

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

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WHOLE NO. 376.

LIVE AND LEARN.

BY JOSEPHINE POLLARD.

Here, in the workshop of to-day,
The artist modeling in clay,
With iron hand the image breaks
That told of yesterday's mistakes,
And on the ruin builds again,
With wiser heart, with clearer brain.
Not as on eagle's wing our flight
From lowly vale to lofty height,
But slowly, step by step, we climb
The rugged steep to Alps sublime.
The rugged steep to Alps sublime.
Nor miss the prize for which we yearn
If striving still to live and learn.
Each morn we fling upon life's page
The task our thoughts to re-engage,
And bending o'er it, heart and mind,
New light and inspiration find;
And still to-morrow will return
With something we have yet to learn:
O, hearts! what wisdom ye might gain
Through intercourse with grief and pain,
But for the passion that has sway,
And leads you ever more astray;
Unmindful of the cautions given,
Ye love, and miss the way to heaven.
Still live and learn; nor counsels spurn;
These idols break; those records burn;
And in the workshop of to-day
Destroy false images of clay;
And on the ruins build again,
With wiser heart, with clearer brain.

DOLLY'S STORY.

BY AMY RANDOLPH.

"I declare, Dolly, you're enough to try the patience of Job," said Miriam Spencer, indignantly. "Here you've been and sewed on this bias-fold trimming wrong side out, and it will take a full hour to rip it out, if it will take a minute! I don't see what on earth you were thinking about!"

Dorothea Spencer stood with folded hands and attitude of abasement before her tall, handsome sister. It was a type of their whole lives, this morning's occurrence. Dolly was always being arraigned, as it were, before the bar of her elder sisters' judicial perfection. She was always in the wrong, and Miriam and Melissa were always aggravatingly right! Whatever she did was wrong side out or upside down, and it was the family legend that "Dolly couldn't be trusted any more than a child!"

The Spencers had been a well-to-do family once, but the blight commonly known as the "shrinkage of real estate" had ruined them. Old Mr. Spencer, a cultivated scholar, had tried an "Establishment for Youths and Young Gentlemen," but there were no pupils to be had. Mrs. Spencer had opened a boarding-house, but the disastrous experiment had dissipated what little fortune they had left, and stranded them hopelessly on the shores of poverty. So Miriam had taken up the trade of fashionable dressmaking, and Melissa, who was considered the talented member of the family, gave daily lessons in flower-painting, guitar music, and the manufacture of wax flowers.

"Dorothea ought to do something to help along," said Miriam, severely, eying the little, dark, Spanish-eyed creature who was so different from the rest of the family.

"Dolly's very young," said Mrs. Spencer, who had always regarded this last of the flock as a baby.

"She's eighteen," said Miriam.
"And she really seems to have no particular genius for anything," said Mrs. Spencer, apologetically. "And she can't help me a good deal with the house-work, and run around to wait on papa. Papa needs a great many steps taken for him since he got bad with the inflammatory rheumatism."

And so, to her great joy, Dolly was excused from the treadmill of daily work.

But upon this special occasion Miriam Spencer was particularly hurried with a ball dress of salmon-colored silk, and she had invoked her young sister's aid with no very distinguished success.

"I—I'm very sorry," faltered Dolly, with downcast lashes and varying color. "I don't see how it could possibly have happened!"

Miriam compressed her lips.
"One thing is very certain," said she. "I shall never ask your help again, Dorothea. It is as Melissa says—you are good for nothing at all!"

And poor Dolly, with an awful sense of guilt upon her mind, crept up to her sloping-roofed room in the garret to cry until her eyes were swelled like a pair of red crab-apples. And the gray cat, purring against her cheek, was the only confidant of her troubles.

"And even you wouldn't come near me, pussy, if you knew how bad I was," bewailed Dolly, holding the cat-up by her fore feet and looking piteously into her green glass eyes. "I

spoil everything that I touch, and Miriam says I'm only a burden to the family; and Melissa won't even trust me to cut her wax patterns for her. Oh, I do wish I was good for anything!"

And poor little Dolly was very subdued and silent indeed that evening as she washed up the tea-dishes, only breaking one saucer, and knocking the handle off two teacups.

As it happened, Miss Melissa Spencer had been spending the afternoon with a literary friend, and was full of chatter as she copied music for the morrow morning's lessons by the light of the student lamp.

"It's a five-hundred-dollar prize for the best story on temperance," said she; "to be written in one hundred pages of manuscript, and sent in before the first of September next. And Louisa Lacy is going to compete for it!"

"Five hundred dollars!" repeated Miriam, with a long breath. "Oh, I wish I could write!"

Dolly said nothing, but she listened with varying color and bated breath. Five hundred dollars! To her it represented a golden mine of wealth—an inexhaustible treasure!

Miss Pink used to say that my compositions at school were good," thought Dolly. "I wonder if it would be wrong to try?"

And only the gray cat, purring away in the garret window-sill, knew of Dolly's persevering efforts, all those long twilights, or the oil that was burned in the little kerosene lamp, long after the rest of the family had sought their pillows—the hopes, the fears, the intervals of feverish exaltation, the answering chords of dull despair!

"Writing, eh?"
Miss Melissa had crept upstairs on tip-toe, and now stood, like an avenging spirit, over blushing, palpitating Dolly, who vainly strove to cover her disordered mass of papers with one fluttering hand.

"So," cried Melissa, severely, "this is the secret of all these mysterious disappearances. This is the reason you never can be found when you are wanted for anything. Dorothea Spencer, I am surprised at you!"

"It's only a little story," faltered Dolly, turning pink and white by turns. "I—I don't suppose any one would publish it, but I thought it wasn't any harm just to write down what came into my head."

"You'd a deal better devote yourself to stocking-darning, and dusting, and bread-making," said Melissa. "As if you could write!—you, that can't iron a shirt properly, or baste on the trimming to a dress! Well, I am surprised at the confidence of some people!"

"Yes, but, Melissa—"
"Take my advice," imperiously interrupted Miss Melissa; "burn all this trash! Fling the ink out of the window—put the pens in the fire. Devote yourself to real, practical work. You're bad enough and careless enough as you are, but if you're going to turn literary—"

And Miss Melissa stalked out of the room with a countenance expressive of the extreme derision and disgust. Dolly's face crimsoned hotly as she heard, five minutes afterwards, the peal of Miriam's scornful laughter, as Melissa told her of the discovery she had made.

"I will succeed," she murmured to herself, as she drew the pile of papers nearer to her, and dipped the pen anew into the ink-stand.

As the summer waned away, things fared ill with the Spencers. Miriam broke her arm and was compelled, perforce, to abandon her trade; Melissa found that the demand for wax flowers, guitar lessons and water-color painting was dwindling away to a mere nothing—and matters looked unpromising enough.

"I don't know what is going to become of us all," said Miriam, in tears. "If Dolly was only good for anything, now—"

But, just at that moment, Dolly came in, with reddened cheeks, and dark eyes sparkling with unwonted light.

"Miriam," said she, pausing and laying her hand gently on her sister's shoulder, "I am not good for much, I know, but God has given us each our separate talents in this world. See!"

She opened a letter which she had been holding all this time, and laid a narrow strip of gray paper in Miriam's palm—a check for five hundred dollars.

"Child," gasped the astounded elder sister, "where did you get this?"

"It is for my story," said Dolly, flushing all over with innocent delight. "I have been fortunate enough to win the prize."

"And Louisa Lacy?" breathlessly questioned Melissa.

"I suppose, of course, she has been unsuccessful."

The two elder sisters looked in almost incredulous surprise at this hitherto unrecognized genius that had blossomed up in their family; and in their regards Dolly read dawning respect and admiration.

"Five hundred dollars!" repeated Miriam, scrutinizing the scrap of gray paper as if it had been a fairy amulet. "It would be long enough before I made five hundred dollars at dress-making!"

"And I shall never earn it at wax flowers or guitar lessons," almost sobbed Melissa. "To think that our Dolly had such a gift as that and we never to suspect it!"

But Dolly's most perfect happiness was when her white-haired father blessed her with inarticulate fervency, and her mother cried tears of joy upon her shoulder.

"I always knew our Dolly would come out right!" said Mrs. Spencer.

And the two elder sisters were compelled, albeit it was a little difficult just at first, to coincide in this opinion.

The Boys of Boston in 1775.

It was just before the commencement of the American revolution, and while General Gage was governor of Massachusetts, that a number of boys who had just been released from school went together towards Boston common to spend the afternoon in their favorite winter sport of sliding and skating down some snow-hills, which they had heaped together with much trouble, towards the frozen surface of the pond.

They were full of merry anticipation; but as they approached the common their faces changed and their voices took an altered tone. They saw groups of other boys standing about with angry and disappointed countenances, and they saw nothing whatever of their beautiful snow-hills.

"The soldiers again," said one to another. "The hills are leveled, and we shall find the ice upon our skating pond broken."

Advancing further they found that this was actually the case. The greater part of the sheet of ice was hacked and spoiled, and several royalist soldiers were still at work upon it with muskets and hatchets. Others stood about laughing and teasing the boys.

"Eh! little rebels," cried one, "you resist the army, do you?"

"Forlly your snow-hills next time," cried another.

One tall boy walked quietly down to the edge of the pond, and cried out:

"What cowards you are to destroy our snow-hills and spoil our fun. What have we done to you? I should think men and soldiers would have braver work to do."

The soldiers only answered by derisive cries and showers of ice and snowballs.

"Get away, young reb, or we'll shoot you," cried one.

"That you don't dare to do," replied the boy. "I say again you are cowards who persecute us because we are boys."

The soldiers only laughed, drove the butts of their muskets into the ice, destroying the last bit of smooth surface yet remaining, and made a feint of attacking the boys with their bayonets.

It was Amos Emmerson, the minister's son, a boy twelve years old, who had addressed them as they were recorded. He stood defiantly upon the same spot, and looked contemptuously at the English soldiers who condescended to amuse themselves with the fears of children.

At last, when there could be no suspicion that he was running away, he folded his arms, turned upon his heel, and remarked:

"I should complain to your captain, but he is as bad as you. This time we will try a higher authority," and walked away.

"To the school-house! To the school-house, boys!" cried he. "To the school-house! Those who submit to be trampled under deserve to suffer. Let us have a meeting in the school-house and I will show you how to put an end to the insolence of these British soldiers."

The boys followed Amos to the school-house, which was by this time deserted by all but an old black woman who was mopping up the floor.

Springing upon the seat of the teacher's chair, with his companions grouped about him, Amos Emmerson gave utterance to his views on this momentous question, and called upon those who approved of them to raise their right hands. There were no dissenters.

Thereupon Amos, descending and walking through the scattered ranks with the air of a general on review-day, selected twenty of the brightest and most determined of the elder lads, and ranging them in a row, cried:

"You are my committee! You will accompany me! We will go at once to headquarters!"

General Gage was seated at a desk in his private room re-perusing a letter. It was an important letter, and it was necessary to deliberate as to its answer.

At this moment his servant entered.

"General," he said, "a deputation of boys requests an audience. They say their business is of the greatest importance. What answer shall I give them?"

"I will see them," replied the general, after a moment's consideration. "Send them in."

In a few moments more the door re-opened and twenty boys entered, two by two, bowed respectfully, and ranged themselves before the general.

He received them courteously, and said:

"I shall be pleased to know why so many children have waited on me."

Then from the ranks stepped Amos Emmerson, and looking up at the stalwart general, replied:

"General Gage, we, a deputation of the boys of Boston, have come to demand satisfaction."

"Indeed!" responded the general, coldly.

"Your fathers, then, have been teaching you rebellion, and you have come here to repeat your lessons."

"We have come, general, because we have been annoyed by your troops, responded Amos. "No one has sent us. We did not need to be compelled to ask for our rights. We have never insulted or injured your soldiers, but they have taken possession of our common, have trodden down and destroyed our snow-hills, and have broken up our ice-pond. We remonstrated; they mocked and abused us. We called upon their captain for redress; he told us we were young rebels, and only got what we deserved. Three times have we found ourselves deprived of all our pleasure upon our weekly holiday. To-day we have resolved to bear it no longer."

As the general listened he felt his anger dissolving. Indeed, he felt a sense of admiration for the brave little fellows before him. He broke into a good-natured laugh, and rising, gave this reply to the juvenile deputation:

"I consider your appeal a just one. Rest assured that my troops shall molest you no more. If they disturb your pond or your ice-hills again they shall be severely punished."

"The very children of the colonies draw in a love of liberty with the air they breathe," he said to an officer who entered as the boys departed with the air of those who had received a right for which they had asked rather than a favor.

Then he sat down to write the letter in which he asked for twenty thousand troops, that he might enforce the new form of government and disarm the colonists, since "civil government was at an end in Massachusetts."—*Mary Kyle Dallas.*

Faetles.

At an evening party a lady was asked to sing, and sitting down at the piano, she warbled: "I'll strike again my tuneful lyre," at which her husband was seen to dodge hastily behind the door, and rub his shoulder sympathetically.

"Were you ever shot?" asked a sympathetic old lady of an intoxicated soldier, who was soliciting something for a dinner. "Oh, yes, ma'am, a good many times." "Where, you poor man?" "In the neck, ma'am—always in the neck."

A lazy physician, who had been out hunting, on coming home complained that his luck had been very bad, and wound up by saying: "I didn't kill anything." "That's because you didn't stay home and attend to your legitimate business!" spitefully retorted his wife.

An unsophisticated clergyman from the country, being shocked at the jollity of the guests at a "funeral breakfast" in the city, mildly rebuked the prevalent "levity." "Bless you," said a veteran mourner, "we are not indulging in levity; we're only dissembling our grief."

Student in botany to the professor—"What tree is that which never blossoms? I can't think of its name just now." Professor (with a mingled look of surprise and curiosity)—"I'm sure I don't know. Are you not mistaken, Mr. Jones?" Jones—"Oh, I have it now. It's the whiffetree!"

As two friends were talking about their respective eldest sons, who were rather wild, one said: "I wish we could find some bit with which we could pull them up short." "Perhaps," responded the other, "if we should be able to find one, each might be checked, when there was danger of his going too far, by a bit of his wife's mind."

Young Folks' Column.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would write for the "Young Folks' Column." I am a little boy nine years old. I go to school and study arithmetic, geography, spelling and reading. We have a good teacher. We have four calves, four cows, four horses, one colt, nine young chickens, sixteen hogs, three turkeys, five ducks and two roosters. I have three brothers and four sisters. Pa and ma are grangers. I must close, for fear my letter is too long. From your friend,
JOHN R. CLINE.
BURLINGTON, Kans., March 19, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would write to you again, as it has been some time since I wrote for the little folks' column. The health of the country is very good. We are having it very cold here for the last three days, but pa says the fruit is not hurt yet. Pa has sixty-six apple trees, two hundred peach trees and six nice crab-apple trees. Oh, yes! I had almost forgotten to tell you. Pa was down in the Indian territory on a hunt since I wrote you and killed eight deer and two turkeys. I expect you are getting tired of such stuff, so I shall close. Yours as ever,
FRANK E. SOMMERVILLE.
OXFORD, Kans., March 16, 1879.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—It has been some time since I have written for your valuable paper; but hope, with your approval, to have many pleasant hours in company with each other. We have had very cold weather for some time the wind, as the Irishman says, has been blowing a perfect "jimmymane." I tell you our teacher is a jolly fellow. He goes out and plays with us at recess and noon. I tell you we have merry times. I will be sorry when our school is out. We will miss the smiling face of our teacher. Here is a riddle: How did the first buckwheat grain come across the sea? The answer to Eddie Boyd's riddle (What is saving a train?) is a lady holding her dress up. I am growing weary and must take my leave. Adieu. VIOLA BELLA BOOTH.
LECOMPTON, Kans., March 20, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—As I have not written for a long time, I thought I would write. I wrote once before and it was published, and I have written twice since and father forgot to put them in the office, so I thought I would try again. My father is a granger. They had a feast a good while ago. I will close by sending you a charade:

I am composed of four letters.
My first is in cage, but not in pen.
My second is in ask, but not in take.
My third is in king, but not in queen.
My fourth is in eat, but not in drink.
My whole is something good to eat.
If I see this in print I will write again.
DICY CREEL.

MR. EDITOR:—I will write once more for the "Young Folks' Column." The answer to Carrie Miller's charade is "Mediterranean." Our school was out last Thursday. There were three prizes given. My brother got the second prize for the most credit marks and the best lessons in his classes. Our school will take up again in one month. I will close by sending you a charade:

I am composed of eight letters.
My first is in child, but not in wild.
My second is in burn, but not in barn.
My third is in cold, but not in warm.
My fourth is in lung, but not in long.
My fifth is in warm, also in warm.
My sixth is in boy, but not in girl.
My seventh is in men, but not in man.
My eighth is in run, but not in sun.
My whole is a name of a vegetable.
SHERMAN ADDINGTON.

WOODSTOCK, Kans., March 16, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—As you were so kind as to publish my first letter, I thought I would write again. I am going to school now. Our teacher's name is Nora Moore. I love to go to school very much. We live one mile and a quarter from the school-house, and we live just one mile from the Friends' meeting-house; it is called Spring Grove meeting-house. We have organized our Sabbath-school, and I want to try to go every Sabbath. I would love to see the city of Lawrence. I often hear father speak of it being such a nice place. He has been there to meeting. I will give some of the little girls and boys a riddle to guess:

There was a man that had no eyes
Went out to view the evening skies;
He saw a tree with apples on—
He took no apples off nor left no apples on—
Well, I must bring my letter to a close for this time. Ever your friend,
ALICE M. BONES.

AMO, Kans., April 2, 1879.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1879.

Patrons' Department.

NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master—Samuel E. Adams, of Minnesota.
Secretary—Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.
Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Henley James, of Indiana.
D. W. 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. Popenoe, Topeka.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.
Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county.
J. S. Payne, Cactus, Linn county.

Things to Talk About.

The following are some of the questions which the farmers' institutes at the East are asking and answering according to the best light they have: Is there any advantage in changing seed, and if so, will any one give a sensible and scientific reason therefor? What causes club foot in cabbage plants? The best way of using Paris green? How can we raise the fertility of light and worn-out lands? Does frequent plowing enable the land to absorb large amounts of nitrogen from the atmosphere? How early and late may buckwheat be sown to produce a crop? Is Hungarian grass as good as other hay for feeding milch cows? How can we start clover on worn-out lands? What is the comparative value of cooked and uncooked corn or other kind of grain in feeding farm stock? Did the grandmothers know more about butter making than the granddaughters now do? Is it profitable to apply manure to growing crops? We jot down these questions to let our Patrons and farmers in Kansas know what their Eastern friends are thinking and talking of and also that they may be able to select some good subjects to talk about in their home granges and gatherings.

Resolutions of Oakland Grove Grange.

WHEREAS, The Great Ruler of the universe has, in His wisdom, taken from among us our brother and friend; and, while we bow in humble submission to our All-wise and Merciful Benefactor, we would endeavor to obey the scriptural injunction to weep with those who weep; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Andrew Loyd the grange has lost an exemplary member, and the community a good citizen.

Resolved, That the charter of the grange be draped in mourning, and that a copy of this preamble and resolutions be sent to the Troy Chief, *Colman's Rural World* and THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS, requesting each to publish the same, and one copy be presented to the parents of the deceased, and that these proceedings be spread upon the minutes of the grange.

DONIPHAN, Kans., April 8, 1879.

The Middleman.

In the early organization of the grange the impression went abroad that the farmers had resolved to put down the "middleman." The true position of the order as to all intermediate agencies is now better understood; but the furor which was at first created and the hostilities excited against the unoffending Patron give encouragement to the suspicion that multitudes were exacting tribute without an honest equivalent, and who would better be employed in some other business. That the position taken by the grange was the true one, amply sustained by fact, was recognized and readily admitted by all not blinded by self-interest. The Patron does not now, and never did, object to all the agents and agencies necessary for the exchange of commodities. The farmer neither can nor pretends to be able to be, in all respects, both producer and factor. His interests demand that he shall operate through others. But it does not follow that because he recognizes this principle of trade that several intermediaries—each of which exacts commission for his interference—shall be employed when one man can do the work. It was proposed consequently to skip over the agencies and buy of first hands. In doing this, no question was raised as to the extortion in prices, but to buy and sell in accordance with the true principles of trade—that is, cash in hand and purchase in bulk. Two difficulties only prevented the entire concurrence of the trade with the proposed arrangement—the existing routine of business and the threats of withdrawal of trade on the part of retail dealers from the wholesale house if sales were made to the grange. Hard times and cash in hand were too potent a solvent in the one case, and in the other, though local jobbers and wholesale dealers have been in many places blind to their interest, whenever a grange has desired to buy at first hands and at reasonable rates for cash, no difficulty whatever has ever been experienced. And to-day, if the home dealer, ignorant of the principles of trade, or scared at the threat of the cross-roads grocery, declines to deal in the manner proposed, the Patron finds no difficulty in getting his wants supplied elsewhere, and glad of his trade.—*Grange Bulletin*.

Grange Wedding.

Norway (Maine) grange enjoyed a novelty recently at their hall. Brother Clarence R. Merrill and Sister Alice Freeman were united in holy wedlock by Rev. J. A. Seltz, in presence of about two hundred grangers and invited guests. Bridal couples are proverbially interesting, and this was no exception. Immediately following the service, Sister Anna D. Hall presented the bride a set of beautiful silver forks, with appropriate remarks and good wishes, which were duly responded to by the bride. Congratulations followed, and more presents; then a dinner, which for abundance and quality put "hard times" out of sight. The hall was then cleared of tables, and many of the company settled the dinner satisfactorily with dancing. Thus passed a merry day.—*Portsmouth Weekly*.

Travels of Master Eshbaugh.

Master Eshbaugh, of the Missouri state grange, writes to the St. Louis *Journal of Agriculture* as follows:

"In passing from St. Louis south, through Jefferson, Washington, St. Francois, Madison and Bollinger counties, we find the season somewhat backward, having had a great deal of rain, which delayed farm work, much of the time being too wet to stir the soil. Winter wheat looks well. Much of the late sown has, however, an infancy appearance, but the stand is thick enough, and of a healthy appearance. Some little hope of a few peaches, at least the blooms indicate this. Pears show an abundance of blooms. Apples, as yet, dormant. Grangerism healthy and promising. Washington county has a promise of a revival with every indication of success. St. Francois county is making an effort to advance, with strong hopes of success.

"Madison county fully holds its own to say the least, with an arrangement complete that will insure them greater success than heretofore. The Hon. J. M. Anthony, whose farm is cut in two by the St. Louis and Belmont railroad, has for a number of years cultivated the land lying between the railroad track and the fencing along the outward bounds of the road in wheat the entire length of his farm, and has a good crop every year, with the present crop quite promising. This prevents the growing of a crop of weeds to seed the entire farm, as well as the danger of fire breaking out among the dry grass and weeds, which is quite often the case, and frequently proves very destructive, and at the same time the cultivation proves to be a profitable enterprise. Brother Anthony, who, by the way, is a live, working granger, and the local agent of Madison county, has by experiment set an example well worthy of the attention of all farmers whose land lies along railroads.

"The grange in Bollinger county we think is safe to rate equal to one year ago; a decline in one place and a gain in another. Some of the farmers in the county take a good interest in the grange work, while others that should, do not. Prospects in several localities in the county are promising.

"We left the railroad at Lutesville at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 28th ult. for Jackson in Cape Girardeau county, a distance of twenty miles, where we expect to hold forth to-day, and of which we will speak hereafter.

"We see much to encourage us everywhere, and the order, as a whole, is beyond all doubts to-day on the advance in the state. And if the members will harmoniously work, unite their efforts, co-operate in buying and selling, profit by the advantages afforded them, by the new or enlarged system of co-operation through their local agents, the success of 1879 will give us all reason to feel proud of the great work, and of the noble objects of our order. In our visits, we find wherever co-operation has been studied, understood and practiced, there you find the live, active, working members; male and female of the grange, all readily see the advantages now in store. In these localities, as a general rule, they take hold of the work with a will that cannot fail but result greatly to the advantage of every member. And wherever the all-important question of co-operation has not been studied and practiced, and the financial benefits permitted to pass by unimproved, there we find dormancy, inactivity, want of confidence and everything else that works as a hindering cause to the progress of any good work. No one can pass over the state without observing this great difference in the different localities. In the localities where co-operation is not followed, the opposition is concentrating their forces to work against the progress of the order, while in the other localities they know that the work is so well established that they cannot change its course, and hence they make no attempt to disturb it. Evidently the opponent has taken a close survey of the field, and to a certain extent understands the condition of things and have shaped their work accordingly. And just as long as farmers will allow themselves to place more confidence in a smooth-tongued stranger than they do in their neighbors and their own class, whom they have known for years, or a life-time, just so long will these things exist.

"Patrons, keep up the educational work of the order; do your own reading, your own thinking, your own investigating, so that you may become more and more familiar with every important subject and enterprise; and see to it that you are not misled and swindled in the future as you have been in the past."

Patrons of Kentucky.

How often we have heard the cry, "The grange is a failure," or, "The grange has done me no good," and in too many instances is the latter true. "The grange has done us no good," from the fact that we have not utilized the means by which we might be benefited. Co-operation we have almost entirely neglected.

The National grange has in wisdom laid the plans by which we might work out our own financial salvation and heedlessly we ignored them all; and in addition to the work the National grange has done, the Ohio state grange has for several years asked us to co-operate with them through the efficient agency conducted so ably by Col. Hill, which has been the means of saving thousands of dollars to the Patrons of Ohio. Now this agency is not circumscribed by geographical lines, but has become almost national in its character, sending its blessings north, south, east and west, and stands inviting us to its blessings, and if we will not be benefited, it is our own fault. Then in the name of reason why will we be longer blinded to our own interest? Anything we have to sell, from a dozen eggs or a pound of butter to a crop of wheat or a drove of cattle or hogs, the agency can handle for us, thus bringing producer and consumer face to face. When through the same channel we can make our purchases, from a

paper of pins or spool of thread to anything we may wish for our farms and homes.

Why will we be longer under guardians, and not free men, and learn to attend to our own business? One of our own Kentucky Patrons is now at the agency with Col. Hill (Bro. Houston, of Bracken), thus giving us a representation there. Therefore, duty as well as interest joins us to the advantages that we may realize if we will. Then no more will we hear the cry, "The grange has done me no good."—*Cor. Grange Bulletin*.

Co-operative Stores.

There are now probably several hundred grange co-operative stores in the United States, organized in accordance with the plan recommended by the National grange. There should be a co-operative store in every neighborhood where the membership of the order is sufficient to sustain one. It requires but very little money to put such a store in successful operation, as nothing should be bought for show. The stock should consist of only such articles as the people will actually want, and have the cash to pay for. When a co-operative store is established, every man becomes his own merchant, and if a woman makes tea pounds of butter and sells it to the store, the after profits of that butter will proportionally return to her pocket, if she holds a share in the store. All customers are entitled to quarterly dividends in proportion to their purchases from the store. Those who are not members receive but one-half the proportion paid to members. Co-operation is destined to become as popular in America as it is in Europe, saving millions to those engaged in it, and always helping the poor.

The Rochdale idea of co-operation contemplates nothing less than the introduction into all our business affairs and social relations of the principles of truth, justice, equality and candor. The competitive system of trade is founded upon principles the very opposite of these—upon fraud and misrepresentation—and our custom-house frauds, financial defalcations, in short, the industrial and commercial failures of the last five years, both in our own country and in Europe, are largely due to the unrestrained spirit of competition, regardless of its ultimate effect or result.—*Grange Bulletin*.

Support the Grange.

Our leaders should make it a point to inform their members of the scale upon which the business organizations in the cities are conducted, and the influence they wield in the business and political affairs of the country. We have always believed that if the farmers at large could be informed of the character and purpose of these organizations, they would rally to the grange in immense numbers. But they hear nothing of the boards of trade and other organizations in the cities, and do not know that they are kept in a perfect state of efficiency, and are constantly at work. The boards of trade meet daily, and the members are kept posted hourly with the movements of trade at the important business centers of this country and Europe. To attend these daily meetings is a duty the merchant never neglects. And though the expenses attending the organizations are enormous, he cheerfully and promptly contributes his share because he knows "it will pay"—it is the very best investment he can make.

The grange can be made just as important an organization to the farmers as the board of trade is to the merchants, if they will give it intelligent thought and liberal, patriotic support.—*Patron of Husbandry*.

ELY'S AUTOMATIC COW-MILKER.

[PATENT APPLIED FOR.]

PERFECTION AT LAST.

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

It is easily applied, every teat flowing. Will milk sore or short teats or long very quick.

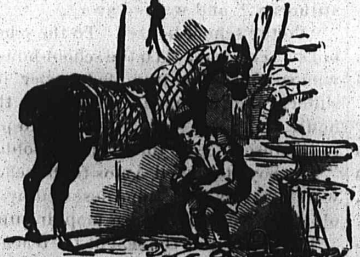
It is the cheapest, best and only safe and perfect milker.

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

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

G. W. HATCH.

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



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

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

THE GRANGE STORE

Is now prepared, and will sell all kinds of

GROCERIES

—AND—

Farm Produce Cheap.

If you want Good Bargains

Go to the

GRANGE STORE.

FRESH GOODS

Are kept constantly on hand. No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.
All kinds of

Farm Produce Bought and Sold.

Go to the Grange Store for bargains.
The highest market price paid for grain at the Grange Elevator.

J. T. WARNE,

77 Massachusetts street,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Builders' Hardware,

TABLE

—AND—

POCKET CUTLERY,

MECHANICS' TOOLS, ETC.,

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

Read, Everybody!

S. G. M'CONNELL,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

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

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES

In the city. Fresh

SPRING GOODS

Just received.

First-Class Workmen and Low Prices.

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

THE PARKHURST

WASHER!

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

Will do any Family's Washing in One Hour!

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

DOES NOT WEAR THE CLOTHES.

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

The long, dreaded washing is of the past.

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

H. W. HOWE,

DENTIST.

First-Class Work

Done and Warranted.

PRICES ALWAYS FAIR.

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

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

For Diseases of the

Throat and Lungs,

such as Coughs, Colds,

Whooping Cough,

Bronchitis, Asthma,

and Consumption.



The reputation it has attained, in consequence of the marvellous cures it has produced during the last half century, is a sufficient assurance to the public that it will continue to realize the happiest results that can be desired. In almost every section of country there are persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. All who have tried it, acknowledge its superiority; and where its virtues are known, no one hesitates as to what medicine to employ to relieve the distress and suffering peculiar to pulmonary affections. CHERRY PECTORAL always affords instant relief, and performs rapid cures of the milder varieties of bronchial disorder, as well as the more formidable diseases of the lungs.

As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of Childhood, it is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued and restored to health.

This medicine gains friends at every trial, as the cures it is constantly producing are too remarkable to be forgotten. No family should be without it, and those who have once used it never will.

Eminent Physicians throughout the country prescribe it, and Clergymen often recommend it from their knowledge of its effects.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

F. I. MENDARO HERD.



LEVI DUMBAULD.

Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas,

—BREEDER OF—

THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE

—AND—

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

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

KING OF THE PRAIRIE.

17,468, at head of herd. Young stock for sale.



ROBERT COOK,

Iola, Allen county, Kans.,

Importer, Breeder and Shipper of

PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS

—AND—

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

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

Eight weeks old.....\$25 00
Three to five months old.....32 00
Five to seven months old.....42 00

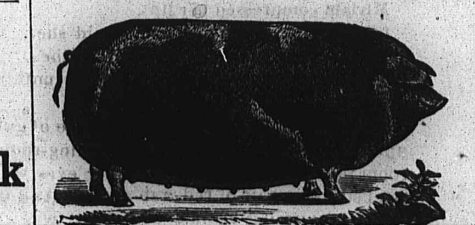
Single Pigs, either sex, one-half above prices.

A Boar, eight months old.....\$25 00
A Sow, eight months old, with pig.....25 00

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

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

Poland-China Hogs a Specialty.



A CHOICE LOT OF PIGS

For this season's trade.

Address

HENRY MIEBACH,

Hiawatha, Brown county, Kansas.

Another Prisoner for the Penitentiary

A Representative Man.

[Lawrence Ledger.]
Sheriff Henry Little, of Abilene, arrived in the city yesterday with the notorious Henry Markley, sentenced to four years in the penitentiary. Markley has made a reputation as a thief and jail-breaker which entitles him to rank among the notorious criminals of the day. He is the "other party" referred to by Van Light as being concerned in the train robbery on the K. C., St. J. & C. B. railway. He has broken out from several jails, his last escape being from the Junction City jail, where he was confined awaiting on the charge for which he is now committed to the penitentiary. Upon breaking out he made his way to Van Light's ranch, not knowing that Van had been playing detective upon the gang which he (Markley) supposed Van was a member. Van quietly gathered him in and delivered him to the authorities. He was very restless on his way here and had to be watched closely. He expressed his intention to make his escape from the penitentiary if possible.

The sheriff reported that Abilene and vicinity had been favored with a fine rain, and that it extended all along the line of the Kansas Pacific.

Hon. J. S. Hollinger, of Chapman, Kans., is in the city on business. Mr. Hollinger is one of the extensive farmers of the celebrated "golden belt," on the Kansas Pacific railway, where he has a farm of several thousand acres, which he works with the knowledge born of experience and a clear brain, and which makes his farming successful beyond his most sanguine expectations. Last year he raised 17,000 bushels of wheat, every grain of which rated No 1 in the market. A tract of fifty acres yielded an average of forty-six bushels to the acre. The people recognized the sterling qualities and talent of the man and placed him in the legislature two years ago, in which he made many warm friends from this city by working for the enhancement of our interests.

His business in this city is to procure material and make contracts for the erection of a fine residence, which will cost him about \$10,000, and which he wants to build to match a \$8,000 barn now upon his farm. He comes to Leavenworth because his experience teaches him that he can do better among our dealers than anywhere in the West.

He will leave this evening for Kansas City to look after a little trifle of 12,000 bushels of wheat he has stored there.

Worse than a Brute.

[Emporia Ledger.]

Washington Bushnell, a farmer residing about four miles southeast of this city, has, it is alleged, been guilty of incestuous practice with his daughter, a girl aged about fifteen. It is further stated, from the confession of the girl, that this criminal intercourse has been carried on between herself and father for the past three years, so that she could not have been more than twelve years old when it commenced. Bushnell has a large family of sons and daughters, some of whom are young men and women. He has resided in this county about eighteen years, and only a few days ago his wife gave birth to another child. Mrs. B., it seems, had suspected something wrong between her husband and daughter, and on charging her with it, the girl confessed that it was so. When the neighbors of the family became aware of these facts, considerable excitement was created, but no efforts were made to do the unnatural father personal injury, or take the law into their own hands. They simply told him if he would turn his property over to his family and leave the country now and forever no further trouble would be made him. This he flatly refused to do, informing them that he had no fears of the vengeance of the law. Complaint was then made before a magistrate of this city, and a warrant issued for his arrest; but when the officer reached his house, the guilty man could not be found, nor has he been heard of since. The laws of all civilized nations class incest among the worst of crimes, and should this monstrous man ever fall into the hands of the law, it is quite likely he will be dealt with as his crime deserves.

Children Seriously Burned.

[Fort Scott Monitor.]

A little girl of Mr. Van Ausdale, living two miles east of the city, near Lath Branch schoolhouse, was playing around a camp fire left by some emigrants, Friday morning, when in some manner her clothing caught fire. Her screams brought her mother to her assistance, who, in endeavoring to save the child, burned her hand and arms fearfully, and compelled her to desist. Another child then undertook to help, and was also seriously burned. The injuries inflicted upon the little one were so serious that after lingering in great pain and suffering until 12 o'clock Friday night she died. The burns inflicted upon the mother are very distressing, and so serious as to cause the nails to drop from her fingers and the flesh from the bones, and if she survives at all, her hands will have to be amputated.

Pickpockets.

[Atchison Globe.]

A gang of professional pickpockets are now working the K. C. road between St. Joseph and East Atchison Junction. The party consists of two dapper young men and their "bears," who dress in elegant style, and assume the character of unprotected females. One of them, we believe has a child. Day before yesterday a young girl in her first suit of store clothes wanted to buy a red bird of a boy who came on at the junction. Although he had been rattling his silver money all the way down, he preferred to pull out a big morocco pocket-book containing \$138 to pay the boy, and before the train started again this was nabbed. These thefts are of daily occurrence, and the officers of the company have, so far, been utterly unable to stop it.

The Meade County Phenomenon.

[Dodge City Times.]

Our statements made last week in regard to the salt sink in Meade county upon further knowledge are confirmed. We stated that the earth for a circumference of 2,700 feet had sunk in the ground, revealing a volume of salt water. We were mistaken only in regard to the dimensions of this sudden freak of nature. Mr. J. A. Abbott visited the salt sink, returning last Friday, and from him we gain further particulars regarding the matter. Merritt Foote was the first to discover the salt well. He at once located a timber fling upon the land, which is in section 14, township 32, range 28.

The salt sink is situated on a ridge leading to Crooked creek, within 200 feet of the creek and forty miles from Dodge City. The surface water in the sink is twenty feet higher than the water in the creek and the water in a lagoon south of the creek. The water in the creek and lagoon is pure and fresh, while the water in the sink is extremely salt—as strongly impregnated with salt as a solution could be made. The wagon trail, known as Jones & Plummer's trail, once crossed the salt sink, leading southwest, or branching from the main southern trail.

The salt sink measured 225 steps in circumference. The banks are cracked in many places, and the earth is constantly caving in. The ridge runs to a point, and is formed similarly to the ridges that are usually found facing creeks. The general surface of the country is rolling, and not unlike our Kansas prairie. The sink is located on the east side of the creek.

No correct means have been used to ascertain the depth of water in the sink. Capt. French estimated it at 400 feet, but this was guesswork, the knowledge being derived from throwing a line with a piece of lead attached, but bottom was not reached.

Mr. Abbott says it is dangerous to approach near the edge of the bank. He and two others obtained some of the water by holding fast to each other by the ankles, their bodies being stretched out on the ground. He says our account given last week is correct, except with the error we have noted. The water rises to within about twenty feet of the surface of the ground. It is a clear, bluish color, rather lighter blue than ocean water.

A Tramp Captured.

[Troy Chief.]

As the season advances when laborers are in demand, the number of tramps out of work increases. They are already becoming a nuisance, and are besieging citizens on every hand.

Sunday night, as Charlie Brown was accompanying his sister from church to Mr. Leland's, where she resides, he heard women screaming in the house occupied in part by City Marshal J. Y. Johnston, and in part by Mrs. Beche, nearly opposite Leland's residence. But as the noise stopped he proceeded on his way. When returning, the uproar again began, and he hastened to the scene, in time to see two men retreating by the back way. One of them escaped, but he arrested the other. Having no arms, he pulled out a pocket-knife, and presenting it told the fellow to stand or he would blow his brains out. The fellow, in the dark, took it for granted that the weapon was a small revolver, and stood very quietly. Colored church bells then just out, and some of the men passing, Charlie called them, and handing one of them the knife, told him to watch the fellow, and if he attempted to run, blow his brains out, while he went to hunt up Marshal Johnston, who was not at home. The colored man kept up the delusion, and the tramp stood quietly until the marshal arrived and took him to jail. He was a stranger, and probably drunk. He claimed that he made a mistake in the house to which he wished to go. He was taken before the police judge Monday morning and fined \$6 and costs. The women in the house he was assaulting had a revolver, and it is a wonder they did not bang away at him. Perhaps they were too badly frightened to remember that they were armed.

Bound for Kansas.

[Kansas City Journal.]

The volume of immigration had been checked a little by the prospect for a drouth, but the late heavy rains have dissipated all fears on that score and yesterday was another big day at the Union depot. Both the St. Louis roads brought in two sections heavily loaded, while the other roads did a heavy business. Eight cars belonging to the Pennsylvania Central road came in yesterday, all the way from Harrisburg, loaded with emigrants bound for Kansas. They were about equally distributed between the Kansas Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe. Peter Heefner, of the Kansas Pacific, acted as the agent for about 800 of these colonists. The Kansas Pacific took out fourteen coaches loaded, the Santa Fe ten coaches, while the Fort Scott and the L., L. & G. did their share of the business. The number of arrivals yesterday from the East is estimated at 3,000.

Johnson County.

[Olathe Progress.]

The number of acres of land in Johnson county is 307,200, of which 260,639 are taxable, and 170,312 cultivated. The number of acres of wheat raised in Johnson county in 1878 was 21,729. It is thought the number for 1879 will far exceed that. The number of acres of corn raised in 1878 was 66,718, or 9,239 less than in 1877. The number of bushels of corn raised in the county in 1878 was 2,284,242.

Labette County.

[Cor. Chetopa Advance.]

Everybody is planting corn or getting ready to plant. Certainly this is the nicest spring to get our crops in that I ever saw. There has not been a day lost to our horny-handed farmers for six weeks; they have put in every minute of time in getting the soil ready to receive the grain. The soil is mellow and in good condition. If there are no crops raised this year it will not be the fault of not planting early.

A Large Colony.

[Abilene Chronicle.]

Probably the largest colony that ever located in our county arrived during the past week. For a long time arrangements were being made for these new-comers, and their arrival has created considerable stir. They belong to the denomination known as River Brethren. Three or four years ago a few members of this denomination located in our county, and so well pleased were they that they have induced this large colony to come to "the land of plenty and cheap farms." During the past year a number of the best farms in the southern part of our county have been purchased for them, many of them in the vicinity of Belle Springs. Those who have been here for a few years have taken rank as our best farmers, and no doubt, as we predicted some time ago, their section of the county will be one of the best cultivated and developed in the county. No other large colony has brought as much with them. They are worthy men of means who pay cash for what they get, and are able to get all they need. They are able to pay down for their farms and make all needed improvements. They are honest, steady, hard-working people, and they cannot fail to coin money in our glorious young state.

A two-story house 26x80 feet had been built for their accommodation and it is now crowded to its utmost capacity. After the people are located in their new homes this building will be turned into a granary and store-room. It is located on the side track, and is admirably adapted to this purpose.

On Friday night the first company arrived, being twenty-one, from Frederick county, Maryland. Saturday morning the largest number arrived, about two hundred, from the counties of Lancaster, Cumberland, Franklin, Lebanon and Dauphin, Pennsylvania. A few have arrived since. They brought twelve car loads of freight with them. They have purchased horses and wagons, and their goods are being rapidly conveyed to their homes in the country.

We give these people a most cordial welcome, and trust they may be successful and happy in their new homes.

The Wheelbarrow Race.

[Topeka Commonwealth.]

On December 8, 1878, at 4 o'clock p. m., L. Pierre Federmeyer and R. Lyman Porter left San Francisco together, each with a wheelbarrow, which, with camping utensils, clothing, etc., weighed one hundred pounds, to make the journey on foot to New York City. The wager is \$1,500 each, which the one who first reaches New York is to receive. The route taken is via Cheyenne, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh and Albany to New York City. Federmeyer arrived in Topeka on Tuesday, about noon, or four hours less than four months since he started. He is accompanied by a young man named J. T. Fuller, who goes with him to see that he does not ride any part of the way. Of course, Fuller can ride and frequently does, when he can "get a lift," but always remains near Federmeyer, to see that he walks.

The wheelbarrow has a box on top, in which are the victuals, clothing, etc., which he carries. The wheel is made of wood, is solid and bound with a substantial steel tire. The right handle is somewhat damaged, and the board above the wheel is split. He says this was done when he was blown off a high trestle in the mountains.

Federmeyer states that two days ago he received word from Porter that he had been caught in a heavy snow-storm and delayed, and he thinks he is now three hundred miles ahead of Porter. The latter, a few years ago, walked from New York to San Francisco, and is now on his return trip. Federmeyer and Fuller left at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, expecting to reach Perryville last night, and remain until morning. He says that he is making about forty miles per day.

[Federmeyer and his wheelbarrow passed through this city on Wednesday, the 9th inst.—Ed.]

Aiding the Colored Immigrants.

[Wyandotte Herald.]

During the past ten days a large number of colored immigrants from Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee have been landed in Kansas. Nearly all of them are penniless, many of them are sick, and all of them are objects of sympathy. A public meeting was held at the court-room Tuesday afternoon to take steps for their relief and to provide against the spreading of contagious diseases. The meeting was called to order by Rev. R. M. Tunnell, and organized by the election of V. J. Lane as chairman, and H. L. Alden as secretary. The meeting was addressed by Mayor Stockton, Judge Sharp, Rev. Tunnell, Prof. Palmer, A. G. Wolcott, Dan Williams and others.

The following resolutions were adopted: Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the colored immigrants from the South, now among us, and still to come, should be aided only to such extent as they are unable to help themselves, so long as they are obliged to tarry among us.

Resolved, That it would be very unwise in these people to stay in the towns already overcrowded with laborers as they are, and that it will, in our judgment, be unsafe for them to remain long in large companies.

Resolved, That we will do all we can to aid them in continuing their search for homes—such of them as are prepared to settle upon homesteads to the newly opened counties, and those who cannot go to homesteads into the rural neighborhoods of the old settled counties of Kansas.

Resolved, That we recognize the enormous obligation to aid the thousands of this people thrown upon our hands as belonging equally to the citizens of the whole state and country, and that we appeal confidently to our fellow-citizens everywhere for material aid in their behalf.

Resolved, That a committee of five persons be appointed by this meeting to carry out the views expressed in these resolutions.

Resolved, That we hereby call upon the city council to pass, at the earliest practicable time,

an ordinance to protect the health of our citizens from the liability of contagious diseases from these immigrants.

Mayor Stockton, Councilman Dan Williams, O. C. Palmer, Rev. R. M. Tunnell and Father Kahls were appointed to carry out the provisions of these resolutions. The meeting then adjourned.

In Luck.

[Atchison Champion.]

Our Washington correspondent states that A. Byram, Esq., of this city, has sold a half interest in his Utah silver mine for \$2,000,000 cash, and given the purchasers a sixty-day option to purchase the remaining interest at \$4,000,000. He bought this mine a few years ago for \$25,000, and has since taken out of it precious metals on which he has realized a profit of \$500,000. This is a wonderful bonanza fairly rivaling in success the most famous mining developments of California. Mr. Byram's friends rejoice over the good luck that has come to him.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Break Jail.

An unsuccessful attempt to break out of the Shawnee county jail was made at noon on Thursday last by six of the nine prisoners confined in the north half of the prison. They sawed a bar at one end, then broke it sufficiently to admit of it being pulled out. The jailer discovered them, in time to prevent their escape. The men had made saws out of knives, and had procured a pair of nippers and a file in some way.

READ, EVERYBODY!

ROBERTS & BILLINGS'

STRICTLY PURE

MIXED PAINTS

Are more than satisfying all who use them.

INSIDE AND OUTSIDE COLORS

Of the very best materials, viz.:

Strictly Pure White Lead,

ZINC AND LINSEED OIL.

OLD PAINTERS USE IT,

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

Give these Paints a Trial

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

ROBERTS & BILLINGS,

Lawrence, Kansas,

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

LAWRENCE FOUNDRY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

KIMBALL BROS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

MILL WORK AND

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

A FIRST-CLASS COMBINATION.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC!

The best place in the city to have your

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC.,

Repaired, re-painted, re-lined.

The Best Place to Get New Ones

The best place to get your

MULES & HORSES SHOD.

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

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

THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST!

Farmers, Look to your Interest

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

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



THE GILPIN SULKY PLOW.

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



THE HOOSIER DRILL.

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

WAGONS, PLOWS, HARROWS

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

The St. John Sewing Machine

is the only machine in the world which turns either backward or forward and feeds the same; no change of stitch. It is surely without a peer or without a rival, and is universally conceded to excel in lightness of running, simplicity of construction, ease of management, noiselessness, durability, speed and variety of accomplishment, besides possessing numerous other advantages. Don't hesitate! don't fail to witness its marvelous working! Visitors will always be cordially welcomed at 114 Massachusetts street.

PHILIP REINSCHILD.

THE

NATIONAL BANK

OF LAWRENCE,

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

CAPITAL \$100,000.

COLLECTIONS MADE

On all points in the United States and Canada.

Sight Drafts on Europe Drawn in sums to suit.

J. E. McCoy - President
J. S. Crew - Vice-President
A. HADLEY - Cashier
J. E. NEWLIN - Assist't Cashier

W. A. M. VAUGHAN. ESTABLISHED
J. K. DAVIDSON. 1866.
WEB, WITHERS.

VAUGHAN & CO.,

Proprietors of

ELEVATOR "A,"

GRAIN

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Room 21 Merchants Exchange.

Grain Elevator, corner Lever and Poplar Sts.,

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

Gideon W. Thompson. James H. Payne.

THOMPSON, PAYNE & CO.,

LIVE STOCK BROKERS

Union Stock Yards,

Kansas City, Mo.,

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

Reference—The Mastin Bank.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1879.

"OLD WHITEY," the steady President Hayes rode in nearly all his Virginia campaign, has just died, aged twenty-nine years. His last years were his happiest and best, being spent in a peaceful and petted way at Fremont, Ohio.

THE German government has prohibited lectures on emigration, lest the gorgeous pictures of rural life in other lands, notably in America, more notably in Kansas, should entice away young men from Germany and free them from the ever brooding and threatening fear of barrack life which hangs over them. We suspect that some of our German orators from Kansas are in Germany, helping on and countenancing this hegira from the "farderland."

THE entire land in England is owned by less than two hundred thousand persons; twelve thousand of these own two-thirds of the whole amount. In France there are at least five million persons who own land. In America the land is owned by the masses of the people. Pauperism is a recognized element of English society; and, although there are paupers in America and France, the ratio is not one-tenth as great as in England. Hence, we conclude that enormous centralization of capital is absolutely a calamity to any country.

TWENTY-ONE million silver dollars and a fraction over have been coined in the United States mints up to the present date, of standard weight and fineness, of which only a little more than six millions have been put into circulation. It seems to us that if Treasurer Sherman really desires the circulation of this coin he might find ways enough to do it. Why keep locked up in the treasury fifteen millions of dollars while paying out so many millions of interest money annually on our indebtedness? A farmer of average intellect and average honesty would pay up his interest-bearing notes just as fast as he could get the money to do it.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS—DO THEY IMPROVE?

Capital invested in railroads and other improvements in new states makes business lively for a time, but for these lively times there comes at last almost always a compensating reaction of hard times. Just so fast as the accumulated capital of a state, or the accumulated capital of individuals living in a state, can build railroads, or make any other public improvements within state limits, then will a state grow rich. But to make improvements on capital borrowed from abroad, on which heavy interest is paid, is in the judgment of many thoughtful men of doubtful utility. Is it of any real benefit to Iowa to have constructed within her limits one hundred and fifty millions' worth of railroad, of whose capital stock Eastern capitalists own 99 per cent., and annually drain at least nine millions of dollars from the so-called improvements? We wish our astute political economists would figure out this matter and state specifically and in detail how much and to what extent the farmers and laboring men of Iowa are benefited by these improvements. We suppose that the same condition of things exists in our own state in regard to railroads and other improvements, but we have at the present moment no data on which to make calculations. An answer for Iowa would answer also the problem for Kansas.

A VISIT IN THE SOUTHWEST.

We have just returned from a short trip through Lyon, Coffey and Woodson counties. Our visit was for the purpose of doing some work in the interest of the Patrons of Husbandry.

We found the order in Lyon and Coffey counties in a very flourishing condition; in both, the Patrons have well established co-operative stores, and we were assured that through co-operation the members of the order were saving annually large sums of money.

Bro. David Askren, the master of the only live working grange in Woodson county, met us at Burlington and conveyed us to several appointments he had made. We found in Woodson a great many dormant members of the order, and when we asked them why they let their grange go down they said the reason was because it did not pay.

"Did you ever do anything to make it pay in any way, either educationally, socially or pecuniarily?" "No, we did not know what to do. We thought the state and National grange would tell us what we ought to do." "Did you take any paper that was friendly to the order, and that would keep you posted as to what the Patrons were doing throughout the land?" "No, we never took any grange paper." If the order had lived in this locality, with the members doing nothing to make it live, it would have been surprising indeed. The great mistake made by large numbers who joined the order was in looking upon the grange as the ultimatum of all their hopes, instead of looking at it as simply a means, an organization, through which the farmers of America could work to better their condition, and elevate their calling—an opportunity for the agriculturists to accomplish through organization a thousand things they would utterly fail at single-handed and each man for himself. The grange is a first-class yet enormous tool which all the farmers if they will can seize and thrust in and reap a glorious harvest.

From promises made, we feel certain the Patrons of Woodson will reorganize and once more come into line, and come in to stay.

THE FUTURE OF FARMING.

In former days it was thought if farmers' sons were particularly bright and intelligent they must be sent to college and trained for one of the learned professions, and become lawyers, doctors, or ministers. It was supposed that it required only ordinary ability to become a farmer, and that an education beyond what was given in the district school would be of no essential service to the man who followed the plow and planted corn and fed the oxen. Muscle, strength of limbs, endurance of labor, were regarded as the necessary qualifications for farm life. If a man had these and possessed some powers of observation, so he could follow in the steps of his father and grandfather in all the routine of farming, he was thought qualified for his business. And so he was as things were fifty or sixty years ago. But times have changed. A new era has commenced. A revolution has taken place. The age of farm machinery is ushered in. Science has taken the place of empiricism and routine. Brain instead of muscle now wins success. Heretofore farming has been carried on principally by muscular power. Mental power is now taking its place, and he who possesses the largest share of it, and brings it into practical application in his farming operations, will be most successful. If wealth is his object, he will reap the richest harvests in the same way that the best merchants, the best lawyers, the best physicians, the best financiers, will win success. It is surprising to what extent the business of farming is now carried on by machinery. But we have not seen the end of this matter yet. Machinery has by no means accomplished its full measure of good. It is yet even a question whether it has accomplished any good so far as the toiling millions are concerned. Thus far they have been crushed down by it rather than raised. But this phase of its action is but transitional and temporary. New births are always attended with pains and perils. When the silver cord is loosed which binds together capital and machinery, when the laborer and not the capitalist owns the tools with which he works, when machinery ceases to be a monopoly, when it becomes cheap as water and free as air, or when it is placed in the hands of every one who is willing to use it, and who can reap the benefit of its use, then every species of labor-saving machinery will become a blessing. It will crush none, but benefit all who are willing to do their share of the world's work. Thus far in the history of machinery its greatest practical benefits have inured to the speculator, the inventor, the capitalist, and has been of little use to the farmer and the common laborer. The time is fast approaching when our mundane affairs will be better adjusted one thing with another. It takes time and patience and a good deal of study to put things in order, when they are so badly disorganized as at present. When machinery finds its true place in the different fields of industrial life, when it is owned and worked by the laborer himself, and when other things and other interests become co-ordinated with it, then peace

and plenty will reign supreme over the earth. To re-adjust and co-ordinate all the forces of nature as applied to farm machinery, and to set this machinery to work in the most happy way, and make it a blessing to all and a curse to none, requires more of brain power than muscular force; and our farmers want their sons, if they are specially bright and intelligent, to qualify themselves for farm work, to engage in its pursuits with the thorough persuasion that they are the highest and best that can be engaged in. When our young men bring the same enthusiasm to bear upon stock raising, field culture, fruit growing and all the minor details of farming that they now do on what is called the learned professions, then will come the millennium of farming and the reign of peace.

HOW CONTRACTION HAS AFFECTED FARMERS.

An Iowa correspondent says:

The prices of some articles are 18 per cent. lower than they were before the war. Corn has not been so low since 1845, except in 1861. Cotton not so low in twenty-three years, and meat pork not since 1844. These prices render the farmer hopeless, destroy his energy, and dwarf his manhood until he only seeks to struggle along from year to year without trying to keep up his improvements, from the fact that all the enterprising of his class are becoming bankrupts, and his real estate is shrinking in value while he finds himself actually burdened with products that will not net him the price of production. At Des Moines the average price of five bags is \$2 per hundred, corn from 13 to 15 cents, hay from \$2 to \$4 per ton, and other products in proportion. Now, I assert that none of these articles can be produced for less than 50 per cent. in advance of these prices. No farmer in the West expects to receive any interest on the capital he has invested in his farm under present prices, and as many of them are in debt, and their farms mortgaged, it is easy to perceive that ultimate ruin must soon come.

The New York Journal of Commerce of January 1 makes a comparison of prices in that city for a decade with the following showing:

Products.	1868.	1878.
Flour.....	\$ 8 75 to \$9 50	\$ 8 10 to \$8 50
Oats.....	1 40	34
Cotton per lb.....	16	47
Hay per ton.....	24 00	9 00
Mess pork.....	21 00	7 05
Mess beef.....	32 00	14 50
Butter.....	45	10
Cheese.....	19	83-7

The Boston Advertiser publishes a table of prices in that city on January 1, 1879, as compared with those of 1860, as follows:

Products.	1860.	1879.
Mess pork.....	\$17 00 to \$18 00	\$ 8 50 to \$9 00
Mess beef.....	11 05	10 00
Lard.....	13	6 to 7
Hams.....	13	73
Corn.....	70	35 to 48

While these products have declined in value nearly one-half since the specie payment period of 1860, and their producers are the bearers of the great bulk of the tax-burden, the national tax has increased from \$56,054,599, in 1860, to \$257,446,776 in 1878, while state, county, town and municipal taxation has at least doubled.

As low as prices are, and daily shrinking, the policy of the money power is forcing upon the farmer a competition more destructive to his interests than Chinese immigration is to the labor of the Pacific coast.

According to statistics presented by Hon. W. D. Kelley, in a speech February 14, 1879, it is estimated that since 1873, at least 1,880,000 people have gone from the East, and from Virginia and Kentucky, to the West and South, and as many as 500,000 of them during 1878, while Dun Barlow & Co. estimate that nearly 20,000,000 acres of unbroken new land have actually been settled during the past year. In commenting upon this Mr. Kelley says: "Thus does our vicious financial policy drive from the East those who make a market for agricultural produce, to become competitors in our already ruined agricultural market. Producers of both butter and cheese in the East, and wheat for the states of New York, are now beginning to feel the terrible effects of this competition, and many have already been ruined."

But England's policy is "cheap labor and cheap bread," and she is carrying it out in the United States through the agency of her capital in the hands of leading politicians with as much ease as she does in India and Ireland. The policy of contraction as expressed by that eminent member and representative of the English Cobden club, David A. Wells, in the following words, has done the work:

Discarding all indirect methods, I would adopt what may be called the "cremation" process; or I would have it enjoined on the secretary of the treasury to destroy by burning on a given day of every week, commencing at the earliest practicable moment, a certain amount of legal tender notes, fixing the minimum at not less than \$500,000 per week.

Give Us Your Advice.

For more than four years we have tried to carry out the wishes of the people of Douglas county in relation to the railroad indebtedness of the county. We still desire to do so. But the time is rapidly approaching when something must be done. We have been considering the propriety of calling for another expression of the people through the ballot-box. Up to date we have no response to the proposition to settle at 35 cents, as authorized by the last legislature. We have concluded to invite the citizens of Lawrence and of Douglas county to meet us at the court-house on Wednesday evening, the 16th inst., at 7 1-2 o'clock, for the purpose of consultation how best to proceed.

JOHN DESKINS.

Chairman Board of Commissioners.

General News.

WILMINGTON, April 14.—J. G. Williams, a merchant of Lauringburg, while closing his store, Saturday night, was shot dead by H. Oglesby. The shooting was the result of an old grudge. Oglesby was arrested.

CINCINNATI, April 14.—On Saturday, two farmers, while riding home from the town of Zanesville, O., got into an altercation, during which Williams crushed Wain's skull. Both were under the influence of liquor. Williams was arrested.

ST. LOUIS, April 14.—A cyclone struck the town of Collinsville, Ill., this afternoon, demolishing ten buildings, ruining about thirty others, and damaging more or less some seventy-five dwellings and business houses. A little girl named Annie Reynolds was killed, and two others were badly injured.

ST. LOUIS, April 15.—As one of the results of the recent breaking of the Southwestern pool, St. Louis roads have reduced rates to and from St. Louis and Missouri river points about as follows: Lumber to Missouri river points from fifteen to five cents per hundred; cattle from the West from \$50 to \$20 per car; wheat and corn from twenty and fifteen cents to eight cents per hundred.

TOPEKA, April 14.—Another bountiful rain visited this section of the state last night and to-day, and from the following crop and weather reports received by the Commonwealth, from the heaviest wheat portions of the Southwest, it will be seen that the rain has been general:

FLORENCE—Good, showers, cloudy and warm. Wheat looking fine.

PEABODY—A heavy rain, insuring a good crop of wheat, excepting a small amount late sown. The corn crop is nearly planted, and crop prospects are generally good.

NEWTON—A general rain all over the county. Early sown wheat looking fine; late sown slightly injured. Farmers are feeling good over the general crop prospects.

WICHITA—Winter wheat generally looking first-rate. Good prospects for fruit, peaches excepted. Bountiful rains and threatening weather; farmers in good spirits and busy planting corn.

HUTCHINSON—Heavy rains. Excepting portions of late sown, the wheat crop looks excellent, and is now assured. Corn is being planted extensively. Farmers are gratified with the prospects.

STERLING—Good rains for the third time within a week. Wheat looks well; some damage on late sown. A large acreage of spring crops is now being planted.

GREAT BEND—Immense rains. Farmers jubilant over crop prospects. A full acreage of winter and spring wheat is assured. Corn is now being extensively planted.

LARNED—Bountiful rains, insuring our wheat crop, visited us last night. Prospects never better.

KINSLEY—Cloudy and raining a little all day; weather now threatening. Wheat is now safe.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The rectifiers have presented a memorial to Commissioner Raum protesting against the clause in the internal revenue bill passed last session requiring rectifiers to give bonds.

At a well attended caucus of Republican senators this afternoon there was an interchange of views concerning the course to be pursued by the minority of the senate in regard to the army appropriation bill. No formal action was taken, but it was agreed that every possible effort should be made to defeat the passage of the bill in its present shape, for the reason that the enactment of the sixth section would prevent the use of a *posse comitatus* on election days for the execution of civil processes of any and all descriptions issued by United States authority. Several other provisions of the bill were also considered very objectionable and in need of essential amendment, among them clauses which prohibit appointments and promotions in the army until otherwise provided by law, while at the same time the bill holds out inducements for the creation of additional vacancies by providing that all officers hereafter retired by reason of wounds shall be retired upon the highest rank respectively held by them in the regular or volunteer service before retirement. A number of senators expressed the belief that the purpose of these pro-

visions is to pave the way for the appointment into the army of friends of the dominant party in congress.

Although no propositions were formally adopted, several amendments to sixth section, of which notice has been given in the senate, were spoken of with general favor, especially those submitted by Blaine and Paddock. From the tenor of remarks it seems probable that many speeches will be made upon the army bill.

In the house, consideration was resumed in the committee of the whole of the legislative appropriation bill, the pending amendment being that of increasing to \$250,000 the appropriation for controlling and eradicating contagious diseases among domesticated animals.

After a long debate the whole subject was stricken from the bill, and the proposition agreed to, recommending the house to refer the whole matter to the committee on agriculture, with instructions to report promptly.

On motion of Mr. Haskell, the appropriation for investigating the habits of the cotton worm and other injurious insects was placed under the control of the entomological commission.

The political portion of the bill having been reached, it was passed over for the present.

Mr. Young submitted an amendment providing that the investigating committee under the Southern claims commission shall give notice to claimants whose claims it is proposed to investigate of the place and time of taking the testimony, who shall have the right to cross-examine the witnesses who may be presented by the claimants.

Mr. Houk stated he had acted as investigating agent, and he knew of instances where he had been misled by *ex parte* statements and had reported against claims which should have been allowed. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Bragg moved to strike out all the provision for the Southern claims commission and to insert a clause repealing the law creating the commission. Consideration of the amendment was postponed until Thursday next, Mr. Bragg stating it was a grave proposition, and one which could not be properly discussed under the five-minute rule, because he proposed to show that the government had been paying these claims as a mere gratuity, and he thought that where gratuities were to be bestowed they should be a personal matter, and that congress should not vote to give away what belonged to the people at large.

The committee then arose, and the chairman reported back the recommendation to refer the paragraph in regard to pleuro-pneumonia in cattle to the committee on agriculture, with instructions to report thereon forthwith. Agreed to.

Mr. Harris offered a resolution instructing the committee on accounts to report what committees are entitled to clerks. Adopted.

Mr. Hurd moved that when the house adjourn to-day it be until Tuesday. The motion was understood to be made for the purpose of excluding the introduction of financial and other bills on Monday. The yeas and nays were ordered, and the motion was rejected—yeas, 105; nays, 108. All the Republicans voted in the affirmative, and all the Greenbackers in the negative, as did all but the following eleven Democrats: Messrs. Bicknell, Blount, Clymer, Cook, Covert, Denster, Hammond of Georgia, Hurd, Johnston, Morse and Talbot. Among the pairs announced was the speaker with a Republican. Kelly voted with the Greenbackers.

The house then adjourned—yeas 111, nays 91.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The senate committee on privileges and elections, in the case of Judge Henry M. Spofford, of Louisiana, claiming the seat now occupied by Governor Kellogg, has decided to notify them to appear in person or by counsel, to-morrow, and present argument to the committee on the question whether this case is not *res adjudicata*.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 12.—A Keiff correspondent of the St. Petersburg Journal gives the following account of the outbreak among the political prisoners last month. The persons under arrest in Keiff prison resolved some time ago to tunnel under the walls and escape. The scheme was betrayed by one of the conspirators. The authorities allowed the prisoners to continue the excavation; and when the tunnel was completed and the prisoners had entered in one after another, intending to come up through the opening beyond the prison precincts, the soldiers previously posted at the opening shot the escaping prisoners as they came up. When the bulk of the prisoners, terrified by the noise of the firing, stopped and remained in the tunnel, the unfortunate wretches, caught between two fires, were all shot down. The proceedings seemed to give the officials much amusement, and the director of the Keiff prison then praised and decorated them for having acted with such cleverness and decision. The correspondent adds: Quite in keeping with this is the official statement published by a Russian chaplain in the Central prison at Charkoff. He declares that of 500 detained at that prison, 200 died within four months. One of the heaviest charges made by the Nihilists against the Russian official administration was the brutal treatment of prisoners, in consequence of which the health of most of them was broken down, many dying and some being driven mad.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1879.

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

NEWSPAPER LAW.

The courts have decided that—
 First—Any person who takes a paper regularly
 from the post-office, or letter-carrier, whether di-
 rected to his name or another name, or whether
 he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the pay.
 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.

WE understand that another wedding will
 soon take place in East Lawrence. Both parties
 well known in Lawrence society. So may it be.

J. T. WARNE, the popular hardware mer-
 chant, has an immense stock of goods on hand
 this spring, and he is selling at astonishingly
 low prices. Go and see.

MR. N. P. DEMING, chairman of a commit-
 tee appointed by the Douglas County Horti-
 cultural society to make arrangements for
 places to hold meetings during the warm sea-
 son, desires that those wishing meetings to be
 held at their residence inform him before Sat-
 urday of this week.

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.

WE would call the attention of our readers
 to the new advertisement of J. House & Co.,
 which appears in this week's issue of THE
 SPIRIT. When we say that this old establish-
 ed house is in every way reliable, and that they
 deal fairly with one and all, we know where-
 of we speak. Go and see for yourselves.

ELLISON PIERCE, son of Mr. Allen Pierce,
 one of the oldest settlers of Eastern Kansas,
 died at his father's residence in the southern
 part of Douglas county on the 13th inst., in
 the 27th year of his age. The funeral took
 place yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. This
 is the second death that has occurred in Mr.
 Pierce's family this spring.

P. B. GROUT, Esq., general passenger and
 ticket agent of the Kansas Pacific railroad, has
 our thanks for a copy of the "Colorado Tour-
 ist," a beautifully illustrated pamphlet of 72
 pages, descriptive of the many attractive fea-
 tures of the famous Golden Belt route and of
 the picturesque places of resort in the moun-
 tains of Colorado. Every tourist should have
 a copy of this work.

The following is the average scholarship of
 pupils of district 53, Douglas county, for the
 month of March:

Sophia Bearman	89	Sadie Randall	96
Julius Bearman	88	Nellie Randall	98
Lizzie Draper	83	Nettie Rogers	86
Arrie Ingraham	85	Alph Rogers	74
George Norton	80	Jennie Watt	98
Mark McReath	85	Willie Watt	93
Myra McAllister	84	Harry Watt	93
Laura McAllister	86	Lucien Gibson	92
Wallace Peterson	87	Harvey Wade	92
Annie Peterson	97	Ida Wade	92
Jennie Peterson	94	Nannie Wade	94
Katie Pine	93		

INA KERN, Teacher.

A SAD and fatal accident, resulting in
 the death of a little nine-year-old son of Mr. Wm.
 Seaman, living in North Lawrence, happened
 on Monday morning last. The little fellow was
 riding down Bridge street in a farm wagon be-
 ing driven by his father; he was standing erect
 in the center of the box, and, although no one
 witnessed the accident, it is supposed that he
 lost his foothold—certain it is that he fell be-
 tween the wheels, and that the hind wheel
 passed directly over his head. When discov-
 ered a moment after by his father the poor lit-
 tle unfortunate was lying in the road the hand
 of death already upon him. Drs. Morris and
 Lawrence were called, but human assistance
 could avail naught. He died in about thirty
 minutes from the time of the accident.

Hillman—The Jury Pronounce It a Mur-
der.

Since our last issue, John H. Brown, the man
 who claimed to have accidentally shot and
 killed Hillman, has disappeared, and, although
 search has been made for him by the officers of
 the law, up to this writing he is still at large.

The coroner's jury, as will be seen in the fol-
 lowing, which is a copy of their verdict, ren-
 dered on the 9th inst., was not satisfied that
 the body brought here from Barbour county is
 that of John W. Hillman; and further, the
 members of said jury are of the opinion that
 John H. Brown is a murderer. It is not strange
 therefore that Mr. Brown is wanted just about
 now. Here is the verdict of the coroner's jury:

State of Kansas, Douglas County.

An inquisition holden at Lawrence, in Dou-
 glas county, on the 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th and 9th
 days of April, A. D. 1879, before me, Dr. R.
 Morris, coronor of said county, on the body
 of an unknown body there lying dead, by the
 jurors whose names are hereto subscribed, the
 jurors upon their oaths do say that the un-
 known body before us came by his death on the
 17th day of March, A. D. 1879, by a gun-shot
 wound through the head. Said wound was
 caused by a gun held in the hands of John H.
 Brown. We further believe it was feloniously.
 In testimony whereof, the said jurors have
 hereunto set their hands the day last and year
 aforesaid.

W. O. HUBBELL, O. D. PICKENS,
 E. B. GOOD, J. W. ADAMS,
 G. W. MORRIS, ANDREW TOSK.
 Attest: R. MORRIS,
 Coroner Douglas County, Kan.

SEE THE GRAND EMIGRATION

OF CUSTOMERS WHO DAILY FLOCK TO

THE OLD FAMILY SHOE STORE.

PLENTY OF BOOTS & SHOES LEFT!

We like to do business. We want to, and shall try to, merit your
 patronage by strict attention to business. Good Goods, prices at
 BED-ROCK, at the Family Shoe Store.

R. D. MASON, Agent.

Established

1862.

J. HOUSE & CO.

TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING TO THE PUBLIC THAT THEIR
STOCK OF

CLOTHING,

HATS, AND FURNISHING GOODS

IS THE LARGEST AND BEST IN THE STATE, AND WILL BE SOLD
AT LOWEST PRICES.A cordial invitation to call and examine our goods is extended
to all.

J. HOUSE & CO.

Personal.

EX-LIEUT.-GOV. SALTER, of Independence,
 made us a brief call on Monday.

F. J. V. SKIFF, of the Denver Tribune, passed
 through the city on his way to Garnett on Mon-
 day.

GEO. HUNT has returned from a three weeks'
 visit in Chicago. Look out for a fine, fresh
 stock of dry goods soon.

Dr. King's California Golden Com-
pound

Is a strictly vegetable preparation, and will
 positively cure dyspepsia, sick headache, acidi-
 ty of the stomach, coming up of food, pain in
 pit of stomach, low spirits, biliousness, consti-
 pation, jaundice, liver complaint, or any affec-
 tion of the stomach or liver, in the shortest
 possible time. You are not asked to buy until
 you know what you are getting. Therefore,
 as you value your existence, do not fail to go
 to your druggists, Barber Bros., and get a tri-
 al bottle free of charge, which will show you
 King's California Golden Compound, and take
 no other. BARBER BROS., Lawrence, Kansas.

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

A. STORM, at No. 164 Massachusetts street,
 is the boss tinner. Call and look at samples of
 his guttering, tinware, etc. Gutters and roofs
 put on by him will last a life-time.

Wanted to Trade.

A good work horse for a cow and a pony or
 other stock. Inquire at the sign of the big
 stove. R. S. BELL.

For the Ladies.

Mrs. Coulter invites the ladies to examine
 her very large and beautiful assortment of
 Fancy Notions and Millinery, comprising the
 finest quality of goods as well as those of low-
 est prices.

Harness and Saddles.

Those of our farmers and others wishing to
 purchase Harness, Saddles, Collars, Whips, in
 fact anything kept in a first-class harness store,
 should not fail to call on O. WORTHINGTON,
 at No. 116 Massachusetts street. Repairing
 neatly and promptly done. Prices always as
 low as the lowest.

Atmospheric Churn.

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

To Farmers.

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

By Universal Accord.

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

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

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

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

O. K. Barber Shop.

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

A Card.

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

Lumber.

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

Please call and examine stock before pur-
 chasing. C. BRUCE.

LAWRENCE, Nov. 20, 1878.

Announcement.

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

THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOE.

Elegant Day Coaches, Furnished with
 the Horton Reclining Chairs, will be
 run hereafter between this city and
 Chicago.

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

The Currency Question.

Notwithstanding the fact that thousands of
 our people are at present worrying themselves
 almost to death over this vexed question, even
 to the extent of neglecting their business,
 their homes and their duty to their fami-
 lies, there are still thousands upon thou-
 sands of smart, hard working, intelligent men
 pouring into the great Arkansas valley, the
 garden of the West, where the Atchafalaya, To-
 peka and Santa Fe railroad offers them their
 choice of 2,500,000 acres of the finest farming
 lands in the world at almost their own prices.
 If you do not believe it, write to the under-
 signed, who will tell you where you can get a
 cheap land exploring ticket, and how, at a mod-
 est expense, you can see for yourself and be
 convinced. W. F. WHITE.

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



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

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY
LINES.

The only route through Canada under
 American management.

THE
SHORT & QUICK

LINE TO THE EAST VIA
 Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

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

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

Wagner Sleeping and Parlor Cars

On all Trains to Principal Points East.

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

FRANK E. SNOW.

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

WHEN IN WANT

-OF-

BOOTS & SHOES,

CUSTOM

-OR-

READY MADE,

CALL ON

A. G. MENDER,

32 MASS. STREET.

1829, CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1879.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital \$ 400,000 00
 Insurance reserve 1,391,363 20
 Unpaid losses and dividends 71,379 70
 Net surplus 960,476 32

Total realized assets (Jan. 1, 1879) .. \$3,563,218 92

JOHN CHARLTON, Agent,
 Lawrence, Kansas.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE BARBER SHOP

Under First National Bank.

All work done in the latest style. Prices reason-
 able. Customers all treated alike.
 JOHN M. MITCHELL, Prop'r.

LAWRENCE

EYE AND EAR

DISPENSARY.

72 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kan.

Special attention given to Eye and Ear surgery.

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

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

Farmers, Attention!

The Union Grocery, Produce, Fruit
and Vegetable House

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

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

To Breeders of Trotting Horses and Roadsters.

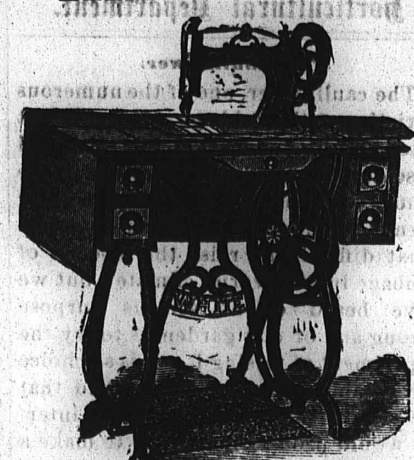
(Property of J. A. McCoy.)

ERIE—Gray stallion, bred by Geo. C.

Hall, New York City—by Young Amer-
 ica, a son of Hoagland's Gray Messen-
 ger; dam, Lady Grant, by Roe's Ab-
 dallah Chief.

ERIE is 10 years old, is 16 hands high
 and weighs 1,125 pounds, and will stand
 for the season of 1879 at the Akers stud
 farm. Call and see him.

THE WHITE



SEWING MACHINE.

This machine possesses more advantages and
 satisfies those who use it better than any other ma-
 chine on the market. We beg to call your attention
 to a few of the many advantages combined in it:
 First—It is the lightest running shuttle sewing
 machine.

Second—It has more capacity and power than any
 other family sewing machine.

Third—It is not complicated with cog-gears nor
 large cams.

Fourth—It is the simplest and best constructed
 machine.

Fifth—Its working parts are case-hardened iron
 or steel, and so arranged that any wear can be
 taken up simply by the turn of a screw.

Sixth—It has a steel feed on both sides of the
 needle.

Seventh—Its shuttle is comparatively self-thread-
 ing, made of solid steel, and carries a larger bob-
 bin than almost any other family sewing machine.

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

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

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

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

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

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

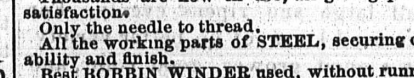
J. T. RICHIEY, Agent,
 No. 64 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kan.

WE DESIRE TO CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO

The Latest New Improvements

Just added to the popular

DAUNTLESS SEWING MACHINE.



Thousands are now in use, all giving perfect

satisfactions.

Only the needle to thread.

All the working parts of STEEL, securing dur-
 ability and finish.

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

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

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

New TREDDLE, neat in appearance, perfect in
 shape.

Best HINGES, giving solid support and perfect
 insulation.

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

Agents wanted. Special inducements and low
 factory prices given.

GENERAL AGENTS WANTED at Lawrence,
 Dauntless Manufacturing Co.,
 Norwalk, Ohio.

Attend the Lawrence Business College

For a thorough course in

Penmanship, Book-Keeping and
 the Commercial Branches.

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

H. W. MACAULAY, Principal.

A. WEBER,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

81 Mass. street, upstairs.

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

Horticultural Department.

The Cauliflower.

The cauliflower, one of the numerous varieties of the cabbage family, is not often seen in our market for sale, and is seldom found on the table of those who grow choice vegetables in their own garden. We suppose it is somewhat difficult to raise this species of cabbage in our warm climate; but we have heard of no serious purpose among any of our gardeners to try the experiment of raising it. It is so choice a vegetable and so generally liked that we should think that pecuniary interest would prompt some one to make a thorough trial of this esculent and test the question whether or not it can be profitably raised. We have had some experience at the East in raising the cauliflower, and know that it delights in a deep, rich and somewhat moist soil and moderate temperature. We know also that it is of the first importance to have good seed. As it is mostly if not entirely imported from Europe, the best quality of seed is not always, and we fear seldom, obtained by our seedsmen. Small, inferior or effete seed cannot be profitably used. From its commanding a high price, it is all the more liable to be adulterated by mixing it with inferior kinds of seed, or to be put into the market after it has lost its germinating power. So particular are our best gardeners that they will not purchase seed except of well known importers who have the reputation of being careful and honest men, or agents whom they have employed to select the seed from responsible gardeners who have grown it. We think the failure to raise this excellent vegetable is due rather to poor seed and bad management than from any fault of soil and climate. We hope to see more of this article in our markets the coming season than we have heretofore seen. We are sure it will command a good price.

Strawberries.

Mr. J. Decker, of Kentucky, read an essay on "New Varieties of Strawberries" before the Kentucky State Horticultural society, and spoke of varieties as follows:

Black Defiance is a superb berry with me. In every instance it has been pronounced as the highest and best flavored berry on the list. It is healthy, hardy, large and luscious.

Captain Jack is an immensely productive, medium-sized berry, resembling the Wilson, but of better flavor. The vines endure the hot weather better than any other variety. The fruit is all large and ripens evenly. For home use I know of no better variety. It is a good grower, good color, and good in all respects.

Crecent Seedling.—Not yet fruited, but, judging from the amount of berries on plants set last spring, it will sustain its reputation of bearing 14,000 quarts per acre. Its immense growth also shows its ability to cope with weeds and grass.

Duchesse has proved to be the best early berry, ripening a picking where others had only a berry here and there. It is uniformly large and well shaped, and of good quality and color. The plant is prolific and hardy, and combines more desirable qualities than any other early berry.

Great American has been tried and found wanting. Its immense size can be produced only with the highest culture and most stimulating fertilizers, and when produced is only second-rate in quality.

Monarch is old, but you may go far and fare worse. It stands now as the champion. The best for all purposes and the nearest to the perfect berry. It is so well known that no description is necessary, and is only called second quality because it is too sweet. It is worthy of all praise and will hardly be dethroned for years to come.

Prouty is a singular fruit; it produces so many berries that they cannot spread out, so they grow long and finger-shaped. The plant is rather a weak grower.

Sharpless is the latest sensation, but, unlike many other new berries, the originator has had it thoroughly tested in different localities and from every quarter is heard the highest praise. I can only say, try it.

In conclusion, I would say that strawberries are local in their habits. What succeeds with me may fail with you, or the reverse may occur. They are, however, the most generous of all fruits, rarely refusing to return good for

good, and often good for evil. We should try all and retain that which is good. If only one in the number is better than you had before, you will have made an acquisition that will never be regretted.

Early Vegetables and Fruits.

In the matter of fruit and vegetables, the horticulturist who gets into the market first of course has the advantage. If he gets in before any one else, his profits are very large, and while it is, perhaps, not practical for the majority of our readers to get in exceedingly early, which necessitates a system of hot-houses, etc., the principle holds good with reference to vegetables raised in the usual way. A little exertion to that end might enable very many to mature their vegetables earlier than they do, and thus enable them to get better prices. To some who read this, the idea of marketing vegetables at all will be practically new; that is to say they have never raised vegetables for the market, and have never thought seriously of the matter. To raise vegetables for the market and to raise early vegetables will therefore be novel to them. This neglect comes often from a belief that the garden is worthy the attention of anybody, and in the next place vegetable gardening is profitable, for it has been and will continue to be the basis of many fortunes. It is true that where it is conducted as a business the surroundings are most favorable. The gardens are situated near large markets, and very often the soil and climate are particularly adapted to it. It is also true that some farms are so situated that it would be useless to enter upon vegetable gardening with a view to making it profitable. But such farms are exceptions. The great majority are located in the neighborhood of some sort of a market that will furnish a demand for good and early vegetables. In places remote from a large city market the profits would necessarily not be as great, but they would be enough to make themselves felt and to help out a good deal.

Especially at this time when prices for everything are so low, the garden would help wonderfully this spring. The prices for early vegetables are always good, and there are some farmers so situated that they could make the garden do a great deal towards enabling them to snap their fingers at hard times. Above everything, do not let the false idea that gardening is beneath manly dignity interfere with entering upon it to some extent, if everything is favorable for success.—*Western Rural.*

Borers in Apple Trees.

Now is a good time to cut out these pests where they have not been attended to.

A few days ago I went over an orchard that has fallen into my hands, and in one day's work think many valuable trees have been saved. As many as five full grown borers were cut out of one tree five inches in diameter. In some instances these were found running up the trunk six inches, and not over an inch apart parallel. It takes very close searching sometimes to find them. Sometimes a thin wire can be used with good effect, when the knife and chisel can hardly reach them. In quite a number of instances, I found where the spotted woodpecker had done the work for me. They seem to know just where to find them when above ground, and rarely fail to bring them out. They need not peck a large place at all times as their hard pointed, barbed tongue can be inserted and haul them out. It should be a rule among all to let these useful birds live undisturbed. They are tame, and boys are prone to stone them, or when beginning to shoot, practice on these poor fellows.

When a tree is completely girdled by the borers or mice, it can often be saved by taking twigs of last year's growth, cutting wedge-shaped at both ends, and inserting under the bark below and above the injury, thus conveying the sap through them. Thus have we saved many a valuable tree that would otherwise not have survived the summer. After cutting out the borers fill up with earth over the wounds, and they will heal up if not too severe.—*S. Miller.*

Fresh peas and strawberries are now offered for sale in the St. Louis market. They were grown in Louisiana.

The Household.

Make Beautiful your School Grounds.

Now is the time to call the attention of school officers and parents, and all interested in the subject, to the resolution of the State Horticultural society at Ottawa last fall, recommending the planting of trees and shrubs on school grounds.

It is a busy season of the year. You are absorbed in planning your work, in plowing and sowing, and you hardly see how you can take any time for other things. But I do not believe you will feel the loss if you set apart a day or a half day to go with your neighbors and friends to the school-house. Look over the fences and out-houses, see that they are in good order; set out trees if you have not already done so; plant rose bushes and lilacs, honeysuckles and flowering almonds. Make the boys and girls help you. Teach them to care for them and to feel that they are their property. Teach them how much better it is to create beauty than to destroy. Look at the inside of the building, see that the windows are whole, that the doors and walls are clean; notice what new paint or new black-boards are needed. Bring your baskets and have a social supper. Talk over plans for the next school year. See if there are good maps and all the appliances necessary to a good school. If not, see if it will not be possible to get some during the next year.

School-houses need spring cleanings as well as dwelling-houses. Here, too, as well as in the household, the old adage holds true, "A stitch in time saves nine."

Douglas county has done well in building school-houses. Her people have always taxed themselves generously in this respect. But the work is only commenced when you have gone so far. It will not do to put your hand to the plow and look back. You must have a good teacher, one who can teach thoroughly and influence wisely. But even then all is not accomplished. There are other lessons to be learned not found in books. Our American boys and girls should be taught to respect property. This can be done by teaching them the value of it. A boy who has had a garden of his own would learn to love a garden, whether his own or his neighbor's. If he has planted trees and cared for them himself, watching their growth, or if he has planted rose bushes and picked the sweet buds and flowers, all trees and rose bushes will have acquired a sacredness for him. He will remember that some other hand has cared for them and he will be thoughtful of them. Again, he will have learned to appreciate beauty, by seeing it in something he can call his own; and his eye and heart will both be cultivated by the possession.

Many a boy is repelled from school by the barrenness and unattractiveness there. Certainly, in this climate where everything grows so rapidly and luxuriantly our school grounds should be spots of loveliness, which the eye of the stranger in our midst should rest upon with delight. Were the people of Douglas county to do this one thing, in a few years we should be known far and wide, I really believe, and we should feel the influence reaching upon ourselves in greater refinement and culture, and the children would take a true pleasure and pride in their homes and their schools.

SARAH A. BROWN.

LAWRENCE, Kans., April 11, 1879.

A Cheap Barometer.

Take a bottle with a very wide mouth, or a glass jar with a small one, fill with water, then take another bottle with a very thin neck, small enough to go into the big one to its shoulder. Into the small bottle drop a piece of cork, cut round, and small enough to have free play in the neck of it.

Invert this small bottle into the larger vessel with the water in it, and your machine is complete.

It is the weight of the atmosphere that regulates a mercurial barometer, and in like manner operates upon this affair. When the air is clear, and fair weather ahead, it is heaviest, which pressing upon the water in the open jar forces the water to rise, and show by the cork on the surface its movements.

At the approach or indication of foul weather, the air becomes lighter, lessening the pressure upon the water, when the compressed air in the upper bottle forces the water down in the

neck. We have had one in use for some time, and find it to be pretty reliable. But the thing must be watched, and a record be kept, so as to know the results. This was tried more than twenty years ago, but laid aside when I got a mercurial barometer, which being broken, caused me to resort to this.

It must not be placed in the sun, however, for the rays will heat the air in the upper bottle, causing it to expand and lower the cork whenever the sun shines, and rise at night. I do not claim this as my own invention, for it was published in the papers many years ago.—*A Scientist.*

Ruskin's Definition and Idea of a Wife.

What do you think the beautiful word "wife" comes from? It is the word in which the English and Latin language conquered the French and Greek. I hope the French will some day get a work for it instead of that dreadful word *femme*. But what do you think it comes from? The great value of Saxon words is that they mean something. Wife means "weaver." You must either be housewives or housemoths; remember that. In the deep sense, you must either weave men's fortunes or embroider them, or feed upon and bring them to decay. Wherever a true wife comes, home is always around her. The stars may be over her head, the glow worm in the night-cold grass may be the fire at her feet, but none is where she is; and for a noble woman it stretches far around her, better than houses ceiled with cedar and painted with vermilion, shedding its quiet light far for those who else are homeless. This I believe to be the woman's true place and power.

Women's Rights.

Our lady readers will be glad to learn that one college after another in the Eastern states is giving to girls equal facilities with boys to a thorough course of instruction. Now comes up Union college and offers to women the same advantages of instruction that have so lately been proffered by Harvard. A class of twenty-five young ladies have recently commenced a course of geological studies under Professors Webster and Ballart. And so the world moves, and women instead of talking about their rights go quietly to work and take them, and no man says them nay.

TO TREE PLANTERS!

22d Year—12th Year in Kansas.

KANSAS HOME NURSERY!

Offers for the spring of 1879 home grown

APPLE, PEACH, PEAR, PLUM

—AND—

CHERRY TREES,

QUINCES, SMALL FRUITS,

GRAPE VINES, EVERGREENS,

—AND—

ORNAMENTAL TREES

IN GREAT VARIETY.

All of the above stock is warranted true to name. The fruit trees were propagated from bearing trees of varieties only tested for this climate. Patrons and friends, make up clubs and submit them to us for prizes. Note the following: Apple trees two years old, five to six feet, good heads, per hundred, \$10; three years old, \$12.50. Other trees in proportion. Cash orders will receive prompt attention. No charge for packing. Justus Howell is our agent for the city. A general assortment of trees can be had at his place of business.

A. H. & A. O. GRISSA,

Lawrence, Kansas.

G. H. MURDOCK,

WATCHMAKER

—AND—

ENGRAVER,

A Large Line of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.

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

45,000 ACRES

UNIVERSITY LANDS.

FOR SALE ON LONG TIME.

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

"OH! MY BACK!"

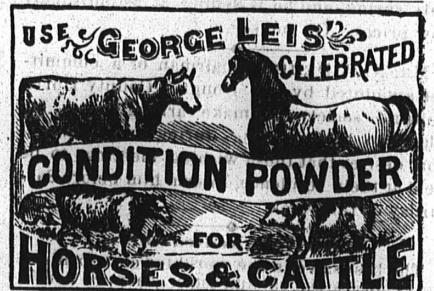
HUNT'S REMEDY the Great Kidney Medicine cures Pains in the Back, Side or Loins, and all Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, and Urinary organs, Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Nervous Diseases, Female Weakness, and Excesses. HUNT'S REMEDY is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

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 16, 1878. WM. E. CLARKE—Dear Sir:—A member of my family had been troubled for several years with Kidney Disease, and had tried numerous remedies without relief; she used HUNT'S REMEDY and was completely cured. Respectfully yours,

S. A. ALPIN, 3 Exchange Street, MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 7, 1878.

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

HUNT'S REMEDY is purely Vegetable, and is used by the advice of physicians. It has stood the test of time for 30 years, and the utmost reliance may be placed in it. One trial will convince you. Send for pamphlet to WM. E. CLARKE, Providence, R. I. For Sale by all Druggists.



HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country. Composed principally of Hops and roots. The best and safest Horse and Cattle Medicine known. The superiority of this Powder over every other is proven by the fact that it is known to all those who have seen its astonishing effects.

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

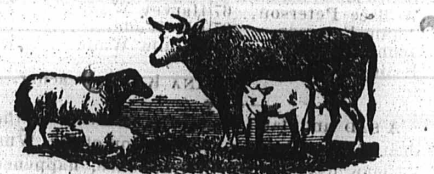
Certificates from leading veterinary surgeons, stage companies, livery men and stock raisers, prove that LEIS' POWDER stands pre-eminently at the head of the list of Horse and Cattle Medicines.



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



In all new countries we hear of fatal diseases among Fowls, styled Chicken Cholera, Gapes, Hile-Bound, Megrim, or Giddiness, &c. LEIS' POWDER will eradicate these diseases. In severe attacks, mix a small quantity with corn meal, molasses, and feed twice a day. When these diseases prevail, use a little in their feed once or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all disease. In severe attacks sometimes they do not eat; it will then be necessary to administer the Powder by means of a quill, blowing the Powder down their throats, or mixing Powder with dough to form Pills.



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



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

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

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

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

Farm and Stock.

The Potato Bug Routed.

We have no reason to suppose that this season will prove exceptional in regard to the ravages of the potato bug. This enterprising insect will, undoubtedly, be armed and equipped as usual to do battle on the vines. The farmer must make ready for the fight. The enemy is not to be despised. He makes up in numbers (almost infinite) what he lacks in size. He is bent on mischief and will not surrender till he finds himself fairly routed, conquered, exterminated. Two farmers in New York last year planted beans alternate hills with their potatoes, thinking that if their potatoes were demolished by the bugs they would at least secure a crop of beans. These farmers affirm that their potatoes were severely let alone by the bugs, while their neighbors' fields—all unprotected by beans—were devoured, eaten up, and utterly destroyed. These farmers were so firmly convinced that the beans saved their potato crop that they thought the remedy ought to be universally known. They published it in the papers over their own signatures. We republish it. The remedy is simple. It is easily tried, it is cheap, and if it proves effectual E. G. Morse and G. B. McMahon, of Eddington, will be found worthy of many thanks from all farmers who grow this universal esculent.

Meat vs. Milk.

It is impossible to concentrate all good qualities in a single breed of animals. No one breed can be best in all points. If good, tender, juicy beef is the stock raiser's aim, then he must be content with good, tender, juicy beef, and not expect that vigor of constitution in his animals which is requisite for breeding purposes. The improvements in special directions which are established in cattle deteriorate them in other directions. Any departure from the normal and natural characteristics of an animal in the direction of making it a quick and economical producer of meat makes the animal more tender and delicate in constitution, and consequently unfitted to a degree for breeding purposes. It is observed in practice that whatever course of procedure weakens the breeding powers equally effects the milk. Our best fattening cows are not our best milkers. They cannot in the nature of things be so. The tendency to form fat has no tendency to secrete milk, but the opposite. So we think our farmers may as well settle down and accommodate themselves to the facts of the case that they cannot concentrate in any breed of cows the two qualities of beef-makers and milk-givers. The two things do not go together; they will no more mix than oil and water. Whatever time or money or skill is spent in developing a breed of cows perfect in their milking qualities and perfect in their beef-making qualities is time and money and skill thrown away. The union of these qualities is unnatural and impracticable.

Farming in Holland.

In the north of Holland the farms are not over a foot above the level of the sea, and some are lower. The land is loose, spongy muck, and is very rich. It is subdivided into small parcels by canals. There are thousands of windmills which are used to pump water all the time. The dwellings are as neat as they possibly can be. They are built in small villages, clustered close together. The roads are all paved, and not a particle of dust is ever seen. They measure distances by the hour, saying that from place to place is a ten hours' walk, four hours by boat or two hours by rail. The houses are built as nicely as any in our cities, about fifty feet square, with about eight feet between the joists on the first floor; all above is used for storing hay. On the sides are the stables for the cattle, and they are models of neatness. The floors are all paved with stone or brick. In these stables where the cattle are they make butter, cheese, do the washing, ironing and baking and the general household work. It is not an uncommon thing to see hundreds of cheeses there; they weigh about four pounds each. The bedding is always clean and lasts a good while. When the cattle are put into the stable they are put there for the season, and tied with a rope to the corner of the stall. The air there is always chilly, and the cows are blanketed in summer, and of course are warm in their stalls in winter, for fires are quite generally kept burning in two stoves dur-

ing the coldest of the season. The calves do not need to be covered in summer, because nature has provided a very thick coating of hair for them, and in winter they are sheared.

The Dairy Cow.

We make the following extracts from a paper read by Mr. Cressey at a meeting of the Vermont Dairymen's association, which will be interesting to some of the readers of THE SPIRIT:

"We have, at this time, three prominent breeds of cattle—the Durham for beef, the Ayrshire for milk and the Jersey for butter. The Durham, by the soundness and even development of every part of its form, indicates an animal which will make an abundance of beef. The angularity of the Jersey indicates an entire lack of fat and a deficiency of muscle. We are well aware that the tendency of the Jersey is to butter. Whenever we attempt to develop any particular feature in the animal function to an extreme it will be done at the expense of the other qualities; hence, the animal will be irregular in its form, while lack of symmetry is lack of beauty. The Durham, when loaded with fat, is almost as irregular in form as the Jersey and much more unwieldy. The Jersey has a large udder and milky vein, which do not correspond with the rest of the body. There is but a slight difference between the composition of blood and milk. The Jersey cow's milk contains more butter and less water than the Ayrshire cow, while the urine of the Jersey cow contains more water than that of the Ayrshire cow. In order to make butter we must feed that which will make most tissue. The better we make the soil the better will be our feed and the more butter we can make. We cannot make a large amount of butter and muscle at the same time. A great butter cow will always be a poor cow; not only will she be deficient in fat, but in muscle also. The feed which will sustain and develop all the organs of the body will make the most butter. If you feed that which contains but little if any phosphate of lime you will produce little butter. Bone meal will aid in the production of butter. Cows chew bones because there is a lack of bone material in their feed. Bran and shorts contain large quantities of phosphate of lime, consequently cattle fed with either or both will not lack bone material. There is a disease called bone waste. The softening is caused by an acid generated in the system, while the lime thus set free is found in the urine. Sometimes children do not assimilate bone material when the body grows, but the bones remain stationary. This is a disease called rickets. Thus we see the necessity for bone material, which farmers never should waste."

An Englishman's View of American Sheep Breeding.

From what I read, it would appear that sheep breeding has not yet received much attention in the United States, and therefore it will take time and careful attention to ascertain what particular breeds of sheep are best suited to the various conditions of soil and climate therein obtaining. And a matter of great importance will be found in the question, whether mutton or wool be the primary object. The price of wool is not likely to be high in the future in European markets, because the world's supply is so large and so rapidly increasing. On the contrary, the price of mutton is higher than that of any other meat, and the difference between the value of small, fine mutton, full of lean, over that of large, coarse mutton, full of fat, is very great. Our Lincoln sheep have long, rather coarse, heavy fleeces; and, although the quality of the animal has been greatly improved, they are long in the leg, and the carcass carries too much fat to be of good consuming value. The Leicesters have been bred very fine of late, but their mutton has far too little lean in it, and the wool is long-stapled, and finer than the Lincoln. Romney Marsh sheep have long-stapled wool of medium substance, and their mutton has more lean in it than either the Lincoln or the Leicester; both these breeds having been used to improve the Kents from their old form. Cotswold mutton is coarse and fat, and the wool medium in length, and strong in fiber. Oxford Down sheep are heavy, and carry too much fat on their carcasses; the wool is "medium," both in length of staple and nature of the fiber. Hampshire Downs are good mutton, and

have short, strong wool; they are especially adapted for folding on cultivated land—"hurdle sheep," as we call them. Shropshire Downs are smaller, have better mutton and finer wool, but they like a run on grass. Southdowns are the smallest sheep, have the shortest and finest wool, and the best mutton of all our English breeds. In point of quality the Shropshire Downs are next to the Southdowns, their fleeces are heavier, and they will live under almost any condition of mixed husbandry in this country, if they have a run of grass, natural or artificial. The breed is not an old one, but it meets a want, and is making its way. I think it will spread, as it appears to have cosmopolitan qualities which other breeds do not possess.—*Cor. National Live-Stock Journal.*

Teaching Calves to Eat.

We have always had considerable trouble to get our calves to eat dry feed, as soon as is desirable. We usually take them from the cow at from three to five days old, and give them fresh milk until two weeks or more old, when we begin to add skim milk to their rations. At this period we should like to have them begin eating bran, shorts, or shelled corn, or better, all together, to make up for the diminished quality of the milk. But how to get them to eating has been the difficulty. As the easiest way out of it, we usually practiced the plan of stirring the bran or shorts into the milk and letting them drink what they would of it. But for various reasons we don't like that method. We prefer that they should eat it. If you think that a mere "notion," we shall not quarrel with you about it. The past winter we accidentally discovered a way out of the difficulty of teaching them to eat. When the first calf put in an appearance we had no separate stall or shed to put it in. Our sheep shed being of good dimensions for the number of sheep, we concluded to turn it in there. About the time we fixed for feeding skim milk and shorts we happened to visit the shed soon after the boy had fed the sheep their morning feed of corn and shorts, and to our surprise found the calf occupying a place at the trough, and eating with avidity. The next one that came we disposed of in the same way and with the same result. The third followed, a little bit of a half-blood Jersey, that we could pick up and carry under one arm almost as easily as a lamb; and it could not have been more than ten days old when we observed it beginning to imitate the sheep and other calves in going to the trough, and at least "going through the motions" of taking the feed. Now we are not going to advise you to raise sheep to teach your calves to eat dry feed (perhaps ours didn't), but if you have the sheep and want your calf to learn early to eat without taking the trouble yourself to teach it, you might try the plan.—*Ohio Farmer.*

Milk and Butter.

A correspondent in your issue of March 1 asks, "How many pounds of milk will make a pound of butter?" Should he ask an architect how many bricks it would take to build a house, the answer might be, "That depends on the size of the house."

The amount of butter you can get from a given quantity of milk depends upon a variety of circumstances. Important among these may be reckoned the kind of feed you give your cows, and most important, the kind of cows you feed. Then comes into the account, the length of time your cows have been in milk, whether they are fresh or nearly dry, and the facilities you have for handling. Having recently made some experiments, and with considerable care, on the milk of different cows, I submit the results.

I have used the milk of four cows—two thoroughbred Jerseys, one Jersey grade and one Ayrshire grade, as follows: Dewdrop (H. B. 314) makes one pound best butter from five and seven-tenths quarts of milk. Countess (H. B. 2820) makes one pound best butter from six and three-tenths quarts of milk. Miss Eddy (half Jersey half native) makes one pound fair butter from eight and three-fourths quarts of milk. Flora (Ayrshire three-fourths and native one-fourth) makes one pound common butter from thirteen quarts of milk.

There is no guessing about these figures. The milk was weighed with accuracy, and every fraction of an ounce

counted. The milk was weighed and reduced to quarts on the basis of two pounds one and one-half ounces to the quart, which I find to be just what a fairly measured quart will weigh. This goes to show the relative profitability of cows. My cows are well fed—good hay with eight quarts per day of ground corn and oats to each cow—and they are fed alike. It costs as much to feed the Ayrshire as the Jersey. The same quantity of milk that it takes to make a pound of just common white butter from the Ayrshire would, if drawn from the first Jersey, make over two and one-fourth pounds, and if from the second Jersey, over two pounds of strictly gilt-edge butter. In any discriminating market, one pound of it is worth three of the other.—*Cor. Prairie Farmer.*

The Swiss Dairy.

A circular just issued by the Swiss Mountain union states that the wealth of Switzerland depends upon the mountain pastures which feed cows and produce milk. Swiss cheese has long been famous, and this is nearly the only article of export, and in 1868 amounted to 18,674,832 francs, and in 1869 to 21,253,796 francs. The circular speaks of the American factory cheese as an imitation of English Cheshire, and as competing strongly with it in the English market, and mentions Sweden and Denmark as having greatly increased their dairy products, while Holland, which has hitherto controlled the cheese trade of the world, keeps up a perpetual exhibition of dairy utensils for the instruction of dairymen. It states that the Austrian minister of agriculture has given two annual prizes for the benefit of cheese factory associations, while in Vöslburg, Tyrol, Bavaria, Italy and Prussia, the latest facts, principles and improvements are taught by means of itinerant lectures, fairs, exhibitions and publications. The circular proposes to adopt this policy in Switzerland, especially in the organization of a school, a complete experimental station, of theoretical and practical instruction in both milk production and dairy management. For this purpose funds are to be raised from the cantons, agricultural societies and individuals. This is expected to advance the dairy interest rapidly.—*American Dairymen.*

Lice on Cattle.

Domestication, and the consequences it entails, such as confinement, transition from a lower to a higher condition, high feeding, and an occasional deviation from a strictly natural kind of food, seem peculiarly favorable to the increase of these parasites. We are talking about lice now. Their occurrence is well known to the breeder of fat cattle, for they are not always a consequence of poverty or poor keeping. They are not unfrequently a source of no small annoyance to the owners of cattle. Unless when they prevail to a great extent, they are probably not the cause of any positive evil to the animal; but as their attacks are generally attended with loss of hair, an unhealthy appearance of the skin, their presence is always more or less unsightly and a source of personal annoyance to the cattle. These disgusting vermin much impair the animals' appearance in the market, not to mention on the premises of the farm, and is thus often a matter of no small consequence to the owner. Two or three dressings with olive oil, with ten days between each application, and subsequent washing and brushing with warm soap-suds, generally suffices for the eradication of the "warmints." Attention to cleanliness of the stable, and proper grooming of the animals, are among the means of prevention.—*Prairie Farmer.*

How a Boy Became Interested in Farming.

I would like to tell how I became interested in farming. We always have had plenty of agricultural papers lying about, and as I read them I became interested in poultry. When I was eight years old I bought the fowls of my father, and then I kept a strict account of the receipts and expenses. The first year I think I made about thirty dollars profit; since then I have always had the care of them and find them profitable. As it is early spring, I would like to tell another thing that used to interest me. Father would give my brother and myself each a piece of ground, one or two rods square, and give us what we could raise on it to buy books and papers with. We would try

and see which could raise the larger crop, and so we became interested in gardening. The first year I raised onions, and had nearly or quite seven dollars' worth on one rod square. My onions yielded much better where they were sowed very thick and thinned to about four inches apart. We not only became interested in our work, but we earned enough to buy all our papers, and felt better satisfied with them because we had earned them ourselves.—*C. Dean, in Connecticut Farmer.*

Veterinary Department.

Induration.

I have just bought a fine colt, which, about a year ago, cut his hind leg on the outside between the hock and pastern, on the bone. It was not attended to at the time. It swelled a little at first, and there is now a large lump; it looks like some proud flesh that has got hard. By giving me directions for removing the lump you will greatly oblige an old reader.

ANSWER.—The periosteum may have been involved, and the enlargement would be the result in the form of a bony deposit, or it may be simply a proliferation and hardening of the soft tissues which sometimes follows an injury. We would advise you to have the hair clipped off as close to the skin as possible, and apply a biniodide of mercury blister to the part; one part of the red iodide to eight of lard, well rubbed together and applied with friction. He should not be required to work while the blister is acting; he will require not less than two months' rest, and you must be careful not to let him get his nose to the blistered surface.

Pulmonary Emphysema.

I have a valuable mare that has a light touch of the heaves—just commencing; cannot scarcely notice it except when she is eating. Is there any cure for it, and what is it?

ANSWER.—Pulmonary emphysema, or heaves, is a condition that does not admit of treatment with a view to effecting a cure, owing to the pathological lesion being traumatic—that is, the walls of the air cells become ruptured, and those numerous little cells, whose function is to economize breathing space, are converted into one large emphysematous bag or sack, which acts no part in supplying the system with oxygen—that which is so essential to life. Its want being severely felt, the animal endeavors to supply the loss by rapid breathing. Since a cure is out of the question, our treatment will have to be palliative. Keep the animal's bowels lax, give nutritious and concentrated feed, and sparingly of water; always feed and water at least one hour before taking him out to drive, which should begin slow, gradually increasing the gait. Take gum camphor, digitalis, gum opium (pulverized) and calomel, equal parts; mix and give two teaspoonsful once a day, in soft feed.

Chronic Bronchitis.

I lately traded for a fine gelding who has a bad dry cough, runs a little sticky mucus from both nostrils; when exercising in damp weather wheezes. He is fat and still thriving. What shall I do with him?

ANSWER.—If a veterinarian is within your reach you had better procure one's services, if not then resort to the following treatment: Seclude him from other animals, then prepare him by feeding him on bran mash for two days, and give the following cathartic: Take Barbadoes aloes seven, ground ginger one drachm; mix and make into a ball and give before feeding. If it does not act thoroughly repeat after forty-eight hours. Two or three days after the cathartic has acted, carefully examine the case to see if the symptoms have been aggravated, especially the quantity and character of the discharge; also if it is tinged with blood. It will also be important to make a careful examination of the septum nasi for ulcers, which, if found, will be characteristic of, and the animal should be destroyed for, glanders; but if the above symptoms are not apparent feed liberally upon bran mash or green laxative food, and keep in a dry and well ventilated stable. Take muriate of ammonia, pulverized squills and aquas extract of belladonna of each two; pulverized digitalis leaves, one ounce; mix and make into twelve balls, and give one a day; also require him to inhale the vapor of boiling water for at least fifteen minutes daily. He will require good care and grooming.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.
St. Louis, April 15, 1879.

Flour—XX	\$4.40 @ 4.50
XXX	4.60 @ 4.70
Family	4.85 @ 5.10
Wheat—No. 2 fall	1.03 @ 1.04
No. 3 red	89 1/2 @ 1.00
Corn—No. 2	33 1/2 @ 34
Oats—No. 2	25 @ 25 1/2
Rye	48 1/2 @ 49
Barley	50 @ 70
Pork	10.25 @ 10.50
Bacon—Shoulders	3.87 1/2 @ 4.00
Clear ribs	5.35 @ 5.40
Lard	6.05 @ 6.20
Butter—Dairy	20 @ 22
Country	10 @ 15

CHICAGO, April 15, 1879.

Wheat—No. 2 spring	86 @ 89
No. 3	77 1/2 @ 78
Rejected	62 @ 63
No. 2 winter	1.00 @ 1.01
Corn—Fresh	33 1/2 @ 34
Regular	31 @ 31 1/2
Oats	21 1/2 @ 24
Pork	18.20 @ 10.45
Lard	6.05 @ 6.15

KANSAS CITY, April 15, 1879.

Wheat—No. 2 fall	85 @ 86
No. 3	72 @ 73
No. 4	87 @ 90
Corn—No. 2 mixed	28 1/2 @ 29 1/2
Oats	25 1/2 @ 27
Rye—No. 2	34 @ 45

Live Stock Markets.
KANSAS CITY, April 15, 1879.

Cattle—Choice nat. steers av.	1,500 @ 4.75 @ 5.00
Good ship. steers av.	1,350 @ 4.25 @ 4.60
Fair butcher steers av.	1,000 @ 3.75 @ 4.25
Good feed. steers av.	1,100 @ 3.50 @ 4.00
Good stock steers av.	900 @ 3.00 @ 3.75
Good to choice fat cows	3.00 @ 3.50
Common cows and heifers	2.50 @ 2.95
Hogs—Packers	3.00 @ 3.50

ST. LOUIS, April 15, 1879.

Cattle, good demand; choice heavy shipping steers, \$4.85 to \$5.25; good do., \$4.65 to \$4.70; light, \$4.50 to \$4.75; native butcher steers, \$3.50 to \$4.60; cows and heifers, \$3.00 to \$4.50; feeding steers, \$3.75 to \$4.35; stockers, \$2.75 to \$3.75.

Hogs, lower; heavy, \$3.75 to \$3.95; light, \$3.15 to \$3.70.

CHICAGO, April 15, 1879.

Cattle, dull and lower; heavy native shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$5.10; stockers and feeders steady at \$3.00 to \$4.10; butchers' firm—steers \$2.00 to \$3.65, cows \$2.40 to \$3.70.

Hogs, heavy, \$3.70 to \$3.85; light, \$3.60 to \$3.70.

Receipts for last twenty-four hours 14,000.

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, choice, 19¢ to 22¢; cheese, prime Kansas, 5¢ to 6¢; eggs, 8¢ to 9¢; beans, \$1.40 to \$1.50 bu. for screened, picked 1.45; broom-corn, 2¢ to 3¢; chickens, live, per doz., \$2.75 to \$2.90; turkeys, dressed, 10¢; green apples, \$2.70 to \$3.20; onions—50¢; \$1.00 bush., top sets \$1.25, bottom sets \$2.25; flax seed, \$1.50; castor beans, \$1.55; hominy, \$1.87 1/2; cranberries, \$4 to 7¢; sauerkraut, \$8 to 10¢; hay, \$6.50 to \$8.00; potatoes, 55¢ to 75¢.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: Fancy brands, \$2.60; XXX, \$1.85 to \$2.00; XX, \$1.50 to \$1.60. Rye flour, \$1.65. Corn meal, \$1.50; 80¢. Buckwheat flour, \$1.50 to \$1.60.

Wheat has been stationary in most markets the past week.

Corn is a shade higher this week. It is only 4 or 5 cents lower than it was a year ago.

For future delivery, No. 2 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at \$1.03 April, \$1.03 to \$1.04 May, and \$1.03 1/2 June. In Chicago No. 2 is 88¢ April, 89¢ May, and 91¢ June. In Kansas City No. 2 is 95¢ April, and 96¢ May. No. 3 is 93¢ April, and 94¢ May.

Cattle are now active in Kansas City on account of the fall in freights. \$5.00 was the highest price paid yesterday (for 17 native shippers, averaging 1,524 pounds). Another lot of 51 head, averaging 1,223 pounds, brought \$4.97 1/2.

The Southwestern pool has gone to pieces and there is now war among the railroads on freight rates. It is said shippers of cattle have been able to send their stock to Chicago from Kansas City for \$20 per car and to St. Louis for \$10 per car. This also accounts for the slight rise in corn at Kansas City.

Official statistics give the total value of domestic products shipped from this country last year as \$680,709,268. Of this amount 27.25 per cent. was cotton, 26.12 per cent. was breadstuffs, 17.76 per cent. was provisions, 6.69 per cent. was mineral oil, 4 per cent. was tobacco, over 2 per cent. was wood and there was about the same amount of iron and steel. It will be seen that nearly three-fourths of our exports are breadstuffs, meat and cotton.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s mercantile agency have issued their report for the first quarter of 1879, which is quite favorable. The figures indicate a decrease in failures of 831 in number during the quarter, a falling off of 25 per cent. as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year. In the amount of liabilities, however, a much greater reduction is shown; the failures for the last three months being only slightly in excess of one-half in amount for those of a similar period of 1878, and considerably less than those for 1877.

The gross earnings of the principal railroads of the country for March show, as reported, a large increase for the Southwestern and Central lines; for instance, such lines as the Hannibal and St. Joseph, St. Louis and Iron Mountain, St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, and Kansas Pacific. The principal grain-carrying roads did not do so well as last year; the Milwaukee and St. Paul, the Iowa roads, Wabash and Toledo, and Chicago and Alton all coming under that category. The reason for the difference in the roads is accounted for principally by the immense immigration to Kansas during the month of March.

Lawrence Markets.

The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 15¢ to 20¢; eggs, 8¢ per doz.; poultry—chickens, live, \$1.75 to \$2.25 per doz.; dressed 6¢ per lb; turkeys, live, 6¢ per lb, dressed 8¢ per lb; potatoes, 35¢ to 70¢; apples, 70¢ to \$1.00; corn, 28¢;

wheat, 75¢ to 88¢; hard, 5¢ to 6¢; bogs, \$2.50 to \$2.90; cattle—feeders, \$2.50 to \$3.50, shippers, \$3.00 to \$4.00, cows, \$2.25 to \$2.25; wood, \$4.00 to \$4.50 per cord; hay, \$4.00 to \$5.00 per ton.

Attention, Farmers!

CLYDE & BLISS,
BUTTER AND FRUIT

MERCHANTS,

Are Paying the Highest Market prices for

BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, FRUITS, ETC.

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

M'CURDY BROTHERS,

The oldest Boot and Shoe house in Lawrence, established 1865,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

In all kinds of

BOOTS AND SHOES

This is the season that farmers have to purchase an easy fitting shoe for plowing. The

CENTENNIAL

PATENT-BUCKLE

FLOW SHOE,

Manufactured by McCurdy Bros., is conceded by everybody to be the easiest on the feet as well as the best fitting of any plow shoe made. Call and examine, or send your orders.

All Goods Warranted to be as Represented.

Large or small orders promptly filled at lowest cash rates.

FOR SPOT CASH we will make prices that defy competition.

Salesrooms 145 & 147 Massachusetts street, corner Warren street.

3,000 FINELY FORMED

And Healthy

Evergreens for Sale!

2,000 RED CEDARS, 2 to 3 FEET,

\$15 per hundred.

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

BLACK ASTRIAN AND SCOTCH PINES,

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

All orders delivered in the city.

G. C. BRACKETT, 2 1/2 miles west of Lawrence.

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TWENTY-THIRD YEAR.

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Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

TO HORSE BREEDERS

of Douglas and adjoining counties.

IMPORTED

NORMAN STALLION TURKO.

(Property of Wm. M. Ingersoll.)

"TURKO" is a dappled gray, 8 years old, 16 1/2 hands high; weighs 1,650 pounds; has small head and ears, good eyes, large bony limbs, and has fine style and action.

This horse was imported from France by Russ, McCourtie & Co., of Onaga, Ill., and is considered one of the best horses ever imported by them.

"TURKO" will be found for the season of 1879 at Hamlin's stable, east of the post-office. Call and see him.

W. A. ROGERS.

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ROGERS & ROGERS,

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

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ESTEY ORGAN

DECKER BROTHERS' MATHUSHEK

And other First-Class Pianos. Also the unrivalled

ESTEY ORGANS.

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

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

—St. Louis Republican—
W. W. LAPHAM, Gen'l Traveling Agt., Lawrence, Kansas.

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LAWRENCE, KANSAS,

Hats, Bonnets and Elegant Stock of Notions.

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MRS. GARDNER & CO.

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Descriptive Illustrated Price List

IS NOW READY, and will be SENT FREE to any person who may ask for it.

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