

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 9.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1879.

WHOLE NO. 369.

PLANTED BY THE RIVER.

BY ETHEL LYNN BEERS.

Human eyes never saw it,
That seed as it fell,
Till the tears of a mourner
Had watered it well.

No plume lifted upward
Its fair presence told;
No blossom-touch parted
The somber-hued mold.

Out of sight, not forgotten
As seasons went by,
It waited its quick'ning,
And call from the sky.

As safe as God's treasure,
As sure as his word,
Till the touch of His finger
The soul softly stirred.

And then, in sweet silence,
It blossomed its way
Out of grasses entangled,
To sunlit day.

What bloom-life, you ask me,
Lay hidden so long,
Yet kept, unforgotten,
Its purposes strong?

'Twas the wistful petition
Of childish soul, going
Across the dark river—
What wonder 'tis growing!

THE OLD BIBLE.

BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

The widow sat in her humble cottage, with her head bent upon her hand. Her two daughters, almost grown to be women, sat near, gazing upon their stricken mother with sad, tearful faces. They were like her in beauty, and in purity and gentleness of expression; but they were silent now, for a visitor was present. Everything around betokened neatness, culture and refinement of taste, but poverty absolute and extreme. Ah, the toll and the suffering must have been bitter and keen which had drawn the deep, shadowy lines upon the widow's brow, and traced the silver in her hair, for she was not beyond the middle-age.

The visitor—a gentleman—who sat near to her was a lawyer, who had come in to offer his services if they could be of avail. He cared not to intrude; he asked for no confidence; friends had spoken of him of her case, and at their request he had called.

After a time the widow raised her head, and brushed her hand across her brow. A grateful look—and she tried to smile—was upon her face, as she said:

"I thank you kindly, sir, for your interest in my behalf, and though I fear you cannot materially assist me, I will tell you my story, plainly and truly, and without extra coloring of any kind. It is simply this:

"Solomon Lathrop was one of the pioneers of this region, and, as you must know, became one of the wealthiest. By his first wife he had one child—Simon. That wife died while her child was scarcely more than an infant, and for several years the widower struggled on alone; but when fortune befriended him, and wealth began to pour in upon him, he felt sadly the want of home. He met a woman whom he came to love most dearly, and they were married. Charles, who became my husband, was the only child of that union that lived to grow up. When Charles was a prattling infant the son of the first wife had grown to be a large, boisterous, headstrong and willful boy; but that was not the worst. He grew to be dishonest and untruthful, and he treated his step-mother badly—sometimes with cruelty and contempt. His conduct became at length so really wicked that his father would not endure it, and he sent him away into the Eastern country to school.

"The years that followed at the Lindens—which poetic title of the grand home was a fancy of the second wife—might have been nothing but peaceful, happy and thriving, had it not been for the notes of alarm coming ever and anon from the absent son. His course at the distant school was such as to keep his father in almost constant fear. At length Simon was admitted to college; but he did not graduate. At the end of the second year of college life he was ignominiously expelled; and, utterly penniless, he came home. He was now past his majority, and as he had grown no better, and as he treated his step-mother worse, if possible, than before, his father could not endure his presence. And there was another thing: The son of the second wife, now grown to be a boy of ten years and more, became an object of Simon's absolute hatred, and was treated by him most shamefully.

"Solomon Lathrop bore it until, on a certain day, when the mother had sought to shield her child from the blows of the unnatural son, he

turned against her, and struck her; then the father would have no more of him in his home, and bade him find shelter elsewhere; but he did not cast him adrift. Twice he established Simon in business, and twice the reckless man failed. After that he did a stroke of business on his own account; he forged his father's name to the amount of twenty thousand dollars! And even that the forbearing, long-suffering parent forgave him—he paid the money, and gave him sufficient besides to take him to California; and from that time they met not again, though twice money was sent to that far-off place to help the son out of trouble. The last time Simon wrote, asking for money, he professed to have experienced religion; and he had an offer, he wrote, of an engagement to preach. That was years ago, and how the man spent the rest of the time in California I will not pretend to say, though I have been told.

"At the old home joy and peace ruled the hours until the second wife fell sick and passed away, and then the gloom, for a time, was heavy and dark. Charles was one-and-twenty when his mother died. Two years later I, then a widow, became his wife and mistress of the mansion, and under my loving care—for I did love him, truly and well—our good old father came to smile again, and to be happy. He took my two children to his heart as though they had been his own, and declared that they were as precious in his sight as any grandchildren could possibly be.

"In short, sir, I cannot find language in which to overdraw the picture as it was held to life in that home. But the dark days were coming. The war came, and the freeman's heart was fired. An hundred brave men of our section said they would organize and go forth to battle, if Charles Lathrop would command them. You know the result. He went. From rank to rank he rose, and when he fell he wore a star upon his shoulder.

"And here, Mr. Eustis, I wish to speak of a subject that is of interest to me, if not of importance. One night, very shortly before the departure for the scenes of conflict, my husband, with his father and the lawyer, whose office and whose vacant place you filled, sat up until almost morning over business—you can judge for yourself whether it was of importance. All I ever knew was what I might gather from the answer Charles gave me when I asked what they had been doing all night long. He lifted my chin with his hand, and kissed me, and made answer in these words: 'It has been all for you, darling—for you and our blessed children.' And then he went on to tell me that when I should come to know all, I should know how truly and tenderly his good old father loved my two girls.

"And now, sir, you know that Mr. Ainsworth—the lawyer spoken of—went to the war with my husband, and fell with him in battle. You have heard, too, of the dark day on which came to us that message of death from the wilderness! Solomon Lathrop had been unwell for several days before that, and on the morning following the fatal news he was found in his bed dead. As the vulture hovers near the track of the destroyer, and as the shark follows the ship in which is pestilence, so Simon Lathrop must have been lying in wait for this event. He presented himself on the morning of the funeral, and at once, without consultation with me, even by so much as a word, he assumed control. He brought a lawyer with him, and our town officer—the sheriff's deputy—he retained. Little thought I then what was in the man's heart. That very night following the funeral, every nook and corner of the mansion was overhauled, by the officers—you know who they must have been—under Simon's direction; in search of papers.

"You know the result. No will was found. I know—O! I know in my heart—that the dear old man made a will—that it was made on that night of which I have spoken—and that Mr. Ainsworth did the work. And I know that my husband prepared a paper of some kind to bear it company. He told me as much. But—where are they? Charles and the lawyer are both dead, and the aged sire sleeps his last sleep of earth!

"You know, sir, how Simon Lathrop came in and took possession. But you do not know how he treated me. I never can tell you—only—only—this—"

At this point the slender daughter, with a sharp cry of pain, put out her hand and implored her mother to be still.

"Simon Lathrop offered you his hand?" said Eustis, tenderly.

"Yes! yes!" gasped the widow, with a hand clutched over her heart. "Enough to say that

I turned from him with a loathing which I could not hide, and from that time his cruel persecution has been ceaseless. I was driven forth—I and my children; sickness followed—and poverty. I was not allowed to take away a thing that had been my husband's. I might have gained, something by the law, but how could I use that which was beyond my reach? You were not here. The only lawyers I knew were in his pay.

"And now, sir, comes this final blow—the most wicked and most unjust of all. I know that Simon's hand directs—that he is the prime worker. He seeks to drive me hence. He can't not live in quiet repose while I am in sight. I am become to him as the poor Jew whom Haman hated. Those miserable debts, contracted while I and my children were sick, must be paid. Though Mr. Barely brings the suit, and orders the sheriff's sale, I know that Simon is the prosecutor, responsibly. Only the almshouse remains! Next that, and then, the grave! God help me! For myself I care not; but for these poor—"

The two daughters sprang forward and threw their arms around their mother's neck, begging her to say no more.

Shortly afterwards the lawyer arose; and all he could promise, before he went away, was, that he would be present at the sale.

On his way to his place of living Mr. Eustis met a brother lawyer, from a distance, who was on a friendly visit, and the latter, who had only come forth to meet his friend, turned about, saying, as he did so (he was the elder, and more experienced man):

"Eustis, I have given Mrs. Lathrop's case careful consideration, and have consulted the old clergyman, who really understands the whole thing. She can do nothing but submit. There is no help. Parson Woolwich knows that Simon Lathrop is a villain; and his wearing the sacerdotal garb is simply impious—wickedly so."

"At all events," said Eustis, "I shall be present. The woman shall not be abused beyond the absolute let of the law."

"And I will go with you."

Whereat Mr. Eustis smiled with satisfaction.

Was it a fate? Was the spirit of an invisible Nemesis hovering near, and watchful of things which the two sympathizing lawyers could not see? Else why should so strange a movement have been made in the beginning? Who would have thought that a sheriff, commencing such a sale, would have put up at the very first, and exposed to the gathered multitude, the old family Bible? But he explained why he did it.

"I put this up first," he said, "because, by good rights, it has no business here. It is an heirloom, and belongs as much to the heir of the estate of Solomon Lathrop as does the house, or any other property. But, gentlemen, the woman had seen fit to take it away, and Mr. Lathrop will buy it. He has sent his agent for that purpose, and to accommodate said agent I offer this first. You see it. This covering of cloth, sewed on extra since the book was bound, covers a binding of fine Russia leather and heavy gilt. I do not tear this off, because Mr. Lathrop offers more than any one else would be likely to give. As an heirloom—his father's old Bible—he prizes it; and I am sure you will respect his feelings. He offers twenty dollars. If any—"

At this point the widow burst into the room. Until a friend had told her of what was going on she knew not that they had laid their hands upon that precious book—a book which had been her husband's, as given him by his father, and which they studied together.

"No! no! no!" she cried. And in the energy of the moment she sprang forward and grasped the book from the officer's hands. "It is mine! It is mine!"

The officer madly caught at the book again, and gazed a hold upon one of the lids. In the fierce struggle—for the woman was fierce in such a cause—the covering of cloth was torn off, and two papers, which had been confined within, fell to the floor. Mr. Eustis, who stood near, caught sight of them, and was the first to seize them. He stepped back and opened, first one, and then the other, and then clutched them tightly, while a great light shone upon his face.

"Gentlemen," said he, with a commanding wave of the hand, "this sale must stop! Whoever buys a thing here exposed does so at his peril! I hold in my hand the last will and testament of the late Solomon Lathrop, together with the will of his son and sole heir, Charles Lathrop. I hold them by right of discovery, and will be responsible."

And so it proved. The wills had been made as Mary Lathrop believed they had been, and had in a spirit of devotional faith been placed for safe keeping within the covering of that old Bible. And more than one man declared that the act had saved the valuable instruments; for, had Simon Lathrop been the first to discover them, as he would have been had they been filed with other important documents, the world might never have been the wiser.

They made a holiday of it in Ashton when Mary Lathrop threw open the great doors of the mansion of the Lindens, and invited her friends to her hospitable board; for the two wills had made the whole property to belong to her and her children.

One who had been on terms of intimacy with Simon Lathrop asked him, while on his way from Ashton, what had put it into his head to seek the recovery of that old Bible. His answer furnished a source of wonderment and speculation not yet exhausted for the social gatherings of the place. He said he did it because he had dreamed three times that a spirit stood by his side and told him his fate was in that book!

Solemn and Reflective.

Poor Billy Burplank, well meaning and honest, but terribly diffident, at length plucked up courage to offer himself as escort to Phebe Larrabee home from an evening meeting. She took his trembling arm, and homeward they wended their way. It was a solemn occasion. At Phebe's door-stone she turned and said to her escort:

"I wish you wouldn't say anything about your comin' home with me, 'cause it might make the boys and girls talk."

"Gracious!" answered the swain, with a gasp, "you needn't be a bit afraid. I'm as much ashamed of it as you be!"

Billy, however, may not have laid the matter so much to heart as did a friend of his, who, in relating one of the darker passages of his life, remarked:

"Pon my soul! I believe the solemnest hour I ever knew was on that night when I crawled home from the Widder Jeffrey's, arter her darter Molly had told me 'at I needn't come agin, 'cause she'd got another feller!'"

The emotions of old Doctor Towser must have been of a different character, though full of solemnity. Going by a house where he supposed he had, not long ago, left a dying woman, he thought he would look in and see how it was with the family; and he was not a little surprised, upon entering, at finding his aforesaid patient sitting up and almost well.

"Bless me!" he exclaimed, "this is a surprise. When I left you the last time, I supposed I had given you the last medicine you would ever require. I frankly told you, I believe, that I did not think you could live through the day and night."

"Yes, doctor, you did," answered the woman, mildly and honestly, "but I forgot to take the medicine you left." S. C., JR.

Freezie.

"Why is it," said a teacher to an ill-behaved pupil, "that you behave so much worse than you did when you first came here?" "Oh!" was the reply, "I didn't know you very well when I first came to school."

An office seeker in Washington gave as a reason for his great desire for a place, that he wanted office solely that he might obtain personal knowledge of the corruption in official circles. They didn't let him in.

A fond mother, hearing that an earthquake was coming, sent her boys to a friend's in the country to escape it. After a few days she received a note from the friend, saying: "For goodness' sake, take your boys away and send along that earthquake instead."

"My dear," said a vain old man to his wife, "these friends here won't believe that I'm only forty-five years old. You know I speak the truth, don't you?" "Well," answered the simple wife, "I suppose I must believe it, John, as you've stuck to it for fifteen years!"

A pretty girl out West told her beau that she was a mind reader. "You don't say so?" he exclaimed. "Can you read what's in my mind?" "Yes," said she; "you have it in mind to ask me to be your wife, but you're just a little scared at the idea." Their wedding cards are out.

"Julia," said Augustus, as they were looking over some shawls, during the honeymoon, "why are these cashmere shawls like deaf people?" Julia thought the idea was absurd, but Augustus enlightened her by saying: "These cashmere shawls are like deaf people because we can't make them hear."

Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR:—I have not written for your paper yet. I am a little girl ten years old. I go to school now and study reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling and geography. We have seven calves and three colts. A Pa and ma are grangers. My uncle Steve came out last Monday morning. I was very glad so see him when he came. If I see this in print I will write again. I will close for this time for fear my letter will be too long. Yours truly,

SORA M. KNIGHT.

STRAWN, Kans., Feb. 9, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—I now take the opportunity to write a few lines for your paper. As I never wrote any before I will not write much this time. We have three head of horses, one colt and seven head of hogs. We have about sixteen acres of wheat, and the fall wheat looks very well. I went to school. I like to go to school and read. I went to school about three months; I studied geography and arithmetic. I am thirteen years of age. This is as cold a day as we have had this winter if there was snow on the ground. This is the first time I have written for your paper, and if I see this in print I will write again. Yours truly,

DAVID T. MCAULEY.

TABOR, Kans., Feb. 12, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—It has been some time since I have written for your valuable paper. My studies through the day, and helping grandma with the cows and calves mornings and evenings, occupy so much of my time and leaves me but few leisure moments. There was a spelling school at Kanwaka school-house on last evening, but the weather being so extremely cold there wasn't a very large attendance. I was very much disappointed in not getting to go. I wish to correct the mistake made in publishing my aunt's name; it is Jodie, instead of "Judy." She was married some three weeks ago. It will be very lonesome when she is gone. I thank my friend very much for her compliments, and send mine in return; but will she please sign her name to her next? I also thank Elizabeth W. F. Loring for her congratulations, and hope in time to come I may vastly improve my few opportunities. Hoping to hear from all my friends, I am, as ever, your little friend,

VIOLA BELLA BOOTH.

LECOMPTON, Kans., Feb. 14, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—This is the first time I have written for your paper. I am nine years old. I go to school; I study reading and writing, geography and spelling. I have three brothers; they are so far away from me that I can't see them only once in a while. Father's a granger and takes THE SPIRIT. We like it better than any other paper. We have two cows. Our chickens some of them have gone blind and got a very sore throat. Please tell us something to do for them. We have seven head of hogs. I have one calf, and she is a nice one, and she will make a nice cow; she jumps over the straw stack. We cook corn for our cows and they like it. Well, I am afraid I will crowd out some one else. If I see this in print I will write again. I send you a charade:

I am composed of four letters.
My first is in eat, but not in drink.
My second is in mother, but not in father.
My third is in meat, but not in cake.
My fourth is in bark, but not in bird.
My whole is the name of a girl.

Yours truly, EMMA E. MCAULEY.

TABOR, Clay county, Kans., Feb. 12, 1879.

[We handed this little girl's letter to a gentleman living in this county who has made the raising of fine poultry a specialty for several years, and is well acquainted with the different diseases of fowls. He gives the following remedy in this case.—Ed.]

Your chickens evidently have "roup." It is easier prevented than cured. Keep your house clean and dry and disinfect with carbolic acid (crude) daily. Roup fowls should be immediately removed from the flock (as the disease is infectious) and placed in clean, comfortable, dry quarters. The symptoms are at first the same as severe cold or catarrh, and it seems that roup is catarrh become chronic. Froth discharges from the eyes, and the face swells, also discharges from the nostrils. A good wash is vinegar and water—one tablespoonful of each; camphor, ten drops; carbolic acid, three drops. In many cases camphorated oil with ten drops of carbolic acid to the ounce will effect a cure, injecting a few drops into each nostril with a sewing machine oil can and applying to the face and eyes. Give your sick birds bread soaked in milk and strongly seasoned with cayenne pepper.

WM. M. CAMPBELL.

National Society

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.
LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 28, 1879.

Patrons' Department.

NATIONAL GRANGE.
Master—Samuel E. Adams, of Minnesota.
Secretary—Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.
Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Henry James, of Indiana.
D. W. Aiken, of South Carolina.
S. H. Ellis, of Ohio.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.
Master—Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.
Secretary—P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county.
Treasurer—W. F. Popenoe, Topeka.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.
Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county.
J. S. Payne, Caninus, Linn county.

HARD TIMES.

Lack of Co-operation and Various other Reasons why the Farmers get no Relief.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—There seems to be one continual howl among the farmers year after year about hard times, and it matters not whether the crops are short or full the cry of hard times still goes on all the same, never stopping to look around to see for themselves what the trouble is, but take Mr. A's or Mr. B's say so; or perhaps he takes some local paper that is edited by a man with a still smaller brain than his own, and he tells him that the cause of all these hard times is because the railroads have formed a pool. He turns his head to one side and says to himself, "What the d— is that?" Now he is all right, he goes to cursing the railroads for all that is out, when the fact is not one-half of this class of men ever produced one-half a car load of any one thing to spare in their lives. Then again, all is charged to government for not giving out greenbacks enough, when if every store in Lawrence was full of greenbacks for sale at fifty per cent. they have never produced enough of anything in one year to get fifty dollars' worth of them. And so they go growling around from one year's end to another, like a dog with a sore head, spending from one to five days every week in Lawrence discussing what they know nothing about. This class of men are always very loud talkers and ready to do anything to better their condition, to hear them tell it; they are like drowning men catching at straws.

For the express benefit of this class some noble and patriotic men organized the grange, believing that it would elevate and ameliorate their condition. And every mother's son of this class that I have described rushed into it expecting the grange would pay off their mortgages and they soon could live at the top of the heap, with Stewart, Astor, Vanderbilt and the like. The managers of the grange told them they must combine, keep out of debt, read, improve their minds, labor industriously and they would soon come where the farmers could rank among the best and be the influential men of Kansas. Have they done it? Can you get these farmers to combine on any one thing, except to talk about what they know nothing only what they have heard some one say? Now I think our little "burg" will compare very favorably with any other in the state as far as I know for enterprise, knowledge and ability; but last fall we had quite a crop of flax seed—raised over two thousand bushels within a radius of four miles. I tried to get them to combine and ship our own flax to St. Louis, as no one man had a car load, but failed; and every man sold in Lawrence, when if we had shipped our flax seed ourselves it would have brought into our place a little over \$3,050 more besides paying all expenses. So you see with all the influence of the grange we are not ready to accept the rules of the order in good faith yet.

Now, Mr. Editor, you and your readers will pardon me if I tell what I think is the matter and where our main trouble lies. First, we spend too much time in talking about matters that none but our most profound statesmen can cope with. We lose too much time away from the farm; in that way things go to loss. We grumble without a cause, thereby discourage others that otherwise would do pretty well, and they soon become disheartened and take up the cry of hard times. We fail to keep posted upon matters and things in general and prices of what we have to sell, oftentimes selling our fat cows and steers to hucksters for from \$3 to \$10 less than they would have brought us if we had kept posted. Again, all of the produce we sell in Lawrence by weight we have not the faintest idea what it weighs. They buy of us by weight; they also sell to us by weight. Still, we are gouged out of ten thousand dollars every year in Douglas county. In that I honestly believe. Let any farmer take a load of corn or wheat to the ten different scales and see for himself. One man told me a few days ago he sold between 300 and 400 bushels of wheat, and he is satisfied he lost 50 bushels, as it was that short from the thrasher, and every one knows as a rule it will overrun if it is good wheat. I lost 34 bushels out of a load of 30 bushels this year, for I weighed it at home with steelyards that are correct. One of my neighbors lost three bushels of corn on one load. He told the man that he sold to he wanted his corn back, and he paid for the three bushels. So I hear from all quarters. Now, what is our remedy? It is this: We have a state law making it an offense not to have all scales and measures sealed, and still there is not a seal in Lawrence. The law makes it the duty of either the commissioners or county clerk to see that all weights and measures are sealed. As I have not the law before me I cannot say which. I have very little produce to weigh; my crops are all about off. But for the benefit of the farmers I intend to see to it that the law is complied with, for there is no justice in having scales vary one pound in nine, as I saw a gro-

ceryman go out and buy a turkey, paying for nine pounds, but on his scales it only weighed eight.
E. A. COLMAN.
KANWAKA, Kans., Feb. 23, 1879.

Clinton Grange—Harvesting by Night.
EDITOR SPIRIT:—Our grange installed the following officers at the last regular meeting: A. S. Baldwin, Master; I. F. Steele, Secretary. Past-Master T. B. Petefish was our installing officer. The hall was filled with Patrons and friends. After business, the ladies took possession and made it lively. There was an abundance and several baskets of fragments—chicken "fixins," cakes, pies, candies and apples "until you couldn't rest." I think some did not rest that night. If some did not have a pain under the apron, then I am no judge as to the amount it takes to produce it.

We are having a course of lectures. Prof. Robinson gave us a lecture on "American Character," which was duly appreciated; and if the professor enjoys talking as well as we do hearing him, he will give us another. We are also indebted to Prof. Patrick for an evening's entertainment. Subject, "Art and Science of Chemistry." Suffice it to say, he is professor of chemistry in our state university. He spoke of the many discoveries and great advancement made in that science during the last twenty-five years; and indeed in the last two years enough has been developed to fill the scientific world with wonder and amazement. But I could enjoy about one week spent with the professor in his laboratory, where practical illustrations take the place of theory. We expect to have a few more lectures this winter. We feel glad to know that these efforts are fully appreciated by friends and neighbors as well as by Patrons. We shall ever remember with grateful hearts those who have lent us a helping hand in responding to our request to lecture for us.

I noticed a few lines editorial in the *Daily Journal* that the idea and fact of moonlight harvesting was doubted. They do not appear to be very well posted in the matter. It is an old thing in this part of the country. Mr. Cosley done most of his running last summer by night—not moonlight nights either but dark nights. He had lantern and run day and night during the whole season both wheat and oats. Used two sets of hands.

Yours fraternally,
S. W. D.
BELVOIR, Kans., Feb. 12, 1879.

From Jefferson County.
EDITOR SPIRIT:—The news from this county seem to be short in your columns, so I send you a few items.

On Friday evening, January 3d, we installed our new officers. They are as follows: B. L. Addington, Master; N. Myer, Overseer; J. W. McPherson, Lecturer; Robert Davidson, Steward; Clinton Vits, Assistant Steward; Philip Cresse, Chaplain; S. S. McCann, Treasurer; John Rogers, Secretary; D. McPherson, Gate-keeper; Mrs. Adda Vits, Ceres; Mrs. Fannie Davidson, Pomona; Mrs. Aseneth McPherson, Flora; Miss Josie Rogers, Lady Assistant Steward. Bro. Cresse acted as installing officer.

Our grange is in a prosperous condition. We have several applications for membership. The grange raised ten acres of wheat last year, and we have ten acres in this year which bids fair for a good crop.

The granges in this locality have started a store at Dimon. Our capital at present is small, but we intend in the future to do our business on the co-operative plan.

Eagle grange, in Leavenworth county, which has been dead for some time, has reorganized and gone to work. We think they will stay this time.

I would just say in conclusion that the members of our grange all take THE SPIRIT, and by so doing we keep posted as to what the order is doing all over the country. Fraternally yours,
S. S. MCCANN.
WOODSTOCK, Kans., Feb. 21, 1879.

From Phillips County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I am a reader of your valuable paper. I have been very much interested in reading the accounts of the workings and progress of the grange in the different counties, and of the success of agriculture and husbandry; but never a word about Phillips county. Perhaps you do not know there is such a county in the state. But there is such a place, and to my mind one of the best in the state. The soil is very productive for all kinds of grain and vegetables, is well watered and very well timbered, and is quite well settled by as good a set of inhabitants as you will find west of the Missouri river.

But one thing I regret to say is, the grange in this county is at a very low ebb. The granges that once were alive are now dead. There are but two in the county that have any life at all, and they seem to be gasping for breath. Now, dear editor, what is to be done? We have been trying to organize one grange in the county and have the headquarters at Phillipsburg, the county seat, but have not succeeded as yet. Now I think if some good brother, well versed in the workings of the order, would come and visit us it might awaken some interest.

Now, Mr. Editor, if you will condescend to give this a place in your paper, perhaps some one of your numerous readers will give us some definite plan to start anew this good and glorious work. Yours fraternally,
G. W. WEEKS.
PHILLIPSBURG, Kans., Feb. 20, 1879.

A Retrospect.

The past ten years have been truly an eventful decade to the farmers of this country; and in looking over the whole ground, the progress made, the results achieved, the work done and its influences for good, there is certainly cause for encouragement. Ten years ago the country at large was awakened to the truth that a new factor had made its appearance in our domestic institutions—the farmers were organizing.

The hitherto privileged classes looked on in wonder and with ill-concealed derision. Their distrust and low estimate of this new movement was not surprising. It was truly an innovation. It was the first time in the history of the world when the men who tilled the soil had stood up as a class and asserted that they had rights which other vocations and classes were bound to respect.

For ten years the grange has quietly been doing its work—has labored to protect its members from unjust oppression and extortion. More especially however has its effort been directed toward educating the men engaged in rural pursuits to a just appreciation of the nobility of their calling, and their just and equitable relations to other professions and vocations. Indeed, there was a stern necessity that the first decade of the existence of the order should be a period of education and preparation. The isolation of the farmer's life had unfitted him for making correct estimate, for judging intelligently on many of the grave questions of vital interest both to himself and the well being of our country. The first step was to pass out of the isolation and bring them together for mutual instruction and protection. This was a work of time; a work requiring patience and persistent effort on the part of those who saw clearly the needs of the hour. That many who entered upon this work with enthusiasm in the beginning should become weary and discouraged after a little time was to be expected by every sagacious observer of human affairs. In this respect history is continually repeating itself.

We read in the most ancient of books that a people bowed to the dust under a cruel yoke, scourged to toil by hard task-masters, not supplied with straw, yet compelled to furnish the daily tale of bricks, become sick of life and raised a cry of distress which reached the heavens. The slaves were wonderfully set free, at which they raised a song of gratitude and triumph. But in a few hours they began to regret their freedom and to murmur against their leader who had decoyed them away from their home of bondage to the wilderness which separated them from the land of promise. It is perhaps not possible that any reform movement can produce all the good expected from it by men of untrained minds and sanguine tempers.

But notwithstanding those who put their hands to the plow and looked back, the work has gone forward in a way to encourage and strengthen the friends of the order. Ten years ago thoughtful men were everywhere asking, "Shall the commerce of this great nation—the exchange of commodities and products between states—be controlled by lawfully constituted authority—the legislatures of the several states—or by the corporations governing the railways of the country?" The doctrine of the sovereignty of the people as expressed through their representatives, and the right of eminent domain, both as old as our fundamental law, were insolently ignored by the men controlling these highways over which the products of the country must find their way to market. They claimed that their vested rights raised them out of the pale of legislative enactments; in short, they were over and above the law. But the farmers in some of the states, in their awakened intelligence, began to discuss this all-important question. In their meetings, by their firesides, in the field, on the street, they studied the subject in all its bearings. The knowledge thus obtained and the convictions thus formed led to a legitimate result to the enactment of laws by which the supremacy of the state was asserted. Of course the corporations contested the constitutionality of these laws, from the lowest to the highest court of the nation. In the court of last resort, after long delay, the doctrine of the sovereignty of the state over all corporations was clearly and distinctly enunciated. It only now remains that each state legislature shall protect its people from unjust exactions. Since the formation of our government, no other question has arisen so important to the well being and prosperity of the people as this.

The order of Patrons may well feel proud that it was their influence and their persistent effort which has settled this vital question. Had the first ten years of our work accomplished only this, it would be a proud record. Monopolies of all classes have learned the wholesome lesson that farmers have come to think and are able to act when occasion demands.

But with all the work done in material directions, as valuable and as far-reaching as these are, by far the greatest good accomplished since the beginning of the organization has been its educational work. The breaking down of this partition wall of isolation, which by dividing the strength of the industrial classes made them the easy prey of designing and unscrupulous men, was the first step. As soon as men and women came together and began to talk and discuss the various subjects in which they had a common interest, they began to take broader views of life and its relations.

With the necessity of a more enlightened intelligence, there came into existence a new class of public journals widely different in character from anything we had before. Our agricultural journals of an earlier period, as excellent as some of them were in their way, came infinitely short of what was demanded. The discussion as to how a crop of corn could be raised at a profit was all well and useful in its way; but the farmer had other claims and duties resting on him besides raising the greatest number of bushels of corn. He had duties as a neighbor, as the head of a family, as a citizen; and he needed education in these duties. With the advent of the grange arose the need of a new kind of journalism—papers conducted by men whose interests and sympathies were identical with the men who owned and tilled the soil. The need was ably met.

The work done by this class of literature in broadening and deepening the understanding, in binding more closely together men engaged

in kindred pursuits, can scarcely be estimated. One thing which adds to the influence for good of this class of papers is, that as a rule they are controlled by men who believe in their work.

Every grange and every farmers' club is also a school of instruction, as to higher and better methods of production. They teach the farmer that he must not only reach the best results in the way of production, but he must add to this wide range of knowledge the wisdom of the merchant to be able to buy and sell to the best advantage.

Taken all in all, no candid observer but must feel that the first decade of the existence of an organization of farmers has been rich in results and abundant in the promise for the future. While it may not have done all that those possessing more ardent and overbearing temperaments expected, it has done quite as much as the candid, far-seeing mind could have hoped for. It is only needed that the work so well begun should be carried forward with the same zeal—the same wisdom which has distinguished it in the past—to make the American farmer take his appropriate place in the country as a citizen in the councils of the nation, and to make his vocation as honored as the so-called learned professions.—A. B. S., in *Husbandman*.

The Grange Now on a Solid Basis.

In a late number of the *Waco Examiner*, the official organ of the Texas state grange, we find the following encouraging words from the pen of Maj. Downs, which, as usual, are to the point:

"Those who think the grange dying out are utterly, completely and absolutely mistaken. The mistake, which is a plausible one, arises from confounding the organization of the grange with the grange itself. The grange is a faith. It has a distinct creed, clearly defined and written out in articles of faith, or a catechism, whichever the declarations of principles may be termed. A Methodist is one who believes in the discipline, a granger one who believes in the declaration of principles. There were in 1878 550,000 men and women who had subscribed to those articles of faith, who believed in them; in other words there were 550,000 grangers. Of that number not ten thousand have been lost. The grange faith, so far from dying out, has been steadily gaining. There are at least 800,000 grangers in the United States to-day. We all know the defects, the too rapid organization of granges in 1873, too many granges in a county, the lack of grange halls, the lack of means, sparse settlements, lack of habits of co-operation among farmers, failures which have discouraged, inability of novices to keep up interest, and a hundred other causes. These, however, only relate to the meetings—to keeping up the meetings and the organization.

"Very few have comprehended the magnitude of the grange movement. It surpassed anything in the way of an organization the world ever saw before in any age or any country. The grange numbers to-day, a live, active membership in every quarter of the Union, a membership in complete organization, meeting regularly, paying dues, and being in full communion with the ritual, 800,000. Such a membership in the twelfth year of its existence is such a success as no social organization ever met with since the days of Adam. Take the three next most successful and most popular organizations in comparison—the Free-Masons, the Odd-Fellows and the Methodists. We challenge any one to show that, in the inception of Masonry, it could show in the first twelve years the tenth part of its number of members that the grange can show. It took the Odd-Fellows in the United States from 1820 to 1877 to reach 300,000 members. The grange has that membership in twelve years. It took the Methodists from 1789 to 1878 to reach a membership of 80,000 in Europe, the United States and West Indies. The grange of 1878 is the most wonderful phenomenon ever seen, as the societies with which we have compared it are the most popular and the most successful. We make this point only to impress the fact that those who think and talk flippantly about the grange are talking about a giant.

"There are many significant facts about the present condition of the grange. Every account of every grange that has weathered the storms and is live and active shows that they are receiving a steady, constant, though small accession of new members. Every letter from such grange shows a spirit of resolute determination, such as that which has characterized all reforms. There have been more grange halls built in Ohio this year than in eleven years preceding, and the same is, we are sure, true of other states.

"The grange is not dead. The grange is alive. The grange is growing. The grange is on a solid basis."

Stand Firm and Work Together.

We have altogether too many men who act from impulse and not principle. We have too many who are valiant enough when the foe is on the retreat and victory is assured. We have too many husbandmen in the grange who expected to reap great benefits from the seed of their good intentions carelessly sown by the wayside. We have too few who, like the good husbandman, have from the first laid their furrows straight and smooth; who have not looked back, but always forward; who have sown the good seeds of earnest resolutions in the field of mind, and whose earnest, faithful, honest work has been blessed with an abundant harvest of good results.

The good husbandman needs backbone. His task is no light one when the majority of the members of the society counsel its dissolution. The earnest worker who believes in the grange because of the noble principles inculcated in the ritual, can scarcely comprehend how any one who has ever taken the obligation can be lukewarm and indifferent in regard to the success of the order.

Many a grange would have now been hope-

lessly dead had it not been for the noble men and women who, possessing clear heads and warm hearts, have ever moved right forward in the noble work and have done the best they could under the circumstances which have surrounded them. As a rule, the member of the grange that has done most has read most. He or she has not forgotten their duty in regard to sustaining those grange papers that have endeavored to represent truthfully and faithfully the noble principles of the order. It is a fact that reading incites thought, investigation, progress. To the agricultural press that has for years led the way to higher life on the farm, and which has been the champion of the grange since it was first organized, much credit is due. The papers referred to have been of great advantage to the grange. The hearty co-operation of each member in increasing their circulation will incite the enthusiasm so essential to rapid and healthful progress. Live granges are made up of live members who read live papers, and desired progress speedily becomes and accomplished fact.—*Grange Bulletin*.

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THIS IS THE SIMPLEST MILKER IN THE world, made all of Pure Silver. It is easily kept clean, and has no flexible or rubber tubes to sour and spoil the milk in warm weather; no brass or German-silver to vertiginate and poison the membrane and muscles of the cow's teats, and cause them to be sore and callous, as done by the old inventions. It is easily applied, every teat flowing. Will milk sore or short teats or long very quick. Fractious cows become gentle by the use of this milker. It is the cheapest, best and only safe and perfect milker. It never gets out of order; never wears out. Price, \$3 per set; single teats 75 cents. Full directions. Sub-agents wanted for every county in the state.

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

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

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Sedgwick County Farmers' Club.

[Wichita Beacon.]
A special meeting of this club was held last Saturday afternoon in Russell hall. About thirty members were present. A good deal of important business was transacted, the gist of which will be seen by reading the following resolutions, which we publish *verbatim* as introduced and passed. The first, on the subject of railroad bond elections, were introduced by Wm. Ross, of Ninnescah. The second, on the township organization law, by W. T. Jewett. The third, on the question of the time for holding annual school meetings, by R. E. Lawrence. The fourth, on protecting sheep, by W. S. White. The fifth, on protecting sheep, by W. S. Ransom.

WHEREAS, During the session of the legislature of 1877, section 8 of chapter 80 of the laws of 1874, and section 1 of an act approved February 25, 1876, entitled "An act to enable counties, townships and cities to aid in the construction of railroads," were so altered, amended or repealed, that only two-fifths of the resident taxpayers of any county, township or incorporated city are required to petition the county commissioners of any county, or the mayor of any incorporated city, to call an election for the purpose of voting aid to any railroad; and

WHEREAS, By these alterations and amendments only a majority of the qualified electors voting at such election is required to carry in favor of issuing bonds in aid of any railroad, thereby breaking down the safeguards of the people by removing the control of their property virtually beyond the reach of the taxpayers, and placing it under the control and subject to the caprice of the designing and irresponsible, who are ever seeking to benefit personal and local interests at the expense of the public generally; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the farmers of Sedgwick county, instruct our senator and representatives in the legislature to take immediate steps towards having section 1 of chapter 142 of the laws of 1877 so amended that wherever the words "two-fifths" occur they may be stricken out and the words "three-fifths" inserted and where the words "one-half" occur they be stricken out and the words "two-thirds" inserted. Also that section 1 of chapter 144 of the laws of 1877 be so amended that where the word "majority" occurs it be stricken out and the words "two-thirds" be inserted.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to our state senator, and one to each of our representatives from Sedgwick county.

Resolved, That a copy be furnished each of the Wichita papers, with a request to publish.

WHEREAS, The time of holding the annual school meetings is in such a busy season that it is almost impossible to obtain fair representation of voters of the several districts; therefore

Resolved, That the Farmers' club petition the legislature to change the time for holding annual school meetings, so that they shall be held at some time in March.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our senators and representatives in the legislature.

Resolved, That the Farmers' club petition the legislature now assembled to adopt the Illinois township organization laws.

In order to the culture and preservation of the fish in our waters:

Resolved, That the Farmers' club request our senator and representatives to secure such change or amendment in the fish laws of the state as to prevent or forbid the use of seines, nets or spearing on the ice, or any other wholesale method of destroying fish upon or in any of the waters of the state.

WHEREAS, A law has been enacted for the protection of cattle against the Texas cattle fever;

Resolved, That we urge our representatives in the legislature to work for a similar act for the protection of the sheep interest of Sedgwick county against the scab brought into the country by diseased sheep.

Coming to Kansas.

[Leavenworth Times.]
This morning several car loads of land seekers, not exactly immigrants but people who expect soon to become such, will arrive over the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific road, and from this place they will scatter, going in different directions, some down the Santa Fe, others out the Central Branch and the Kansas Central. The rush for Kansas this present year will be simply immense and entirely unprecedented in the history of the West, for there are many things in the condition of affairs in the East tending to conduce to a westward movement. Of course this is rather early in the season for the tide of immigration to begin to flow, but then it must be remembered that the immigration to Kansas is like death—it has all seasons for its own. From all parts of the Union east of the Missouri river they are coming in swarms, in squads, in crowds, by the car load, the coach load, on foot, in wagons and every conceivable way, just so they get here. They will get here any way they can.

Our Immigration.

[Atchison Champion.]
From the agents for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, and the Central Branch roads, in this city, we learn that from ten to twelve car loads of household and general utility goods daily pass over their roads every day for the West and Southwest. They include every article of farm, from agricultural implements and horses to a milk pan. An average of sixty people daily go in the same direction, which is a remarkable number for this season, a proof conclusive that the enterprising "down-easters" (and they are the only class that have the desire and nerve to come to Kansas) cannot wait for the coming of spring to start West to grow up with the country. The majority of them are of that class that come prepared to stay, and to give Kansas a trial, most of them having ready money, are youthful and vigorous—just the kind of material we need to blend their fortunes with ours, and to take their chances of prosperity with us.

Presented with a Water Service.

[Topeka Commonwealth.]
On Friday, the 14th inst., the employees in the office of secretary of state presented and elegant porcelain-lined tiling water pitcher and cup to Mr. Cavanaugh. It was beautifully chased and ornamented. Engraved on its front were the words, "To Hon. Thomas H. Cavanaugh, Secretary of State." Presented by the employees in his department as a testimonial of good will and esteem. 1879.

Fiendish Outrage.

[Olathe Leader.]

Not for a long time have the citizens of this city and county been so excited as they were on Tuesday, when it was reported that a big burly "nigger" had outraged the person of a white woman and afterwards cut her throat near Monticello. The facts as near as they can be learned at the present writing are something like the following:

A Mr. Henry Wolfe, living near Monticello, had a negro in his employ; he left home early on Tuesday morning to come to Olathe, and shortly after his departure the negro went into the house, Mrs. Wolfe being alone, overpowered her, outraged her person, cut her throat and fled. The horrible crime was discovered a short time afterward and the whole neighborhood was aroused. A company of young men, neighbors of Mr. Wolfe, started in pursuit of the negro. They soon captured him in the woods near where the crime was committed, and luckily for the prisoner, about the time of his capture, Deputy Sheriff Lamasney arrived upon the ground and rescued him before the crowd had time to carry their threats of lynching into execution. Deputy Lamasney hurriedly brought the prisoner to town and placed him in jail, where he will probably remain until disposed of by the court, or mob, as there are threats of doing.

The latest reports from the scene of the outrage place the condition of Mrs. Wolfe as critical and may yet prove fatal.

A Distressed Family—Highway Robbery—Saline County's Sheriff a Sealer.

[Junction City Union.]

An old man, wife and four children were found in a starving condition about fourteen miles south of Salina, last week. They were without fuel, almost without clothes and had nothing whatever to eat.

A man living near Clay Center, while returning home a few days ago, was stopped by three men, who were secreted in the bushes near the road, and knocked senseless in the wagon and robbed of what money they could find. They then tied the reins up and started the team towards home, and the man remained unconscious until he arrived at home. He had several hundred dollars on his person which they did not find.

On Tuesday evening of last week a warrant was issued from Justice Norton's court, at Salina, for the apprehension of Samuel C. Long, sheriff of Saline county. The complaint, which has been made by George R. Hunt, charges Long with seducing his daughter, Ella Hunt, while she was confined to Mr. Long's care by her parents. Long disappeared and has not been heard of since. It is supposed he has gone west for his health.

Musket vs. Powder.

[Galena Miner.]

On last Friday night a miner by the name of Musket, who was working for Mike Clary, received a very painful if not serious wound, in the following manner: Musket was up, preparing a shot, and finding the powder frozen laid it by the fire to thaw. It had remained there but a few moments when one end of the stick was seen to be on fire. Musket picked it up and cutting it in two just back of the burning part, threw the piece which was on fire on the ground, and then jumped on it to stamp the fire out, which he succeeded in doing very quickly, as it exploded, that is to say, went off, and in going off carried away a portion of Musket's heel and left the balance of it in such a condition that its owner can hardly claim it as a part and parcel of the heel he has been on such familiar terms with for several years past. We are glad to say that the probabilities now are that he will not be kept from work more than three or four weeks. It is safe to say that Mr. M. will be very particular as to which end of a giant he jumps on hereafter.

A Word of Warning.

[Cor. Emporia News.]

I am informed that there are parties going about the city of Emporia, and the surrounding country, exhibiting samples of hot-house grapes as "Conover's," or somebody's "seedling," and representing the same as a valuable, hardy grape, and inducing the unsuspecting to buy the same at very high prices. Also large, fine pears, pretending that they are samples grown on three-year-old standard trees, and that they can be grown here, if the people will only buy their trees, grafted on some peculiar kind of "imported French stock," and much more of such nonsense which has no real existence in fact.

Our people are cautioned against all such "fancy" fruits, and advised to at least carefully investigate the claims put forth for these new things before signing notes for them at the extravagant figures charged for them by the vendors. Respectfully,

ROBERT MILLIKEN,
Vice-President Kansas State Horticultural society, Lyon county, Kansas.

Kansas.

[Extract Report of State Board of Agriculture.]

The lands in farms aggregate 13,885,094.62 acres, of which 6,538,737.85 are improved, and 7,346,356.77 are unimproved.

There are in the state 374,450 horses, valued at \$16,467,000; 40,564 mules and asses, valued at \$3,042,800; 256,241 milch cows, valued at \$7,442,288; 686,002 other cattle, valued at \$12,423,243.40; 342,769 sheep, valued at \$731,280; 1,195,044 swine, valued at \$6,084,724.40.

The fences of the state are valued as follows: Stone, \$1,718,553.97; rail, \$8,943,110.90; board, \$3,903,300.71; hedge, \$6,562,877.25; wire, \$1,212,702.41.

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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 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!

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PLOW SHOE.

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All Goods Warranted to be as Represented.

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is now ready and will be SENT FREE to any person who may ask for it. From this desirable book you can obtain the wholesale prices of nearly every article you require for personal or family use, such as

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

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

A choice line of gingham at 7c.
The prettiest and best prints at 5c.

GREAT TEMPTATION IN MUSLINS:

Wamsutta bleached 10c.
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Blackstone 7c.
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GREAT REDUCTION IN BROWN MUSLINS:

50 pieces of 4-4 brown at 5c.

75 pieces of extra heavy at 6c.

KID GLOVES.

Beautiful shades in kid gloves at 50c. Those gloves are as good as any in the market at 75c. 25 dozen of 2-button kids at 35c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Genuine Turkey red damasks at 50c. Great reduction in table linens, napkins and towels.

BARGAINS IN SILKS.

We offer special bargains in summer silks at 50c., 60c., 65c. and 75c. Good black gros grain silks at 62c., 65c., 75c. and \$1.00. Our special dress silks at \$1.25, \$1.40 and \$1.50 are the best bargains ever seen in this market.

RUCHINGS—NEW STYLES.

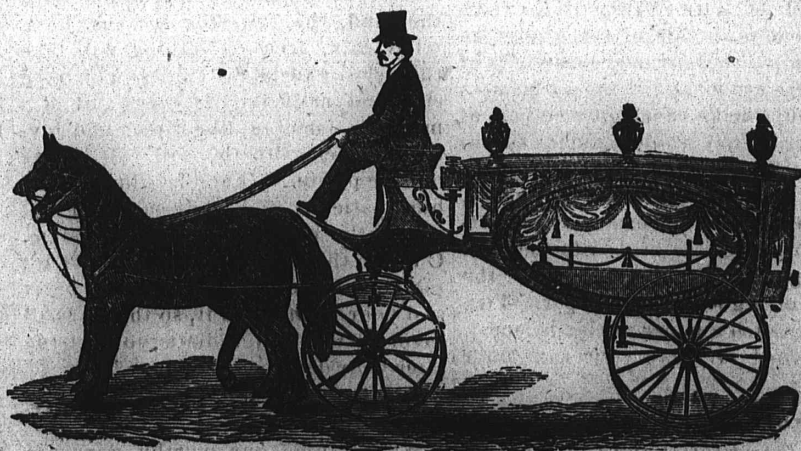
We have just received the prettiest crepe lisse ruchings in white, tinted and black—perfect gems.

A RATTLING BARGAIN.

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

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

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

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

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HILL & MENDENHALL.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 26, 1879.

GET UP CLUBS.

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

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

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

Send in the clubs and get the paper at reduced rates.

JUST as soon as the ground is in a condition for working, oats should be sown. If they are not wanted for the seed, they make an excellent crop for the fodder, if cut before the grain is quite ripe. For horses unthrashed oats are as valuable for food as when separated from the straw and given out by measure.

EVERY farmer should do his best to obtain the largest crops from the smallest area of land. It is much more profitable to raise eighty bushels of corn from one acre than four. It will save labor seed and time. To insure large crops it is necessary to have the ground rich, thoroughly worked over with plow and harrow, planted with good seed and kept free from weeds.

WHEN the ground is free from frost and dry enough to be finely pulverized by the plow, then it is not too early to plant potatoes. Last season the potatoes that were planted early were the only ones that amounted to much. The late planted ones were almost an entire failure. The reverse may be the condition of the crop this year. It is well, however, to have two strings to one's bow, so if one fails the other may be relied upon. It seldom happens that we are deprived of both the early and latter rain; and as we cannot foresee whether will prosper either this or that, we shall do well to plant early and late. Potatoes are altogether too valuable a crop to be neglected.

To the lover of fresh, crisp lettuce this pleasant weather will suggest the importance of spading up a few square feet of ground to receive the early seed. There is no need of dispensing with this table luxury. It may be had almost without money or price. It is the easiest of all salads to raise. A couple of rows ten feet long will yield enough for one family. The ground should be rich, warm and pretty dry to receive the seed. Five cents' worth of seed and a half hour's work will finish the job of sowing. Lettuce is a dainty morsel for the hens and rabbits, and they will be sure to find it if they are suffered to run at large. They must be kept away or the sowing will be in vain.

WILL OUR PATRONS READ, REFLECT AND ACT?

Our friends and Patrons are requested to use their best influence in urging the claims of THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS upon farmers outside of the grange as well as upon those who are members of it. There are many intelligent farmers who would make excellent members of the order if they could be made to understand its working power for good, and its benign educating influence. There are no better means of imparting information in regard to the real advantages of membership than the reading of a good grange paper. THE SPIRIT is such a paper. Friends, speak a good word for it to your next door neighbor.

POTATOES AMONG THE RUSSIANS.

From the editorial notes in the New York Sun we glean the following: "It is recorded that potatoes were introduced into Moscow about ninety years ago, but the Russians refused to eat them on the plea that they were the devil's fruit, and were given to him because he complained to God that he had no fruit; whereupon he was told to dig in the earth, and, upon doing so, found potatoes. For many years after the introduction of the potato into England

the Scotch refused to either raise or use it, and the clergy helped to keep up the prejudice against this valuable tuber by denouncing it from the pulpits, and declaring that it was never intended as food for man or it would have been mentioned in the Bible.

THE MENNONITES.

The following is rather a pleasing, though we fear somewhat highly colored, portraiture of the Mennonites who are coming from Russia in large numbers to settle upon our Western prairies: "They are christians. They believe in the christian religion in its purity and simplicity; they believe in the injunctions of the Saviour, and they are against war; they never drink wine or other strong drink; they never go to law; they believe that the orders of the Master are to be obeyed, and if dragged to court it is their duty to make peace while they are on the way. They abhor war, contention, slander and revenge. Their conversation is of the simple kind. Their answer is 'yes, yes,' and 'nay, nay,' and, has been truly said, they are a kind of Quakers. They will not take a human life. They believe in the life hereafter, and they undertake to live in this life in a way that shall fit them for the life to come."

THE RUSSIAN PLAGUE.

The plague in Russia is making such rapid progress as to seriously alarm the people of that country, and has wakened up the governments of Eastern and Northern Europe to the necessity of strict quarantine regulations to prevent its further spread. It now looks as if Russia will soon be surrounded by a cordon of sanitary precautions which will isolate her from the rest of the world as completely as Paris was hemmed in by the German army in the last war. The result to the United States will undoubtedly be beneficial rather than otherwise, if we except the remote danger that the plague will be brought to the continent in emigrant vessels. We now import little from Russia except iron, and that is a substance which presents small facilities for carrying the germs of an infectious disease. On the other hand, the people of Western Europe will be unwilling to run the risk of contagion in handling and eating the articles of consumption which have hitherto been freely exported by Russia. A stimulated demand for the wheat and tallow of the United States, and perhaps even for our lumber, may be expected, while if the plague makes its appearance in the valley of the Danube the same remark will apply to corn.

THE VALUE OF FARM LIFE AS ESTIMATED BY AN OUTSIDER.

John Burroughs, in *Scribner*, thus truthfully and pitifully remarks: "It is a common complaint that the farm and farm life are not appreciated by our people. We long for the more elegant pursuits—for the ways and fashions of the town. But the farmer has the most sane and natural occupation, and ought to find life sweeter, if less highly seasoned, than any other. He alone, strictly speaking, has a home. How can a man take root and thrive without land? He writes his history upon the field. How many ties, how many reasons he has—his friendships with his cattle, his team, his dog, his trees, the satisfaction in his growing crops, in his improved fields; his intimacy with nature, bird and beast, and with the quickening elemental forces, his co-operations with the land, the sun, the seasons, heat, wind, rain, frost. Nothing will take the various social distempers which the city and artificial life breed out of a man like farming, like direct and loving contact with the soil. It draws out the poison. It humbles him, teaches him patience and reverence and restores the proper tone to his system. Caring to the farm; make much of it; put yourself into it; bestow your heart and your brain upon it, so that it shall savor of you and radiate your virtue after your day's work is done."

ARBOR DAY—A HINT TO THE GOVERNMENT.

We presume our worthy governor will soon issue his proclamation to the good people of Kansas to sacredly and religiously devote one day, perhaps the first of April, to setting out trees. This day is usually called Arbor day. The observance of such a day for such a purpose would be more pleasing to God and more helpful to man than the formal proclamation of "fast," or the making of long prayers. In fact, the setting out of trees would be a true prayer

of the hand and heart, and would be sure to be answered by God in a blessing on the present and future generations of men, who would rejoice and be made glad by the beauty and shade of the wide spreading trees. The observance of such a day will be heartily concurred in by the men and women of this state. They know the value of shade trees, and if some day is set apart by the governor for planting them beside the public highways, in the resting places of the dead, on the grounds surrounding our public buildings, in the city parks, and around the thousands of school-houses in our state, they will make it a joyful occasion and do their appointed duty with gladness of heart. We hope soon to see the governor's proclamation fixing the day and exhorting the people to observe it most sacredly.

CAN WE AFFORD TO RUN IN DEBT FOR FARM MACHINERY?

A common steel plow is a machine, and without it a farmer could do but little efficient work. But we do not believe that a farmer can afford to run in debt for one. He can do better than run in debt. He had better go out at day's work till he has earned enough to buy a plow than to give his note for one and pay a large interest upon it. As a general rule, it is not good economy to run in debt. There may be exceptions, but they are few. If a farmer sows twenty acres of wheat and runs in debt for a reaper and binder to cut it, he does a foolish thing. The annual interest that he would be obliged to pay on the machine would more than pay for reaping and thrashing his grain. If a man has a quarter section of wheat to cut it might be a matter of economy to run in debt for a reaper; but in such a case the liquidation of the debt ought to be provided for by the sale of the present crop rather than to be charged to any future crop. Future crops are so uncertain that no reliance should be placed upon them for the payment of old debts. The contingencies of a good crop and the low prices that have ruled all farm products for a few past years have taught some practical lessons to farmers in regard to contracting debts which they will not soon forget. The six or eight past years of depression in the prices of almost every product which the farmer has to sell has pretty effectually checked the foolish habit of counting one's chickens before they are hatched.

We can hardly imagine a case so clear in its prospective good results that it will reflect credit on the farmers for wise forecast, intelligence and sound judgment to incur any debt in the purchase of machinery, however cheap, nice or efficient he may regard it, for the purpose of making his work easier or his gains surer. If we could induce our farmers to tell their experience in full for the six past years in reference to the burdens and anxieties that have been laid upon them by running in debt and giving their notes for stock and farm implements and costly machinery, it would shed a broad light on the causes which have brought on hard times and the disastrous failures of so many once prosperous farmers.

OUR LEGISLATURE.

Another week has gone and, still not much of anything accomplished by our legislature. House bill No. 229, called the Riggs railroad bill, was killed for all time on Monday afternoon of this week. With the defeat of this bill, all hope of any law being passed in any way controlling railroads is gone, at least for this session. Remarks on this subject would be out of order, as it is fair to suppose that the members of the legislature fully represent the wishes of the voters who elected them.

In the senate, in committee of the whole, the bill to provide for the erection of the west wing of the state house was recommended for passage. The bill appropriates \$60,000 from the treasury, and authorizes the levy of a tax of one-half of one mill for each of the years 1879 and 1880.

Perhaps our readers will pardon us if we slop over a little, and say that if our people cannot elect a better average legislature in the future than the present one, the best thing for us to do would be to sell our state house and buy a tent for the use of our law makers. Their present quarters are altogether too comfortable for them without the further outlay of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for a west wing. It costs the people of Kansas at least six hundred dollars a day

to run our legislature, and for this large outlay the people have a right to expect services that will prove valuable and beneficial in return. Has our present legislature rendered such service? If it has, will some member of that body please tell us what valuable services the people have so far received? We will grant they have elected a United States senator, and as soon as he was elected many members cried out, "Fraud!" "Corruption!" "Bribery!" "Investigate!" What a spectacle! Men who were elected and sent to the capital to make good laws, and repeal bad laws that may now be founded on our statute books, accusing each other of taking bribes, selling their votes for a few paltry dollars. Can it be possible that these men do really represent their constituents?

VOTE ON THE RIGGS BILL.

The following is the vote in detail on the railroad bill in the question of its final passage, last Saturday:

Ayes—Messrs. Anderson of Cherokee, Anderson of Ellsworth, Ballard, Blackman, Blanchard, Breyfogle, Brinkman, Bruner, Calvin, Clapp, Clark, Danahauer, Eastland, Eckles, Eggers, Ellison, Faulkner, Games, Gilmore, Hall, Harshorne, Hawkins, Helmick, Hodge, Huffaker, Hutchinson, James of Shawnee, Kennedy, Lawson, Manning, Majors, Martin of Miami, McKay, McMillen, Miller, Moore, Morgan, Meyers, Parsons, Prunty, Randolph, Rath, Richards, Riggs, Rood, Smith of Bourbon, Spillman, Stewart, Stumbaugh, Tallman, Taylor, Wait of Lincoln, Waite of Pawnee, Watson, White, Willey, Woodard.

Nays—Messrs. Albin, Alexander, Anderson of Shawnee, Armstrong, Baker, Barrackman, Berry, Bevin, Birdie, Bishop, Bissell, Boggs, Bower, Bronson, Brown, Buttes, Clogston, Cool, Corbin, Cunningham, Ewing, Farris, Fisk, Gable, Frank M. Gable, Thomas P. Godfrey, Greever, Griffenstein Hamilton of Norton, Hossack, Humes, James of Wyandotte, Keller, Legate, Leonard, Lov, Martin of Kingman, McClintock, McCrumb, Raybell, Rice, Sallee, Scott, Seaton, Smith of Marshall, Still, Wait of Linn, Walker, Wilson of Nemaha, Wright and Speaker Clarke.—61. Speaker Clarke notifying the house that he voted against the bill for the purpose of moving a reconsideration of the vote.

Horticulture and Agriculture Compared.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I desire to state in the outset that I do not design in the remotest degree to say one word against, or detract in the least from, the interests involved in that important resource of our state, the pursuit of agriculture, with which a very large portion of our people are so closely identified; but I desire to show that the horticultural interests of Kansas are of such vast magnitude that of right they should be treated with much higher consideration than has heretofore been conceded by our legislative department of the state. We, as horticulturists, define our field of work to be that of a proper culture of all kinds of fruits, flowers, gardening, including both ornamental and forest trees, and especially as related to shelters for our orchards and home surroundings. Conceding this definition to be sufficiently comprehensive, I will state that the estimated value of all kinds of fruit for the year 1877, as found in the reports of our state board of agriculture for that year, are \$2,987,392.09. This was raised upon 112,710.58 acres of land, which is a yield of about \$26.50 per acre as a general average, which is none too high; that the value of that land, the stock of trees, etc., preparing and planting of ornamental and forest trees, was \$7,496,482.90, yielding a revenue of nearly 40 per cent., while the number of acres devoted to agriculture, including pasture and meadow, for the same year, was 6,538,727.85, which yielded products to the value of \$49,914,434.33, making a yield per acre of \$7.55.

According to the report above referred to, for the year 1878 neither the number of acres devoted to horticultural purposes nor cost of stock are given, doubtless for good reasons; a general aggregate is, however, given of the fruits raised in our state at \$4,866,587, and which is an increase of 1877 of \$1,879,195. This increase is very encouraging, when we take into consideration that the crop of 1878 was a light one. The number of acres devoted to agriculture in 1878 was 6,538,727, on which was raised products to the value of \$49,914,434. This shows the yield of about \$7.60 per acre.

It is not surprising that where so large a portion of our people are engaged in agricultural pursuits an agricultural department should have been created by legislative enactment and

placed in charge of proper officers, yet it cannot be denied that a very respectable per cent. of those who are thus engaged are deeply interested in the efficient development of the horticultural resources of our state. The work for such development is in its infancy but will increase geometrically as years go by.

With an average fruit crop in 1879, our horticultural products will not fall far short of \$8,000,000 in value, and may really exceed that amount. The addition of so many millions of wealth, resulting from the labor of the horticulturists of Kansas, becomes a matter of deep interest to the residents of our state and deserves the fostering care of those whose duty it is to labor for the advancement of our material interests. A state horticultural society has been in existence some twelve years, and has been kept alive by its members, some of whom have impoverished themselves in their ardent desires to advance this laudable industry. Among the number that have rendered valuable and self-sacrificing service is that venerable pomologist, Dr. Wm. M. Howsley, of Leavenworth. To his earnest and continuous labors are the people of Kansas largely indebted for the high state of prosperity to which that society and the industry in our state has attained.

The records of that society have been kept at a private residence, because of the lack of funds to procure a suitable office. Those records are becoming too valuable to the public to be deposited in such a manner, and should be placed in a place of comparative safety.

State appropriations have been granted heretofore for the publication of the proceedings of that society to a very limited extent, and altogether too limited to meet the demands of this increasing interest in horticulture. An interest which brings millions of treasure annually to the people of our state should not be discouraged by lack of a just appreciation of its importance among our legislators. It is deserving of the consideration of a special committee in both houses of our legislature, and the favorable notice of the executive of our commonwealth. It cannot be possible that those who are specially engaged in the pursuit of horticulture are the only ones who foresee the vast wealth which will result to our people in the near future, by a judicious and liberal encouragement of this very important branch of industry.

QUANDAM.

General News.

DEADWOOD, Feb. 24.—A courier arrived from Fort Meade yesterday bringing news that two freight teams were attacked by Indians a few miles from Rapid City. He stated that the Indians fired several volleys into town, which prevented the citizens from going to the rescue of the teamsters. Another band of the Indians attacked Sulphur Springs station, on the Bismarck road, killing one man, and running off four horses. Two companies of the Seventh cavalry, under command of Captain French, started yesterday from Fort Meade in pursuit of the marauding savages. It is the general opinion that the present depredations were made by Little Wolf's band of Cheyennes, making their way to Sitting Bull's camp.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—In the secret session of the senate to-day, Senators Conkling and Burnside engaged in a wrangle which senators present describe as being more personal than the one Senator Conkling had with Senator Gordon last session. A nomination for some unimportant office was several weeks ago reported adversely by the commerce committee, of which Conkling is chairman, to the senate. To-day it came up and a question was raised as to who had once before objected to its consideration. No record is kept in secret session beyond a brief journal that shows no names. Burnside and Conkling were in a moment in discussion of a question of veracity on the point. For a moment only was the discussion confined to the use of parliamentary language. Conkling, full of anger, felt himself assailed by an administration senator, and let forth his wrath, checking himself only enough to confine his language within parliamentary requirements. Senators say his abuse of Burnside was enough to sting the most callous to the quick. The latter, with great excitement, told the New York senator in plain terms that he lied. Hoar was in the chair and ordered Burnside to be seated. For a minute after this the belligerent senators were at it like cats and dogs. The presiding officer's gavel failed to secure order. The row was hushed, and soon after the senate adjourned without taking any formal action, and senators say they do not see how the altercation can be settled. Some think Conkling had great provocation, while others believe he solicited the quarrel, knowing himself to be the stronger man in such an affair.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 26, 1879.

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

NEWSPAPER LAW.

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

City and Vicinity.

An examination of county teachers will be held at the Central school-house Saturday, March 8, beginning at 9 o'clock a. m.

SARAH A. BROWN,
County Superintendent.

Pomona Grange.

At the next meeting of Douglas County Grange, Bro. Manwaring will read an essay on the best mode of raising garden and those root crops raised in the field. Also the best method of raising tame grasses will be discussed. Grange meets the second Saturday in each month, at 1 p. m.

Anti-Bond Convention.

To the Taxpayers of Douglas County:—There will be a convention Saturday, March 8, at the court-house, to take action in regard to the bonded debt of this county. It is requested that every school district in the county be represented in this convention. Important business will come before the convention.

MANY TAXPAYERS.

Price Paid Claims.

A large number of persons interested in the payment of the Price paid claims met at this office on the evening of the 18th inst., and on motion, Hon. Robert Morrow was called to the chair, and Dr. H. J. Canniff appointed secretary.

On motion of Mr. House, a committee of three was appointed to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. Messrs. House, Steinberg and Stevens constituted said committee.

The committee reported a certain preamble and resolutions adopted at a similar meeting in Topeka, and recommended their adoption. After discussion, the meeting unanimously adopted the report of the committee.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

On motion of Mr. Steinberg, the papers of the city were requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting, and the Douglas county delegation in the legislature was respectfully requested to urge the necessary legislation to secure the payment of said claims.

ROBERT MORROW, President.
H. J. CANNIFF, Secretary.

Books to the Highest Bidder.

An extensive catalogue of new, shelf-worn and second hand books in every department of literature, offered without reserve, to the highest bidder, will be issued March 10th by the American Book Exchange, 55 Beekman street, New York, and sent by mail to any one sending a three cent stamp. Bids will be received only in writing, buyers one thousand or three thousand miles away having an equal chance with those near at hand. The American Book Exchange is becoming famous for meeting the wants of people who care for books, and thousands will appreciate this new opportunity they give.

Farmers, Take Notice.

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

Highest price for wheat and rye.
For sale or exchange, a twenty-horse power engine and boiler, in good condition ready for use, with pulleys, shafting, pumps, fire-box, etc., etc. one power corn sheller, one fanning mill. Will exchange for Kansas wild land, or native lumber.
J. D. BOWENSOCK.

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

A BOLDSTROKE FOR LIBERTY.

Three Prisoners Escape from the Douglas County Jail.

On Sunday night last, and even while the good people of this fair city were wending their way to the various houses of worship, three dark forms might have been seen creeping and squeezing one after the other through an aperture in the north wall of the Douglas county jail. A chance witness would have readily understood that he was looking upon three men who were making a bold stroke for freedom from confinement as prisoners of the law. Such indeed were these dark forms. Once in the open air, with nothing but the canopy of heaven above them, they hastened to place as great a distance as possible between them and the gloomy iron cells so recently the place of their unwilling abode ere their escape was discovered. Scaling the high jail-yard fence, the fugitives passed rapidly northward to the river bank, descended to the Santa Fe railroad track and then turned their sin marked yet determined faces eastward and disappeared in the gathering darkness.

At the same hour in which the events above related took place, that truly efficient officer, Deputy Sheriff Burlingame, unconscious of the dark and mysterious doings of the prisoners, was performing his usual evening duties in his office just south and adjoining the jail proper, and not until he repaired to the jail to lock the occupants in their cells for the night, about half an hour after the escape, did he discover that all was not right. An alarm was immediately given and diligent search for the missing prisoners was made, but up to this writing no trace of either of the three has been found. The escaped prisoners are John B. True, who was awaiting trial for the murder of Rev. Wolpert of Clay county; Peter Diamondin and William Morse, both confined for horse stealing.

The prisoners effected an escape by breaking a hole through the floor of one of the cells and then through the north wall of the building. Sheriff Clarke offers a reward of one hundred dollars for the arrest of True, and twenty-five dollars each for the arrest of Diamondin and Morse.

The sheriff is working night and day to discover the hiding places of the escaped prisoners, and, as was stated by an old detective in our hearing yesterday, it is only a question of time when one at least if not all will again be securely locked within the walls of the Douglas county jail.

Cyclopedia of Literature.

The new eight volume Acme Edition of Chambers's Cyclopedia of English Literature is meeting with the largest sale which has probably ever been given in a work having only high literary merit and nothing of the sensational character of the second edition of 5,000 copies of volume 1 is announced as nearly all sold within one month after issue of the first edition.

Volume 2, just ready, gives the history and epitome of our literature, from the "golden age" of Queen Elizabeth to 1700, giving in its 416 beautiful pages biographies of all choice selections from the writings of all noted authors of that period, among which are Lord Bacon, Sir Walter Raleigh, Burton, Bishop Hall, John Knox, Milton, Dryden, Jeremy Taylor and others. The work is of such well known excellence that every person of literary taste possesses or desires to possess some edition of it. This edition is complete in eight hand volumes, excellent in typography, paper and binding, revised to date, and sold at prices so low that a common question which the publishers have to answer is "whether the price is for each volume or for the entire work."

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

At the residence of the subscriber, 24 miles northwest of Lawrence, the splendid Durham bull owned by Riverside grange; also a good pair of work horses. For particulars of the undersigned.
B. RANDALL.

Equinoctial Storm.

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

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.

"THE LEADING AMERICAN NEWSPAPER."

THE New York Tribune.

For 1879 THE TRIBUNE hopes to continue with increasing success, the work and the methods which through the year now ending have won such popular approval and borne such ample fruit.

TWO PAPERS IN ONE.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is now so arranged as to make two complete papers of eight pages each, the first containing the news and politics; the second, the correspondence, fiction, poetry, household departments, etc. Both sides of the paper are thus enjoyed at the same time. During the past year readers have found this a specially attractive and convenient feature.

NO RIVALS TO COMPARE IT WITH.
Both WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE are now entirely unlike the corresponding issues from any other daily office in New York—wholly different in form and appearance, with larger type, and only comparable to the three and four dollar reprints or literary journals. The price, however, remains so far below theirs as to defy competition, and the premiums are more valuable and substantial than have ever been offered by other newspapers.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

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DAILY TRIBUNE, 1 year, \$10.00
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Five copies, 1 year, to one post-office, 14.00
Ten copies, 1 year, to one post-office, 28.00
One copy, 1 year, \$3.00
Ten copies, 1 year, \$30.00
Five copies, 1 year, \$15.00
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WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED FREE.
Last year The Tribune offered to five years' single subscribers the unprecedented gift of Webster's Unabridged Quarto Pictorial Dictionary, which retails in all book-stores for \$12. The offer proved probably the greatest success in the history of newspaper premiums. Ten thousand of these huge dictionaries were distributed, and not one single subscriber complained that he was dissatisfied with his premium. We have at last succeeded in renewing the very favorable contract with the publishers (which alone entitles this to a significant premium), until April 1, 1879. The publishers positively refuse to let it extend beyond that time. We therefore urge all to avail themselves of it at once, and to advise their friends and neighbors of the opportunity. We are extending the terms of the offer, this year, a little, as follows:

We will send Webster's Unabridged Pictorial Quarto Dictionary (edition of 1870), bound in sheep, the latest and best edition, as a gift to any one remitting us \$10 for a single five-year subscription, in advance, or \$30 for three years' subscription, or \$50 for five years' subscription, to the Semi-Weekly Tribune; \$30 for a single three-years' subscription, in advance, to the Daily Tribune.

We believe this to be the most valuable and liberal offer ever made. We cannot make it any more liberal, and to avoid useless correspondence we give notice that the dictionary will only be sent on exact compliance with the above terms. It is not offered under any circumstances, to persons remitting for clubs at regular club rates. We do however make the following liberal offer of

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For a club of 5 Weeklies, any five Tribune Novels.
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Further information, posters and specimen copies sent on application. Address simply
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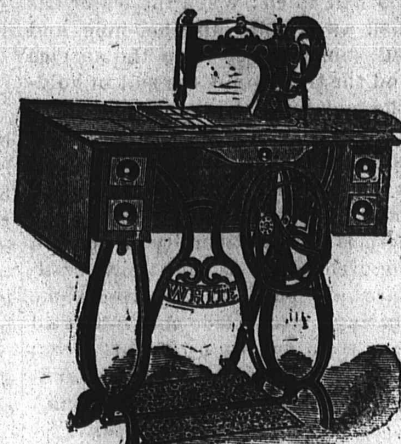
Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS interested in the estate of James W. Dodge, deceased, that the undersigned was, on the 21st day of February, 1879, appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased by the probate court of Douglas county, Kansas, and all persons having claims against said estate, who do not exhibit them for allowance within one year from the date of said appointment may be precluded from any benefit in said estate, and persons whose claims are not exhibited within three years from said appointment will be forever barred.
E. A. PROPEN, Administrator.

OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK.

LAWRENCE, KANS., DEC. 7, 1878.
Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the lands and lots advertised in the Western Home Journal September 25th, A. D. 1878, that any of said lands and lots may be redeemed at the office of the county treasurer at the rate of twelve (12) per cent., as provided in chapter 39 of the session laws of 1877. A large number of persons may avail themselves of this postponement of sale and redeem their property at comparatively small expense.
By order of the board of county commissioners of Douglas county, Kansas.
J. F. MOORE, County Clerk.

THE WHITE



SEWING MACHINE.

This machine possesses more advantages and satisfies those who use it better than any other machine on the market. We beg to call your attention to a few of the many advantages combined in it:

First—It is the lightest running shuttle sewing machine.

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

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

Fourth—It is the simplest and best constructed machine.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

J. T. RICHESY, Agent.
No. 64 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

WE DESIRE TO CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO

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Just added to the popular

DAUNTLESS SEWING MACHINE.



Thousands are now in use, all giving perfect satisfaction.

Only the needle to thread.

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

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

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

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

New TREADLE, neat in appearance, perfect in shape.

Best HINGES, giving solid support and perfect insulation.

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

Agents wanted. Special inducements and lowest factory prices given.

GEN. AGENT WANTED AT LAWRENCE.
Dauntless Manufacturing Co.,
Norwalk, Ohio.

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F. BARTELDES & CO.,

Lawrence, Kansas.

Catalogue and Price-List of Field, Garden and Flower Seeds just out. Send for it.

TO THE PUBLIC.

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

M. NEWMARK & Co.,
Kansas Clothing House,
103 Massachusetts street.



HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF

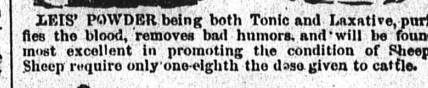
any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country. Composed principally of Herbs and roots. The best and safest Horse and Cattle Medicine known. The superiority of this Powder over every other preparation of the kind is known to all those who have seen its astonishing effects.

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

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



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



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

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

Thousands are now in use, all giving perfect satisfaction.

Only the needle to thread.

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

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

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

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

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Horticultural Department.

Information Wanted.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—In your paper of February 5, speaks about setting out trees. Will you or some of the readers of THE SPIRIT please answer a few questions about the different kinds of fruit spoken of by the Lyon County Horticultural society? Which of the following trees—Jonathan, Ben Davis, Genet, Willowtwig, Rome Beauty, Missouri Pippin, Winesap, Nonsuch and American Golden Russet—are the most hardy for this country? Which kinds bear the youngest and are the most likely to bear the oftenest? Or is there any other kinds better than the ones spoken of here?

I saw an article in THE SPIRIT some time back about peach trees, but I cannot find the paper now. I think the man's name that wrote it was Barry. I should like to hear from him again through THE SPIRIT and know his address.

Will you please put this in THE SPIRIT? I ask for information. Respectfully yours,
A READER.

CLAY CENTER, Kans., Feb. 17, 1879.
[We will be obliged to any one of our horticultural friends if they will answer the above; also to Mr. Barry if he will come to the front once more.—ED.]

Horticulture for Farmers.
THE APPLE ORCHARD.

The cultivation of the apple dates back to the earliest period of which history or tradition gives any account. It has traveled with semi-barbarous and civilized races to every region fit for the habitation of man. In some species or variety it flourishes almost everywhere, and, while it is evidently adapted to greater extremes of latitude than any other of the orchard fruits, it is less capricious as to kinds and conditions of soil. As a writer has aptly said, it endures the winter's cold and the summer's heat, wet soils and dry soils, better than any other orchard tree; and looking at the wide range of its manifold forms of dessert—baked, roasted, stewed, fried, dried—as an article of food, in its expressed form of cider and vinegar, and as food for domestic animals, it is of great value. Add to this that it circles the year with fruit, furnishing every month with a supply of health-giving food, and we may say that there is little danger of overrating its value, or of planting apple orchards to excess. Every farm should have its apple orchard, for family use at least, and a few good market varieties are never amiss.

Success in cultivating an orchard depends upon several important conditions—1st, a judicious selection of hardy, productive and early bearing varieties; 2d, proper location; 3d, judgment and care in planting; and finally proper after culture and care. It is best to start right, else vexatious disappointments are sure to follow, but when a good start is obtained with suitable varieties which have been tested in this country, the farmer will take delight in cultivating his orchard.

VARIETIES FOR CENTRAL KANSAS.

Summer—Carolina Red June, Cooper's Early White, Red Astrachan, Early Sweet Bough.

Fall—Fameuse, Lowell, Maiden's Blush, Rambo.

Early Winter—Dominie, Jonathan, Grimes' Golden Pippin, Missouri Pippin.

Late Winter—Ben Davis, Carthouse or Romanite, Winesap, Willowtwig.

LOCATION.

Upon this point there is considerable difference of opinion among orchardists. We deem it only necessary to say that the highest and driest location on the farm, provided it has good soil, with a southeastern aspect, is the best. This secures proper drainage, is protected from northwest winds, is more exempt from early and late frosts and less liable to extremes of temperature.

PLANTING.

The soil should be well and deeply tilled previous to planting. Wide, commodious holes should be dug, and some fine, rich soil should be spread on the bottom. Straight, thrifty growing trees should be selected from the nursery, with all the roots, if possible. One and two years old are the best. The tree should be placed with its roots in their natural position, about an inch deeper than it stood in the nursery; draw the fibers straight out with the fingers and cover with well pulverized soil. If the season be very dry, pour

in one bucketful of water when the hole is half filled; when the water has drained away, fill up the hole and spread some mulch upon the surface around the tree to aid the soil in holding the moisture. Tie some split corn stalks around the stem as high as the forks to shade the stem and to protect from the ravages of rabbits, mice and insects.

There is a great diversity of opinion among orchardists as to the proper allowances of space for each tree, some advocating sixteen feet and others all the way from twenty up to forty feet; twenty-five feet each way is our standard, and we firmly believe that twenty feet apart should be the minimum.

FORM OF TREE.

We prefer low topped trees, with stems two or three feet high, for the following reasons: The fruit is easier picked; less of them are blown off; the tree is less liable to be damaged by heavy winds; the low top protects the body from sun-scald; the shade of the tree is more directly over the roots. We do not believe in the old-fashioned system of cutting off large limbs, or in the modern system of pruning very large limbs to the top, leaving a little brush on the end of the limb like a cow's tail, thus leaving those limbs and the body of the tree exposed to the burning suns of summer, and the chilling, drying winds of winter. If we would let nature form the trees she would make a low, dense top for protection. But the theory, when an orchard tree becomes dense, of cutting off a part of the limbs to throw more vitality into the remaining limbs, is most certainly erroneous. The leaves are the lungs of the tree; they throw off oxygen and absorb carbon. They are the laboratory wherein the sap is fitted for wood, bark and fruit. Just in proportion as we cut off the limbs, we diminish the number of branches and leaves and hence lessen the capacity of the tree for healthy growth and productivity. We could not think highly of the surgeon's skill who would cut off some of his patient's fingers, or toes, or hand, or foot, in order to throw more vitality into the remaining members. The most successful orchardist is he who succeeds in keeping up the normal condition of his trees by allowing them all the leaf-surface and branches they can form, as so many industrious workers in the laboratory of tree life, in which is generated just so much, and no more vitality than is needed for a healthy, useful and long-lived career.

CULTIVATION.

Corn is the best crop for an orchard. Let the stalks stand over winter. Reserve a strip six feet wide on each side of the row of trees, and cultivate this strip well when cultivating the corn. Stop cultivating about the end of June. After this date let the weeds have full sway. By the first of September the trees will have made a fair growth, and the weeds and corn stalks will hold the snow, thereby retaining the moisture in the earth and preventing deep freezing. How long it is advisable to cultivate an orchard depends upon the size and thriftiness of the trees. But whatever kind of cultivation is followed, mulching should never be neglected. This is nature's plan of raising trees in all climates. Mulching retains an even moisture both winter and summer, keeping the soil mellow and porous, permitting the easy ascent of moisture in times of drouth and its rapid descent in times of excessive rainfalls. Avoid applying strong manure; our soils are rich enough already. Make haste slowly. An apple tree cannot be grown in a night, as a mushroom; nor in a single season, as a corn stalk. There is no similitude between them. A slow, well grown orchard is always a healthy one, and more productive.

No one who has been fortunate enough to look upon a collection of Kansas apples has failed to appreciate the fact that our fertile soil and genial summers produce larger and handsomer fruit, and that our dry and bright autumns give them a higher coloring and a richer flavor, than is found in the Eastern states or anywhere else in moister climates. All honor to the horticulturists of Kansas—the noble few who, like Wellington at Waterloo, did not know when they were defeated, or were too obstinate to acknowledge it; who kept at work selecting varieties suitable to the climate. And from these selections we have nearly as valuable an apple list as any state in the Union.—John W. Robson, in Abilene Chronicle.

The Household.

Inquiries and Recipes.

DEAR SPIRIT:—I come again soon because I want to know something.

Does any sister's husband, father or brother know anything about the upland cranberries? Will they grow in Kansas? What kind of soil and cultivation is required, and where can they be obtained? Also the barberry hedge—has any one had any experience with it in this state? Is it as good or any better than the osage orange?

Will some sister tell me how to color a brocade silk to make it a good black, or dark brown?

For fear you may think me a standing interrogation point, will save the rest of my questions till next time, hoping to receive an answer to these soon.

If any of "The Household's" children want hoarhound candy, take a cup of sugar, a cup of molasses, a large piece of butter (more or less); add a little strong hoarhound tea; cook together until it will wax in cold water. Then if the little ones like the fun, let them pull it till it is white; if not, butter a tin and spread it on it to cool. For pop-corn candy make same as above, omitting the hoarhound; pop some corn, then roll or pound it fine; stir it into the syrup when you take it from the stove; make into balls, or spread thin and cut in cakes. Nut candy is made the same way. The meat of most any kind of nuts is good. Spread the meats on a tin and turn the syrup over them.

CORN.

KING CITY, Kans., Feb. 22, 1879.

Fresh and Stale Bread.

Every dyspeptic knows that new bread is not easy of digestion. The reason why has not been stated heretofore by any scientific authority; but recently, the celebrated French chemist, Boussingault, has concluded a series of experiments which show beyond question that one of the great reasons for the indigestibility of new bread is not its newness, but its temperature. This he proved by placing bread which had been baked six days previous and dried during the whole interval, in the oven again, when it re-acquired all its original properties.

The process of baking produces various mucilaginous substances which, if eaten warm, form a pasty mass which in the stomach is formed into small compact masses which are impenetrable by the gastric juice. These portions of food remain in the stomach undigested, and occasion all the inconvenience and irritation which would result from the presence of other foreign bodies in the stomach. The results may be pain in the chest and stomach, disturbance of the circulation, cerebral congestion and pain in the head, irritation and even inflammation of the membranes of the brain, attacks of apoplexy, and even cramp and delirium.

Pressed Beef.

Time, five hours. Ten or eleven pounds of the flank; two pounds of salt; half a pound of moist sugar; a quarter of an ounce of saltpeter.

Take about ten or eleven pounds of the thin flank, and rub well into every part two pounds of salt, and half a pound of moist sugar mixed with saltpeter dissolved; repeat the rubbing with the pickle every day for a week; and then roll it round and bind it with a wide piece of tape. Have ready a stew-pan of scalding water, put in the beef, and when it simmers allow five hours for ten pounds of meat. When sufficiently done, drain off the water in which it was boiled, and pour cold spring water over it for six or eight minutes; drain it on a sieve reversed, and then place it on a board with a weight on it to press the meat well. Then remove the tapes, trim it neatly, and serve it when required.

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 Martin Bank.

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PLOWS, HOES,

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Grain Elevator, corner Lever and Poplar Sts.,

KANSAS CITY, - MISSOURI.

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

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—AND—

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Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Family Physic, and for curing Constiveness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Poul Stomach, Breath, Headache, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Biliousness, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, for Purifying the Blood.



Are the most effective and congenial purgative ever discovered. They are mild, but effectual in their operation, moving the bowels surely and without pain. Although gentle in their operation, they are still the most thorough and searching cathartic medicine that can be employed: cleansing the stomach and bowels, and even the blood. In small doses of one pill a day, they stimulate the digestive organs and promote vigorous health.

AYER'S PILLS have been known for more than a quarter of a century, and have obtained a world-wide reputation for their virtues. They correct diseased action in the several assimilative organs of the body, and are so composed that obstructions within their range can rarely withstand or evade them. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of everybody, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are, at the same time, the safest and best physic for children. By their aperient action they gripe much less than the common purgatives, and never give pain when the bowels are not inflamed. They reach the vital fountains of the blood, and strengthen the system by freeing it from the elements of weakness.

Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates, containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, these PILLS may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar-coating preserves them ever fresh, and makes them pleasant to take; while being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

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Is now prepared, and will sell all kinds of

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Farm Produce Cheap.

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Are kept constantly on hand. No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.
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CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC.,

Repaired, re-painted, re-lined.

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

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

45,000 ACRES UNIVERSITY LANDS. FOR SALE ON LONG TIME.

These lands belong to the university of Kansas. They comprise some of the richest farming lands in the state, and are located in the following named counties: Woodson, Anderson, Coffey, Lyon, Washington and Allen. They have been appraised by authority of the state, and will be sold at \$5 to \$8 per acre, according to quality and nearness to railroad stations. Terms, one-tenth down and remainder in nine equal annual installments with interest.
For further information apply to V. P. WILSON, Agent University Lands, Abilene, Kansas.

Farm and Stock.

Imports and Exports.

The favorable changes exhibited in the published schedule of our commerce with foreign countries are sure omens of more prosperous days to come, and should give courage to our farmers, who furnish, either directly or indirectly, by far the largest amount of values for exportation. The following exhibit of exports and imports for the three past years shows a large balance in our favor:

Exports in 1876.....	\$648,976,000
Exports in 1877.....	688,535,000
Exports in 1878.....	763,188,000
	\$2,078,759,000
Imports in 1876.....	\$461,082,000
Imports in 1877.....	508,922,000
Imports in 1878.....	460,630,000
	1,425,644,000
Excess of exports over imports..	\$653,115,000

Something for Dairy Farmers Carefully to Consider.

The common and lower grades of butter sell in the Boston market at from 8 to 11 cents per pound, while a prime article brings from 28 to 32 cents per pound. In Chicago common grades are selling from 6 to 8 cents, and the first class, or that termed "creamery," finds a ready sale at 27 and 28 cents per pound. In the market of Cincinnati common to prime butter is quoted at from 10 to 12 cents, while the creamery brings readily 30 cents.

These quotations should be read over and thoughtfully considered by those who have butter to sell. The cost of making first quality or "gilt edge" butter is but a trifle, if in fact it is any, greater than that of making a third or fourth rate grade, while the market price for the finest quality of butter is just about three times as much as for the poorest kinds.

Can Farmers Make Butter Making Profitable?

At the fourteenth annual meeting of the American Dairymen's association, held at Utica, N. Y., on the 14th, 15th and 16th of January last, Mr. W. L. Rutherford, of St. Lawrence county, makes a report of the milk product of his herd of Jerseys (heifers included), from which we make the following abstract: For the year 1876, the product per each cow was 4,640 pounds; for 1877, 4,282 pounds; for 1878, 4,814 pounds. We suppose that it would take 16 pounds of milk to make a pound of butter, and upon this calculation the annual yield of butter for each cow would not fall much short of 300 pounds. On this basis a herd of twenty cows would make during the year 6,000 pounds of butter, which being sold at 25 cents per pound would furnish to the dairyman the snug income of \$1,500 per year. How many enterprising farmers of this state could, if they fairly set themselves to the task, work up a dairy business of such fair proportions?

The Egg Question.

As an article of diet, the careful housewife would be very unwilling to dispense with her daily quota of freshly laid eggs. They are so wholesome and nutritious, can be used in so many different ways and are so generally liked by all members of the household that they would be sadly missed if they were not found upon the table, in some form or other, at least once a day. From a couple dozen of hens well fed and well cared for, the family provider might reasonably expect a daily allowance of ten eggs throughout the entire year. The cost of feeding, and in cold weather of warmly housing, this number of hens would be small in proportion to the value of food realized from them. Corn and other grain scattered in the barn-yard, and the scraps of meat and crumbs of bread gathered from the table, would furnish them ample food the year round; and the expense of fitting up for them comfortable winter quarters would be more than met by the chickens furnished every now and then for the table. Our farmers miss it—some by trying to keep too many hens, others in larger numbers by not keeping any. There is a golden mean in this matter, and he is the wise man who can strike it and keep it. This golden mean would yield the farmer who should walk therein a profit of at least twenty-five dollars a year over and above the culturing influence and pleasant associations connected with the business.

One Acre of Early Amber Cane.

We think we make a true statement when we say that not more than one in ten of the farmers in the state of Kansas raise enough sorghum for family use. Why is this? Do they find it

cheaper to buy molasses than to make it? This may be the case with a very few, but we apprehend the majority of farmers would find it much easier to raise the cane and make their syrup than to raise the cash to purchase it. An acre of well cultivated Early Amber cane would yield a hundred gallons of molasses. This is a very moderate computation. Many acres yield twice that amount. The seed saved would well pay for the planting, cultivating, stripping and cutting up the cane. Any one in the neighborhood owning a good mill would probably be willing to make the syrup at the halves, or perhaps for less. If our calculation is based on true data, the farmer would in this way get his fifty gallons of molasses for nothing. The same quantity purchased outright would cost not less than twenty-five dollars.

The sorghum cane is as sure a crop as corn. The hills should be three feet and a half one way and two feet the other, with some five stalks in the hill. It may be planted as soon as the ground is dry enough to work. The crop, like corn, should be well worked and kept entirely free from weeds. It should be stripped and cut before any appearance of frost. It can be gathered into large piles and thus remain three or four weeks without injury to the cane.

We hope that every one who reads this article will make arrangements early this spring to put in, and take good care of, his acre of Early Amber cane. We are sure he will be well paid for the job.

Early Corn—Dorking Chickens Wanted.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I see an inquiry in THE SPIRIT of a recent date who has early corn. I have been raising Early Proctor for three years. I got five pounds from G. W. Goss, that amount being all he would sell to any one person. I gave some to my neighbors, and from the rest, which I planted myself, I raised from 35 to 40 bushels the first year. I have been raising some each year so as to have seed in case of an incursion of grasshoppers. It is a shoe-peg kernel, of a deep yellow color, grows nearly as large as field corn, and will ripen in August hard enough to grind. I could spare ten bushels if it is wanted for seed.

Mr. Editor, would you please make inquiry where I could get a trio of dorking chickens of pure blood?

Yours, etc., W. A. MARSHALL.
WILLOW SPRINGS, Feb. 18, 1879.

"Lifting-Time."

There is an old farmer who has always watered his stock in a creek an eighth of a mile distant from the barn. There used to be an annual "lifting-time" for his cows, as each returning spring found them poor and weak. Every year one or more of these emaciated and pitiable creatures found rest in death, and the humane neighbors, who had tugged at her side in vain, trying to make the enfeebled body help itself, secretly rejoiced that she was out of misery's reach. Lifting-time does not come so often nowadays as the stock is reduced in number. The path to the aforesaid creek is cold and bleak, and many is the winter's day when the animals have been seen to start for their much-coveted drink, and then come to a halt, and shivering with the piercing cold turn back to the shelter of the shed. When they did venture down to the icy borders of the stream the underling would have to wait while the rude masters slaked their thirst, and often losing heart at the delay would start back for the barn unsatisfied. The actual loss to the old farmer in this cruel practice has been hundreds of dollars.—*New York Tribune*.

Cost of Setting up Farming in Eastern Kansas.

Mr. A. G. Chase, of Leavenworth county, writes to the *New York Tribune*: "I believe the style of farming that will be found to return the best profits in Kansas, or any other state that is pre-eminently a grain growing state, is a mixed farming—horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, grains, grasses, fruits and vegetables; and more men will come nearer making a living and a profit, who have not been trained as farmers, upon forty acres than they will upon one hundred and sixty." I state this simply as the result of my observation and will not occupy your space by an argument. For those who desire to follow a mixed husbandry upon small farms, Eastern Kansas offers many advantages over other portions of the

state. Among these advantages are lands as cheap and of as good or better quality, nearness to market, cheaper fuel and fencing, good rock for building purposes, an abundance of water for family and stock, better school and church privileges, and with good sites for orchards upon nearly every quarter section. Two hundred and fifty dollars will buy forty acres, and in that proportion a larger quantity, often with timber enough for fuel and fencing, here within fifteen miles of Leavenworth and Atchison (and the writer might have added the names of Lawrence, Topeka and Fort Scott), and a house as good as the average will cost \$500, built of pine lumber; \$100 will fence forty acres with barbed wire, posts and all; hedge plants will cost \$1.75 per thousand, and apple trees \$10 per hundred; good farm horses can be bought for \$75, cows for \$30 and sheep for \$2. With these figures, which can be relied on, your mechanic or small farmer can easily count what it will cost to set up in farming in Eastern Kansas."

Frequent Causes of Disease in Pigs.

The diseases which affect these animals generally originate from their being kept in loathsome and uncomfortable situations, inhaling the most infectious exhalations, and being at one time stinted with food, and at another fed to the extreme. The hog, although wallowing in the filthiest mire, sometimes feeding upon the most disgusting kind of food, both animal and vegetable, and often when in a decomposed state, does not always do so with impunity. We are convinced that many animals of this class are annually lost from the effects of improper food, or from living in an atmosphere surcharged with poisonous effluvia, the product of animal or vegetable decomposition; and we think that owners of pigs often make great mistakes in not paying more attention to the quality of their food and condition of their lodgings. Decomposing substances, both animal and vegetable, grain that has undergone a change from long keeping or exposure to damp, and which is loaded, perhaps, with the spores of poisonous fungi, brine from the meat tub—these and other similar substances are often given to pigs as food, and in many instances have been known to cause great losses. Much that we have seen convinces us of the necessity of more attention being paid to the quality of the food of these animals than is generally being done, and also to the nature of their lodgings, as well as the air they breathe. As a rule, we believe that old and strong hogs are not so easily affected by improper food as young ones, and we have sometimes known sows to appear in perfect health when suckling their pigs, but yet to have their milk so altered in quality from the effects of bad food as to destroy the pigs.—*National Live-Stock Journal*.

Tethering Cattle.

It is unsafe to tether any animal with a rope, especially if there be any wet on the grass, or a rain while the animal is tied, unless one can watch the animal closely, to relieve in case of accident. A rope will frequently get tangled about the feet or legs, and twist and kink. The safest and best mode I ever practiced, or observed practiced by others, is to tether with a light chain. With such I never knew of an accident, and after animals have been tethered a day or two, they will feed as contentedly and safely as if at large.

Procure light chains with short links, made from wire about the same size of a telegraph wire, have one or two swivels on each chain, a ring about two inches in diameter at one end, and one at the other made flat at one side to buckle a strap through. The chains may be of any desired length; those I have used were about thirty feet. From twenty to thirty feet is about the right length. Put a strap around the horns; you now can buckle the short strap affixed to the chain through this strap on the horn, and it is done. The animal very soon accustoms itself to the chain, will move and place it conveniently for feeding, and the chain being of sufficient weight it drops to the ground without becoming entangled. An important item, omitted above, is a substantial hard wood stake, with an enlarged head to hold the ring when the stake is driven into the ground. It may be fifteen inches long or longer, according to the soil into which it is driven. The ring should move loosely on the stake, that it may turn around as the animal moves

in a circle. Horses, sheep and calves may be tethered by a strap around the leg just above the fetlock, to which the chain is fastened. After a few hours they will become so used to it that they will not apparently notice it.—*Country Gentleman*.

Rules for the Care of Sheep.

The following good rules for the care of sheep we find floating round without credit. The writer evidently understands how to take care of sheep, and every farmer who keeps sheep—as every farmer should, at least a few—ought to paste these simple rules upon his stable door, that himself and hands may see them often, and adhere to them strictly:

Keep the sheep dry under foot with litter—is even more necessary than roofing them. Never let them stand or lie in mud or snow.

Take up lamb bucks early in summer and keep them up until December, when they may be turned out.

Remove the lower bars as the sheep enter or leave a yard, thus avoiding broken limbs. Count them every day.

Begin gaining with the greatest care, and use the smallest quantity first.

If a ewe loses a lamb, milk daily a few days and mix a little alum with her salt.

Let no hogs eat with sheep.

In weaning lambs, use a little mill feed.

Never frighten sheep if you can avoid it.

Sow rye for weak ones in cold weather.

In the fall separate the weak, thin or sick from the strong, and give extra care.

If one is hurt, catch at once; wash the wound; if in fly time apply spirits turpentine daily; always wash with something healing. Splinter broken limbs tightly, loosening as the limb swells.

Keep a number of good bells on them.

Don't let them spoil wool with burs. Cut tag locks early in spring.

For scours give pulverized alum in wheat bran. Prevent by taking great care in changing dry for green feed.

If lame, examine feet, clean out the hoofs; pare hoof, if unsound, and apply tobacco boiled with blue vitriol, in a little water.

If the weather is not too cold, shear at once sheep beginning to shed, and carefully save pelts of those that die.

Have some good book on sheep to refer to. It will put money in thy purse.

A Leak that Needs Stopping.

One leak on nearly every farm may be found in the neglect of the agricultural implements. In traveling over the country, it is no unusual sight to see plows, harrows, wagons, sleds, reapers, mowers, etc., piled in the fence corners, in the fields, lanes, barnyards and public highways. Whenever you see things piled around in this way, says the *American Rural Home*, you can set it down that there is at least one leak on that farm. An excuse might be found for some farmers of limited means, that they are not able to build shelters for their implements; but we find the same leak on farms where they count their acres by the hundreds, and their dollars by the thousands. And of course the larger the farm the greater the leak. We believe a careful estimate of the annual shrinkage thus incurred by some farmers would astonish them and show why farming does not pay.

Charcoal for Turkeys.

An old turkey raiser gives the following experiment: Four turkeys were fed on meal, boiled potatoes and oats. Four others of the same brood were also at the same time confined in another pen, and fed daily on the same article, but with one pint of very finely pulverized charcoal mixed with their food—mixed meal and boiled potatoes. They had also a plentiful supply of charcoal in their pen. The eight were killed on the same day, and there was a difference of one and a half pounds each in favor of the fowls which had been supplied with charcoal, they being much the fattest, and the meat being greatly superior in point of tenderness and flavor.

The *San Francisco Post* says: "Ber-muda joint grass is extolled in Fresno as especially adapted to super-sandy and extra alkaline ground, making rapid growth and running spread, besides being liked by cattle."

Veterinary Department.

Ring-Bone.

I have a yearling colt that has the ring-bone. Please prescribe a remedy in the next issue of your paper.

ANSWER.—Ring-bone often proves stubborn to cure, and for that reason we think well of firing at once; by doing so, we usually have time, as we have to come to that method of treatment sooner or later in a majority of cases. You had better procure the services of some person skilled in the use of the firing-iron, have it nicely applied, and give the animal three or four months' rest, and you will in all probability effect a cure; while, if you resort to blisters alone—which is the only treatment employed by some practitioners—the effect is likely to be very unsatisfactory.

Hemorrhoids.

I have a young horse who has something wrong with his anus. The fundament is protruding, very red and swollen, and causes him a great deal of pain. He is continually straining. Will you be kind enough to tell me what is the matter, and what to do for him?

ANSWER.—You have a case of piles, the result of an abnormal development of the parts. If accessible, you had better get the services of a veterinarian, but if that should be out of the question, then procure a piece of elastic ligature, and tie it around the projecting parts in such a manner that it will not close the orifice. You may include it in as many as three separate parts, if necessary: Let the ligature remain on for forty-eight hours; then remove and clip the parts off with a sharp knife, or what is better, use an exciser, if you can procure one. Before applying the treatment you should first give the animal a laxative, and then feed on bran mash till the parts heal.

Thoroughpin.

Will you please give me treatment for thoroughpin and blood spavin. The affection on the hock of my stallion has developed into one or the other. He is not at all lame, but the swelling is rather ugly, and I would like to reduce it. There is no veterinary surgeon near, or I would not trouble you. If blister is necessary, give the component parts, and state what rest required. By so doing, you will oblige an old subscriber.

ANSWER.—Thoroughpin and blood spavin are essentially different. The former is a diseased condition of the synovial membrane, which induces an abnormal secretion of the synovia; the sack becomes full, hence the dropsical or bulging appearance of the tissue, and so long as there is no acute inflammatory process going on, lameness is not present, and it is doubtful if much or anything can be done to reduce the enlargement. We think it would be as well to let it alone till the animal goes lame, when you may resort to either blisters, the actual cautery, or both. A favorite preparation with some practitioners is one part of biniodide of mercury to eight of lard, applied with friction. Another is to mix one part of pulverized cantharides with four of melted lard. The actual cautery means the firing iron, but that should be applied only by an experienced hand. If the blisters are used, two applications twenty days apart will be required. The animal will require at least three months' rest. Blood spavin is nothing more or less than a dilatation of the saphena vein, probably due to a rupture of its muscular coat. The remaining coats dilate till a sack is formed which fills up with blood; hence the enlargement, which never causes the animal to go lame. The treatment is to cut down and ligate the vein both above and below the enlargement; then puncture the sack and press the blood out.—*Turf, Field and Farm*.



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

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

PITTSBURG, Feb. 24.—Capt. Paul Boynton, who has undertaken to float from this city to New Orleans in his life saving suit, started on his long voyage at 8:30 this morning. The temperature of the water is at freezing point and the river is running full of ice. He expects to reach Rochester to-night, Steubenville on Tuesday night and Wheeling on Wednesday night.

GALVESTON, Feb. 24.—The *News* Jacksonville special says: "James E. Douglas, of the firm of Douglas & Son, standing in the post-office, conversing with several acquaintances, was killed by E. H. Edmondson, who approached unobserved from the rear with a shotgun, firing a charge of buckshot into the former's head. No reason is known for this assassination."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—A compromise was reached this evening by the house in committee of the whole on the question of consolidating the national surveys. All that part of the plan reported by the committee which abolished the surveyor-general and committed the survey of the public lands to the new bureau of coast and interior survey constituted by the bill, was stricken out, and the amendment as it now stands consolidates only the three independent scientific surveys under Wheeler, Hayden and Powell under one responsible head.

The house has been in a state of considerable disorder all the evening, and once was in a great stir when Haskell of Kansas walked across the hall toward Sparks of Illinois and shook a letter in Sparks' face whose author's name Sparks had demanded. It was the general impression, the debate having been extremely emphatic, that Haskell would hit Sparks when he reached him, but he didn't.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—A letter from St. Petersburg says of the plague in Russia, that it has spread in the Southern provinces at a rapid rate. Thousands upon thousands have died with it in the last five days. The victims, when taken, live only about two hours and turn as black all over as a negro. Within twenty-four hours after their arrival all corpses are burned and so are the houses in which the people die. Whole towns have been laid waste. Within the last few days the government has placed a cordon of soldiers around the infected provinces so the people cannot get out to spread the disease, and any who attempt to break through the cordon are shot dead on the spot. The people are beginning to feel uneasy all over the empire. The government does not allow the news to get out; all reports are suppressed, but, worst of all, nobody can get out of the empire.

The Austrian and German governments have placed a double cordon of soldiers along the frontier, preventing all persons from entering their territory from Russia. All people from Russia by railroad are stopped at the frontier and detained twenty days in quarantine, their baggage and clothing disinfected, and, if they prove all right, after the lapse of twenty days they are permitted to cross the border. During the twenty days' quarantine the people are housed in large sheds and bums, without any accommodations or comforts. Of course, the knowledge of this fact keeps the people from traveling. There is no possibility of slipping out anywhere. The government is doing all in its power to prevent the disease from spreading, but if it is not stayed soon the victims may fall by thousands daily. It is much worse than the yellow fever was in the South last summer. It was brought by a Tartar soldier months ago, who, on leaving Turkish territory, pulled off from a dead Turk on the battle field, a handsome silk shawl, which he tied around his body. On arriving in his native town he presented the shawl to his sweetheart, a girl nineteen years old. She tied it around her body, and danced about for joy in the room in which were some twenty-five people; in two hours she died, and five hours after the introduction of the shawl in the room the whole party of twenty-five had died. All turned black. In three days the whole town, containing one thousand people, died, with the exception of forty-three persons, who had fled in time from this town. The pest commenced spreading all over the country.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.	
St. Louis, Feb. 25, 1879.	
Flour—XX.....	\$3.70 @ 3.80
Family.....	4.20 @ 4.50
Wheat—No. 2 fall.....	1.02 @ 1.03
No. 3 red.....	98 @ 1.00
Corn—No. 2.....	32 @ 32 1/2
Oats—No. 2.....	23 1/2 @ 24
Rye.....	48 @ 44
Barley.....	70 @ 80
Pork.....	10.25 @ 10.37 1/2
Bacon.....	4.35 @ 5.75
Lard.....	6.75 @ 6.80
Butter—Dairy.....	16 @ 25
Country.....	12 @ 16
Chicago, Feb. 25, 1879.	
Wheat—No. 2 spring.....	92 @ 93
No. 3.....	78 @ 79 1/2
Rejected.....	63 1/2 @ 64
No. 2 winter.....	95 @ 98
Corn.....	33 @ 33 1/2
Oats.....	22 @ 23
Pork.....	10.40 @ 10.35
Lard.....	6.80 @ 6.95
Kansas City, Feb. 25, 1879.	
Wheat—No. 2 fall.....	89 1/2 @ 90
No. 3 fall.....	88 @ 89 1/2
No. 4.....	84 @ 84 1/2
Corn—No. 2 mixed.....	28 @ 29 1/2
Oats.....	23 @ 23 1/2

Rye—No. 2..... 80 @ 82 1/2

Live Stock Markets.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 25, 1879.
Cattle—Choice nat. steers av. 1,500 4 1/2 @ 4 3/4
Good ship. steers av. 1,350 4 00 @ 4 1/4
Fair butch. steers av. 1,000 3 65 @ 4 01
Good feed. steers av. 1,100 3 50 @ 4 00
Good stock steers av. 900 3 00 @ 3 65
Good to choice fat cows..... 3 00 @ 3 25
Common cows and heifers..... 2 50 @ 2 80
Hogs—Packers..... 8 35 @ 8 55

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 25, 1879.

Cattle, firm and good demand for shipping grades; export steers, \$5.00 to \$5.80; good to choice heavy fat shipping steers, \$4.75 to \$5.00; fair, \$4.25 to \$4.60; native butcher steers, \$3.80 to \$4.12; cows and heifers, \$3.75 to \$4.00; feeding steers, \$3.65 to \$4.00; stockers, \$2.75 to \$3.50.

Hogs are from 5 to 10 cents higher than last week, but have fluctuated a little. Choice heavy, \$4.00 @ 4.30; light, \$3.50 @ 4.00.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25, 1879.

Shipping steers dull; heavy native shipping steers, \$4.10 @ 5.00; stockers and feeders steady at \$3.20 @ 3.30; butchers' firm, steers \$3.20 @ 4.00, cows, \$2.25 to \$3.30.

Hogs active and but little changed since last week; heavy, \$4.00 @ 4.05; light, \$3.80 @ 4.00. Receipts for last twenty-four hours 15,000.

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter—choice 1 lb. @ 14c., fair 9 @ 11c., poor, in large supply, very dull; beans, 1 1/2 @ 2 1/2c. for screened, hand-picked 2 1/2c.; cheese, prime Kansas, 5 @ 6c.; eggs, 8 @ 10c.; broom-corn, 2 @ 3c. 1/2; chickens, live, per doz., \$2.10 @ 2.40; turkeys, dressed, 10c. 1/2; geese 6 @ 6 1/2c.; potatoes, 45 @ 70c.; salt, \$1.50; green apples, \$2.50 @ 3.00 1/2 bbl.; onions, 80 @ \$1.20 1/2 bush.; flax seed, 1/2 bush., \$1.25; castor beans, \$1.50; hominy, \$1.87 1/2; cranberries, \$4 @ 7 1/2 bbl.; sauerkraut, \$5 1/2 bbl.; hay, \$5.50 @ 6.50.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: Fancy brands, 1/2 sack, \$2.25 @ 2.50; XXX, \$1.80; XX, \$1.50. Rye flour, \$1.65. Corn meal, 1/2 cwt., 80c. Buckwheat flour, 1/2 bbl., \$4.50 @ 5.00.

Wheat is but a shade higher than last week, except at Kansas City, where it has risen about 3 cents. It has been up a little in St. Louis but fell back. The market in Liverpool is reported firm and active. If the terrible plague in Southern Russia continues to spread, it will doubtless retard the shipment of wheat from that country to Western Europe, and thus increase the demand for American wheat.

For future delivery, No. 2 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at \$1.01 1/2 February, \$1.02 March, \$1.03 1/2 April, and \$1.04 May. In Chicago No. 2 is 93c. February, 93 @ 93 1/2c. March, and 94c. April. In Kansas City No. 2 is 89 1/2 @ 89c. February, 88 1/2c. March, and 91c. April. No. 3 is 86 @ 86 1/2c. February, and 86c. March.

Corn has fluctuated a little in most markets. It is a little higher than last week.

Money yesterday in New York was quoted at 2 1/4 @ 4 per cent.; prime mercantile paper, 3 1/2 @ 5 per cent. The stock market opened active.

A Philadelphia paper predicts that notwithstanding the general shrinkage in property values since the panic of 1873, the census of 1880 will show the United States to be the richest country in the world. It estimates the total value of all property in the United States at 50,000,000,000, that of France at \$46,000,000,000, and Great Britain \$40,000,000,000. In 1870, although property was valued high—on a greenback basis—the real and personal property of the United States was only \$30,000,000,000. We think the estimate of the Philadelphia editor is too high.

Lawrence Markets.

The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 12 @ 15c.; eggs, 6c. per doz.; poultry—chickens, live, \$1.75 @ 2.00 per doz., dressed 6c. per lb.; turkeys, live, 6c. per lb., dressed 8c. per lb.; potatoes, 50 @ 65c.; apples, 70 @ 90c.; corn, 22c.; wheat, 60 @ 80c.; lard, 5c.; hogs, \$2.80 @ 3.15; cattle—feeders, 2.75 @ 3.50, shippers, \$3.50 @ 4.00, cows, \$2.25 @ 3.00; wood, \$4.00 @ 4.50 per cord; hay, \$4.00 @ 4.50 per ton.

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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.

ORDER Lapham's Seamless Cheese Cloth. Less expense, no waste—saves trouble and time of making up the bandages. Seven sizes, for 16-inch to 18-inch Cheese Samples by mail. Order at once. WHITMAN & BURRILL, Little Falls, New York.

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.

LAWRENCE

EYE AND EAR DISPENSARY,

72 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

Special attention given to Eye and Ear surgery.

S. S. SMYTH, M. D.,

Consulting Physician and Surgeon.

FRANK SMYTH, M. D.,

Ophthalmic and Aural Surgeon.

CRYSTAL PALACE

BARBER SHOP,

Under the First National Bank.

All Work Done in the Latest Style.

PRICES REASONABLE.

Customers all Treated Alike.

MITCHELL & HORN, Proprietors.

VINLAND

Nurs'ry & Fruit Farm

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR.

PRICE-LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

W. E. BARNES, Proprietor,

Vinland, Douglas County, Kans.

TO TREE PLANTERS!

22d Year—12th Year in Kansas.

KANSAS

HOME NURSERY!

Offers for the spring of 1879 home grown

APPLE, PEACH, PEAR, PLUM

—AND—

CHERRY TREES,

QUINCES, SMALL FRUITS.

GRAPE VINES, EVERGREENS.

—AND—

ORNAMENTAL TREES

IN GREAT VARIETY.

All of the above stock is warranted true to name. The fruit trees were propagated from bearing trees of varieties duly tested for this climate. Patrons and friends, make up clubs and submit them to us for prices. Note the following: Apple trees two years old, five to six feet, good heads, per hundred, \$10; three years old, \$12 50. Other trees in proportion. Cash orders will receive prompt attention. No charge for packing. Justus Howell is our agent for the city. A general assortment of trees can be had at his place of business.

A. H. & A. O. GRIESE.

Lawrence, Kansas.

LA CYGNE NURSERY.

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

20,000 TWO-YEAR-OLD APPLE TREES (select, five to six feet), \$45 PER THOUSAND.
20,000 TWO-YEAR-OLD APPLE TREES (select, four to five feet), \$40 PER THOUSAND.
10,000 TWO-YEAR-OLD APPLE TREES (select, three to four feet), \$30 PER THOUSAND.
10,000 ONE-YEAR-OLD APPLE TREES (select, two to three feet), \$25 PER THOUSAND.
5,000 PEACH GRAFTS (leading sorts), \$30 PER THOUSAND.
20,000 PEACH STOCKS (in bud), \$30 PER THOUSAND.
10,000 CONCORD VINES (one-year), \$10 PER THOUSAND.
10,000 CONCORD VINES (two-year), \$15 PER THOUSAND.
5,000 CLINTON VINES (one and two year), \$10 PER THOUSAND.
5,000 BOUGHTON GOOSEBERRY, \$10 PER THOUSAND.
20,000 KITTATINNY and SNYDER, \$10 PER THOUSAND.
20,000 STRAWBERRY PLANTS (ten kinds), \$3 PER THOUSAND.
5,000 RASPBERRY PLANTS (leading kinds), \$10 PER THOUSAND.
20,000 ORNAMENTAL STOCK CHEAP.

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

SEAMAN & CO.,

La Cygne, Linn County, Kans.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS!

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

SINGER AND NEW AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES, WITH DROP LEAF AND TWO DRAWERS, FOR \$25; ONE \$60 DAUNTLESS AND ONE \$30 WILSON SEWING MACHINES FOR \$25. SECOND-HAND SEWING MACHINES \$5 UP.

SILVER-PLATED GOODS.

Silver-plated Teaspoons, 75c.; Tablespoons, \$1.25; Forks, \$1.50; Bristol Cutlery company Triple-plated Table-knives at \$2.50 per set. Rogers Bros. Teaspoons, \$1.50; Teaspoons A 1, \$2; Table-knives, \$3; Triple-plated Table-knives, \$3; Forks, \$3 per set. Rogers, Smith & Co. Triple-plated Castors, five Engraved Bottles, \$6; Butter-knives, 75c. I have one Quadruple-plated Butter-dish for \$5, cheap at \$8.

GLASS SETS.

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

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

GOODS SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS!

After you have looked all over the city and found the place where you can buy the goods you want the cheapest, come to the Curiosity Shop and I will sell 50 to 60 per cent. lower than the lowest.

J. H. SHIMMONS, Agent.

W. A. ROGERS.

H. D. ROGERS.

ROGERS & ROGERS, KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

CREW & HADLEY

Keep constantly on hand a full stock of

WALL PAPER,

SCHOOL BOOKS,

WINDOW SHADES,

BOOKS, STATIONERY,

CROQUET SETS,

BABY WAGONS.

ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF

PICTURES,

PICTURE FRAMES

AND NOTIONS.

Next door north of Simpson's bank.

ELMENDARO HERD.



LEVI DUMBAULD.

Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas.

—BREKDER OF—

THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE

—AND—

BERKSHIRE PIGS

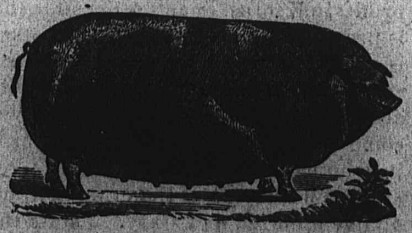
Some of the most fashionable families represented in both classes of stock. Particular attention is given to producing animals of good form and quality. The premium show bull

KING OF THE PRAIRIE.

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

RIVERSIDE HERD, NO. 1

(Established in 1868.)



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

Poland-China and Berkshire Pigs

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

Emporia, Lyon county, Kansas.



ROBERT COOK,

Iola, Allen county, Kans.

Importer, Breeder and Shipper of

PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS

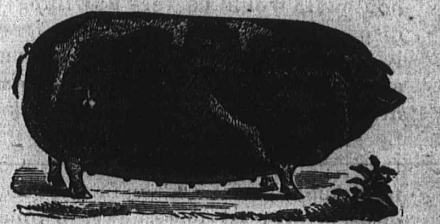
—AND—

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

Pigs forwarded to any part of the United States at the following prices per pair, persons ordering pigs paying freight on the same:
Eight weeks old..... \$22 00
Three to five months old..... 35 00
Five to seven months old..... 40 00

Single Pigs, either sex, one-half above prices.
A Sow, eight months old..... \$25 00
A Sow, eight months old, with pig..... 35 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 MYERBACH,
Hawatha, Brown county, Kansas.



JAS. G. SANDS, COME FARMERS,

WITNESS THE PROCESS OF MAKING

Sands' Genuine all Wool

HORSE COLLARS.

All Collars Guaranteed to be as

represented.

BIG STOCK OF

SADDLES & HARNESS

—FOR—

SPRING TRADE

JAS. G. SANDS.

(Established in 1852.)