

VOL. IX.—NO. 12.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1880.

WHOLE NO. 424.

DEBIT OR CREDIT.

BY JOSEPHINE POLLARD.

"The world a living owes to me,"
The idler said with lazy yawn;
And so he indolently spent
The weary days from dawn till dawn.
He had a genius for repose,
And proud of his ancestral tree
Said loftily—between each doze—
"The world a living owes to me!"

He'd youth and health and strength enough
To stand amid the sons of toil,
But with the dirt of honest work
His dainty hands he would not soil.
The world disdained his demands,
And for him declared no dividends,
And so he lived on charity,
And died indebted to his friends.

"The world a living owes to me."
Another said, "and I must get
From her rich coffers all I need
To liquidate my every debt.
For Mother Earth no fortune gives
To him who neither digs nor delves,
And I have found it gospel sound—
The Lord helps those who help themselves."

With eager heart he entered in
The world's arena, for the strife,
And unto deeds of nobleness
He pledged his honor and his life.
And so he won the prize—success;
And when in death his eyes grew dim,
An honest and a virtuous man,
He left the world in debt to him.

TALENT.

BY MARY KYLE DALLAS.

There was a time when Benjamin Bleee did not wish to go into the soap business. "I makes your hands so dirty, father," he complained to his progenitor. "Never mind, my son; dirty hands make clean money." Benjamin took the proverb to heart. His father had started life with a wagon, a donkey and one big soap-kettle, and had arrived at a little shop and half a dozen workmen. He began with the little shop, and went onward and upward to a big business, a large salesroom, with fine windows ornamented with heads of Washington and his lady in marble-white soap, odorous with the perfumes of Araby, with painted waxen candles all a-row, and toilet-boxes with portraits of all the prima donnas on their covers. Wagons were at his door; ships waited at the docks for their freight. He made more of that clean money which his father had said, came from dirty hands than that excellent old gentleman had ever dared to dream of. Finally he ceased to take an active personal part in soap making, bought himself a palatial residence, and allowed his wife and daughters to become as fashionable as they pleased, while he devoted his energies to the church. Not that we mean to insinuate that at his age he studied theology and took to preaching; he only helped to get up the fairs, and having stocked most of the stands, attended as a visitor and bought his own gifts at outrageous prices; fished in the fish ponds for bundles of tooth-picks at dollar apiece, and the full sum desired not being quite made up added the needed sum from his own pocket. His voice was loud at meetings; and he it was that presented a new organ and added a painted window.

Meanwhile Miss Belinda kept her parlors full and floated into church in costumes from Paris, said to be the dreams of the great inventor of fashion himself.

Mr. Bleee had no idea that all was not well, until coming home from a meeting of officers one night he opened the door too suddenly with his latch-key, and surprised a young man with a very new and glossy hat in his hand in the act of bestowing a farewell kiss on the red lips of Miss Belinda Bleee.

The vision vanished on the instant. Miss Bleee stood at least two yards further from the young man, looking formally polite. The young man, with his glossy hat rim against his breast, bowed low to Miss Bleee, and to her furious parent, and departed.

He was a good-looking young man with a jaunty style, and had an air of being just ready to say something which was very peculiar.

"It's some of the young swells, I suppose," said Mr. Bleee to himself; "but I'm going to know all about it, anyway." Then he stalked into the parlor and beckoned his daughter to follow him; and Belinda, with very red cheeks, obeyed. She stood before her father as pretty a fashion-plate as one could desire to see, and waited to be questioned.

"Where's your ma?" asked Mr. Bleee.

"Gone up stairs," said Belinda.

"Then you've been sparkling," said Mr. Bleee.

"Oh, pa, how vulgar!" said Belinda. "Spark-

ing!"

"It's not words but facts as I'm after," said

Mr. Bleee. "You can't draw wool over my eyes. I see him kiss you. Now who is he?" "Oh, pa," cried Belinda, "don't be cross. You expect me to marry some day, don't you?" "Why, yes, Bell," said Mr. Bleee. "I suppose I do. And it has gone that far, has it? And I've never seen the fellow before. Now who is he?"

"He is Mr. Chirp," said Belinda.

"Well, and who is Mr. Chirp, and who introduced him to you?" asked Mr. Bleee.

"I—forget," said Belinda. "It was one of the girls at school, I think."

"And what is he?" asked Mr. Bleee. "I knew the young swells would be after you, but I don't remember that name. There's Chippers—they're in the cotton trade. And Chatters—they are silk people. And Chunks is in Wall street. But Chirp—"

"Mr. Chirp is not in trade," said Belinda.

"Well, some of these rich men's sons has enough without it," said Mr. Bleee. "Lives on his money, eh? Well, now, give me an idea about him. His looks please me. I'd have kicked him down the steps if they didn't."

"Mr. Chirp is not rich, pa," said Belinda. "He—Oh, I am so glad you like his looks, pa. He has the greatest respect for you. Mr. Chirp is—is Talent."

"Is which?" asked Mr. Bleee.

"He belongs to a—a—company," faltered Belinda.

"Fire insurance or life?" asked Mr. Bleee.

"Oh, pa—nothing of that sort. He sings, and takes part, and his talent is very versatile. He dances sometimes, and he can make you think a canary bird is down his throat."

"Well, but that ain't business," said Mr. Bleee.

"It is his," said Belinda.

"Play-acting!" roared Mr. Bleee.

There was an awful silence. Then Mr. Bleee aro.

"Belinda," he said, solemnly, bringing a host of negatives to his aid, as ungrammatical persons always do when they wish to be emphatic—"Belinda, don't you never let that young man come into my house no more, nor speak to him nor nothing, nor write no letters to him, nor nothing of that sort. This is the end of that business; and if I catch this here Mister Chirp here agin, I'll make him think there is something worse than a canary bird down his throat, I can tell you. Now I'm going to talk to your ma!" And he stalked out of the room.

Belinda sank back in her chair in tears, but finally recovered, turned the gas out, and went up stairs to write a note to Mr. Chirp. It was rather a romantic note, in which Mr. Bleee was spoken of as her cruel parent; and she mentioned her heart as broken. The reply was less sentimental. It ended thus:

"Keep up your heart, Bell. I'll come round the old man yet. If he found fault with me as a man, why I should consider myself insulted; but if what he objects to is talent, why,

that is his ignorance, and any one who can

dance the double shuffle clog-dance can afford to despise it."

But alas! Mr. Bleee stood firm. The prayers of Bell and the remonstrances of her lover, who called on Mr. Bleee to convince him of his prejudices, were all in vain.

Belinda moped and wept, and even took to her bed and tried to die of consumption, and gained twenty pounds from lack of exercise instead. Yet Mr. Bleee stood firm; and he was still firm when a committee of the ladies of his congregation called upon him to ask his aid in getting up an entertainment for the benefit of the church, which again owed a debt of many thousand dollars, a condition of things of which it is amazing that christian churches are not more ashamed.

Mr. Bleee responded generously, as usual.

The entertainment should be gotten up. It

should be at the best hall in the city. He

would engage speakers and singers. The mod-

esty should be raised. The affair should be a credit to the congregation.

And having decided that this should be so,

he entered heart and soul into the business.

For weeks his carriage might have been seen

flying about the city, his bald head, red with

excitement, bobbing out of the window to

give directions to the driver. And finally,

the venerable Socrates Slow was engaged to

deliver the address, and the sopranos, tenors,

baritones and bass singers of several popular

churches induced to make the night melodious with their voices. The piano solo was to be

given by a wondrous being whose fingers seemed moved by electricity, and delicate tick-

ets were in great demand. Mr. Bleee rejoiced.

The congregation applauded him. And the

night of the performance arrived.

The stage where prima donnas had sung was ready. Miss Bleee was in the audience in a dress with diamond buttons, and an ornament in her bonnet to match. Mrs. Bleee was a mountain of jet black velvet and point lace. The seats were filled; but behind the scenes Mr. Bleee strode about on the verge of insanity, trembling before the first failure of his life.

He had had his bills made out to look well!

He did know something about bills, for he had advertised soaps all his life; but he knew nothing of musicians. He could not have translated the word "prima donna."

He vaguely knew that a soprano was, as he expressed it, "the one that shruck shrill in the choir."

He had some idea that a bass singer was one

who was despised by other musical folk "because he grumbled down in his boots."

"Folks as sung" were, in his opinion, "always glad to do it, especially if you paid 'em."

What did he know of professional courtesies and discourtesies, of prominence and the proper position of the most important on the programme? How did he know that every professional musician scorned every other professional singer, and considered it an insult that other singer should be mentioned in type of equal size in any bill? Lo and behold the truth dawned upon him.

"Sing!" screamed the Italian soprano from St. Shimmer. "I sing! No, no, no! Not yet pay me of gold your double hands full!

Wee zat little creature, Miss Squeak, before

me on ze bee! I am ensoul! I go! No, no,

no, no, I will not lessen I will not sing! I go!

Aduie! And she departed.

"Now," said Miss Squeak, bustling in a hurry, "I've just come in, Mr. Bleee, to say you can get somebody besides me! Did you see that notice in the *Weekly Pepperpot?* My name is not mentioned; and besides, you've given me the first song! I feel myself insulted!"

"Miss Squeak! Miss Squeak!" cried the unhappy Mr. Bleee. "See here, now, my good lady, I suppose the notice was a mistake. And here is Madame What's-her-name gone off because your name is first. You can't go. Here's all the folks come! I can't let you go, indeed!"

"I rather think I'm a free-born American citizen, if I haven't a vote," said Miss Squeak.

"And I defy you to make me sing if I don't like.

I've as much proper pride as that foreigner, I hope. And as for my voice, if I hadn't a better voice than hers I'd give it up."

And she was gone.

What was it that the contralto came and scolded about? Why did the baritone and the bass wave their hands and the programmes at him, and tell him that was all wrong—that he had insulted them? Poor Mr. Bleee did not know. He put on his spectacles and looked over the programme. It seemed very pretty to him—very pretty. How could it offend those people who had smiled so graciously upon him only the day before? Why did they depart with wrath upon their brows? He never knew.

There remained only the pianist and the Rev. Socrates Slow. At that moment the pianist entered.

"My dear, dear sir," cried Mr. Bleee, "here is

a condition of things! All them people ain't comin'; they've all gone—all got mad, every

one of 'em. But you'll bang away, won't you?

I'll make it up to you. You give 'em all the

tunes they want. If you don't I shall have

apoplexy."

"What?" shouted the pianist. "I—I bang! I

play tunes! I, sir? Good evening, sir. I beg

you to inquire my position in the profession,

sir. Good evening."

"Achew! achew!" sounded something at

the door. A gentleman was sneezing. Mr.

Bleee turned to greet the Reverend Socrates Slow, enveloped in furs and a comforter.

"Dear, dear, dear! at least you have come,"

cried he, thankfully. "I've insulted all the

rest. I didn't go to do it, but I hev.

Maybe the congregation won't mind, so's they hav-

you."

"My dear Mr. Bleee," replied Mr. Slow, in a

husky whisper, "I've taken the most dreadful

cold. I can't speak above my breath. Just

hear me—achew! achew!—excuse me—achew!

I've been sneezing like that all day. I had

myself brought over in a car that you might

know how serious the affliction was—achew!

achew—shew! You see I can't lecture to-

night!"

"I see," said poor Mr. Bleee, in despair.

"If you only could go on and tell 'em."

"They couldn't hear me. Good-by. I

wouldn't stand in a draught," said Mr. Slow.

"I wonder if it's wicked to shoot a body?"

said Mr. Bleee, slyus.

Just then some one tapped him on the shoul-

der. He turned; behold Mr. Chirp, bright as a new penny, with his shiny new hat, newer than ever; his air of being ready to say or do something more observable than usual.

"They're getting impatient out there," he said. "I've heard of your dilemmas about this show of yours. Don't worry. We'll fix 'em, Mr. Bleee. Mr. Bangs is talent of the first order. Come ahead, Ned."

He walked upon the stage. Mr. Bleee stared in horror. Soon the notes of the piano, the tones of a voice—a song—applause; another song, the roof trembled. Mr. Bleee crept to the wings. There stood Mr. Chirp, all the delighted eyes of that worthy congregation and its friends upon him. Accentuating his music with little songs of his hat, he poured forth song after song—"Old Dog Tray," "Ben Bolt," "The Heart Bowed Down," "Dark Gal Dress-ed in Blue," "Kiss him for his Mother," "Meet me in the Lane," "When the Stars are Shining," "Write me a Letter from Home," "There's a Letter in the Candle," "Good-by, Sweetheart, Good-by"—old songs, new songs, love songs, comic songs, while Mr. Bangs accompanied with all his might and main. Then, after repeated encores, Mr. Chirp varied his performance by imitations of the canary bird, the rooster, the peacock, and dogs and lions. Then he recited for them from dramas adapted to the Ethiopian stage.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

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LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1880.

Patrons' Department.

NATIONAL GRANGE.
Master—J. J. Woodman, of Michigan.
Secretary—Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.
Treasurer—F. P. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Henry James, of Indiana.
D. W. Aiken, of South Carolina.
S. H. Ellis, of Ohio.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.
Master—Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.
Secretary—P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county.
Treasurer—W. P. Popeno, Topeka.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.
Levi Bumhund, Hartford, Lyon county.
J. S. Payne, Cawker, Linn county.

Suggestions to Grange Officers.

The new master of the Massachusetts State grange has taken hold of the work in earnest. He has issued a circular address to all the granges in the state, from which we make the following extracts as containing excellent advice and suggestions applicable to granges everywhere:

MASTER'S OFFICE,
WORCESTER, MASS., Jan. 30, 1880.]

To the Officers and Members of the Subordinate Granges:—Prompted by an earnest desire to see our grange organization in this state advancing in its influence, increasing in its membership, and proving of greater benefit and usefulness to every individual member of the order, I address a few words to you to ask for your earnest and hearty co-operation in the work.

The measure of success in grange work will be just in proportion as the fundamental principles of our order, and the practical application of those principles to the local needs and advantages of the members are understood and appreciated.

The officers of the grange are expected to be "observant of the noble precepts of our order" and to "discharge the important duties of their office with fidelity." To further advance these objects, I desire to make a few suggestions to the several officers of the grange.

THE MASTER.

As the presiding officer in your grange, it is of the highest importance that you should be truly the "master of the situation." This you cannot be without personal effort and personal self-sacrifice. Time, labor, brain work and heart work are imperatively demanded of you as the leading spirit of the grange in the position you hold.

By brain work I mean a thorough acquaintance with the minutest details of our grange organization—its constitution and by-laws; its ritual; its digest of decision on the laws and usages of the order, and a perfect knowledge and mastery of the unwritten work. Our ritual I believe to be superior in its construction and more practical in its teachings than that of any of the other secret orders, and its valuable instructions and impressiveness can only be obtained by having it so fully committed to memory as to dispense with its reading in conferring the degrees. By giving a little time each day, you can soon master it, and by setting the example your associate officers will soon post themselves in the same direction.

By heart work I mean such a spirit of devotion to the principles of our order that you will be willing to make personal sacrifice of your time, your influence and all the powers at your command to advance the interests of the grange. On questions arising in the grange, when there is a difference of opinion between members that prevents harmony, let the "good of the order" be first and foremost in your mind when called upon to take action in the matter. On meeting local issues outside the grange, and personal difficulties that mar the best interests of the grange, and tend to weaken its influence, your greatest wisdom must be exercised, and freedom from partisanship maintained.

I would urge the importance of being punctual in opening the grange at the prescribed hour of meeting, and insist that your associate officers and every member besides, should exercise the same promptness that they would in an important business engagement. Let no trivial matter prevent a full attendance by the members on every meeting of the grange. Neglect in attendance always results in lack of interest, and lack of interest is weakening to the grange and its influences.

THE LECTURER.

Next to the master I consider the lecturer's position of the greatest importance in maintaining an interest in the grange meetings. In many granges it has been too often overlooked. If the lecturer will do his or her whole duty there never need be a dull meeting of the grange summer or winter.

The proceedings of each annual session of the state and National granges containing the addresses of the several officers of those bodies which give much valuable information concerning the order should be thoroughly read and understood by the lecturer, and as occasion will allow be laid before the members of the grange. There should be placed in the hands of the lecturer, at the expense of the grange, at least one good grange paper, from which he or she could gather much valuable and interesting information, and when the time will allow transmit the same to the members. There should be associated with the lecturer a good literary committee, who will work up the details of the educational features of the grange and provide for discussions, essays, readings, recitations, the grange paper (conducted within the grange), and such other features as will meet the wishes of the grange.

Many granges have adopted an excellent plan of having a programme of exercises printed and distributed among its members, as

well as some of the adjoining granges. This has a good effect in insuring a larger attendance than when members are not informed as to what is going on at the meetings.

THE SECRETARY.

Oftentimes matters of interest and importance to a grange are overlooked in the secretary's office, and reports, addresses and communications that should be laid before the grange by the lecturer are never delivered to him for that purpose. A wide-awake secretary can do a great amount of good in keeping up the interest in the meetings. When important business meetings are to be held, as well as meetings for conferring degrees, discussions or social entertainments, all members should be informed, and especially the occasional attendant and those who lack interest, whom we wish most to reach and encourage to be present. A notice from the secretary to them of what is going on will usually have a good effect.

In the prescribed duties of the secretary's office accuracy in the work and punctuality in performing the same will very materially aid the state grange officers in the duties they are called upon to perform.

THE GOOD OF THE ORDER.

While this feature of our grange organization is receiving more than usual attention, and is open to a wide diversity of plans and measures, I will only mention a few for want of space.

I would suggest an interchange of courtesies between granges, by fraternal visits as already conducted by some granges, as a means of strengthening weaker granges and the bond of fraternity between members of the order. A meeting commencing in the afternoon at 2½ or 3 o'clock devoted to the discussion of farm and home topics, a collation at 6 o'clock on the grange picnic plan, followed by addresses for the "good of the order," and an evening entertainment under the management of the literary committee, with such social features as would be most agreeable, will give a day of pleasure and profit to every member attending.

The prediction that our organization would soon fail and become extinct was based upon the fact that we once did have many members who acted in opposition to their own interest and their own organization. And when those of prominent standing in the order devoted time and energy to verify the predictions it was not strange it should be believed. But we have passed the danger in safety, and are now beyond the reach of destruction by all opposing elements combined. The great craft of the grange is safely and firmly anchored to remain steadfast for a long time to come.

IN CONCLUSION.

Brothers and sisters of the order, the grange is what we make it. Every member can do something, and the combined wisdom and influence of its members exerted in the right direction will result in measures that will maintain its organization and make its influence and power felt in the community.

"There is a work for me, and a work for you—something for each of us now to do." Let us do it.

Very sincerely and fraternally your co-laborer,

JAMES DRAPER, Master.

Co-operation.

BY H. ESHBAUGH, MASTER OF THE MISSOURI STATE GRANGE.

Having spoken in the preceding numbers of the importance and methods of co-operation in the educational work of the grange, also in regard to the purchasing of our supplies, and the manner of disposing of our surplus products, which we presume has been considered by members and granges, I now desire to call your attention to the loss sustained by non-co-operation.

The amount of money necessarily paid by the farmer in the state of Missouri for farm implements amounts upon a very low estimate to over one million dollars annually. If retail dealers, traveling agents, etc., make only 15 per cent. on sales, then \$150,000 could be saved annually by buying through the grange agency. But instead of 15 per cent. they frequently cost in purchasing through retail dealers from 25 to 40 per cent., so that through the retail trade it averages at least 25 per cent. over and above the wholesale grange rates. Then the amount that might have been saved to the farmers is \$350,000 on implements alone in a single year. Hence the amount annually paid by the farmers in Missouri to support retail dealers, traveling agents, drummers, etc., would be equal to 25,000 good merchantable hogs at \$10 each, or 10,000 steers at \$25 each, or 3,000 good horses or mules at \$84 each; or say 1,000 miles at \$80, \$80,000; 1,000 horses at \$75, \$75,000; 2,000 steers at \$35, \$70,000; 2,500 hogs at \$10, \$25,000. These sums put together will make the amount that might be saved annually to the farmers in the state by co-operating in purchasing their farm implements through their own agency.

Is not this amount worth saving? And why was it not saved? These are questions worthy of consideration by every member, and by every grange, and when carefully considered you will find the solution to be simple neglect in practical co-operation.

Your executive committee is chosen by your own representatives, elected by you as your delegates to the state grange; they are your officers, your servants, and are amenable to you, and in duty bound by the strong ties of our mutual association as well as by the most solemn obligations to labor for the best interest, the general welfare and mutual benefit of all. They have made arrangements and provided the way for you to co-operate greatly to your pecuniary advantage. And while thousands have improved the opportunity greatly to their advantage, there are also thousands who have not. Various causes have contributed to non-co-operation, and hindered members from profiting by the business arrangements that

there are a great many farmers, says the Patron of Husbandry, who will not take a grange or agricultural paper because of the expense, and it is just such men that the sharpers from the cities are constantly swindling. The following instance shows that it is the worst kind of economy to deny one's self a paper that warns him to beware of sharpers and never to sign papers of any kind:

"NEW PHILADELPHIA, Ohio, Feb. 28.—Henry Seaman, a farmer living about eight miles

were so wisely arranged, and so complete and simple in its work.

But the greatest hindering cause to success, and especially to the financial advantages, was the opposing elements brought to bear by the enemy of our organization. And as soon as it was discovered that the order of Patrons of Husbandry was educating its members to greater usefulness as farmers and as citizens, and that they were learning to understand the general rules of trade and the laws and methods of business, and were attempting to profit by the advancement made, many dealers, agents, drummers and schemers, realizing that the success of the grange, especially its business arm, would greatly diminish the large per cent. and profits heretofore gathered in by them with such ease, soon became active in their work, opposing each and every effort calculated to benefit you. In some instances reports that were as ungentlemanly and as unreasonable as they were untrue were put in circulation and earnestly advocated against your interest, your organization, your officers, committees, agents, and not even exempting yourselves. And too many were thus influenced, and allowed themselves to be led into error by those who have no sympathy for your organization, nor interest in you other than to extract large profits from your labor. More confidence was placed in your oppressors than was given to your friends who were equally interested with you and whose interests are identical with yours, and who were bound with you as brothers and sisters by the strong tie of fraternal relation. In a few instances even members who professed to have great love for our order have become outspoken in behalf of our worst opponents to gratify selfish purposes and ambition. All this has been wrong, and has done more to hinder your progress than all other causes combined. It is now, as it long since should have been, passing rapidly away. And as we advance the educational work of the order upon co-operative principles will we do away with the error that has misled so many.

The prediction that our organization would soon fail and become extinct was based upon the fact that we once did have many members who acted in opposition to their own interest and their own organization. And when those of prominent standing in the order devoted time and energy to verify the predictions it was not strange it should be believed. But we have passed the danger in safety, and are now beyond the reach of destruction by all opposing elements combined. The great craft of the grange is safely and firmly anchored to remain steadfast for a long time to come.

Grange Mass Meetings.

At the last meeting of the National grange, held at Canandaigua, N. Y., in November last, initiatory steps were taken toward the holding of mass meetings of the Patrons of Husbandry during the current year in each state of the Union where there was a disposition among the local granges to co-operate with the movement. Accordingly, the state grange of Massachusetts, at its annual session in December last, voted that a special committee of three be appointed to co-operate with the state executive committee in arranging the details of such meetings as might be contemplated for New England. The names of the executive committee are: Benjamin P. Ware, of Salem, chairman; Henry Noble, of Pittsfield; Dr. C. S. Allen, of Barre. The names of the special committee of co-operation are: Geo. Noyes, of the Ploughman, chairman; M. L. Smith, of Northampton; A. W. Warren, of Greenfield.

Correspondence between the above committee and the masters of the state granges of New England resulted in the holding of a meeting at Nashua, N. H., on Monday, the 9th inst., at which it was voted to hold three meetings in each of the New England states. The meetings for Massachusetts will be held at Pittsfield, Greenfield and Worcester; those for New Hampshire at Manchester and vicinity; those for Maine at Portland, Lewiston and Waterville. Places for holding the meetings in other states were not decided upon. Hon. J. J. Woodman, master of the National grange, and other leading officials, will address these meetings, the date of which will be announced hereafter.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

Resolved. That the membership throughout the county will earnestly requested to renew their pledge of fealty to the cardinal principles of our order, especially those that enjoin upon Patrons a careful attention to the political duties required at the hands of every citizen of the United States, and we do this knowing that the unequal representation had by farmers in the political life of our state had and will result in legislation contrary to our interests as Patrons and agriculturists. And while we urge this upon you as the imperative duty of the hour, to labor both with and without the grange to inculcate sound and upholding ideas respecting our political duties, it is equally our duty as we value the permanence of our order to guard carefully the door that leads to partisan warfare.

Grange Politics.

At a meeting of the county grange, recently held in Milford, Del., the following resolution was offered by Bros. Rosa and Hydron, and was passed by a unanimous vote:

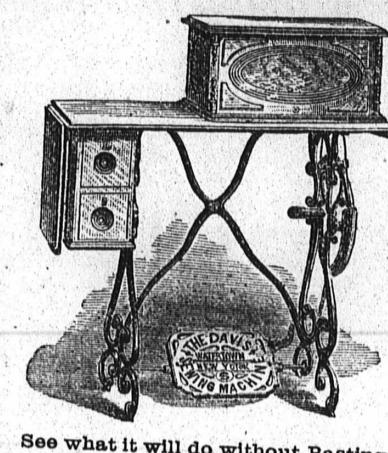
Resolved. That the membership throughout the county will earnestly requested to renew their pledge of fealty to the cardinal principles of our order, especially those that enjoin upon Patrons a careful attention to the political duties required at the hands of every citizen of the United States, and we do this knowing that the unequal representation had by farmers in the political life of our state had and will result in legislation contrary to our interests as Patrons and agriculturists. And while we urge this upon you as the imperative duty of the hour, to labor both with and without the grange to inculcate sound and upholding ideas respecting our political duties, it is equally our duty as we value the permanence of our order to guard carefully the door that leads to partisan warfare.

Ignorance Costs.
There are a great many farmers, says the Patron of Husbandry, who will not take a grange or agricultural paper because of the expense, and it is just such men that the sharpers from the cities are constantly swindling. The following instance shows that it is the worst kind of economy to deny one's self a paper that warns him to beware of sharpers and never to sign papers of any kind:

"NEW PHILADELPHIA, Ohio, Feb. 28.—Henry Seaman, a farmer living about eight miles

north of this place, has been badly swindled by some parties who came to his premises a few weeks ago representing an agency for hay forks and carriers. They wanted him to take the agency and sell. He refused to do so. Then they insisted on his giving them a recommendation as to the good working qualities of the fork, which he did, as he had one in use in his mow. He is now notified that there is a note with his signature to it for \$2,000 at a bank in Carrollton, Ohio. Instead of signing a recommendation for the fork he had signed a \$2,000 note which he will have to pay. Other farmers in this section have been swindled in the same manner by these sleek-tongued chaps out of smaller amounts."

THE DAVIS VERTICAL FEED SEWING MACHINE.



See what it will do without Basting.

It will sew over uneven surfaces as well as plain. It will sew over seams in any garment without making long or short stitches, or of thread or puckering the lining of the goods in the seam, requiring no assistance from the operator except to turn the machine and to guide the work—a point which no other machine possesses.

It will sew a curved piece on a straight one, or two curved edges together.

It will make wide and narrow hems, and hem all kinds of woolen goods, such as soft merino, or garments difficult to hem on other machines.

It is the only practical machine for hemming bias alpacas, muslins, muslins, and other similar goods, without any trouble, and it is the only machine in the world that will turn a wide hem across the end of a sheet without fuling the under or upper side of the hem.

It will turn a hem and stitch on trimming at one operation.

It will turn a hem and sew in a fold at one operation.

It will do felling, bias or straight, on any cotton or woolen goods.

Bind dress goods with the same or other material, either scallops, points, squares or straight.

Bind folds without showing the stitches and sew on at the same time.

It will put on dress braid and sew in facing and other dress braid at one operation, without drawing either dress braid or skirt, and without showing the stitch on the side.

Make French folds and sew on at the same time.

Fold bias trimming and sew on at one operation. Make milliners' folds with different colors and pieces of goods at one operation and sew on at the same time.

It will sew in a sleeve, covering a cord and stitching it into the seam at the same time.

It will gather between two pieces and sew on at the same time.

It will make and sew a ruffle on any part of a dress skin and sew on a bias fold for heading at one operation, showing the stitches on the right side.

It will gather and sew on a band with piping between ruffles and band at one operation.

Make plaited trimming, either scalloped, or straight, and sew on a band and edge-stitch the band at one operation.

It will make one operation for each variety, without busting, or 20 practical varieties of ruffling, being 12 more than can be produced on any other machine with same number of operations.

It will make a more elastic stitch than any other machine.

It saves from lace to leather without changing stitch or tension.

For tucking, cording, braiding, quilting, embroidery, shoe fitting, dress making, tailoring and general family use or manufacturing it has no equal.

Sewing machines repaired.

JUSTUS HOWELL, Agent,

No. 138 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

THE SKARDON Darning Attachment

FOR SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE AT J. C. PENNY'S

67 Massachusetts street, Lawrence.

THE WHITE



Leis' Powder is an excellent remedy for Hogs.

Those 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.

Bluemont Farmers' Club.

MONDAY EVENING, March 1.—Club met as usual, with the president in the chair. Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. President Fairchild being present was elected an honorary member. The reports of committees on Membership, Dues and Charter were received and made a special order for next meeting.

The regular subject for the evening, "Can farming be made to pay in Kansas?" was then taken up.

Mr. Hopkins, who introduced the question, opened the discussion. He thought farming could be made to pay; referred to the English method of keeping up the fertility of the soil, and thought that even the virgin soil of Kansas needs manuring; said we had no right to closely crop the soil and leave it in an exhausted condition for our successors.

Mr. Marlatt said farming would not pay if done with kid gloves on, or if the farmer went to town every day with his fast horses. The business must have personal attention. The work may be done and done well. You must buckle to it yourself.

Mr. Campbell had lately seen the elevator and crib at St. George full, almost to bursting, with grain waiting for shipment, and had concluded that farming must pay.

Mr. R. H. Kimball, to show what may be done, gave a little of his own experience: Four years ago he bought a cow for \$25; had sold from her \$100 worth of stock, and had now on hand a yearling, the cow and calf. She had paid for her own keeping in milk.

Mr. C. W. Kimball said that, a few days ago, he asked a young lawyer how much he made by his profession. The reply was that he had not made much yet, but expected to by and by. There are many young farmers who have not made much yet, but, if they stick to their business, use good common sense, and do not wear too many fine clothes, they will be more likely to make an honest living and a good name than the lawyer.

Mr. Knipe said that he had come twice to hear this question discussed, as he was anxious to hear the solution of the problem. Thought that soon we must keep our stock on our own land, and wanted to know how this was to be done if we could not raise the tame grasses. Thought we should raise such crops as are adapted to this country, and that a great deal depends upon getting crops in at the right time; a few days one way or the other may make the difference between profit and loss. Thought that possibly we might have to do a little trading once in a while to make both ends meet.

Mr. Marlatt always sold his corn or wheat in the form of meat or flour.

Prof. Shelton said that the experiments with the tame grasses on the college farm had been successful. He had sown some every year since 1874, and had never failed to get a stand. Preferred orchard grass for pasture and alfalfa for hay. Three crops of the latter could be cut in a season. Would mix clover, timothy and blue grass with the orchard grass, sowing two and one-half bushels of the latter to the acre? Would prepare the ground in the same manner, and sow at the same time as in the case of oats, harrowing in with a smoothing harrow. As most of the profits of the farm come from the stock, he considered it necessary to cultivate the tame grasses if farming was to be made a success. Also considered sheep raising an essential factor in successful farming.

Mr. Whitney asked if it was not best to sow grass seed in the fall.

Prof. Shelton thought not; considered spring the proper time.

Mr. Allen had sowed timothy, clover and orchard grass together. The clover and orchard grass grew well.

President Fairchild said that this question was important not only to Kansas but to the whole country. He thought that farming could be made to pay as well as any other business or profession. Fortunes might not be made in a few years, but for independence and honest living and have some left for charitable objects he thought it would compare favorably with any other trade. Said that his father had always lived on a farm, and made a good living, and had given his children a fair start in life, and lived respected to a ripe old age. Said that his eldest brother was still on the old homestead.

Mr. Himes said that he had observed that German farmers, though they came here with nothing, seemed to find farming profitable.

The above is a mere synopsis of the discussion which was very interesting. To me it seems that, with the present educational advantages, if a young man has a liking for the business of farming, the door to success is wide open. Not that he will become suddenly rich, but that, by prudence and industry, he can accumulate enough of this world's goods to provide himself and his family with all the necessities and many of the luxuries of life. One of the great needs of the country to-day is more intelligence among the producing and laboring classes. We need statesmen who can grasp the political economy of the country. This contraction of power into the hands of a few railroad kings bodes no good to the farmers.

What is the use of our wheat, corn, cattle or hogs if the Goulds are able to put ruinous rates upon transportation? Such possibilities should not be within their reach. Should not our agricultural colleges have their courses of study so arranged as to train up a class of young farmers who will be able to grasp the situation?—A. Todd, Secretary, in *Manhattan Nationalist*.

Strange Somnambulistic Performance.
[Topeka Commonwealth.]

One of the strangest somnambulistic performances on record where the party was not seriously injured occurred yesterday morning, when the K. P. train from the east was near

Grantville. We obtained most of the particulars from Mr. Henry Keeler, of Oskaloosa, and have talked with other gentlemen who were passengers and saw the lady after she had been found. Mr. Keeler was lying half asleep in a coach, and noticed an old lady pass him and go out of the door. His next thought was that she would soon open the door of the next car, and as he did not see her do so he became alarmed and went in search of her. There was no one on the platform, and the sleepy persons in the next car had not seen her enter. Becoming now assured that an accident had happened, he called Conductor Phelps and stated the facts to him, and that officer at once stopped the train and backed it over the road, expecting to find the mangled and crushed remains of the lady. Instead, when they had proceeded about a mile and a half in the direction from whence they had come, the watchers were rewarded by a sight of the old lady, who was walking along beside the track. When approached she seemed hardly conscious of what had transpired, though she was somewhat bruised, but not seriously injured. Her daughter and other friends were on board the train and took care of her. She is 68 years old.

Swindlers.

[Olathe Leader.]

Swindlers in all manner of shapes and forms seem to be the order of the day. The latest comes from Shawnee and Oxford townships where two sleek-looking, fine-haired men were operating last week with a fine two-horse buggy and harness. The swindler consists of selling a lot of remnants of carpets, muslins, calicoes, etc., at less than half of their actual cost and representing that they are only samples of what is to be had in their mammoth store in Kansas City at precisely the same figures. It may be well enough to purchase any of the remnants that you may be able to use as a whole, for the store in Kansas City is a myth and a blind. The grand swindle is, after they get you worked up to a proper purchasing frame of mind, to sell you a neatly tied up package of goods like the samples shown for \$55. Unless you want to be swindled you are cautioned against purchasing the bundle, for the entire goods contained in it are shoddy of the worst kind.

Destructive Prairie Fire.

[Smith Center Pioneer.]

During the high wind that prevailed last Tuesday afternoon, a fire broke out a few miles south of Cedarville that caused much damage to the settlers down there, rendering several families homeless. J. H. Johnson, of Cedarville, furnished us with the following information relative to the damage: Mr. M. B. Sherwin lost his bay, corn, stables, corrals, etc., and came very near having his house burned; loss about \$30,000. S. W. Austin lost two horses and all his hay, stabling, etc. Mr. Mahan lost hay and stable. Mr. Welch lost his house, household goods and everything he had except one team of horses. R. M. Fracy lost hay, stabling, etc. Mr. Hunt also lost his hay and stables. Several others, whose names Mr. Johnson did not obtain, lost property, and many of the parties are left in very destitute circumstances. The fire originated in consequence of sparks from a stove-pipe.

Saline County Fruit.

[Salina Journal.]

The Saline County Horticultural society met last Monday for the purpose of more thorough organization. The following officers were elected: Robert Anderson, president; A. S. Hall, vice-president; B. B. Stimmel, treasurer; R. H. Bishop, secretary. The following committees: on orchards, A. S. Hall, J. A. Barker, Thomas Anderson; vegetable gardening, E. B. Bush; small fruits, M. A. Northrop; forestry and hedges, Robert Muir; floriculture, John Buchl; entomology, H. L. Jones; nomenclature, A. Dean. The society now consists of twenty members, and is steadily enlarging its membership. During the summer, provided the fruit prospects are good, it is proposed to hold meetings throughout the county for the purpose of discussing and comparing notes on the fruit question. It is also the purpose of the society to be well represented in the fruit department of all the future county fairs.

No Place Like Kansas.

[Oxford Review.]

We last week received a letter from a cousin in Illinois in which we find the comforting statement that they are having a fine variety of weather. "Mud, rain, mud, snow, mud, freeze, mud, mud, mud," is the way the letter reads. The aforesaid cousin spent one year in Kansas, and while he raised better crops than he ever saw in his thirty years' residence in Illinois, but he became dissatisfied and went back to the "old home." He now wishes he was back in Kansas, and says our little breezes are nothing to the muddy mud of the Sucker state. He has found that "the old home ain't what it used to be;" and further states that taxes are high and money scarce, and that if they have any more freezing weather (which they have undoubtedly had since the letter was written) the wheat crop will be much below the average.

Serge Sugar.

[Marion Record.]

We have received a quantity of the sugar manufactured by Mr. Rugg from sorgho, and although it was the very lowest grade made by Mr. Rugg, simply sorghum boiled down, without any refining whatever, yet after a thorough test by the editor's wife we are able to say that it served well all the culinary purposes for which brown sugar is used. We are perfectly satisfied that the ability to manufacture a superior quality of brown sugar from sorgho, almost totally free from the peculiar sorghum flavor, offensive to some, is an assured fact; and that Marion county will soon begin to export instead of importing its sweets we are equally confident.

The Winter Wheat.

[Leavenworth Times.]

The total acreage of winter wheat in Leavenworth county in 1879 was 28,136. The total acreage of land is 188,058, of which there were 11,427 acres not used for farming purposes one year ago. The acreage of winter wheat sown now nearly doubles the figures of last year. Many farmers, finding their ground better adapted to wheat, changed from corn and rye and increased the area of wheat. The warm winter with occasional frosts has thrown much of the wheat out of the ground, causing rolling necessary to spread the tufts, and there will be a few fields plowed under for oats. It is safely estimated that the acreage of wheat will yield 50 per cent. more in this county than it did last year, owing to the increased population and change of crops.

25th YEAR—13th YEAR IN KANSAS!

KANSAS

Home Nurseries

Offer for the spring of 1880

HOME GROWN STOCK,

SUCH AS

Apple Trees, Quinces,
Peach Trees, Small Fruits,
Pear Trees, Grape Vines,
Plum Trees, Evergreens,
Cherry Trees, Ornamental Trees,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Also New and Valuable acquisitions in
Apple and Peach Trees.

We guarantee our stock TRUE TO NAME, proportionate in the main from the trees. We invite all in reach of the nursery to a general inspection. We know they are as fine as any in the West, and of varieties not one of which will fail. All have been proven to be of first value for this climate.

Cash orders will receive prompt attention. No charge for packing. Send for Catalogue and Price List.

A. H. & A. C. GRIESSA,

Lawrence, Kansas.

VINLAND

Nurs'ry & Fruit Farm

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR.

PRICE-LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

W. E. BARNEs, Proprietor,

Vinland, Douglas County, Kansas.

Read, Everybody!

S. G. McCONNELL,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

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

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES

In the city. Fresh

SPRING GOODS

Just received.

First-Class Workmen and Low Prices.

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

A FIRST-CLASS COMBINATION.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC!

The best place in the city to have your

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC.

Repaired, re-painted, re-ironed.

The Best Place to Get New Ones.

The best place to get your

MULES & HORSES SHOD.

In fact, the CHEAPEST and BEST PLACE to get work done in all the departments represented above.

J. H. GILHAM, Blacksmith; L. D. LYON, Carriage and Wagon Builder, and J. B. CHURCH, Harness Maker, have arranged to do work in the 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.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

ORIGINAL WHOLESALE

GRANGE SUPPLY HOUSE

SEND FOR PRICE LISTS.

1,000 SEWING MACHINES A DAY!

THE BEST

ALWAYS WINS

BUY ONLY

THE

GENUINE

IN THE

LONG RUN.

Beware of Counterfeits.

No Singer Machine is Genuine without our Trade Mark, given above.

THE SALES OF THIS COMPANY AVERAGE OVER 1,000 MACHINES PER DAY.

Long Experience has proven the Genuine Singer to be THE BEST MACHINE.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

Singer Building, Fifth and Locust streets,

ST. LOUIS.

1859. { FOR TWENTY YEARS { 1879.

The Leading Fashion House in Every Respect!

MRS. GARDNER & CO.,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS,

Hats, Bonnets and Elegant Stock of Notions.

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

MRS. GARDNER & CO.

W. A. ROGERS.

H. D. ROGERS.

ROGERS & ROGERS,

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

GEO. R. BARSE. ANDY J. SNIDER.

Barse & Snider,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the sale of Live Stock.

KANSAS STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Consignments solicited. Personal attention paid to the care and sale of all stock. We make all sales in person. Special attention paid to the feeding and watering of stock.

Business for 1878 over three million (\$3,000,000) dollars.



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

COFFINS, CASES AND CASKETS!

Of superior quality at moderate prices. Our Warehouses are at the

Corner of Henry and Vermont streets, Lawrence, Kansas.

HILL & MENDELL HALL.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1880.

The San Francisco *Journal of Commerce* says that three million acres of fall wheat have been sown in California the past season. The early and abundant rains have enabled the farmers to put in a full crop, a thing which has not happened for years.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.

Gen. John H. Rice, of Paola, has been appointed by the board of directors as general agent of the Western National Fair association. Mr. Rice will travel over the state in the interest of the association from this time till the fair is over. He is full of enthusiasm in the cause, besides being energetic, and we have no doubt he will accomplish a vast amount of good for the association.

THE PROFITS OF POOLING.

The following editorial which we copy from the Kansas City *Journal* ought to be read by everybody in the land. It shows how easy it is for combined capital to overreach the masses of men. This transportation question should be agitated by men of all parties and all classes until the people's rights are respected and protected:

Commissioner Frink is authority for some figures which show the profit the railroads are drawing from their present pooling, and consequently the loss the people are suffering. The value of our Western products at the place of production is the price in the markets where it is consumed in the cost of handling and transportation. If the cost of transportation is excessive it does not enhance the price in the markets where they are consumed, but reduces it at the place of production.

Mr. Frink notes the cost of carrying freight from Chicago to New York at 17 cents for 100 pounds, while the rate on the different classes is 65c., 60c., 55c., 50c., 45c., and 40c., which makes the net profit 48c., 43c., 38c., 33c., 28c., and 23c. Now no one will be ungenerous enough to pretend that the railroads should work for cost. At the same time no one will pretend that they should be allowed such profits as imperil all other interests. Everybody who renders a public service should be adequately paid for it, but when railroads or any other class of public servants combine to extort more than that they employ power to rob the public, and the man is of the same moral character as putting a pistol in a man's face and demanding his pocket-book, and ought to be as much prohibited by law. In the light of the above figure, the pooling of railroad earnings appears to be one of these efforts. It is clear that such rates could not be maintained except by means that prevent competition.

EVIDENCES OF A GOOD FARMER.

The thrifty, prudent farmer—one interested in his business, and who pursues it as well for the love of it as for the profit it will surely afford if conducted with system and economy—is constantly engaged in fixing up his premises, and putting them in more convenient and thorough order. He spends no stormy days at the country village, as do his less prudent neighbors, nor does he have any spare hours in which to loaf at the corner shop or store. His time is better employed. In winter as well as summer he has his stormy-day work planned beforehand, reserving to be performed at such time some needed job that can be done without interfering with the regular work of the farm on pleasant days. But while constantly active, and watchful that no time is lost or wasted, he always has plenty of time to receive or make calls upon his neighbors, attend to necessary business that frequently calls him away from home, and store his mind with useful knowledge. It is this very attention to his home duties, this husbanding of his time, this constant care to the little necessary fixings of his farm and buildings, that enables him to keep before his work and have time for a day's leisure without being driven by his business. Not only are the more important matters upon his farm attended to, but the little details are not overlooked. While his fields are smooth and productive, his fences upright and permanent, and his buildings well painted and in good repair, at the same time the windows to his house are not stuffed with old rags; the latches and handles to his doors are perfect; and the numberless little contrivances, quite inexpensive in themselves, but which render a set of farm buildings so convenient and handy, are to be found at every turn.

There are many otherwise good farmers who are entirely regardless of these little fixtures, and who devote all their time to the large matters. Now we hold that while the latter should by all means be made the main objects of attention, the former should on no account be neglected, and it is as much the part of the thoroughly good farmer to see to the one as the other. We enjoy visiting a farm where this attention to little matters, this time spent in

"fixing up," is everywhere noticeable and in complete keeping with the more weighty matters. We like to see well-built gates instead of bars, barn doors on rollers instead of hinges, and fodder racks for stock instead of feeding upon the ground. We like to see all doors to out-buildings provided with hasps for both fastening them on the inside if necessary and also securing them back when open from the action of the wind; to find in connection with every barn or stable a closet for harness, and some kind of shelter for the larger farm tools; to find hooks for hanging up odd pieces of rope, chains, shovels and the like, and nails for hanging up the smaller tools and utensils used upon the farm, as well as boxes for the reception of old iron and every sort of waste; and a work-bench and tools for making and repairing all kinds of farm implements.

One hardly knows, without having tried it, how much the farmer can accomplish during his spare hours in the way of fixing up his buildings with these handy accompaniments, nor how much they add to the actual value of the farm, not only for himself in performing the necessary work upon it, but in the estimation of any one wishing to purchase a farm. Attention to these little matters makes the really economical, successful farmer.

County Fairs.

Most of our leading newspapers which are devoted more especially to the farm and farm products are opposed to the common manner of conducting our county fairs. They claim that the most prominent feature at our county fairs is the race-course; that the premiums awarded to this department exceed those of any other department. Another objection is that at some of our fairs gambling is permitted by the managers. This, however, is not as common as in years past, but it is still practiced by some.

There is a pro and con on this subject, as there is on most other questions where honesty of opinion exists.

The leading objection urged against the race-course is by those who have brought stock and other articles for exhibition. They claim, and with justice, that public attention is attracted to that feature of the fair which is of no particular utility to the agriculturist. Hence the owner of fine stock frequently absents himself, or at least his stock, from exhibition. Feeling that his labor, trouble and expense is not appreciated, he refuses to take any active part in our fairs. On the other hand, many of our managers of fairs insist that it is an impossibility to dispense with the race-course, that the majority of our county fairs would not pay expenses. Hence the question resolves itself, shall we have county fairs with fast horses, or no fair at all? For our part we must admit that this is, in some cases, the only practicable question to decide. The old plea for fast horses was the improvement in the breed of horses, and in no way could public opinion be attracted so readily as by a trial of speed. This plea, however, is more special than practicable.

The great majority of farmers who raise horses for service look to other and more important traits of development.

What matters it whether one horse can travel a mile, one or two seconds of time faster than another? If I have a horse that can trot a mile a few seconds faster than my neighbor's, it is no evidence that I have a horse more valuable for general farm use than my neighbor. And how often is it the case, when a farmer discovers that he has a nag of a little extra speed, he becomes the loser whenever he neglects his farm matters to spend his time to train his horse for the trotting course. During our farming life we have witnessed several cases of this character, and we do not recollect a single case where any profit resulted from it; but, on the other hand, we could point to numerous cases where a great loss and injury has been sustained.

Not only this, it is the entering wedge which leads to gambling. I know a farmer in Kansas who a few years ago possessed a farm worth several thousands of dollars. He had a large family of children, and everything to render life enjoyable. But he raised a colt which had extra speed. He devoted days and weeks to training him; attended county fairs and villages on Saturdays to show his fine stock. Of course, as in nine cases out of ten, he put up a little money to make

the affair more "interesting." So he journeyed onward, winning and losing, till he was compelled to sell his happy home to pay his debts, and he is now living on a rented farm, and his family work out for a living. No, my friends, a farmer who follows his daily avocation has no business in devoting his time and attention to the raising of fast horses for the race-track. No farmer would think of educating his sons to gain an honest livelihood by sending them to Wall street among the gamblers of the city of New York.

Notwithstanding there are many important objections urged against the patronage and encouragement of the race-track, yet we must all admit that most everybody feels some interest in a trial of speed. When the bell rings at the stand to call the contestants of the race on time I have always noticed that we all hurry to find a favorable position to see the race. Deacons or elders follow the crowd without stopping to inquire about the moral aspect of the question. They partake of the excitement like the rest of us poor mortals. They have paid their quarter, and are entitled to see all things which appertain to a county fair.

JAMES HANWAY.

LANE, Kans., March 12, 1880.

EASTERN FARMS.

Pleasant Homes—Economy and Good Management—Some Hints to Kansas Farmers.

We have seen the worst farms and the best farms in the United States; the worst can be found in Missouri and some portions of Kansas, and the best are to be seen in the Eastern states. The all-prevailing ambition of the majority of Western farmers is to own as many acres of land as possible, while the great delight of the Eastern tiller of the soil is to make every foot of ground yield to its fullest capacity. This explains why an acre here produces nearly twice as much as an acre in Kansas. The soil is not so rich, to be sure, but it is plowed deeper, cultivated more thoroughly and well fertilized. Suppose, for instance, the New York farmer intended to plant a patch of corn. He would plow his field and immediately put in the seed; thus the corn would come up and get ahead of the weeds and a great deal of the strength of the ground would be saved, for if a field is not planted soon after plowing much of the nutritious gas escapes. We have known many people out West to commence plowing as soon as spring opened, and during April the corn would be planted. In the meantime, perhaps, several rains had fallen, causing the ground to harden and the weeds to get well rooted. Doubtless some will say: "But I can't wait till April before I plow; I would never get my corn in." True enough. But at the very furthest the corn should be put in a week after plowing, the same day if possible. It would pay much better in the end to hire extra help at the beginning of the season than to make two teams do all the plowing and then call in half a dozen men to "lay by" the corn, for if the seed is put in as soon as the soil is broken three men can go through the work of "laying by," and the land will not wear out as soon and will be freer from lumps.

A man ought not have a farm larger than he can cultivate well. He saves in taxes, in worriment, and he is much better pleased with himself; besides he can work with far more interest and gain time for making improvements.

No place can be made more attractive than a country home, especially in Kansas, where the soil is so rich and easy to handle. In New York state the farms are all pleasant to look at. The houses and barns look clean and comfortable; broken-down fences are unknown and weeds are a rarity; only small corn fields are seen, but they are well tilled and look thrifty. The strictest economy is practiced, and nothing goes to waste. The soil being poor, thousands of dollars are spent annually for fertilizers; it is plain to be seen, therefore, that in order to reap any profit great judgment must be used and the very best management displayed in conducting a farm in this state. A Kansas farmer would starve here, and if he did not starve he would at least become so discouraged that he would give up in despair.

In our next we will have something to say about the boys who live on Eastern farms.

F. B. H.
BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 8, 1880.

General News.

DE KALB, Miss., March 12.—Further proceedings in the trial of Virgil and Houston Gully, for the murder of Judge Gilmore, were abandoned to-day, and the case stands continued on account of failure to get a jury.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The United States sub-treasury here to-day discovered another of the counterfeit \$100 notes on the Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce, which had passed through several banks without being detected.

PAOLA, Kans., March 12.—J. W. Allen, an employee of the St. Louis, Kansas and Arizona railroad, was run over by a construction train and instantly killed, about 11 o'clock, on the Ottawa branch of the road, two miles west of Osawatomie.

LEAVENWORTH, March 16.—The Times will publish to-morrow morning reports from the county clerks of the various counties in regard to the condition and acreage of the fall wheat from every point in the state, by which it appears that the acreage is 20 per cent. greater than last year, and the condition fully 50 per cent. better, so that the yield this year will exceed 300,000 bushels. The immigration is larger than ever before known, and is notably composed of persons of means.

CHEYENNE, March 15.—The Daily Leader has received the following special from Big Horn post-office, March 14, via Fort McHenry, March 15: The settlements to the north of us are in a state of great excitement because of late news regarding the Indians. General Miles' word from Fort Custer that the Sioux have formed a treaty with the Sioux. Settlers to the north and west of Tongue river are coming into Goose Creek valley for mutual protection. At Big Horn post-office all is excitement, which increases from the fact that there are only two companies of troops at the post of Fort McHenry.

CHICAGO, March 12.—The following letter, received by M. R. Scudder, of this city, explains itself:

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1880.

My Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 7th inst., in which you express your strong dissent to my retiring from the presidential race, is received. I never for a moment have contemplated such a course, and the rumor you speak of of no doubt promptly denied. The first public mention of my candidacy was in the inference drawn from my letter to Hon. Mr. Haskin, of New York, in which I stated what I would seek to do in case of my nomination and election. Since that time I have been considered by the public as a candidate, and have so regarded myself, with the purpose neither to press any one to support me nor to decline such friendly aid as is offered me. This position I intend to occupy to the end. I do not think it necessary for me to belittle or to arraign against General Grant, Senator Blaine or any one else, nor will I use my official position to promote my candidacy. Very truly yours,

[Signed] JOHN SHERMAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—A conference of great importance in its bearings upon the present condition of affairs in the city was held at the mayor's office this afternoon between Mayor Kalloch, representing the workingmen, and a number of prominent citizens, bankers, merchants, etc., on the part of the Citizens' Protective Union. The conference lasted from 1 to 3:15, and was very harmonious and satisfactory. The whole situation and events of the last few weeks were revived and discussed. At present various considerations combine to render it inadvisable to make details public, but it may be stated that there is every reason to believe that within two or three days arrangements will be consummated insuring a harmonious and mutually honorable settlement of the question which so long has vexed this community, and the restoration of good will, business confidence and activity and general prosperity.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—The police judge this morning sentenced Dennis Kearney to six months' imprisonment in the house of correction and to pay a fine of \$1,000. The magnitude of the sentence was a surprise to Kearney, who had expected to get off with a nominal punishment. It is probable that he will take the case to the Supreme court.

In passing the sentence the judge said it was not his duty to punish a prisoner for similar offenses in the past but to confine himself strictly to the consideration of the present case. He would pass judgment without prejudice, feeling or vindictiveness, but the sentence imposed would indicate his estimate of the gravity of the offense. He then passed sentence, as before stated. Kearney received his sentence in silence, but his features expressed the utmost surprise and indignation. He had previously stated that he expected to get off with a fine of \$20 or thereabouts; and after leaving the courtroom he freely expressed his anger and chagrin, denouncing the penalty as outrageous, and claiming that he would beat it. Probably in expectation of a nominal sentence his counsel had neglected to demand a jury trial, and having no recourse in that direction at once filed an appeal to the supreme court, furnishing bonds in the sum of \$3,000. On the street many expressions of gratification at Judge Rix's action are heard on all sides.

Castoria

Millions of Mothers express their delight over Castoria. It is nature's remedy for assimilating the food. Unlike Castor Oil, it is pleasant to take, and unlike Morphine Syrups, it is harmless. Castoria regulates the Bowels, destroys Worms, Cures

Sour Curd and Wind Colic, and allays Feverishness. What gives health to the Child, promotes rest for the Mother. Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. It is the most reliable, effective and popular article dispensed by Druggists.

NEVER

Since Healing remedies have been used by SUFFERING MAN has there been known such absolute Pain-relieving agents as the

CENTAUR LINIMENTS.

They soothe, heal, and cure. They HEAL—Cuts, Wounds, Galls, Old-Sores, Broken-breasts and Sore Nipples; CURE—Pain in the Back, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Ear-Ache, Tetter, Pimples, Itch, Salt Rheum, and all Flesh, Bone and Muscle ailments of Animals;

SUBDU—Inflammation and Swellings; RELIEVE—Boils, Foments, Ulcers, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Croup and Quinsy; EXTRACT—Pain from Burns, Scalds, Stings, Frost-bites, Sprains and Bruises. The experience of centuries has made the

CENTAUR

Liniments, the most speedy and effective curative agents for MAN and BEAST

the world has ever known. The Centaur

LINIMENT

have relieved more bed-ridden Crip-ples; healed more frightful wounds, and saved more valuable animals than all other liniments, ointments, oils, extracts, plasters and so-called "pain killers" and "skin cures" combined.

Physicians and Veterinary Surgeons endorse the Centaur Liniments; millions of men, women and children in all countries use them, and Housekeepers, Farmers, Planters, Travelers, Liverymen, Teamsters and Stock-growers, are their patrons. They are clean, they are handy, they are cheap, and they are reliable. There is no ache, pain, or swelling which they will not alleviate, subdue or cure. Sold throughout

THE HABITABLE GLOBE for 50 cts. and \$1.00 a bottle. Trial bottles, 25 cts.

Catarrhal Poison

Wei De Meyer's Treatise on Catarrh, explains the following important facts:

1. That Catarrhal Colds become a poisonous infection, at first local, and finally constitutional.

2. That, being Constitutional, the infection is beyond the reach of mere local remedies.

3. That impurities in the nostrils, are necessarily swallowed into the stomach and inhaled into the lungs, thus poisoning the Digestive, Respiratory and Genito-urinary organs.

4. That Catarrhal virus follows the mucous membrane and causes Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhoea, Bronchitis, Leucorrhœa, and Consumption.

5. That Smokes, Douches, Inhalations, and Insoluble Snuffs, cannot possibly remove infectious inflammation from the organs named.

6. That an antidote for Catarrh must possess an inoculative affinity for, and the quality of being absorbed by, the purulent mucus wherever located.

Based upon these plain theories, Dr. Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure has proved to be infallible. It not only removes, it cures Catarrh at any stage. Home testimony:

Cured! Cured! Cured! Cured!

W. D. Woods, 487 Broadway, N. Y., Cured of Chronic Catarrh.

F. J. Haslett, 889 Broadway, N. Y., 4 yrs. Catarrh.

G. L. Brauer, 443 Broadway, N. Y., 10 yrs. Catarrh.

S. Brewster, Jr., Jeweler, 697 Broadway, N. Y., (Gdy friend) cured of Chronic Hay Fever.

Mrs. Emma C. Howes, 37 W. Washington Square, N. Y., cured of 30 years Chronic Catarrh.

Rev. Geo. A. Reis, 169 Jay St., Brooklyn, "It restored me to my ministerial labors."

Rev. Chas. J. Jones, New Brighton, S. L., "Worth ten times the cost."

Rev. Alex. Frees, Cairo, N. Y., "It has worked wonders in six cases in my parish."

L. F. Newman, 305 Fulton St., Brooklyn, cured of 4 years Chronic Catarrh.

Mrs. J. Swartz, Jr., 200 Warren St., Jersey City, cured of 18 years Chronic Catarrh.

&c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

A real cure for this terrible malady

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1880.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.
Advertisements, one inch, 10c; insertion, 25c;
one-half page, 50c; one-quarter page, 25c.
The Spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation
of any paper in the State. It also has a larger cir-
culation than any two papers in this city.

NEWSPAPER LAW.

The courts have decided that—
First—Any person who sends a paper regularly
from his office or letter-carrier, whether it is
referred to his name or another name, or whether
he has sub-subscribed or not, is responsible for the pay-
ment.

Second—If a person orders his paper discontinued,
he must pay all arrearages, 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.

Boots and Shoes.

Go to Daniel McCurdy's Head Center Boot
and Shoe store, No. 128 Massachusetts street,
for the best and cheapest boots and shoes.

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 satis-
faction in every case or money refunded. Price
25 cents per box. For sale by BARBER BROS.,
Lawrence, Kansas.

Horticultural.

The regular monthly meeting of the Douglas
County Horticultural society will be held at
the state university next Saturday. The spec-
ial subject for this meeting is "orchard plant-
ing," to be presented by Mr. Joseph Savage,
who has had twenty-four years' experience in
Kansas in planting and growing young orchards.
A full attendance is requested.

SAMUEL REYNOLDS, Secretary.

GILT-EDGE BUTTER MAKER.
Makes July, August and winter butter equal
to best June product. Grocers pay 3 to 5 cents
a pound extra for butter made with this powder.
Guaranteed harmless. Increases pro-
duction 6 to 10 per cent. Reduces time of
churning one-half. Sold by druggists, grocers
and general storekeepers. Send stamp for
"Hints to Butter Makers." Address Butter
Improvement Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

OUR enterprising florist, A. Whitcomb,
sends his descriptive catalogue of greenhouse
and bedding plants free to all who apply. Do
not fail to send for it and select from his list
something to beautify your home and grounds
this season. Mr. Whitcomb has, besides the
well-tried and popular varieties, many desir-
able new kinds. We visited his greenhouse Sat-
urday and found it stocked full of bright thrifty
plants. Among the geraniums we noticed
two that were particularly attractive—"Daz-
zler" and "Harry King." These bear flowers
of a bright dazzling scarlet, with distinct white
eyes. They are abundant bloomers and among
the best for bedding out. Mr. Whitcomb's
greenhouse is situated on the corner of War-
ren and Tennessee streets, near the Central
school building.

Kansas Valley Fair Association.
The stockholders of the Kansas Valley Fair
association met at Miller's hall yesterday after-
noon and transacted the following business:
On motion, it was ordered that the board of
directors be instructed to sell all the property
belonging to the association that can be disposed
of in such a manner, and discharge the
obligations of the association.

On motion, it was ordered that a committee
of five be appointed to confer with the Doug-
las County Horticultural society with a view to
making arrangements for a county display at
the coming National fair to be held at Bismarck
grove. Messrs. Wm. Roe, Orlow Wolcott,
Charley Brown, E. A. Colman and Henry Man-
waring were appointed such committee.

On motion, it was ordered that a copy of the
proceedings of this meeting be furnished to the
press of Lawrence for publication.

Adjourned to meet at the Kansas state uni-
versity on Saturday, March 20, at 2 o'clock
p.m.

N. O. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, March 13. Sec'y pro tem.

The Next Term of Court.

If all the business now booked is disposed of
at the April term of the district court it prom-
ises to be a long and busy one. The criminal
docket contains the following: The State vs.
Watson (two cases); the State vs. Rankin (two
cases); State vs. Taylor (three cases), for ob-
taining money under false pretenses, forgery,
and uttering forged instruments; State vs.
Grimes, for forgery; State vs. Hines, murder
in the first degree; State vs. Charles Lee, for
burglary; State vs. Holmes, for assault with
intent to kill.

The civil docket is also very full. Of divorce
cases alone there are the following: Anna
Medcalf vs. Charles Medcalf, Mary Ann Jones
vs. John J. Jones, S. W. Manning vs. Mary
Manning, Louisa A. Piper vs. George W. Pi-
per, Nellie Cannon vs. John C. F. Cannon,
James Walker vs. Ann J. Walker, Wm. R.
Green vs. Isabel Green, Mary Ann Eel vs. Leo
Eel, Winslow Davis vs. Mary Davis, Caroline
Vohs vs. Peter Vohs, Mary M. Richards vs.
John G. Richards, Anton Getker vs. Alsatia
Getker.

Family Gathering.

A friend who was present at the reunion
of the Ulrich family last Saturday sends us the
following:

At the house of Mr. J. C. Metzker, on the
13th inst., was brought together the Ulrich
family, from the grandmother down to the
great-grandmother, numbering eighty. At
12 o'clock they were called together in the
parlor where services were conducted by Elder
Joseph Michael for one hour. His discourse
was upon the goodness of God that such a
numerous family could be brought together
after commencing to separate thirty years ago,
and all living in the same neighborhood. Dun-

ner being called the family were all seated at
the table in couples with relation to age, with
grandmother at the head of the table, nine
couples. Here the children could see who
were the oldest down to the youngest of their
uncles and aunts. The table was as complete
as I ever had the privilege to be seated at.
After social chat of several hours and the
grandchildren with the great-grandchildren
(11 in number) got through eating they com-
menced to depart, and by 5 o'clock they had
all bid their mother and grandmother farewell
and were on the way home rejoicing.

A GUEST.

Resolutions of Respect on the Death of
Geo. W. Hume.

At a special meeting of the Lawrence Cham-
ber of Commerce, held Wednesday, March 10,
the following resolutions were unanimously
adopted:

WHEREAS, We are impressed with the most
 profound regret and sorrow by the sudden and
 unexpected death of our late friend and associate
 member, George W. Hume; therefore,

Resolved, That while we recognize that we
 must bow in submission to the immediate laws of
 nature, we do not the less deplore the loss
 of him who has been taken from us.

Resolved, That in the death of George W.
 Hume, this chamber of commerce has lost one of its
 most valuable members; one to whose efforts
 in part its organization is due; one ever ready
 to give his life without compensation for the
 public good; our most original thinker; one
 whom we all loved; whose judgment up-
 on matters of public economy commanded our
 respect. We cannot hope to replace him.

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved
 family of the deceased our deepest sympathy.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread
 upon our records, and that a copy be transmitted
 to the family of the deceased, and published in
 the daily papers of Lawrence.

I. N. VAN HORSEN,
A. B. WARREN,
GEO. A. HUNT,
Committee.

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 Dis-
covery 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毫不hesitatingly say that
this is really the only sure cure for throat and
coughing 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., Law-
rence, Kansas.

Plymouth Rock.

I have only one or two trios left for sale, but
shall have eggs for setting during the season
at reasonable prices. Address or call on
C. L. EDWARDS, Lawrence, Kansas.

Teachers' Examination.

There will be an examination of county
teachers held at the Central school building in
Lawrence on Saturday, March 20, at 9 o'clock
a.m.

S. A. BROWN,
County Superintendent.

Drive Wells.

We are authorized to drive wells in Douglas
county; and all men with drive wells will find
it to their interest to call on us, as we keep a
full stock of drive-well pumps and repairs. We
handle the celebrated Bignal, Gould and Rum-
sey pumps, so that we can supply any style of
pumps that may be desired.

COAL COAL!

We keep in stock Anthracite, Bloomsburg
(Pa.), Fuel Scott red and black, Cherokees,
Osage City, Scranton and Williamsburg shatt
coals in quantities to suit customers at lowest
prices. Now is the time to lay in your winter
supplies.

LAWRENCE GAS, COKE & COAL CO.
OFFICE—58 Massachusetts street.

New Grocery.

I have just received a stock of choice fresh
groceries which I will sell as low as the lowest,
and I hereby extend a cordial invitation to all
my old friends and patrons to give me a call
and examine my goods and prices.

JUSTUS HOWELL.

O. K. Barber Shop.

A little south of opposite L. N. Van Hoe-
sen's. Hair cutting 20 cents; for children 15
cents. First-class work. Give me a call.
W. H. PEMBLETON.

Money to Loan.

Five-year loans on improved farms at 8 per
cent. per annum. Also

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENTS.

Call at our office over J. House & Co.'s cloth-
ing store.

NOYES & GLEASON,
Lawrence, Kans.

New Grocery.

Justus Howell has opened a new grocery
store at 138 Massachusetts street. A full line
of goods constantly on hand. All kinds of
country produce bought and sold. A cordial
welcome to everybody.

To Farmers.

Use 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.

Very Droll to Think Of.

If not above being taught by a man, use
Dobbin's Electric Soap next wash day. Used
without any wash boiler or rubbing board, and
used differently from any other soap ever
made. It seems very droll to think of a quiet,
orderly two hours' light work on wash day,
with no heat and no steam, or smell of the
washing through the house, instead of a long
day's hard work; but hundreds of thousands
of women from Nova Scotia to Texas have
proved for themselves that this is done by
using Dobbin's Electric Soap. Don't buy it,
however, if too set in your ways to use it ac-
cording to directions, that are as simple as to
seem almost ridiculous and so easy that a girl
of twelve years can do a large wash without
being tired. It positively will not injure the
finest fabrics, has been before the public for
fifteen years, and its sale doubles every year.
If your grocer has not got it, he will get it, as
all wholesale grocers keep it.

I. L. CRAGIN & CO., Philadelphia.

GEO. INNES & CO.

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS.

109 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence,
Kansas.Fall Stocks Complete in all Our Do-
partments.

We invite our friends in Douglas and adjoining
counties to come to Lawrence to trade. It
is the best market in Kansas to buy and sell.
To our friends living to the north of us, we are
glad to say that our bridge is free. Our hotel
and stabling accommodations are as good as
any in the state, and much cheaper than To-
peka or Leavenworth.

In dry goods and carpets: We know that
we are selling these goods cheaper than any
town in the state.

You cannot make money easier than by bring-
ing your grain and produce to Lawrence and
by buying your dry goods of us.

GEO. INNES & CO.

THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOE.

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

See that you get the Guarantee with each case.
Ask your Jeweler for Illustrated Catalogue.

A New Kind of Watch Case.

New because it is only within the last few years
that it has been improved and brought within
the reach of the public. The first watch case
ever made of solid gold—one outside and
one inside, covered with plate—was
one of the greatest advantages of these solid plates
over electroplating is apparent to every one. Boss's
is the only Patent Case with which there is given a
written warrant, of which the following is a fac-
simile:



THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE ACCOMPANYING CASE
WAS MANUFACTURED UNDER THE PATENT OF JAMES BOSS,
FOR GOLD PLATE, AND IS OF SOLID GOLD, EXCEPT THE PLATE,
WHICH IS OF GOLD, OVERLAPPING A PLATE OF COPPER METAL,
AND IS PLATED WITH GOLD, AND IS OF THE SIZE OF A WATCH CASE.

Gregory & Son.

See that you get the Guarantee with each case.
Ask your Jeweler for Illustrated Catalogue.

W. A. M. VAUGHAN. ESTABLISHED
J. K. DAVIDSON. 1866.
WEN. WITHERS.

VAUGHAN & CO., PROPRIETORS OF

ELEVATOR "A,"

GRAIN

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Room 21 Merchants Exchange.

Grain Elevator, corner Lever and Poplar Sts.,
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

Attention Everybody

J. W. WILLEY,

at No. 104 Massachusetts street, wishes to say to
the citizens of Lawrence and Douglas county that
he has now on hand the

BEST ASSORTMENT OF STOVES IN CITY.

These Stoves will be sold at the lowest figures for
CASH. Also a fine stock of

Granite Ironware, Pumps and Tin-
ware.

JOB WORK, ROOFING AND GUTTERING

SPECIALTY.

Everybody is invited to call and see for them-
selves.

104 MASSACHUSETTS STREET.

I have on hand and

FOR SALE

These Stoves will be carefully packed and
despatched on any railroad line in the city.
Orders solicited. Address W. M. GIBSON,
Lawrence, Kansas.

Will also have Plants for sale in their
season.

Which are Extra Fine.

Potatoes and Plants will be carefully packed and
despatched on any railroad line in the city. Orders
solicited. Address W. M. GIBSON,
Lawrence, Kansas.

G. H. MURDOCK.

WATCHMAKER

—AND—

ENGRAVER,

A Large Line of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.

Horticultural Department.

The Red Raspberry—Pruning and Culture.

As there has of late been a somewhat spirited controversy, especially over the pruning part of the above named small fruit, and each party claiming the best results in his particular locality and climate, I thought I would give my way of planting, pruning and cultivating this really splendid fruit since the year 1868, when I set out 100 Philadelphia's, obtained from Mr. Wm. Parry, of New Jersey. The ground had been plowed very deep in the fall, harrowed well and left lay about a month, when it was plowed again, harrowed and rolled even; after which, the ground being marked off with a small plow six feet apart, and the plants set four feet apart in the row, nothing more was then done to them until the following spring, when just as soon as grass and weeds showed themselves the cultivator was used, and afterward the hoe near the plants, in order to keep them perfectly clean, which is very essential if good strong fruiting canes are wanted for the coming season. And here let me say that all the old canes, when the plants are set, should be cut off as near as possible to the ground, so that all the strength will go into the young canes. The following spring these young canes should be cut back from two to six inches from the ground, according to strength, and kept clean of weeds and the ground kept in good order.

Now the second season the plants bearing well established will send up strong canes for fruiting the third year, and generally more than ought to be allowed to remain. I have found it a good plan to let about two canes stand in the space between the plants set, which will make a thin row with canes about one foot apart, but never have more than two, or furthest three, fruiting canes to a hill; and others should be destroyed before they are six inches high, or else the crop will be injured.

Now for the pruning. As soon as the young shoots are high enough, I pinch them back to about two feet, to allow them to throw out laterals and become strong and stocky. These laterals I do not cut back in the fall, as many say they should be, for I have found by experience that they will stand a severe winter better without being shortened in than otherwise.

The soil for raspberries should be more clay than black, and the situation high and dry. Of all the varieties which I have fruited, the Philadelphia suited me best; is a strong grower, bears up its great crops of fine large berries without staking, and was only once winter-killed with me since 1868. Some growers object to it because its fruit is a little dark colored, and that it is not juicy enough, but these faults can be almost entirely remedied by mulching the patch with wheat straw, which will keep the foliage fresh and green, giving shade enough to protect the fruit from the hot sun, and keeping the ground cool and moist—just what the raspberry needs to give it a bright color and a fine flavor.

The greatest care is necessary when red raspberries are sent to market, as even the firmest varieties are comparatively soft and easily bruised, which makes them look badly on the market stand. They should always be picked in fruit-boxes, and should be well-filled, a little heaped, so that after settling the boxes are anyhow level full when offered for sale. People do not like to buy berries of any kind when the boxes are not well filled.

I forgot to state above that in the spring the laterals are cut back to within about six inches of the main stem.—

H. Sandherr, in Coiman's Rural.

What Ails My Apple Trees?

We saw in a recent issue of the *Rural* an article headed as above; and the inquiry is made: "What shall I do for my apple trees?" I will give you my experience. Set your trees leaning toward the southwest about ten degrees. Stake them there by putting stakes on northwest side; put something soft between post and tree; then tie fast, but not so as to girdle the tree. Do not cut the top of the tree, but let it grow straight up if it will, and if it refuses make it go there; make or let the limbs start out about two and a half or three feet from the ground; do but little cutting; let every limb that comes on the southwest side be, if possible, and make the top of the tree form by let-

ting or making the limbs come out alternately from beginning of said limbs two and a half or three feet from the ground to the top of the tree. Let the tree grow straight up fifty feet if it wants to, and keep your knife in your pocket, your apple tree saw in the shed, your patent apple tree "butcher" knife in the bottom of your stock well, and never cut a limb off your tree till you look at it about four times, and then you ought to be twenty feet from your tree when you look. There is no salvation for that apple tree which you have trained till the top forms from a crotch. All you can do is to nurse it, get all the fruit you can, cultivate according to natural science, and if a twig will start out above the "graft" let it grow, and when it begins to bear, girdle the old tree where the new one started.

There is too much cutting and butchering of fruit trees, and too many persons who profess to be apple tree trimmers that are fit only to trim a tree after it is cut down for rails, and who, when they go to trim apple trees, will stand by and on the tree, and cut all the limbs in reach, leaving the tree bare to wind and storm, seared and disfigured until the tree becomes weakened, diseased and a prey for borers and bugs, worms and death.—*Cor. Western Rural.*

Intelligent Peach Tree Cultivation.

The secretary of the Washtenaw County (Mich.) Pomological society, in a paper on the cultivation of fruit-trees, gives the following in relation to the peach:

The fruit requires two different systems of culture—that is, the bearing trees must be differently treated from those that are too young for bearing. It is the nature of the young peach tree to keep on growing late into the fall. This must not be permitted. It can be prevented by stopping to stir the soil at midsummer. The rest of the season is required to harden up the young wood for winter. To properly control the growth, skill and experience is required.

In the month of August cultivating for the young peach tree should stop. Should the ground be very rich and the trees show a determination to keep on growing, the leading branches may be pinched in. After pinching, a new growth will often start; but then we must pinch again. Ripping up thoroughly the new growth of the young tree should be the aim of the peach grower. Where the soil is poor, less care is required in ripening the new wood.

The bearing peach tree cannot be cultivated too often. The soil must at all times be kept loose. Cultivation can be kept up until the fruit is ripe. The new growth of wood in a bearing tree ceases to grow early in the season, and there is no danger of stimulating a late growth for the fruit consumes all the extra sap caused by cultivation. Stirring the soil should be thoroughly kept up, so that any time between the setting of the fruit and its being picked you can run your hand right into the soil and fill it with loose earth.

But in order to grow large peaches, and all of a large, uniform size, the tree must have either its bearing branches shortened in or the fruit must be thinned out. Shortening in is probably the least expensive operation of the two.

As long as you ship more than one-tenth of second or medium sized peaches you are not master of your occupation. I have grown the Early Crawford so as to run from two to three and a half inches in diameter, and after all were picked there were no more than one-twentieth below the size.

The Quince.

The quince is an old fruit, indigenous to the south of Europe, and probably more esteemed by the old Greeks and Romans than by us. Columella, the most distinguished of the Roman writers on agriculture, speaks of quinces as "not only yielding pleasure but health." They seem to have been first cultivated at Cydon in Candia, hence the botanical name *Pyrus Cydonia*; but they are now raised all over the temperate zone, as they flourish best where the climate is not too hot or too cold.

The medicinal virtues of this fruit are still recognized, but we doubt very much whether the old notion that it was a specific for the asthma had much foundation. Nearly all fruits conduce to health as well as pleasure, stimulat-

ing appetite, and acting as an aperient to the bowels, and the quince is especially appetizing, as it has such a delicious fragrance. The smell of it always tempts one to eat it, but it is too hard and indigestible ever to be eaten except when cooked, being an exception in this respect to fruits in general.

If the quince were only as tender as a peach and melting as a pear there would be no end to its consumption. Cooking drives off much of its delicious aroma, but there is enough left to make stewed quinces one of the most acceptable dishes ever brought on the table.

Transplanting at Night.

A gentleman, anxious to ascertain the effect of transplanting at night, instead of by day, made an experiment with the following results: He transplanted ten cherry trees while in bloom, commencing at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Those transplanted during the daylight shed their blossoms, producing little or no fruit; while those transplanted in the dark maintained their condition fully. He did the same with ten dwarf trees after the fruit was one-third grown. Those transplanted during the day shed their fruit, those during the night perfected their crop and showed no injury from having been removed.—*Grange Bulletin.*

Ashes for Fruit Trees.

Farmers who do not carefully save their ashes to apply to their farms, make a great mistake. They are very valuable to scatter over old pastures. But the best place to use them is in the orchard. Ashes contain much potash, which is needed by fruit trees, and contributes greatly to their growth and vigor. Buy your neighbor's ashes if he wastes them. It is better than to put money out at interest. It pays a better per cent, as it so largely increases the production of the land.—*Colman's Rural.*

Strawberries.

If you want large crops of the finest strawberries, plow or spade the ground deep. Keep them well worked with cultivator or hoe and mulch heavily with straw, hay, leaves or pine needles through the winter and through fruiting season over the entire surface. Don't leave an old strawberry bed that is one mass of matted plants to bear fruit, but as early in the spring as possible spade under strips of plants fifteen inches wide and leave strips to fruit nine to twelve inches wide.

A New Peach.

There has just been introduced to the trade in France this season a new variety of peach. It is named the *Surpêche de Choicy*. It was noticed in the French journals of 1874. It is said to be the highest authority for that country, one of the largest and best that we know of. It is exceedingly vigorous, resists perfectly the leaf blight, and is not susceptible to attack from the yellows, and is of the highest merit as a tree and a fruit.

Horticultural Notes.

Pear blight has, in several instances, been arrested in affected trees by spraying them with a solution of potash, and it has proved a preventive when applied to the healthy trees.

There are about 60,000 acres devoted to vine culture in California. France, with a territory not much greater than California, supports in comfort 35,000 people, and their staple product is wine.

Wine making in Australia is becoming an important industry, and, some think, will in course of time rival the trade of some European countries. The total yield this season is estimated at 390,000 gallons.

The Household.

Old Bach Speaks Again.

DEAR SPIRIT:—We wonder if the readers of THE SPIRIT ever read novels? We have read a great many in our day. We hardly know whether to come to the confessional with the acknowledgment of the act as a sin, or whether we shall boast of it as a meritorious deed. But whether novel reading be good or bad we want to say this about them: at least nine out of the ten that we have read have ended, after tracing out the various fortunes of their young heroes, in establishing them in a happy home. This seems to be the grand consummation of wedded life—a happy home!

One of our leading senators in con-

gress, George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, says: "They will tell you that the object of government is to place twelve honest men in the jury-box. That was, I think, Erskine's definition. But at the bottom, the reason men form government, and the object for which government is to be sustained, is that men may live in happy homes." I shall always think well of Senator Hoar for that one saying. "I will go home to my father" said the prodigal son after his many wanderings and his self-indulgent life. Had it not been for the memory of a once happy home, of loving parents, of kind brothers and sisters, the prodigal in all probability would never have come to himself, would never have turned his footsteps homeward. It was a wise remark of a wise woman who said she counted the battle of life won if at fifteen her children preferred home to any other place in the world. Parents must remember that, as a pleasant home is the best place in the world, it does not come as a matter of course, but is to be worked for and acquired by painstaking as all other good things are striven after and acquired. A good home is to be won not without some effort, yea, and some sacrifice. Parents, father and mother, must give time and attention and thought to the matter if they would make home a happy place to themselves and their children. We have known excellent men go against woman suffrage by urging the consideration that it is woman's business to make home happy. It is. But it is just as much men's business to make home happy as it is the business of women. Of both, this is by far the most important business they have in hand. Political duties, duties as church members, work on the farm, or in the shop, sitting as judge on the bench, are duties no more sacred than that of making home bright and happy as the very kingdom of heaven. Let the man or woman as they go forth on life's pilgrimage but remember that they have in their childhood enjoyed a thoroughly happy home; that sacred memory will be a shield to them against the assaults of temptation, and almost a sure antidote against a profigate and wicked life.

The happy homes of a nation are its greatest safeguards. The suffrage question will at last, I think, find its true solution when all the voting is placed in the hands of those who are the heads of families, in the hands of men and women who have founded homes. It would be rather hard on the "brotherhood" to be disfranchised, but it would be the right thing as a penalty for refusing to obey the injunction, "Therefore shall a man leave father and mother, and shall cleave unto his wife; and they twain shall be one flesh."

OLD BACH.

DEAR HOUSEHOLD:—Can it be that six months have passed by since I last visited "The Household" band? It scarcely seems so many weeks, the time has been so occupied in supplying the wants and demands of my family. Yet how eagerly I watch for the coming of THE SPIRIT that I may gather wise counsel from "The Household," hoping that other mothers have matters so ordered as to allow them more time for mental culture than I can find. How much more time we all need for mental culture and spiritual development, in order to elevate ourselves and our families to the standard which men and women should occupy.

MARCH 10.—Several days ago this article was commenced, but with the gentle reminder of my husband that it was bed time it was laid aside, and came near meeting the fate of several other unfinished ones. Babies seem to have a special fondness for household contributions.

How glad to find those excellent articles from Mattie and Helena. Think after all our editor did a kindly thing in inserting in "The Household" a cure for windgalls, which seems to be the originator of them both.

I read with interest the notes from Miss Brown's diary, and think she must be doing good work as county superintendent. She certainly seems to be arousing an interest in educational matters among "The Household" contributors. Why not have more lady superintendents? We think the educational interests would be fully as prosperous under their guidance as under that of the opposite sex. Every mother in the land should feel just as much interest in the welfare of her chil-

dren and the schools they attend as does the father.

Aunt Sally's visits are always welcome. Glad that one mother finds leisure enough to come often and keep the rest of us from dying outright.

Now comes that dear blessed Old Bach. What a bundle of perfection he must be! and how my heart goes out in sympathy for him! advising as he does a happy home, wife, children, the blessed title of husband and father! How he has managed to enter bachelorhood without the happy home and its attributes is a mystery, possessing as he does the qualifications of an ideal husband and father. Will not some worthy maiden come to his rescue before this leap year closes—offer heart and hand and be sharer in his ideal home? Enjoy your ideal to its utmost while you may. You have told us parents must be good in order that their offspring may be; that "as we sow so shall we reap;" have cited us to the sainted Abigail with her noble qualities and grand attainments, and to the law of heredity, upon all of which I heartily concur with your ideas—that good begets good and evil evil. You have said we must be good. Now do tell us how; how with the thousand and one cares devolving upon us mothers, hands always overflowing with work, babies crying with aches and pains, restless children to care for and husbands to look after, bodies of all to clothe, mouths to feed, and mother hands to perform most of it—under these trying ordeals, dear Bachelor, do tell us how to be good. Perhaps Mrs. Adams was born good. Some of us are not. I think I am one of those unfortunate mothers that are not born good: fully awake to the high responsibilities of the position of mother, and trying every day to do a mother's duty, yet every day failing—failing to accomplish the end desired. Bach, come often.

Mrs. Mack, where are you? We are anxiously awaiting a letter from you.

Ever yours,

EDITH.

Household Management.

No woman can afford to grow up in ignorance of household management. The comfort of some home in the future is endangered whenever instruction is withheld which would enable a woman to plan wisely all arrangements necessary for the well-ordering of the spot which is to be her home, whether that home be one of wealth or the reverse—and the reverse may come even after prospective wealth makes such knowledge seem unnecessary.

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Farm and Stock.**Corn Fodder—Shelter for Machinery
The Header Harvester.**

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I was much interested in the article on "Value of Corn Fodder," published some time ago; and while I cannot give any valuable experience in regard to the same, I am anxious to learn from those who can.

This I know: Corn fodder cut in the usual way has always been a favorite feed for my stock, and if I can have plenty of it I prefer it to hay. The chief objection seems to be its bulky nature and the inconvenience in handling; also it is said, with what truth I know not, that it won't keep in large stacks without heating, molding or souring. The last objection might be obviated by placing rails in the stacks in sufficient number to allow a little circulation of air, as I have proved that weedy wheat cut with a header will come out without damaging the grain in the least by placing rails in the stack when building.

Corn fodder should be raised as near the corral as possible, and cut up at the proper time, the shocks well tied at the top. Then they may stand until spring without much damage. The old plan of bending down four hills, weaving them together at the tops to build the shocks around, is a fraud. The best way is to tie a small armful at the tops, spreading them apart at the bottom in the shape of a tripod, then build the shock around this. When the shock is well tied it will stand until it rots. Then when you want fodder to feed take a couple of poles twenty feet long with rounds like a ladder, hitch on your horses, just tip your shocks onto it as many as you want, haul to your corral, hush it and let your cattle in. This costs but little trouble or time. But the old way of hauling on a wagon-box will soon tire any man out on hauling fodder.

In regard to sowing fodder: I think well of it. Shall sow some next year. Should like some practical advice as to cutting and handling it from some one who knows from experience. Also, can any of your readers inform me whether sorghum makes good fodder? I see it asserted that sorghum will stand two or three mowings, and outyield any other forage crop per acre. Has anyone tried it? If so, let him come to the front.

Well, Bro. Stevens, do you think that all of your subscribers have their machinery under cover as you have often urged them to do? I can tell you of one. That's the subscriber. THE SPIRIT brought that change about, although I knew all the while that I was losing money by not sheltering machinery. Still, I needed to have the matter brought to my mind before I acted upon it. Many of your readers would cover their machinery if they were able. Well, I will tell those who are not able how to do it. Make a frame with four posts; nail rafters the length of a rail apart; on the rafters lay rails the same as sheeting about three feet apart; rails or poles on the sides horizontal three feet apart. Get a hoe or corn-knife and "skin out" for the corn field and cut down stalks enough for the job. Get some cheap bailing wire about the size of a knitting needle; stretch it from end to end of the rails. The first damp day haul in the stalks and place them tops down along on the rail and loop a piece of binding wire around the wire and rail at proper distances to hold the fodder to its place. Keep right on, butts up all the time, and you will be astonished how little work and money will give you a good tool-house.

Headers appear to be coming into general use in this part of the country, and not without reason, as I believe them to be the best machine in use for saving grain cleanly, speedily and effectually. True, there is need of a little more care in stacking grain, and also I believe the stacks should be covered to insure the best results, but a man can afford to use care and diligence when we consider that 160 acres of grain harvested by a header occupies less space, is thrashed faster and easier, and is saved on an average cleaner than by any other machine.

I have used a header for a number of years, and it grows in favor yearly as a grain saver and crop harvester in my estimation. I formerly believed that green straw would surely spoil, but am giving that idea up. I can and have saved wheat full of green sunflowers,

wild buckwheat, etc., by placing about two rows of rails end to end horizontally through the stack then putting on straw for two feet in depth then more rails, and so on until the stack is done. The secret is this: If you place stacks north and south you are sure of air stirring in one direction or another, and even a gentle breeze will gradually drive out the damp vapor from the interior of the stack and replace it with dry air from outside, and the rails offer a chance for the air to enter; for I have noticed let straw settle ever so solidly on rails there is a small space along side of the rails left open, and if the rails join end to end there is a passage from end to end. The air will penetrate sufficiently to dry from fifteen inches to two feet each way from the rails, and by bearing this fact in mind no one need fear spoiling his stack by stacking wet grain or weeds provided he will place his rails close enough. I have tried the vertical ventilation in all the ways recommended, and while perhaps correct in theory it is not nearly so practical or efficient as my horizontal plan.

Many people are afraid to build large stacks for fear of the stacks spoiling. No danger if your straw is in fair condition. Build your stacks large, wide and high, remembering that if you have to put an extra man on the stack to finish the larger the stack the smaller the percentage spoiled or damaged by exposure to the weather. SALINA.

Improved Stock.

It is with feelings of delicacy that I attempt to impress upon the general farmer the importance of improving his stock upon the farm. This is supposed to be the age of progress in arts and sciences, and of inventions and discoveries. Every farm is or can now be supplied with improved machinery. The wooden plow of old is supplanted by steel; the reap hook by the self-binder. Instead of the flail to thresh over grain, we have a machine propelled by steam. One man now can perform the labor of several in older times.

While the farmer has taken advantage of improved implements to labor upon the farm, he has woefully neglected the improvement of cattle, sheep and hogs. It is certainly to our interest to keep pace with the advancement of the age. As we have discarded the rude implements of yore, so must we rid our farms of all scrub stock. The price is certainly now low enough to encourage the veriest old fogey to handle better stock.

There is more money in marketing a two-year-old steer that can be made to weigh twelve or fifteen hundred pounds when two years old than to keep one until he is four years old and weighs ten or twelve hundred pounds. There is more money in selling a sheep for \$8 or \$10 than keeping the kind that sell for \$2. There is more money in having a hog that can be fattened and marketed at ten months old than to keep a kind that takes two years to mature. The improvement of stock is not only important to the farmer, but to the entire country, and the whole world.

We want to agitate this question of improvement of domestic animals until every farm from the coast of Maine to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, is supplied with some of the breeds of pure stock. A man can select from any breed and not make a mistake. This country is destined to supply the world with bread and meat, therefore this important duty of improvement should no longer be neglected. It is certainly economy to keep good stock on the farm. It is impossible to get something for nothing. I consider scrub stock as near nothing as anything can be.

Our fairs and markets everywhere offer inducements for the improvement of all kinds of stock. The best always command a good price and pay a profit to the producer, while the scrub is a source of loss to any farm. I once had the pleasure of selling a three-year-old steer for ten dollars. Think of it—a three-year-old steer for the enormous sum of ten dollars, all in cash! It was the best sale I ever made. This transaction decided my future course. I have endeavored to improve my stock since that sale.

It hardly pays to keep scrubs on the Western plains, where pasturage is free and almost limitless.

It is a pleasure, or ought to be, for a man to have his farm supplied with

magnificent Short-horns, or the beautiful Herefords, or the valuable Jersey or Alderney, or a "fancy chicken." It requires a certain amount of pride in a man to keep "fancy animals." There are men who do not know the difference between the pure and the impure, or the fancy and the common.—H. C. M., in *Colman's Rural World*.

Cure for Foot Rot in Sheep.

The *Ohio Farmer* once gave this remedy for foot rot: "Three parts pure tar, one part pure white lead, two ounces finely pulverized blue stone to one pint of above; add one-fourth ounce (fluid) nitric acid. While stirring these add enough crude oil (unrefined ground oil) to make a thin salve. Nitric acid will lose its strength, therefore compound but a small portion at a time—say one-fourth of pint. Sheep should be yarded for the operation while their feet are wet if practicable, as their hoofs can be readily cut. Have a trough made with boards twelve or fifteen inches wide and three or four feet long on legs, so as to make the trough about waist high. Place the sheep with his back in the trough, and you are ready for the operation. Your knife should have a narrow blade and very sharp, and on the effectual performance of this all depends. If the disease is in the first stage, viz., if there is merely an erosion and ulceration of the cuticle and flesh in the cleft above the walls of the hoof, no paring is necessary; but if ulceration has established itself between the hoof and the fleshy sole, the ulcerated parts, be they more or less extensive, must be entirely denuded of their home covering, cost what it may of time and care. It is better not to wound the sole so as to cause it to bleed, as the running blood will prevent the application of medicine taking effect. Apply the salve with a small paddle, letting it extend up the cleft as high as the bifurcated navel. Apply the medicine to every sheep and every foot, as you will never get clear of the disease by doctoring only the diseased ones. Keep the sheep you have doctored in a dry place over night; then turn them into the same pasture if you wish, as the medicine will adhere to the feet until the virus has been washed off by the grass. It is best to apply the medicine two or three times, so as to be sure and catch every one. Cleanse the sheds thoroughly, as the virus might remain in the dung and take effect after an indefinite length of time."

Forming New Breeds.

In making selections with a view to perpetuating any variation from an established type, we must always begin with such individuals as have manifested a tendency to assume the desired form, and transmit it to their offspring. With a heterogeneous ancestry, representing various shades of divergence from the original type of the species, progress in any given direction by selection will, under the most favorable circumstances, be slow, and the results will frequently be anything but satisfactory. There is always a tendency in the offspring of a mixed or improved race to revert to the original form of the species from which it is derived. This is most apparent where animals of a widely different character are coupled, as in the case of cross-breeding with distinct varieties or breeds, which, although not without its compensating advantages in many cases, always introduces new elements of divergence. Hence the breeder will often meet with failure where he most expected success. The force of heredity is usually exerted to compel the progeny to adhere to the character that has become fixed in the species, rather than to follow the variation from the established type that was accidental in the immediate ancestry; but when, through selection of both parents with reference to this particular for several generations, the influence of heredity has once been enlisted in the transmission of what was originally but an accidental variation, it always lends its powerful aid in favor of the perpetuation of the desired form. Spontaneity may occasionally interpose a new feature, or atavism turn us back toward the original; but by continuing to select from the families that have been bred with reference to the desired points, we shall eventually succeed in fixing the new type so firmly that its transmission will be the rule, and failure the exception; and when this point has been reached, we have succeeded in forming

what may be justly called a breed.—*National Live-Stock Journal*.

Management of Hogs.

We are now at the critical period of the young hogs' existence, and I thought I would give my views on breeding and raising hogs. I have "been through the mill," and truly believe that it is more the breeder's neglect than any other cause that we lose so many shoats in the spring. Several years ago I had 120 head of fine Poland-China shoats, pigged in July, and on the 1st day of February averaged 145 pounds. I had given them as I supposed first-rate care. The 5th day of February I found eleven dead. The next night five more died. So it continued until I had but seven of the original 120.

Now for the causes: 1st. My pigs were all from young sows less than a year old. I now think it to be bad management to breed from boar or sow that has not attained their full growth. The pigs are always lacking in vitality. 2d. I did not have variety enough in feed after taking up from clover pasture. I am now feeding one hundred head on corn, varied with oats and grain and cured clover hay, and my hogs are doing fine. 3d. My hogs slept under a shed of straw. And that winter I bedded with oat straw. This I think to be a cause of disease. It is utterly impossible to have a dry bed of oat straw, as it will draw moisture no matter how high and dry your bed may be. Since then I have built a shed of boards, well roofed, and graded up under it with two feet of yellow clay, and have banked up the north side and west end with dirt. I have used no bedding and have never lost a hog since. Twice a week I salt my hogs, and once a week sprinkle slack lime about their yards and sleeping places. My hogs are all healthy, and growing finely, and yet I have had neighbors on each side of me who have been totally cleaned out of hogs by the so-called cholera. If I can show my brother farmers the causes of their loss may it not do some good?—J. M., in *Western Rural*.

Pedigree and Individual Excellence.

"Which is the most important in selecting breeding stock, pedigree or individual excellence?" is a question often asked. As a matter of fact the two are inseparable. Without some knowledge of the ancestry, one can form but a vague idea of what a given animal will produce, no matter how perfect it may be in itself. But it may have a pedigree of the most unexceptionable character, and by some of the strange and unaccountable freaks in breeding be a very faulty individual, in which case it will be quite unsafe to use it for breeding purposes. A good animal of any established breed will usually have a good pedigree, because a uniformly good ancestry usually assures excellence in the produce; but 'bad qualities, especially if inherited from sire or dam, are quite as likely to be transmitted as good ones. The top crosses in a pedigree are more important than remote ones. A knowledge of the quality of the sire and dam is of more importance to the breeder than that of the grandaunts and grandams, and so on in a descending scale, the quality of the ancestry becoming less and less important as it grows more remote.—*National Live-Stock Journal*.

Bee Notes.

Bees must economize heat for brood rearing and comb building.

The great progress of bee management within the past year or two is encouraging to the general introduction of bees on the farm.

It is often more detrimental than one would suppose to allow more open space inside the hive than they can well fill; and it often happens that the honey season is in full blast before some colonies are strong enough to have much room given them.

It is not desirable to change the location of hives unless it becomes absolutely necessary to do so. After the bees have become familiar with their location, should the hive be moved a few feet, they will not notice it when departing on their daily rounds, and if there are other hives near, they may perish in attempting to enter them or wandering about seeking for their own home.

Whenever a swarm has no queen, if you will take a frame that contains eggs or unsealed brood from another hive and give them, they will immediately select several of the cells in

which there are eggs or larvae, and after enlarging them to two or three times the usual size, put in a good supply of royal jelly, which has the peculiar virtue of changing what would otherwise be only a small worker, incapable of producing offspring, into a queen of double the size, capable of laying thousands of eggs or supplying all the young bees born in the hive during three years or more.

Veterinary Department.**Frothing at the Mouth.**

I have a horse that froths at the mouth and quids his hay. I used the tooth rasp on his back teeth, and he does not froth any more, but quids his hay and throws it out of his mouth. He won't swallow anything but ground feed or potatoes in his oats. His age is 11 or 12 years. Please give a remedy.

ANSWER.—We are inclined to think there is some trouble with the mouth—probably a decayed tooth—and the masticated material gets in the cavity, which interferes with further mastication before he has it in the proper condition for swallowing. We would advise you to get some competent person to examine the mouth and be guided by the circumstances. We cannot advise you without seeing it or having a more minute description of the same.

Diarrhea.

I have a gelding that, when driven and becoming heated, scours badly. Will you please state in your next issue what occasions it, and what will prevent it?

ANSWER.—Diarrhea, or scouring, is usually the result of indigestion. The improperly digested food acts as a foreign body, causing an irritation to the mucous lining of the intestines. When the animal is being driven the action causes a motion of the parts, which produces and intensifies the irritation; hence the purgation. It is usually seen in horses of a long, lank and washy appearance. For such but little can be done. The usual treatment is to give water sparingly, attend to the animal's digestion and drive moderately. When the trouble is due to nervous excitement the following often proves available: Take prepared chalk four ounces, laudanum three ounces, tannic acid two drachms, water one quart. Make into a solution and give a wineglassful twice a day.—*Turf, Field and Farm*.

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

Items of General Interest.

The first steel rails made in this country were rolled in Chicago in 1865.

The value of nails exported from the port of New York for the year 1879 was \$163,735, only \$29 increase over the year previous.

The bill prohibiting the sale or manufacture of oleomargarine, under heavy penalties of fine and imprisonment, has passed both houses of the legislature of Iowa.

Oshkosh (Wis.) has the largest match factory in the world. It cut up 2,000,000 feet of logs into matches, and used \$200,000 worth of revenue stamps during 1879.

It is reported in St. Louis that Jay Gould has been instructed by his European correspondents to buy all the railroads west of the Mississippi which promise to pay 3 per cent. on the investment.

The state of Pennsylvania has within its limits 6,037 miles of railroad, being exceeded in this respect by only one other state in the Union—that of Illinois, whose numerous lines aggregate 7,022 miles.

The coinage at the American mints in February was as follows: Gold, 594,120 pieces, worth \$5,844,850; silver, 2,301,600 pieces, worth \$2,300,40; minor coinage, 2,391,300 pieces, worth \$24,399.

It is estimated that at least \$15,000,000 worth of provisions were delivered on March contracts on the Chicago Board of Trade, on Monday, the 1st inst.—fully equal to the value of the entire stock on hand.

About \$600,000 was saved in the construction of the Hoosier tunnel by the use of an improved drill. The inventor of the drill, who died in Boston on Tuesday of last week, received only \$5,000 for the contrivance.

Mr. Oliver Dalrymple, of Minnesota, will put in 30,000 acres of wheat this spring. His force of laborers will number 700 men. To cut and thresh the crop will require 135 self-binding reapers and 20 steam thrashers.

The Irish agricultural returns for 1879 show, as was expected, a total yield of all crops much below the average, and a depreciation in money value of £10,000,000 as compared with those of 1878. The principal loss is potatoes.

The total receipts of lumber at Chicago during 1879 were 1,467,720,000 feet, only a trifling amount coming from Canada; increase for the year 25 per cent., or about 300,000,000 feet. The sales of 1879 were 1,278,000,000 feet, at satisfactory prices.

THE LATEST MARKETS.**Produce Markets.**

ST. LOUIS, March 16, 1880.

Flour—XX.	\$5.85 @ 5.50
XXX.	5.70 @ 5.75
Fancy.	5.75 @ 5.85
Fancy.	6.00 @ 6.25
Wheat—No. 2 fall.	1.22 @ 1.22
No. 3 red.	1.20 @ 1.20
Corn—No. 2.	36 @ .36
Oats.	32 @ .33
Rye.	70 @ .80
Barley.	80 @ 1.00
Pork.	11.90 @ 12.00
Lard.	7.00 @ 7.20
Butter—Dairy.	25 @ .30
Country.	18 @ .20
Eggs.	8 @ .84

CHICAGO, March 16, 1880.

Wheat—No. 2 spring.	\$1.20 @ 1.20
No. 3.	1.07 @ 1.08
Corn.	36 @ .37
Oats.	31 @ .33
Pork.	11.35 @ 11.37
Lard.	7.12 @ 7.15

KANSAS CITY, March 16, 1880.

Wheat—No. 2 fall.	\$1.11 @ 1.11
No. 3 fall.	1.04 @ 1.05
No. 4.	1.03 @ 1.04
Corn—No. 2.	29 @ .29
Oats—No. 2.	29 @ .30

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, March 16, 1880.

CATTLE—Active. Good shipping steers, \$4.65 @ 5.00; medium to fair, \$4.10 @ 4.50; stockers, \$3.00 @ 3.50; feeding steers, \$3.75 @ 4.15; mixed butchers, scarce, \$2.90 @ 4.00; cows and heifers, \$3.00 @ 3.60; corn-fed Texans, \$3.25 @ 4.25.
HOGS—Active. Yorkers, \$4.20 @ 4.40; packing, \$4.20 @ 4.40; choice heavy, \$1.45 @ 4.75. Receipts for last twenty-four hours, 14,475.
CHICAGO, March 16, 1880.
CATTLE—Market dull, unsatisfactory. Shippers, \$3.80 @ 4.90; butchers, \$2.00 @ 4.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.80 @ 3.90.
HOGS—Active. Light, \$4.20 @ 4.50; mixed packing, \$4.20 @ 4.40; choice heavy, \$1.45 @ 4.75. Receipts for last twenty-four hours, 14,475.

KANSAS CITY, March 16, 1880.

CATTLE—The market opened with a small supply and very light demand. Butchers' stock, however, brought fair prices. \$4.10 was the highest price paid yesterday (for 66 native Colorado steers, averaging 1,335 pounds).
HOGS—Receipts small; market closed strong; prices better than they were last week, ranging from \$3.90 to \$4.25. The most of the sales were at \$4.00 @ 4.10.
In Kansas City butter sells at 27 @ 28¢. for choice, medium 16 @ 22¢.; cheese, prime Kansas, 12 @ 13¢.; eggs, 8¢.; poultry—turkeys 11¢. per pound, chickens dressed 7 @ 8¢. do., live \$1.75 @ 20¢. per doz.; hides—dry flint No. 1 15 to 17¢., dry salted 11 to 13¢., green salted No. 1 8¢., green 6¢. to 7¢.; flax seed, 91.5¢.; timothy, \$3.00; red top, 75¢.; castor beans, 90¢.; clover, \$4.50; millet, 60¢.; hay, \$5.00 @ 7.00 for bailed.
Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: Fancy brands \$ sack, \$3.00; XXX, \$2.40; Graham, \$3.00. Rye flour, \$2.50. Corn meal \$ hundred, 75¢.
Wheat fluctuated a little the past week. It is about 1 cent higher than our last quotations—for winter wheat; spring wheat is a little lower.

For future delivery, No. 2 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at \$1.22 March, \$1.23 April, and \$1.24 May. In Chicago No. 2 is \$1.21 April, \$1.20 April, and \$1.20 May. In Kansas City No. 2 is \$1.11 March, No. 3 is \$1.05 March, and \$1.05 April.

Wheat at Kansas City is 20 cents higher than it was one year ago, and 9 cents higher than it was two years ago. Corn is 5 cents higher than one year ago, and 2 cents lower than it was at this date in 1878.

In Liverpool, March 15, winter wheat was 11s. @ 11s. 8d., spring wheat 10s. 3d. @ 11s. In New York No. 2 winter was \$1.44 @ 1.50, No. 2 spring \$1.33 @ 1.40.

The "visible supply" of wheat in the large cities is still decreasing; corn also is now decreasing.



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