There was little betting to-day. Five to one on Cambridge was offered, but six to one was wanted. The morning opened warm with a heavy fog, a west wind and rain threatening, but about 10 o'clock the weather became brighter, though the wind was still from an unfavorable quarter. The time of the race was 21 minutes 18 seconds. The Cambridge crew led from the start, and the result was never doubtful. Oxford won the choice of position, and took the Surrey side. At Hammer-smith bridge, a mile and three-quarters from the starting point, Cambridge was three lengths ahead, going as they pleased, thirty-six strokes to the minute. The race was virtually over at the top of Chiswick jet, about six furlongs further on, when Cambridge was five lengths ahead. There was some surf in Carney Reach, which slackened the race, and Oxford, steering better, might have come up, but her crew appeared exhausted. Cambridge, rowing steadily, maintained the advantage, and quickening her stroke to thirty-eight in the last quarter won by six or seven lengths.

LONDON, April 8.—The steamer *Surbiton*, from New York February 18, for Rotterdam, is reported probably lost.



## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1879.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance. Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, \$2.00; one month, \$5; three months, \$10; one year, \$30. The Spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation of any paper in the State. It also has a larger circulation than any two papers in this city.

## NEWSPAPER LAW.

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

## City and Vicinity.

His majesty's ship Pinafore will appear in Liberty hall to-night.

THE Y. M. S. C. will give another dramatic entertainment in about ten days.

DOUGLAS County Pomona grange will hold its regular monthly meeting at Miller's hall, in this city, on Saturday next, at 1:30 o'clock p. m.

MR. EDMUND MCKEE, aged sixty-seven years, died in this city on Sunday night last. The funeral took place from the M. E. church yesterday afternoon.

THE grange elevator is now prepared to grind "chop feed" for farmers at 5 cents per bushel. Everything will be in readiness to make fine meal in a few days.

THE ladies of the Baptist church gave a pie social at their church last night. The novelty of the entertainment attracted a good company, and all went home feeling that pie socials are a success.

THE spacious and elegant parlors of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Baker were the scene of one of the pleasantest and certainly the most numerous attended private receptions of the season, on Friday night last. About 125 invited guests were present.

THE committee of arrangements for the old settlers' organization will meet at the office of J. S. Emery, in Lawrence, on Thursday, the 10th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m., to organize and make arrangements for the fall meeting of the old settlers. By order of committee.

C. N. SMITH, Secretary.

## Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all kinds of skin eruptions. This salve is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every case or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by BARBER BROS., Lawrence, Kansas.

## Personal.

DAVID ROSS came in from Wichita on Monday.

GEORGE HUNT is in Chicago purchasing dry goods.

J. T. STEVENS, of this paper, has been lecturing to the Patrons of Woodson county during the past week.

## Is John W. Hillman Dead?

Most of our readers have heard of the shooting of a man supposed to be Mr. J. W. Hillman, of this city, which took place near Medicine Lodge, Barbour county, on the evening of the 17th of March last.

Mr. Hillman was married to Miss Sadie E. Quinn, of this city, not many months ago, and shortly after his marriage he took out insurance policies on his life to the amount of \$25,000, as follows: \$10,000 in the New York Life, \$10,000 in the Mutual Life of New York and \$5,000 in the Connecticut Mutual.

A few days after the death of her husband was made known to her, Mrs. Hillman made application for the insurance money, but the insurance companies not being satisfied with the evidence produced of Hillman's death proceeded to investigate the matter. Col. Sam Walker was sent to Medicine Lodge with instructions to have the body taken up and brought to this city for identification. This was done, the body arriving here on Thursday last week. During Thursday a number of persons intimately acquainted with Hillman viewed the body but were unable to identify it. On Friday a coroner's jury held an inquest on the body, but no new light was thrown upon the case, and on Friday afternoon the body was buried in Oak Hill cemetery. Since then quite a number of witnesses each day have been examined before the coroner's jury, which is still in session at the court-house, and among them Mrs. Hillman, who testified that she had viewed the body and recognized it as the body of her husband, John W. Hillman.

It is indeed a strange case, and the result is looked forward to with intense interest on the part of every one in this community.

## The Bigamy Case Finally Settled.

The Cane bigamy matter spoken of in these columns last week was again brought before Justice Chadwick on Monday morning. When the case was called the prisoner, Mr. Frank A. Cane, at once produced documents from the Costilla county (Col.) court certifying that a divorce had been granted him from wife No. 1 in June, 1878. This of course put a stop to further proceedings, and the case was dismissed.

There has come to light another interesting fact concerning this much matrimonial case. It now seems that Cane's recent marriage to Mrs. Richmond (wife No. 2) in Leavenworth was a grand farce, for this reason: They were man and wife when the ceremony was performed, having been lawfully wedded in Alamosa, Col., six months previously. Why Cane and "No. 2" kept their first marriage a secret no one knows, and why they took it into their

## AGAIN IN THE FIELD!

I invite my old customers, and as many new ones as will, to come and buy their

## BOOTS AND SHOES

—AT—

## THE OLD FAMILY SHOE STORE.

A large stock to select from. Prices will be found at BED ROCK. All goods will be bought for cash, thus insuring the lowest possible prices. Remember the place.

R. D. MASON, Agent.

heads to have a second ceremony performed is concealed behind a still thicker veil of mystery. There are undoubtedly a set of facts in connection with the matter as yet unknown to the public that would furnish material for a long and interesting story. But everything is settled, at least for the present, and wife No. 1 goes back to her Chicago home, taking with her not a husband but the knowledge that she has no husband, while Cane and No. 2 are at liberty to proceed westward when and in just what manner they please.

Cane must have had a kindly feeling for the now all alone wife No. 1, for as we are informed he not only paid all costs of prosecuting the case in this city but also all her hotel bills, and then gave her one hundred dollars in money to defray expenses back to Chicago. And this is not all. Cane executed papers, which papers are now in possession of No. 1, allowing her \$4,000 alimony, said amount to be paid next fall. In the above paragraph is food for more thought, but we drop the subject.

## Stop that Cough.

If you are suffering with a cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis, hay fever, consumption, loss of voice, tickling in the throat, or any affection of the throat or lungs, use Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption. This is the great remedy that is causing so much excitement by its wonderful cures, curing thousands of hopeless cases. Over one million bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery have been used within the last year, and have given perfect satisfaction in every instance. We can unhesitatingly say that this is really the only cure for throat and lung affections, and can cheerfully recommend it to all. Call and get a trial bottle free of cost or a regular size for \$1. BARBER BROS., Lawrence, Kansas.

## By Universal Accord.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS are the best of all purgatives for family use. They are the product of long, laborious and successful chemical investigation, and their extensive use, by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, proves them the best and most effective purgative pill that medical science can devise. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use. In intrinsic value and curative powers no other pills can be compared with them, and every person, knowing their virtues, will employ them, when needed. They keep the system in perfect order, and maintain in healthy action the whole machinery of life. Mild, searching and effective, they are specially adapted to the needs of the digestive apparatus, derangements of which they prevent and cure, if timely taken. They are the best and safest physic to employ for children and weakened constitutions, where a mild, but effective cathartic is required.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

THE good news for every farmer that has to buy boots and shoes for this spring or summer is, that Humes, 125 Massachusetts street, have now fully arranged with their largest custom manufacturers to make all their goods on order, warranted. Buying and selling all goods for cash, long experience for two large houses, insures their customers lower prices for the best goods than ever before known in this city.

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## Fine Poultry.

A few pairs or trios of pure blood Plymouth Rock fowls for sale; also Plymouth Rock and Light Brahma eggs. Orders from abroad will receive prompt attention. Eggs carefully packed and warranted fresh. Call on or address

C. L. EDWARDS, Lawrence, Kansas.

## Harness and Saddles.

Those of our farmers and others wishing to purchase Harness, Saddles, Collars, Whips, in fact anything kept in a first-class harness store, should not fail to call on C. WORTHINGTON, at No. 110 Massachusetts street. Repairing neatly and promptly done. Prices always as low as the lowest.

## Atmospheric Churn.

The attention of butter makers in Douglas and Johnson counties is called to Owen & Mahan's atmospheric churn, a new feature in butter making. For sale by H. J. Canniff, at J. W. Willey's hardware store, No. 104 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas.

## To Farmers.

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

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

A SAFE light—the calcium oil sold at Leis' drug store.

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

## For Sale.

5,000 bushels seed oats at R. S. Griffith's feed store, Massachusetts street, Lawrence.

## 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.

## For Sale Cheap.

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

## 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 is a great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

## 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. LAWRENCE, Nov. 20, 1878.

## 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.

## 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 burn 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 cured. I would recommend these remedies to the public as a cheap and safe remedy. Every bottle of all kind 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 duty to 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.

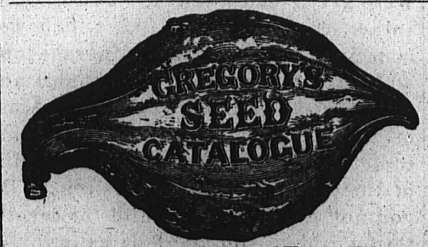
W. F. WATSON, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't, Topeka, Kans.

## THE CRYSTAL PALACE BARBER SHOP

Under First National Bank.

All work done in the latest style. Prices reasonable. Customers all treated alike.

JOHN M. MITCHELL, Prop'r.



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, Poinsett's Melon, Marblehead Cabbages, Mexican Corn, and scores of other vegetables, I invite the patronage of all who are anxious to have their seed directly from the grower, fresh, true and of the very best strain. New Vegetables a specialty. JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

## THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY

## LINES.

The only route through Canada under American management.

## THE SHORT &amp; QUICK

LINE TO THE EAST VIA Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

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

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

## Wagner Sleeping and Parlor Cars

On all Trains to Principal Points East.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN is one of the best constructed and equipped roads on the continent, and its fast increasing business is evidence that its superiority over its competitors is acknowledged and appreciated by the traveling public. Any information as to tickets, connections, sleeping car accommodations, etc., cheerfully given on application to the undersigned.

FRANK E. SNOW,

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

## LAWRENCE FOUNDRY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

## KIMBALL BROS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

## STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

## MILL WORK AND

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

G. H. MURDOCK,

## WATCHMAKER

—AND—

ENGRAVER,

## A Large Line of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.

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

## LAWRENCE

## EYE AND EAR

DISPENSARY,

72 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

Special attention given to Eye and Ear surgery.

S. S. SMYTH, M. D.,

Consulting Physician and Surgeon.

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

## WHEN IN WANT

—OF—

## BOOTS &amp; SHOES,

CUSTOM

—OR—

## READY MADE,

CALL ON

A. G. MENDER,

82 MASS. STREET.

45,000 ACRES

UNIVERSITY LANDS.

FOR SALE ON LONG TIME.

These lands belong to the university of Kansas. They comprise some of the richest farming lands in the state, and are located in the following named counties: Woodson, Anderson, Coffey, Lyon, Wabash and Allen. They have been appraised by authority of the state, and will be sold at \$3 to \$8 per acre, according to quality and nearness to railroad stations. Terms, one-tenth down and remainder in nine equal annual installments with interest.

For further information apply to V. F. WILSON, Agent University Lands, Abilene, Kansas.

## Farmers, Attention!

The Union Grocery, Produce, Fruit and Vegetable House

Is now located in the building formerly occupied by Nathan Frank, opposite the Ludington house, Lawrence, Kans.

It is to your interest to call at the Union Grocery when you come to the city with your produce, as the highest cash prices will be paid for the same, and groceries of all kinds constantly on hand at as low figures if not lower than any house in the city. Call and satisfy yourself.

A. KATZENSTEIN.

## 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 almost any other family sewing machine.

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

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

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

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

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

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

J. T. RICHIEY, Agent.

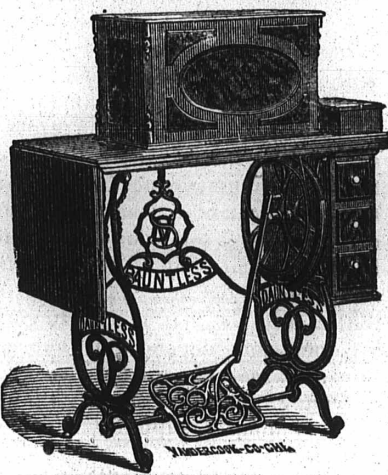
No. 64 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

WE DESIRE TO CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO

The Latest New Improvements

Just added to the popular

## DAUNTLESS SEWING MACHINE.



Thousands are now in use, all giving perfect satisfaction.

Only the needle to thread.

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

Best 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 TREADLE, neat in appearance, perfect in shape.

Best HINGES, giving solid support and perfect insulation.

The universal expression of all who have seen and tested the Dauntless is, that beyond doubt it is "THE BEST IN THE MARKET." We shall be pleased to have your orders, feeling confident our machine will render perfect satisfaction.

Agents wanted. Special inducements and lowest factory prices given.

GEN'L AGENT WANTED at Lawrence.

Dauntless Manufacturing Co., Norwalk, Ohio.

## Attend the Lawrence Business College

For a thorough course in

Penmanship, Book-Keeping and the Commercial Branches.

The best Commercial school in the state; open the entire year. Call on or address

H. W. MACAULAY, Principal.

## A. WEBER,

## MERCHANT TAILOR,

81 Mass. street, upstairs.

Good stock of cloths always on hand. Cutting done at reasonable rates.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS interested in the estate of Casper Mar-Gellus, deceased, that I will make final settlement of the business of said estate with the probate court of Douglas county, Kansas, on the 10th day of May, 1879.

MAGDALENA HAMMERT, Administratrix.

## Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS interested in the estate of Polly J. Buck that I will, on Monday, the 19th day of April, 1879, make final settlement of the business of said estate, before the probate court of Douglas county, Kansas.

CHARLES LOTHELOZ, Administrator.

OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, LAWRENCE, KANS., Dec. 7, 1878.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the lands and lots advertised in the Western Home Journal September 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 33 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. DREGS, County Clerk.



## Horticultural Department.

## The Vegetable Garden.

Nothing contributes more to the pleasures and comforts of rural life than a well ordered and nicely kept vegetable garden. Indeed, this, with the addition of fruits and flowers, constitutes no small portion of the acknowledged charm and contentment of country life. Is it not, then, a matter almost of personal lamentation that so many of our otherwise "wide-awake" farmers have no properly kept gardens? It seems to us that the economy of the thing—furnishing half the living—would commend itself to the owners of the soil. But, somehow, in spite of the entreaties of wife and daughter, the garden is the last thing to receive the attention of the farmer. Some, whose hearts are in the right place, make desperate efforts and succeed only in part. They lack the requisite knowledge and skill for successful garden culture. To aid such, and stimulate others in this good work, the following suggestions are made.

This subject has so many details, we must study what not to say. It would be tedious and unnecessary to give a calendar of operations, or give the names of the different kinds of useful vegetables, and treat of modes of culture of each; these items of information can be found in the numerous seed catalogues which are scattered broadcast, everywhere, all over the land. We simply state, as a preliminary truth, there can be no excuse for not having a garden anywhere, provided you have so much as a rod of ground on which to operate.

When circumstances favor you, and can have a choice of location, accept it by all means. Take that facing the morning sun, and have it near the dwelling. The size of the garden should, of course, be governed by the size of the household. Two hundred feet square will contain nearly one acre of land, and will produce an abundant supply of vegetables, including potatoes and small fruits, for a large family. Accept, however, no more space in your garden than you mean to cultivate. One-fourth of an acre well cared for is worth more than any number of acres not cultivated. Experience and observation have indicated to us that success in gardening operations depends on four conditions, viz., sowing good seed, attention to young plants, manure judiciously and abundantly supplied, and liberal culture.

## FIRST CONDITION.

The procuring of good seed is the first condition of successful gardening. A good old book has taught us that "men do not gather figs of thistles;" and, also, "that which a man soweth shall he also reap." If we sow a mean thing, the product will be mean, surely. No man, at this day, can be excused for failure in this respect, since reliable seed growers fill the land with their products, warranted "fresh and genuine." Sow early and thickly, and in drills, and cover lightly. The size of the seed should govern the depth. The hot-bed for the early forwarding of plants is one of the indispensable institutions of a well ordered vegetable garden. Many are prevented from using a hot-bed under the impression that its management is very difficult, and that only experienced hands can run them. Three sashes five feet long and three wide fitted to a frame made of common boards will be size sufficient for the wants of an ordinary family garden. The last of February, collect together a quantity of hot stable manure; then build evenly upon the surface of the ground a bed two feet longer and two feet wider than your frames, and one foot in height. Press the manure compactly by treading upon it. Set on the frames and then add six inches of rich garden soil; put on the sashes, and leave it to warm up. The next day it will be ready for sowing the seed. The conditions favoring the germinating of seeds are—darkness, heat, air and moisture. If these are favorable, the young plants will soon make their appearance.

## SECOND CONDITION.

Proper attention given to the young plants is an important consideration. It is needful here to remind the tyro what are the necessities of plant life. These are—light, air, moisture, space in which to grow, and protection from the cold at nights, and at all times, during very severe weather. The most common fault with the novice is to crowd his plants too much; but he will

soon learn that one stiff, sturdy plant is worth a dozen with long legs, and two or three leaves at the top.

## THIRD CONDITION.

Abundant rotten manure judiciously applied is the life of vegetables. If our plants, however strong, are taken from their rich home in the hot-bed and planted in poor soil, they will starve and bitter disappointment will be certain. Vegetables in their best estate must have a quick growth. Manure applied without stint favors not only large products but rapid growth and early maturity. Forty loads annually to the acre would not be in excess. It would be better to increase the quantity than otherwise. It acts like magic. "Be not faithless, but believing." Feed the soil, and the soil will feed you. Practice rotation of crops. Tap rooted plants very properly succeed those that are fibrous rooted, and heavy leaved plants that shade the ground by small top species. Crops that are cultivated with the horse cultivator may alternate with such as are worked with the hoe.

## FOURTH CONDITION.

The long waited for warm and pleasant days have come, and now liberal culture is the watch word. This is now the "one thing needful;" without it all our previous labor is lost. The most persistent efforts to kill weeds and keep the soil thoroughly stirred must now be made, and success is certain. All that will remain to be done at last will be to reach out your hands and gather in abundantly the fruit of your labors.—*J. W. Robson, in Abilene Chronicle.*

## Fruit Prospects in Kansas.

One of the farmers of Douglas county, well known as an officer of the State Horticultural society, and equally well known as a fruit raiser of the first-class, was sounded the other day by the Lawrence representative of the *Kansas City Journal* on the subject of fruit prospects in Kansas for the season of 1879.

"How about fruit?"

"Judging from the tone of the letters from my many correspondents over the state, and also from my own observations, I should say that the general outlook is very fair. The average condition of things is not bad."

"What fruit will turn out best?"

"Apples, undoubtedly."

"What one will turn out poorest?"

"Blackberries and raspberries, neck and neck."

"What part of the state will fare best?"

"That part of the state which we horticulturists call the 'Central district,' including Douglas, Wyandotte, Anderson, Franklin and Johnson counties."

"How about peaches?"

"The peach crop will only be good in the southern tier of counties. There, up to February 15th, the mercury is said to have fallen as low as four degrees below zero but once. Between that date and this my correspondents say that the warm weather in February was followed by cold which did some damage, though not much. Peaches in the Central district cannot now be estimated, as reports are so conflicting. There will probably be enough, however, to supply our home markets."

"What show for pears?"

"The show for pears has never been so good since I have been taking observations. The tarnish plant bug is doing some little mischief, but beyond this there seems to be no deteriorating influence. The Central district will come out ahead in the matter of pears."

"And cherries?"

"All trees are well budded, but the younger bearing trees are fairly loaded. The promise is excellent."

"Strawberries?"

"The crop will be about medium. All plants will bear fruit, but by reason of the drought last summer, just when strawberries needed rain the most, the plants will not bear to their full ordinary capacity. There are still some points to be determined before a more definite prophecy on strawberries can safely be determined."

"How do you account for the bad prospect for blackberries and raspberries?"

"Probably the trouble may be assigned to the combined effects of last summer's drought and last winter's cold; though the cold would not have worked much injury if the drought had not first occurred. Some parties report to me

that their bushes are killed only to the snow-line."

"How does Kansas compare with other states?"

"Very well, indeed. Michigan fruit growers—even those in the best districts—are expressing fears that they may be compelled to give up the peach business on account of the disease known as 'yellows'—a sort of a contagious disease, the nature of which has not yet been fully determined. Yes, Kansas compares well with all parts of the country."

"Will people do well to plant peach trees this spring?"

"No. They will begin to repent about June 1st."

## The Household.

## What we Wish.

We wish to see every child enjoying the benefit of an education adapted to his physical, social and spiritual nature, which shall secure to him the possession of health, industrial skill, intellectual development, and refinement and nobleness of character. We wish to see him surrounded with influences which will call forth the kindest and purest affections of his heart, relieve him from anxiety for temporal welfare, stimulate him to honest, productive labor, and develop the highest energy of his mind and body. We wish to see families dwelling in salubrious and convenient edifices, enjoying the beauty and magnificence of nature in a highly cultivated country, united by the ties of friendship and a common interest, gaining an ample subsistence by regular, systematic labor, and freed by general abundance from all temptation to injure or defraud each other. We wish for the prevalence of a pure morality founded on the supremacy of the spiritual over the material, and the subordination of individual to collective interests.

We do not believe that man can in any way get over or round, in any way annul or make void, the great command "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." By breaking this law man forfeits his highest good and best happiness; he places himself in antagonism to society and enmeshes himself in those evils of a false life which will prove in the end disastrous to his own peace. A faithful co-operative spirit, the doing to others as we would that others should do unto us, is not a vain thing, but the pith and marrow of our religion, and the best that we can give of our love to God and our high christian calling.

## Truthfulness.

If half as much instruction were given to make children honest as is given to make them dishonest, we should not have to complain of the corruption in high places, which is now such a universal cry.

I can see some mother read this sentence and hold up her hands in utter astonishment at the statement, and wonder what I can mean. They will remember the line upon line and precept upon precept they have given their darlings upon this very subject, and perhaps visions of the rod and the closet will rise before them in connection with these same lessons; and no one could think with more sorrow on the possibility of their boys being liars.

But, my dear friend, suppose we look at this matter coolly a little while and reason together. I do not deny that you have given all these lessons. These were the conscious and pre-arranged ones, and the lessons in dishonesty have been unconscious ones; but none the less has your child conned them well and practiced them too. And they have been more powerful in their influence from the very fact that they were given as they were—by example, rather than by words. Are you not conscious of putting on a different look and voice and manner to strangers and friends from the one you usually wear at home? and is not the transition sometimes very sudden on the closing of the door behind some visitor? Do you not reprove your child for certain things which you laugh at as funny in others? I know a mother who entertains her friends with the sayings and doings of her children; at which they all laugh, and then turns round and tells them how wicked they are for doing it; and as a matter of course they understand the hypocrisy of the reproof, and the lesson actually received is that they have done something smart and funny, and they can do it again.

Children are quick observers, and

they notice inconsistencies and detect at once whatever is not truthful and straightforward in word, act or deed.

Again, do you not make promises and threats to your children which you have no expectation of fulfilling? Shall I be more explicit and refresh your memory by citing instances? I know a mother of some fine, sturdy boys—willful and headstrong as ungoverned boys who are going to make anything in this world usually are—who almost always adds to her command either a promise or threat. It is "Freddy, if you will do so and so, I will give you a ball when my ship comes in;" or, "If you don't do it, I will put you upstairs in the dark."

A good Irish woman remarked with amazement a few days after entering our family: "Why, Mrs. Jones, Willie believes everything I say to him!" "Of course he does," I answered, "because we have always told him the truth." "Why?" was her exclamation, "I didn't know people had to tell the truth to children;" and she spoke the unformed and unuttered thought of many a mother who ought to be wiser than our poor Bridget.

My admiration is great, and every year increases, for that father or mother or teacher whose simple, quiet and natural-voiced request—"Henry, do this if you please;" or—"I would like you to do this," is sufficient to secure prompt, cheerful, unquestioning obedience.

But let us suppose the parents to be straightforward and frank in all their ways, giving no conscious or unconscious lessons in dishonesty; yet there is still work to be done which is too often neglected. Children's minds are unformed, their judgments poor, their imaginations active, the earth and its inhabitants new to them; in fact, they live in a different world from the prosaic one which is so familiar to us, and they must be taught to see things correctly and express themselves accurately. Any tendency to misrepresent or exaggerate or color must be checked, and careful lessons in observing minutely and describing accurately must be given.

Let us rouse an enthusiasm for Truth; let us emphasize it above all other lessons; let us write the word in capitals.—TRUTH—then we shall have no need to complain of dishonesty in the next generation, nor to fear for the future of our nation. SARAH A. BROWN.

LAWRENCE, Kans., April 4, 1879.

## A Good Creed.

(1.) We believe in God's providential care and in His infinite love. That in all our duties and cares we may feel His presence and find His guidance and help. (2.) We believe that this world is a school for the training, redemption and salvation of man. (3.) We believe that Christ came to save us not from God's wrath but from our own errors and sins, and to win us by His mission to the knowledge and love of a heavenly life. (4.) We believe that by all honest and noble work, and all innocent recreations, we may enrich and gladden our earthly lives. (5.) We believe that death should be ever viewed not as our foe, taking from us with relentless hand the dearest objects of our love, but our friend, sent to bear our kindred and friends and ourselves up to other and brighter mansions of our Father's house. (6.) We believe that men are to be measured not by their profession but by their fruits—by the aim and temper of their daily lives.—*Christian Life.*

## The True Wife.

Oftentimes I have seen the tall ship glide by against the tide as if drawn by some invisible tow-line with a hundred strong arms pulling it. Her sails unfurled, her streamers were drooping; she had neither side wheel nor stern wheel. Still, she moved on stately, in serene triumph, as with her own life. But I knew that on the other side of the ship, hidden beneath the great hulk that swam so majestically, there was a little toilsome steam-tug, with a heart of fire and arms of iron, that was tugging it bravely on; and I knew that if the little steam-tug untwined her arms and left the ship, it would wallow and roll about and drift hither and thither, and go off with the reflux tide, no man knows whither. And so I have known more than one genius, high-decked, full-freighted, wide-sailed, gay-pennoned, that, but for the bare, toiling arms and brave, warm beating heart of the faithful little wife that

nestled close to him, so that no wind or wave could part them, would soon have gone down with the stream, and have been heard of no more.—*O. W. Holmes.*

## Cramming.

Cramming never was and never will be educating. If educating is drawing out, cramming is driving in; if the one means bringing up or nurturing, the other means pressing down or stunting—always an opposite. Cramming asks, "How much? How soon?" educating, "How well? How long?" Cramming cares nothing for the teacher or scholar, but only for the school or system. Educating makes everything of the teacher and scholar, and leaves the school, if it can be spoken of as a separate object, and the system very much to themselves, sure they will be right if the teacher and scholar are. Education, real education, aims straight at the will. It is not so much what young people are learning as how they are learning, or how much they want to learn, which proves their training. The best points of training are motive.—*Supt. Elliot.*



HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country. Composed principally of Herbs and roots. The best and safest Horse and Cattle Medicine known. The superiority of this Powder over any 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 Founder, Distemper, Fistula, Poll-Evil, Hilda-Bound, Inward Strains, Scatches, Mange, Xelaw 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, &c. 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 Fowls, styled Chicken Cholera, Gapes, Blind-wess, Glaucoma, Mergins or Giddiness, &c. LEIS' POWDER will eradicate these diseases. In severe attacks, mix a small quantity with corn meal, moisture and feed twice a day. When these diseases prevail, use a little in their feed once or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all diseases. In severe attacks sometimes they do not eat; it will then be necessary to administer the Powder by means of a quill, blowing the powder down their throat, or mixing Powder with dough to form 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 it flow of milk is greatly increased, and quality greatly improved. All gross humors and impurities of the blood are at once removed. For Sore teats, apply Leis' Chemical Healing Salve—will heal in one or two applications. Your Cows also require an alterative aperient and stimulant. Using this Powder will expel all grub worms, with which young stock are infested in the spring of the year; promotes fattening, prevents scouring, &c.



Leis' Powder is an excellent remedy for Hog Cholera. The farmer will rejoice to know that a prompt and efficient remedy for the various diseases to which these animals are subject, is found in Leis' Condition Powder. For Distemper, Inflammation of the Brain, Coughs, Fevers, Sore Lungs, Mucous, Sore Ears, Mange, Hog Cholera, Sore Teats, Kidney Worms, &c., a fifty-cent paper added to a tub of swill and given freely, is a certain preventive. It promotes digestion, purifies the blood, and is therefore the BEST ARTICLE for fattening Hogs.

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

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

WHOLESALE AGENTS, FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago, Ill. BROWN, WEBSTER & GRAHAM, St. Louis, Mo. MEYER, BROS. & CO., St. Louis, Mo. COLLINS BROS.

**PRESCRIPTION FREE** FOR the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by Indiscretion or Excess. Any Druggist has the Ingredients. Address, DR. JAMES A. CO., 130 W. Sixth St., CINCINNATI, O.



## Farm and Stock.

## Herd-Books.

We have herd-books from which we can obtain the record of pedigree and the pureness of blood of certain kinds of animals. This is all well enough, but if we wanted to purchase cows for their milking qualities, and to ascertain how many pounds of butter or cheese they would make, with the least possible expense, we should greatly prefer a record of the animals in these respects—a record carefully kept for a whole year, and certified with the same care as their pedigree is now certified. For the products of the dairy and for its profits we would not go to the herd-books for the recommendation of a cow, but to the honest man who had kept a complete record of what the cow had done during the past year, and the exact kinds and values of the food she had consumed. Let us by all means have exact records of what our favorite cows have done in the value and weight of their respective products. Such a herd-book would be worth the reading.

## Whole vs. Ground Corn.

There came up recently in the Elmira Farmers' club the question of the relative value of feeding out corn whole in the ear to cattle or of having it ground into meal.

The question was stated to the president of the club, Mr. Hoffman, thus: "Do you believe that cattle extract from dry meal as much nutriment as from its equivalent in whole corn?"

Answer: "Yes, more; but it must not be steamed." "Then I ask if they get enough more to balance the cost of grinding?" Answer: "I think so. Of course I cannot estimate the relative value with exactness. Western corn is softer than ours and under certain conditions may do to be fed unground; cattle fed upon it get a better percentage of nutriment from it than from our harder corn. But I am willing to say, as a rule, wherever milling facilities are good, corn should always be ground for cattle; and I add, it should be fed raw."

## Sheep.

The wise and good shepherd will have safe inclosures for his sheep during all seasons, and in these numerous roofs, commensurate to the size and condition of his flock. Two sides, at least, of these should be carefully closed during the extremely cold weather of winter.

The expense of a careful, faithful, wise shepherd, who shall witness the safe folding of every sheep and lamb—as the "Curfew tolls the knell of parting day"—will be much less than the loss of sheep and lambs by rapacious animals and stormy weather where no responsible shepherd is employed.

There are no animals more profitable than sheep when they receive the judicious, intelligent, loving care that their nature and character demand. No man should engage in sheep farming simply to make money. He should have a real, genuine, enthusiastic love for the sheep; he should carefully study their peculiarities and wants, or he will regret that he ever engaged in the business. Few succeed in it until they learn to love it, and none fail who have the intelligence, the enthusiasm, the energy and the capital necessary to procure and handle a flock discreetly. Yet we have known men of good judgment, humane dispositions and great industry to engage in sheep farming with little knowledge of the business, and yet soon become enthusiastic in it, and who within a few years gained by it a comfortable independence.

As the case illustrates one phase of the thought under consideration, we will briefly narrate it. A farmer of Richland county, Ohio, occupied a small farm which gave him and a large family a bare subsistence. He and his growing sons needed more land and stock, but were unable to procure either. The Sandusky country—several counties west of him—was then attracting much attention; and sheep farming engaged the labor, care and capital of many. Mr. C. visited and reconnoitered several of the low, rich, swampy farms. He found a farmer who had a large flock of sheep, but he had suffered so much from chills and fever, and the profits from his sheep and wool had been so meager, that he was thoroughly discouraged. He offered to sell farm, stock, flock and everything at a low price, and on easy payments. Mr. C. favorably entertained the prop-

ositions, although he knew little about sheep farming. Obtaining the "refusal" of the property for a few weeks, he returned home and offered his own little farm for sale. He soon found a purchaser and obtained a sufficient amount of ready money to make the first payment on the Sandusky farm and flock and to remove his family thither. On his new farm, with his new surroundings, he soon saw that his future annual payments must come from his sheep and their wool. He and wife, and sons, therefore, set their hearts upon the study of sheep and the best means of making and keeping them healthy, prolific, safe and profitable. The valley of the Sandusky was, in those days—some twenty-five years since—by no means favorable to sheep farming, but Mr. C. and his family made it a perfect success; for the yearly fleece and young wethers sold for a sufficient amount to make the annual payments on the farm and stock, and the other products of the farm made the family more comfortable and independent pecuniarily than they had been in their former Richland county home. During the five to seven years the family remained there constant prosperity resulted from their care, industry and efforts. The only difficulties that confronted them were the lack of educational and religious privileges similar to those they had enjoyed—and the periodical and long-continued prevalence of malarial diseases. But during the seven years of sheep farming on the Sandusky bottoms the family had not only paid for the new farm and all its improvements but were fortunate to dispose of them at such an advance as to enable them to purchase back their old homestead and several surrounding tracts of land, all within a short distance of Mansfield. When these facts were narrated to the writer, the family were among the most prosperous, liberal and independent of any in that vicinity. They attributed their good fortune to the care, anxiety and labor bestowed upon the Sandusky flock of sheep.—*Drover's Journal*.

## Management of Young Cows.

On some accounts, says a correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker*, it is probably better that cows should be fed and grown on the farm where they are to be kept. If brought to a strange place it takes some time for them to become wonted to the locality and to other stock. A calf saved for a cow will be petted and humored in such a way as to be made gentle and kind to handle. It will also probably be a better feeder, and this means a better milker also. These hearty feeders should be allowed to breed early, so as to determine the flow of vigor to the milk glands as early as possible, and thus increase their size. After having one calf, the heifer may be fed liberally to keep up the flow of milk as long as possible, and also to increase the size of the cow. If the heifer is of a good milking strain, she will, with such treatment, make a superior cow, and in any event, this management will bring out the results of which she is capable.

Variety of food is especially important for milch cows. It insures heavy eaters and a good digestion. Cows that have been trained to eat any and everything edible are much surer to be profitable, because they thus eat more than they could of a single article, no matter how rich or palatable it may be. One of the best cows I ever knew was grown on the farm where she always lived, and never lost the liking for the sour milk which she acquired while a calf, fed from the pail. This liking for sour milk is often a valuable point in a cow at times when there is no other way to dispose of the surplus. It used to be thought hard usage to keep cows in the early settlement of the country on "browse"—the buds and tender twigs of fallen trees. But cows so fed had always a little hay, some corn stubble, a few nubbins of corn and the waste from the kitchen. In this way the great variety of food they received was much more favorable to health and a large production of milk than forced feeding on one or two articles of food. High feeding is profitable for fattening animals; for with these, impairment of the constitution is thought to be of less importance, as they are to be killed so soon. But in feeding cows, and especially young cows, to induce a large secretion, the high feeding should include a great variety of articles, and thus induce a habit of hearty appetite which will continue through life.

## Mutton for the English Market.

It is well to recollect that the English people eat only English kinds of mutton. The farmers who turn their attention to that market and to the fattening of sheep for market will do well to recollect this fact. We have a record of an experiment of feeding sheep in Western New York, reported in the *Country Gentleman*, worthy of note: "The farmer whom I mentioned some months ago as feeding a thousand sheep this winter has already marketed several car loads—all shipped for the English markets, and at the highest prices. He has averaged 6 1-8 cents per pound—\$6.12 1-2 per 100 pounds, live weight. In a recent conversation he informed me that he had never made better profits on sheep than this present winter. Feed has been very low—corn 42 cents per bushel—and by getting extra prices for sheep, he makes a handsome profit, after paying for everything consumed, and gets the manure heap besides. The secret of his success is in buying only extra good sheep, weighing 100 pounds or more, and feeding up to nearly, or quite, 150 pounds each. One lot of Colorado sheep, bought at \$4.25 per 100, weighing 112 pounds each, were made to weigh 148 pounds, and sold at \$6.25 per 100. Readers can easily figure this for themselves, but the farmer who feeds the sheep is well satisfied with the result. With lighter sheep, bought at lower figures, there will be less gain in weight, and always less increase in the selling price.

"Excepting the flurry of English excitement about pleuro-pneumonia in American cattle, the only difficulty which American farmers have in controlling the English meat market is in getting a sufficiently good article. The English beef and mutton eaters are very fastidious about their meat, made so by uniform excellence of product, which our farmers have not yet attained. Some of our best Short-horn cattle, full bred and grades, are equal to any in England; but the United States is a very large country, and to improve all our stock for the butcher must require time. If we had several million pure Cotswolds or high grade sheep, our export of mutton might be quadrupled the coming year. As it is, English market will take all that comes somewhere near the standard, and the higher the quality the better the price and the profit. So far we have only learned to test quality by weight, giving preference to Cotswolds and other coarse-wooled varieties. But in English markets the very highest prices of mutton are paid for the superior quality of Southdown and Exmoor sheep—varieties which need a market more appreciative of quality than our own to make profitable. But as we have begun to cater to English tastes, we shall doubtless include these also, especially as American farmers find their account in so doing."

## Calves for Beef Growing Farms.

In the present somewhat depressed condition of our stock growing interests, with the prices for beef cattle ruling quite low, it seems not good economy to keep a cow a whole year for the sake of rearing a calf; yet this is the only use to which thousands of thousands of cows are put—until they are, at least, made into beef themselves. Not alone in Texas, but on many stock farms in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, and other states, the cows, as a class, are never milked save by the calves. The wild cow, or the buffalo, rears its young; the domesticated and improved animal ought to do more than this.

In the present depressed condition of our dairy farming, it is a serious question in very many cases how to get the balance on the right side in the yearly settling of accounts. Where butter is made, the question, what to do with the skim milk, is constantly recurring. It is apparently true that a majority of those most interested are coming to believe that it is not most profitable to make this milk into skim cheese. The question also comes up, whether the ordinary modes of disposing of the calves in dairy herds—killing them at two or three days old for the hides and rennets, or selling them as very young and low-priced veal—are the best.

Can we put these things together, and get help for both classes? A good cow, well fed, ought to furnish milk enough for two calves, especially if these be taught to eat other food as early as is practicable. For stock farms near dairy regions cannot a supply of calves be obtained from the

dairy farms? Or, may it not pay many dairy farmers to rear good calves—the cow calves to be sold for milkers, and the steer calves sold at weaning time, or soon after, to those who will rear them for beef? Skim milk, with the aid of grain, oil-cake, etc., will cause calves to thrive well. The calves ought to command a price greater than would the skim cheese which could have been made from the milk, or the pigs to which it might have been fed; and it would seem that the steer raisers could thus obtain calves, say at four to six or eight months old, for a less sum than would be required for the keeping of a cow for a year.—*Live-Stock Journal*.

## Fattening Cattle.

We make the following extract from the *Husbandman* in regard to this subject:

"If I had a given number of bushels of corn meal to feed an ox, I would feed about eight quarts a day, and no more. Heavier feed will be partly wasted, for the nutriment will not be extracted fully, and there will also be a tendency to scour. There is no profit in trying to crowd an ox in the fattening. It must be a work of time. A smaller animal should not have as much as eight quarts a day. The true way is to feed up gradually to all the animal can consume and utilize; and this measure can only be found by careful testing. If an animal gets cloyed, there is hurtful delay in the fattening. It becomes necessary to go back and exercise great care until the limit of capacity is reached, and there must be especial pains to stop short at that point or there will be further cloying. As to mixing bran with corn meal for steers, I would not make any dependence on the nutriment in the bran. I would feed just as much meal. It may be good to mix ground oats in, but as a question of profit there would be no advantage at present prices. Corn is cheaper, and it has all the fattening properties. Pound for pound I would prefer corn, and the relative cost now gives further advantage.

"President Hoffman—in my early practice I used to fatten a pair of oxen every season. They were worked through the spring and part of summer and then fed to fatten. I thought it was better to go slow. Crowding the feed does not make haste. An animal once cloyed is set back many days of feeding."

## Don't be Afraid to Try the Farm.

A former resident of the city of Chicago, who has recently settled on a farm in this our beloved state of Kansas, shows himself a man, such as we delight to welcome into our midst, in the following ringing expressions which he writes to an agricultural journal published in Chicago:

"Who makes the best farmer? It is often said 'every man to his trade.' In the abstract this may be true, but I am surprised to find about here so many men who, like myself, left city for country, and who to-day are successful farmers. The truth is, farming wants more brains with work. Both combined, and farming can be made profitable; work alone never progresses, hence, many get discouraged and give up, refilling the large cities and poorhouses. So don't be afraid to try the farm if you have any taste in that direction. My children who were born in Chicago take to the cows, horses and pigs as young ducks do to water, and never tire. How to pass the evening was one thing that troubled us before 'coming west.' Well, that is all out of the way. You get up at 5 o'clock, busy yourself all day, and as the sun goes out of sight you feel a good deal like our Dark Brahmas, and go to roost, and you also learn to love your family. In the city you are off at 8 in the morning and do not return until dark, so you really don't know much about what kind of a family you have. But when you are together much you have your own 'show' daily. No admittance fee, and every one is a 'star.'"

## A Good Cow.

George Hoover, of Stark county, O., writes: "I have a Short-horn cow that gave, during the month of July, 1,921 pounds of milk, being an average of over 62 pounds a day, and 74 pounds her best days. Four months after calving she made 44 pounds of butter in 28 days." He further writes: "I believe that the farmer who keeps the best stock will make the greatest profit. I have on my farm Pekin ducks, Plymouth Rock chickens, Berkshire pigs and a Clydesdale stallion."

## Veterinary Department.

## Sprung Knees.

Will you be kind enough to inform me through the columns of your paper the best method of shoeing for sprung knees? I have a horse with one knee badly sprung; he is a valuable trotting horse, eight years old; have owned him four years; his knee was sprung when I got him, and cannot say whether it is natural with him or not. Has never lamed him or seemed to worry him a particle.

ANSWER.—The condition known as sprung knees is due to the contraction of the flexor tendons, and we hold, and have repeatedly stated in these columns, that it is not a cause but an effect, consequently never congenital; the animal gets sore in the feet, the heels, and while standing in a position to relieve the diseased parts, thereby relieving them of tension, they, augmented by a certain degree of inflammation imparted to them sympathetically from the feet, take advantage of the circumstance and contract. Treatment is very unsatisfactory. About the only thing we can do is to keep the heels low; raise the flooring of the stable in front, making an inclined plane, though not enough to distress him; blister the knees, extending the blister both above and below the knee for a little distance, and require him to do only light work.

## Lymphangitis.

I have a horse that about ten days ago had a spot about the size of a silver quarter break out on his neck which discharged a yellow matter so thick that it sticks to the hair like glue. On squeezing it the matter would seem to ooze through the skin. There seemed to be something under the skin; some sort of a thickness. It stopped running then, and a sore opened like it on his thigh; that has also stopped running now, but his legs still swell as does his belly and sheath. I think it is farcy, and have been giving him sulphur, saltpeter, black antimony and coppers. Some say he has glanders, but he shows no symptoms of it that I can recognize from what I know of that disease. I never saw a case of glanders that I know of. He was first taken sick in this way: Was driven away from home apparently all right, but refused his noon feed, and came home sick, breathing hard, and had no appetite for several days; then got over the hard breathing and commenced to eat a little, and then the sores came, as before stated. He had no discharge from the nose of any consequence, and no kernels in under jaw, but seemed to have sore throat; hurt him to swallow, which is still the same, but no swelling of the throat. His neck was very stiff. Please answer as soon as possible and tell me what the disease is, and what is best to do for him. Is it contagious? He stands in my stable with other horses.

ANSWER.—We can scarcely believe you have either a case of farcy or glanders. If the former, you would be pretty sure to have the submaxillary glands swollen at some period of the disease, with a white, sticky discharge from the nose, and perhaps a little colored with blood; also a slight cough, and emaciated appearance, especially about the face, with labored respiration and ulcerated snuff-draw membranes (septum of the nose). In farcy, instead of the pus being thick and yellow, it would be thin and ichorous, that is, watery and mixed with blood, and the ulcers would be very obstinate in healing. We think, from your description, the case comes nearer lymphangitis than either of the others, which is due to a poison coming in contact with the lymphatic glands. Just how this poison is generated is not clearly established. It may be, and probably is, due to a perverted nutrition. We think you had better prepare the animal by feeding on bran mash for three days, and then give the following cathartic ball: Pulverized Barbadoes aloes, seven drachms; ground ginger, one drachm; mixed, made into a ball and given before feeding; and after it has acted give half-ounce doses of sulphate of soda, one dose a day, also one drachm of pulverized sulphate of copper. You had better isolate him from the other animals, and watch closely for further developments. If the symptoms should become radically increased, after getting the ball, it would look very much like glanders, in which case the best thing to do would be to destroy him.—*Turf, Field and Farm*.

As an indication of the exportation of cattle and fresh meat from the United States, official figures state that 30,925 live beefs, 19,724 sheep, and 1,662 hogs, and 72,409 carcasses of beef, 56,034 of mutton, and 9,908 of hogs were shipped to England last year from the port of New York alone.—*Ex.*



## THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.	
St. Louis, April 8, 1879.	
Flour—XX	\$4.40 @ 4.50
XXX	4.60 @ 4.70
Family	4.85 @ 5.10
Wheat—No. 2 fall	1.03 @ 1.04
No. 3 red	99 1/2 @ 1.01
Corn—No. 2	33 1/2 @ 34
Oats—No. 2	26 @ 27
Rye	47 1/2 @ 48 1/2
Barley	50 @ 51
Pork	10 15 @ 10 50
Bacon—Shoulders	8 7/8 @ 4.00
Clear ribs	5 35 @ 5.40
Lard	6 25 @ 6.50
Butter—Dairy	20 @ 22
Country	10 @ 15
Chicago, April 8, 1879.	
Wheat—No. 2 spring	89 @ 91 1/2
No. 3	78 @ 79
Rejected	63 @ 63 1/2
No. 2 winter	1.00 @ 1.02
Corn—Fresh	34 @ 34 1/2
Regular	31 @ 31 1/2
Oats	21 1/2 @ 24
Pork	10 40 @ 10 45
Lard	6 30 @ 6 35
Kansas City, April 8, 1879.	
Wheat—No. 2 fall	94 @ 95
No. 3 fall	92 @ 93
No. 4	87 @ 90
Corn—No. 2 mixed	28 1/2 @ 28 3/4
Oats	26 1/2 @ 27 1/2
Rye—No. 2	34 @ 45

## Live Stock Markets.

Kansas City, April 8, 1879.	
Cattle—Choice nat. steers av.	1.500 4.40 @ 4.60
Good ship. steers av.	1.350 4.10 @ 4.30
Fair butch. steers av.	1.000 3.65 @ 4.00
Good feed. steers av.	1.100 3.50 @ 4.00
Good stock steers av.	900 3.00 @ 3.65
Good to choice fat cows	3.00 @ 3.25
Common cows and heifers	2.50 @ 2.95
Hogs—Packers	2.75 @ 3.45

St. Louis, April 8, 1879.

Cattle, good demand; choice heavy shipping steers, \$4.85 to \$5.25; good do., \$4.65 to \$4.70; light, \$4.60 to \$4.80; native butcher steers, \$3.50 to \$4.60; cows and heifers, \$3.00 to \$4.50; feeding steers, \$3.75 to \$4.50; stockers, \$2.75 to \$3.75.

Hogs, lower; heavy, \$3.75 @ \$3.90; light, \$3.40 @ \$3.70.

Chicago, April 8, 1879.

Cattle, firm and active; heavy native shipping steers, \$4.00 @ \$5.25; stockers and feeders steady at \$3.40 @ \$4.00; butchers' firm—steers \$2.40 @ \$3.20, cows \$2.40 @ \$3.70.

Hogs, heavy, \$3.85 @ \$4.05; light, \$3.60 @ \$3.80. Receipts for last twenty-four hours 14,000.

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, choice, 10 @ 22c.; cheese, prime Kansas, 5 @ 6 1/2c.; eggs, 8 @ 8 1/2c.; beans, \$1.40 @ \$1.50 bu. for screened, picked 1.45; broomcorn, 2 @ 3c. @ 3 1/2c.; chickens, live, per doz., \$2.75 @ \$2.90; turkeys, dressed, 10c. @ 1 1/2c.; green apples, \$3.00 @ \$3.20 @ bbl.; onions—50c. @ \$1.00 @ bush., top sets \$1.25, bottom sets \$2.25 @ bush.; flax seed, @ bush., \$1.50; castor beans, \$1.55; hominy, \$1.87 1/2; cranberries, \$4 @ 7 @ bbl.; sauerkraut, \$8 @ bbl.; hay, \$6.50 @ \$8.00; potatoes, 55 @ 75c.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: Fancy brands, @ sack, \$2.60; XXX, \$1.85 @ 2.00; XX, \$1.50 @ 1.60. Rye flour, \$1.65. Corn meal, @ cwt., 80c. Buckwheat flour, @ bbl., \$4.50 @ 5.00.

Wheat is about three cents higher than last week in Kansas City, but it fluctuated considerably during the week. The long continued dry weather throughout Kansas and Missouri made dealers at Kansas City cautious in their transactions in both wheat and corn. They both began to advance day by day. But the rains early this week sent wheat down 2 or 3 cents.

For future delivery, No. 2 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at \$1.04 April, \$1.04 @ 1.05 May, and \$1.04 1/2 June. In Chicago No. 2 is 90 1/2c. April, and 93 May. In Kansas City No. 2 is 95 @ 95 1/2c. April. No. 3 is 93c. April, and 93 @ 93 1/2c. May.

Corn is 1 cent higher than last quotations in Kansas City.

Flour in St. Louis has risen since our last quotations 5 cents on all grades.

Rye and other grain nominal.

Cattle were reported "dragging" at Kansas City yesterday, but prices were not noticeably lower. Few sales.

The price of butter has improved in Kansas City.

The clearances in the large cities for the month of March compare favorably with last year. The increase per cent. in St. Louis is 20, New York City 10, Chicago 12, Milwaukee 10, Pittsburgh 10, Boston 7, Philadelphia 5. Two cities—Baltimore and Cincinnati—have not increased their business worth mentioning, and two—San Francisco and New Orleans—have decreased, San Francisco 13 per cent. The order in which the leading cities come according to the clearances of March is as follows for the first twenty cities: New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Baltimore, San Francisco, New Orleans, Louisville, Pittsburgh, Milwaukee, Providence, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Cleveland, New Haven, Columbus, Springfield, Worcester. The increase in business in Kansas City over March, 1878, is 105 per cent.

Money yesterday in New York was quoted at 5 @ 7 per cent.; prime mercantile paper, 5 @ 7 per cent. The stock market opened strong. The principal activity and advance was in Erie issues and Missouri, Kansas and Texas consols.

The railroads have made contracts with shippers to carry grain from Chicago to the seaboard at the rate of fifteen cents per hundred pounds. The bulk of it goes to Baltimore and Philadelphia.

\$60,000,000 of the 4 per cent. loan were taken in New York last Friday.

## Lawrence Markets.

The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 12 @ 20c.; eggs, 8c. per doz.; poultry—chickens, live, \$1.75 @ \$2.25 per doz., dressed 6c. per lb.; turkeys, live, 6c. per lb., dressed 8c. per lb.; potatoes, 35 @ 55c.; apples, 70 @ \$1.00; corn, 25c.; wheat, 60 @ 85c.; lard, 4 @ 6c.; hogs, \$2.50 @ \$3.10; cattle—feeders, 2.50 @ 3.50, shippers, \$3.00 @ 4.00, cows, \$2.25 @ 3.25; wood, \$4.00 @ 4.50 per cord; hay, \$4.00 @ 4.50 per ton.

## Attention, Farmers!

CLYDE & BLISS,  
BUTTER AND FRUIT

## MERCHANTS,

Are Paying the Highest Market prices for

BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, FRUITS, ETC.

They pay cash, and treat all alike. Consignments carefully and promptly attended to. Mr. Clyde of the firm has had twelve years' experience in the business. Don't forget the place—No. 42 Massachusetts street, three doors north of the post-office.

## TO TREE PLANTERS!

22d Year—12th Year in Kansas.

## KANSAS

## HOME NURSERY!

Offers for the spring of 1879 home grown

APPLE, PEACH, PEAR, PLUM

—AND—

CHERRY TREES,

QUINCES, SMALL FRUITS,

GRAPE VINES, EVERGREENS,

—AND—

ORNAMENTAL TREES.

IN GREAT VARIETY.

All of the above stock is warranted true to name. The fruit trees were propagated from bearing trees of varieties duly tested for this climate. Patrons and friends, make up clubs and submit them to us for prices. Note the following: Apple trees two years old, five to six feet, good heads, per hundred, \$10; three years old, \$12.50. Other trees in proportion.

Cash orders will receive prompt attention. No charge for packing. Justus Howell is our agent for the city. A general assortment of trees can be had at his place of business.

A. H. &amp; A. C. GRISEA,

Lawrence, Kansas.

3,000 FINELY FORMED

And Healthy

## Evergreens for Sale!

2,000 RED CEDARS, 2 to 3 FEET,

\$15 per hundred.

This is the IRON-CLAD Evergreen for Kansas; succeeds in any class of soil and location with as much certainty as an elm.

BLACK ASTRIAN AND SCOTCH PINES,

2 to 5 feet, at prices to suit the times.

All orders delivered in the city. G. C. BRACKETT, 2 1/2 miles west of Lawrence.

## VINLAND

## Nurs'ry &amp; Fruit Farm

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR.

PRICE-LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

W. E. BARNES, Proprietor,

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LIVE STOCK-COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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And other First-Class Pianos. Also the unrivaled

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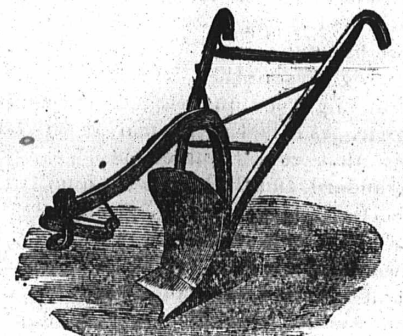
Five hundred Instruments for sale (on easy payments), exchange or rent. Astonishing bargains.

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

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

## BOSWELL &amp; CO.,

Removed to McCurdy Bros.' old stand, a few doors north of their former place of business.



## MARSH SULKY PLOWS

Beat the World!

Skinner Sulky and Walking Plows. Northwest Cultivators.

## QUINCY CORN PLANTERS.

Fish Bros.' Wagons, the Best on Wheels. The Kansas Wagon

Boswell & Co. are selling all kinds of agricultural implements cheap. Give them a call.



## Real Estate Agency.

JAS. E. WATSON &amp; CO.

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

## TO HORSE BREEDERS

of Douglas and adjoining counties.

IMPORTED

## NORMAN STALLION TURKO.

(Property of Wm. M. Ingersoll.)



"TURKO" is a dappled gray, 8 years old, 16 3/4 hands high; weighs 1,650 pounds; has small head and ears, good eyes, large bony limbs, and has fine style and action. This horse was imported from France by Russ, McCourtie & Co., of Onaga, Ill., and is considered one of the best horses ever imported by them. "TURKO" will be found for the season of 1879 at Hamlin's stable, east of the post-office. Call and see him.

W. A. ROGERS.

H. D. ROGERS.

ROGERS & ROGERS,  
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Descriptive Illustrated Price List

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