

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

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LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1879.

WHOLE NO. 373.

LET IT PASS.

Be not swift to take offense;
Let it pass!
Anger is a foe to sense;
Let it pass!
Brood not darkly o'er a wrong
Which will disappear ere long;
Rather sing this cheery song—
Let it pass!
Let it pass!

Strife corrodes the purest mind;
Let it pass!
As the unregarded wind,
Let it pass!
Any vulgar souls that live
May condemn without reprieve;
'Tis the noble who forgive,
Let it pass!
Let it pass!

Echo not an angry word;
Let it pass!
Think how often you have erred;
Let it pass!
Since our joys have passed away,
Like the dewdrops on the spray,
Wherefore should our sorrows stay?
Let it pass!
Let it pass!

If for good you've taken ill,
Let it pass!
Oh! be kind and gentle still;
Let it pass!
Time at last makes all things straight;
Let us not resent, but wait,
And our triumph shall be great;
Let it pass!
Let it pass!

Bid your anger to depart,
Let it pass!
Lay these homely words to heart,
"Let it pass!"
Follow not the giddy throng;
Better to be wronged than wrong!
Therefore sing the cheery song—
Let it pass!
Let it pass!

All the Year Round.

LITTLE PETER.

BY MARY KYLE DALLAS.

Down in the hollow not far from the old disused iron foundry, where the fires had all gone out long ago, and where the very ghost of dead toil seemed lurking behind old chimneys and great piles of broken iron-work and heaps of slag and cinders, stood a little brick house, once the property of an overseer of the foundry, who, like it, had had his day and was dead.

Now Mrs. Bishop lived in it—a grim, elderly lady, with a face like that of a man, a little, shadowy mustache upon her upper lip, and black eyes that even age could not dim.

People said that she was rich, and that she had money put away in secret places of the lonely old house. If they were right she was a brave woman, for she lived quite alone, at least half a mile from any other residence, with only a very old servant-woman for company and protection.

Friends Mrs. Bishop had none. She had been a lively, sociable woman fifteen years before, but just as her hey-day was passing, just at the time when woman most needs the love and tenderness of the lover of her youth, Mr. Bishop, who was old enough to know better, suddenly disappeared. With him vanished ten thousand dollars—Mrs. Bishop's property—and a young person, with pink and white complexion, and big blue eyes, who made Mrs. Bishop's dresses.

The insulted wife never mentioned her husband's name again. She secured herself from future plunder, sold her pretty residence in the heart of the village, and removed to the small brick house near the deserted foundry. From that day she paid no visits and received none, and her heart grew very hard.

Old Sarah alone remained in her service. To her Mrs. Bishop was never unkind. Sarah had been the first to break the news of Mr. Bishop's flitting to her mistress, and in the warmth of her sympathy had anathematized him and her, and all they took.

Mrs. Bishop had never forgotten this anathema.

The rest of her small world were her enemies. She had stood before them a slighted, deserted unhappy woman. She hated them, because they had been spectators of her misery.

Alone in this tiny nunnery the old woman had lived for years, when one day there came to the door a small, dirty-faced wail, who carried a basket in his hand, and who having pushed open the door had penetrated as far as the parlor itself, when a strong hand came down upon his collar and a voice cried:

"Come now, what do you want here?"

It was Mrs. Bishop herself who spoke.

"I am selling lozenges," was the answer, in a sort of professional beggar whine. "Lozenges, three papers for two cents. Won't you buy none? Peppermint and wintergreen flavoring. Won't you buy none?"

"What should I want of lozenges?" replied the lady. "You'd no business to open the door." Then a glance into the grimy little face, pretty despite the dirt, softened the elderly woman's heart.

"Who sends you out to sell lozenges at your age?" she asked.

"I aint sent, I come," replied the boy.

"Oh!" said the old lady. "But your mother and father know, I suppose."

"I never had any," replied the child. "I used to be in a sylum, but they used to beat us and I run away. Now I live with Granby Potter—me and some other fellows. She's cheap because she's got a cellar, and some folks don't like the rats. I don't care, though."

"Poor child!" said Mrs. Bishop, a thought of a little boy she had lost years before making her voice more kindly than usual. "Poor child! You look pale and pinched. I suppose you often have very little to eat?"

The boy nodded.

"Sarah," cried Mrs. Bishop, suddenly.

At this the old servant trotted out of the kitchen and stood staring at the unwonted apparition.

"The impudence of him!" she exclaimed.

"I might have known 'twasn't safe to leave the door unlocked."

"No matter, Sarah," said Mrs. Bishop. "Is there any of that chicken pot-pie left?"

"Plenty," replied Sarah.

"Put it on the table, and let this child eat all he wants," said Mrs. Bishop.

Sarah obeyed. She had no choice but to obey, but she did so unwillingly. And when the little creature had thoroughly satisfied himself with the unwonted delicacy, she looked suspiciously after his spoon, and locked it up in the closet.

All this while Mrs. Bishop watched the boy with curious eyes. Now and then she smiled softly to herself, and as Sarah locked up the spoon she said, kindly:

"There's a tin basin and a roller-towel on the kitchen porch, and the elstern is close by; let me see what you look like with a clean face."

The child laughed and obeyed.

He returned to Mrs. Bishop with a bright smile. And now he was indeed quite a pretty little fellow.

"That was good stuff," he said, approvingly.

"Granny Potter doesn't give us stuff like that, Thanky, missus."

"You can come here every day, if you like," said the lady. "You must come to the kitchen door, though. There is always enough for another. Heigh-ho! If you'll come, perhaps I can find a few warm stockings for you."

"Thanky, missus," replied the boy. "I'll come."

He said no more, but he felt like one in a dream. A dinner like that every day. It seemed impossible.

"You'll be sorry for this, I'm afraid, mum," said old Sarah, when the child was gone.

"Those street boys aren't to be trusted, and I wonder at you, mum—I do."

"I wonder at myself, Sarah," said Mrs. Bishop. "But I suppose it comes of his being such a little creature, and so hungry. I thought of poor little Sam who died, and how some dead mother may have loved this baby. You don't begrudge him a meal, Sarah?"

Sarah shook her head and went back to her kitchen.

"Something must be going to happen to Mrs. Bishop," she said to herself. "I never saw anything like this before. She that won't let the fine quality cross her door-sill!"

But despite Sarah's prophecies nothing happened, except that Mrs. Bishop went to the village store and bought some stockings and some flannel. The boy came next day and was fed as before. Afterwards Mrs. Bishop presented him with the stockings and shirts she made, and with a comb and brush, and plenty of good advice besides. Sarah was astonished and indignant.

"Stragglers never come to any good, mum," she said, solemnly. "When we are robbed and murdered you'll be sorry you have encouraged a critter like that."

But Mrs. Bishop turned upon her sharply and bade her hold her tongue.

In fact, a miracle seemed to have been worked. The hard, stern woman had become soft-hearted. She fed the boy, clothed him, taught him to know right from wrong. Soon she began to teach him to read and write. He learnt readily. It was a sight to see him sitting beside the old lady at the library table while she put on her glasses to criticise his pot-hooks, which Peter—that was the boy's name—made very well, all things considered.

"Mrs. Bishop must be losin' her senses," said

Sarah to herself; but the stony face of Mrs. Bishop had a gentle look nowadays, and all seemed brighter in the little brick house.

So Christmas eve came; with it a letter for Sarah. A boy brought it to the door, and the old woman spelt it out through her glasses, and took it to her mistress.

"It seems to be from my niece," she said, "or about her, rather. It tells me she is very sick, and wants me to come over. It's signed 'A Neighbor.' Peggy must be pretty bad if she can't write herself. And where are the boys? I'm real upset and frightened."

"You must go to her at once, Sarah," said Mrs. Bishop. "You can drive old Dobbin, and I shall not want the horse for a couple of days. Put him to the light wagon, and don't hurry back if you're needed."

"It seems wrong to leave you alone on Christmas eve," said Sarah. "But needs must. And the chicken is stuffed and the pies made. I couldn't I send some one to stay until I come back?"

"No, no," said Mrs. Bishop. "No." And with her own hands she helped Sarah harness the meek old horse and lead him out into the road. These two women did everything for themselves.

Then Sarah, trembling with agitation, climbed into the wagon, and Mrs. Bishop watched her out of sight.

"Peter will be over this evening," she said to herself, as she stirred the fire. "I must talk to him. I must take him away from all those people and send him to school." She smiled to herself. "What a bright boy he is!" she said. "He'll do me credit."

The copy-book was on the table. Cider and nuts, and apples, and ginger-bread on a tray; and Mrs. Bishop absolutely walked to the window and peeped through the curtain to watch for Peter. She did not wait long. In a few minutes a little dark figure skurried up the garden-path, and the bell tinkled softly. Mrs. Bishop went to the door, and Peter rushed in, and closed and bolted it behind him.

The light from the lamp in the entry fell upon his face. It was white with terror. He clutched Mrs. Bishop's dress in both hands.

"Come in—come in!" he whispered. "I have such a dreadful thing to tell you. Pull the shades down. No one can see us from outside now. Oh, what shall I do?"

"What is the matter, Peter?" asked Mrs. Bishop, sitting down in her arm-chair, while the boy crouched, shivering, before the grate.

To her surprise he turned toward her and sank down upon his knees, folding his hands, as she had taught him to do when he prayed.

"Oh, you don't believe I am bad enough to steal from you, or do you any harm. You wouldn't believe that, would you, as Sarah does?" he pleaded.

"Of course not, child," replied Mrs. Bishop. "I wouldn't," he said, "indeed I wouldn't; you've been so awful good to me, and you've taught me, and treated me like I was your own boy; and I love you—I love you. But I must hurry; and what I'm going to tell you is the real, solemn truth. You didn't know how bad I was when I came here. All them folks at Granny Potter's are thieves and burglars. I was sent round to steal what I could, and the lozenges was just to take folks in. I didn't use ter care; but you taught me what was right to do, and about God and Jesus. And then I got to pretending I never got a chance to steal nothing, and they beat me. I never told 'em how good you was to me, only that you gin me victuals, and that saved my keep, so they liked it. But I've heard 'em talking about you, and I listened, but couldn't make out anything until to-night. To-night Bill comes to me—Black Bill they call him for his hair and eyes—and says he, 'Pete, look here—you've been a useless cub for a while back, and you've got to go into business now. We're going to break into that brick house by the old foundry to-night. There's lots of money there, we're told. And the old woman has been giving you victuals lately; so you can get in. Pretend to be took sick,' says he, 'after you've got your supper, and ask to sleep before the fire in the kitchen. Mind, you're not able to stand or sit. They'll let you do it, never fear; and at two o'clock get up and open the kitchen door for us. That's all you'll have to do. There's a clock in the kitchen, I suppose?'"

"Yes," says I—and I didn't dare to look at him—yes," says I.

"See you don't go to sleep, then. We've sent a humbug letter to Sarah, and it's all right with her. You aint afraid to do it, Pete?"

"So I promised, and I've come here. And now, you know, you can send for the police,

and you can send me to prison, too, if you like, only I swear I wouldn't steal from you, nor see you hurt in no way for a fortune."

"I believe you, child," said Mrs. Bishop. She stood up, tall and straight, before the fire, and looked into it for a few moments with the old stern look.

"Peter," she said, "I trust you. I am going to write a note to Judge Severn. You must take it to him and come back to me. Let the dreadful wretches who sent you believe you are ready to obey them, and I think all will be well."

Then Mrs. Bishop wrote a few lines upon a sheet of paper, placed it in an envelope, and gave it to the boy.

"Go out by the side door and through the vegetable garden," she said. "If any one is watching, you will not be seen going in that way."

Then the old lady sat alone again, and her brave heart beat high with wrath. Not for a moment did she doubt little Peter; nor did she even tremble at the thought of her danger and solitude.

Peter came back in half an hour. The judge followed him.

"I've done myself the pleasure of calling for the first time in fifteen years," he said. "Well, well, so you have got yourself into trouble at last. You'd much better have trusted the banks. However, feel no fear. I assure you of your safety. Let all seem to be as usual. Retire to your room at ten. Meanwhile, do not leave this one. I am on guard. You are quite safe."

Then the judge bustled out of the room, leaving Peter and Mrs. Bishop together.

Strange creaks and squeaks were heard all over the house; a little clish and clatter. Then low voices; then all was still. The judge returned.

"Retire to your room, Mrs. Bishop, if you please," he said. "Do not undress or light your lamp, but lie down in your clothes. Peter, leave a candle in the kitchen, and lie down on the floor; at two o'clock let the burglars in, as you promised. Good night."

A weaker woman than Mrs. Bishop would have asked questions. She did not. She went quietly to her room. For a long while she lay with the coverlet drawn over her, listening for some sound. Then there came the opening of a door—a slow creak on the stairs. She saw a splash of light from a lantern on the wall, and the dark shadow of a head in its midst. The burglars were there. Two masked men bent over the bed. But where were her protectors? There was no sound, no movement. Had they failed her?

"Gag her and tie her," said one voice. "It's always safest."

"It's safest to blow her brains out at once," said the other.

A hand touched her shoulder.

"I am deserted. I shall be murdered?" said Mrs. Bishop; and in a sort of desperate fury she sprang up in bed, and stood on the floor between her assailants. At this instant the room became filled with light, which flashed from several open lanterns, and from under the bed, from behind the curtains, wherever they could be hidden, sprang armed policemen, hidden there by the judge, without Mrs. Bishop's knowledge. She was safe. There is little more to tell. The robbers met with their proper punishment, and their little victim, Peter, became the lion of the hour. Mrs. Bishop declaring her intention of adopting him, and Sarah, who had returned home in a terrible fright early in the morning, heartily seconding the resolution.

To-day, no one could recognize in the handsome, happy youth the poor little lozenge-boy of five years ago; and no mother is prouder of her child than is Mrs. Bishop of her adopted son, who is to be heir to all her fortune.

Facetiae.

What kind of an offense would you call pulling a man's hair out till his head was bald?" asked a young lady of an old judge. "I can't exactly say," replied the cautious old jurist, "but it seems to me to equit towards wigamy."

An aged lady, thinking that she was dying, said, in a penitential mood: "I've been a great sinner for more than sixty years, and didn't know it," to which her old negro servant, who had lived with her from childhood, responded: "Lor! I knowed it all de time!"

An old backwoodsman, who was about to take his first ride on a Mississippi steamboat, was asked whether he wished a deck or a cabin passage. "Wall," said he, in a humble, resigned sort of way, "I've lived in a cabin all my life, an' so I gess a cabin passage 'll be good 'nough for me."

Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR:—I am a little girl nine years old. I am not going to school now; I have to stay at home to help ma take care of the twin babies. Their names are Mattie and Emma; they are four months old. I study reading, writing, spelling, geography and arithmetic.

Yours truly,
LIZZIE BLAIR.
HARTFORD, Kans., March 1, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—Our school was out last Friday. I made a cake and took it there on that day. They all bragged on it. Our teacher's name was Mr. Bell. The name of our school-house is Indian Hill. May be some of the little folks would like to know why we call it Indian Hill. The Indians say that two tribes fought a battle on the hill—the whites gave it the name of Indian Hill. CORA M. KNIGHT.
INDIAN HILL, Kans., March 2, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—I am a little girl. I have two brothers and three sisters. I go to school; I walk two miles. My teacher's name is Fred Bell. I study reading, arithmetic and spelling. I have a colt, and a calf, but it is dead. Our school was out last Friday. We did not have a good time the last day. I had to stand on the floor about twenty times, but did not get a whipping. I guess I will stop for this time.

ALICE E. KNIGHT.
INDIAN HILL, Kans., March 2, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—I am seven years old. I have been to school seven months. I read in the second reader, and study arithmetic, spelling and writing. It is sleeting to-day. Papa and mamma are grangers. Papa killed two deers. I have three brothers, and the nicest little sister you ever did see; her name is Effie. I read the "Young Folks' Column," and I love it very much. If you will print this I will write again. Good-by. From your little friend,

MARY DUMBAULD.
HARTFORD, Kans., March 1, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—I am a little boy nine years old. I have been to school seven months. I study the second reader, spelling, arithmetic and writing. I have two calves and one cow. I have a colt; her name is Jenny. Papa and mamma are grangers. I have two sisters and two brothers. We have two mules and four horses. Papa killed two deers. I have read the "Young Folks' Column," and I like it very much. If I see this in print I will write again. Good-by. From your little friend,

ALBERTUS DUMBAULD.
HARTFORD, Kans., March 1, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—I have never written for your paper before; I thought I would write. I am eleven years old. I go to school; I read in the fifth reader, study spelling, arithmetic, grammar, writing and geography. Our school teacher's name is Mrs. Kate Marker. We have a little baby at our house; his name is Walter; he will be four months old the 16th of March. We have five little calves. I guess I will quit for this time. If I see this in the "Young Folks' Column" I may write again. Good-by.

Yours truly,
IRVINA B. PRIEST.
EMPORIA, Kans., March 6, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—This is the second time I have written for your paper. Our school is out now. I will not go to school next term. I would like to know what the rest of the little folks are going to do this spring. I am going to raise flowers and help ma. I have two brothers dead. One of them set the barn on fire and got burnt up with it; he was five years old. Pa and ma are grangers. I have been having the chills. The grangers took in a member two weeks ago and had a feast; they had a good time. Please excuse mistakes.

Yours truly,
IDA BLAIR.
HARTFORD, Kans., March 1, 1879.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—As I have an opportunity to write for the "Young Folks' Column," I thought I would write again. Our school will be out in three weeks. The teacher offers all the scholars a very nice card if they study diligently. I have got one and am very much pleased with it. My father has a store in Moorehead and he calls it the "cash store." My mother has been sick for some time, but I hope she will get well. It has been very cold here for the past few days; last night it was so cold that it froze ice two inches thick on the pond. I will send you a puzzle: A boy was sent to a spring to get four quarts of water. He had but a five and a three quart measure. How was he to get even four quarts of water?

Yours truly,
R. A. ADAMS.
MOOREHEAD, Kans., March 3, 1879.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 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.
Hendley James, of Indiana.
D. W. Aiken, of South Carolina.
S. H. Ellis, of Ohio.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master—Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.
Secretary—P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county.
Treasurer—W. P. Popejoy, Topeka.

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

Clergymen to Co-operate.

The clergymen of London are about to try their hands at a co-operative store, and have purchased Queen's theater for that use. Clergymen generally co-operate in every good word and work, and why not in co-operative store-keeping?

Central Grange.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Our grange (Central, No. 420, Coffey county) has reorganized, and from the way the members take hold of it it seems as if we will live and thrive. They elected your humble servant for lecturer, and give him plenty of work. Well, I don't mind it if I can do some good.

I give you a list of our officers installed for 1879: Sherman Reemer, Master; Isaiah Yingling, Overseer; Carl W. Schwantes, Lecturer; D. P. Cline, Steward; G. W. Keefer, Assistant Steward; W. P. Deney, Chaplain; G. J. Parish, Treasurer; Sister E. J. Deney, Secretary; James Taylor, Gate-keeper; Mrs. Magdalene Reemer, Ceres; Mrs. Lydia Jones, Pomona; Mrs. Rebecca Taylor, Flora; Mrs. Charlotte Parish, Lady Assistant Steward.

I am, truly yours,
CARL W. SCHWANTES.

POTTAWATOMIE, Kans., March 16, 1879.

Tribute of Respect.

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father, the Supreme Ruler of the universe, to remove from our midst by death our brother, O. Hulet, died March 8, 1879; and

WHEREAS, The members of Bellflower grange, No. 621, have lost a faithful member, a firm friend of every principle of honesty and right; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family of our departed brother our deepest sympathies in this sad hour, and hope that God, who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, will guide the feet of our brother's family over life's thorny pathway to that beautiful and happy rest above where death can never come.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each of the county papers and to THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS for publication, and also that the secretary place them upon the minutes of the grange.

J. F. RIDLON,
Mrs. M. E. THOMAS,
J. W. THOMAS,
Committee.

ROMANCE, Kans., March 11, 1879.

American Farm Machinery Triumphant at the Late Paris Exposition.

We make a short extract from the address of the president of Cornell university, Andrew D. White, which was delivered in the afternoon of the second day's session of the New York state grange. It will be read with interest by the patrons of THE SPIRIT. We make the extract from the *Husbandman*, published at Elmira, New York, a paper upon which we set a high value, and which is doing yeoman's service in the interest of the grange and of agriculture generally. In speaking of the American exhibition at Paris, Mr. White says:

"You know the result of the exhibition of agriculture and machinery, but nowhere have I seen a report of the triumph that we achieved. We gained some triumph in art matters, and in some things in which those countries were expected to excel us, but in our agricultural machinery there were triumphs gained of which the people are not aware."

"It was my duty to act on a jury of appeal to which the awards of the great prizes were brought. As the reports began to come in from the great nations of the earth, I felt some trepidation; but as day after day these reports showed that these grand prizes had been awarded to Americans, we began to take courage and to believe that, late as our exposition was, it was better late than never."

"There was another thing which showed the feeling there as regards American industry. To the jury that labored perhaps more faithfully, and did its work more laboriously than any other, it was evident that America in agricultural implements had beaten. We were feeling happy over this, when one day there came to us a formidable document which was received by the body with some deference. It began with saying that the commissioners of Great Britain, and at their lead the prince of Wales, protested against the awards that had been made to American agricultural implements. As this prince had showed for once that a prince could be good for something, by doing all in his power to make the English successful, and as the French felt some liking for him, and were anxious to receive anything that came from his hands with all deference, the Americans felt themselves in danger. It was then that two French scientists arose, and the remarks that they made I have not seen reported, and I will now repeat them. One of these gentlemen declared that never in the history of an exhibition had any award been made more fairly than this; that they made the most thorough trials of all the agricultural implements that had been sent there, and that they had been forced, even against their will, to give the palm to the American manufacturers. The other gentleman remarked that while in the English exhibit their machines had been prettily nickle-plated, and much admired, these Yankees did not bring their machines here to

be admired; but they said, 'Take them into the field and use them.' The result is, that while other nations have stopped, the Americans have gone on and brought theirs as near perfection as seems possible to do."

Secrecy of the Grange.

The order of Patrons of Husbandry is represented to the country as a "secret" organization. To a certain extent and in one respect this is true, in another it is not. Every one knows, or may know, when and where the meetings are held. A declaration of purposes has been published to the world. It distinctly declares that religious creeds and political faiths shall not be discussed in its sessions. Its officers publicly pledge themselves not to use their position to influence either directly or indirectly the political or religious opinions of any member of the order. It makes no concealment of the fact that its main purpose is to promote the thrift of the farmer—socially, mentally, morally and pecuniarily—and this in every way that they as good citizens, good neighbors and honest men may of right do. It is only what everybody else does or wants to do. It is only what is abstractly and morally right, whether sought to be obtained individually or by co-operation. What advantage then has the grange over the farmers' club? Much, every way. The club attempts to do nothing that the grange cannot do equally as well, and usually the former is restricted in what it shall do. Its main, almost exclusive, business is the discussion of agricultural questions. With few exceptions the clubs have been short-lived; the individual grange that has maintained its integrity thus far bids fair to be permanent. Clubs, if unlimited as to numbers, bring in the doctors, and lawyers, and politicians, who, to say the least, do not exert an agricultural influence and profit. The Farmers' Institute and Club of New York City is a fair sample. If limited as to numbers, and which is unavoidable by the case when meeting at private houses, the ablest and most intelligent farmers in the neighborhood only are wanted. If the club proposes to be open to all, and beyond a merely local purpose, elements of disorganization enter, in which no constitutional provision can avoid, and it breaks down by its own weight. The grange meets this difficulty successfully, and at the same time maintains its far-reaching purpose. It has the power to protect itself. It has its secrets as every family has, a secrecy that protects it from intrusion, and is a tower of strength in the promotion of successful effort. We believe the open club has accomplished much good, but it necessarily is circumscribed in its efforts and purposes. Much of the grange work, equally with the club, has been published to the world. It takes out no patent on theories or practices in agriculture. It seeks the good of all. By a common purpose and a common bond it would unite all the farmers of the country who can see good in their fellow-men. Within the walls, the closed gates shut out the world, and harmony, progress and law are the landmarks that inclose the field.

The Farmer's Duty.

One of the principles of the grange is to strengthen the attachment of the farmer to the farm, and increase the attractiveness of home. If farmers wish to induce their bright, active sons to remain on the farm, they must show an active faith in the business themselves; they must indicate by pronounced measures that they believe in the farm and in farming, and that they admit no superior calling in the comparison. When a farmer becomes thoroughly aroused to the importance of better seed, better implements, better cultivation, and, in fine, of better methods throughout, such an individual is sure to be found a firm supporter of farmers' organizations for mutual good.

A good farmer is always anxious to know more, while many a poor shiftless farmer is laboring under the delusion that he already knows enough. One can never measure his ignorance by himself alone as a standard. It is necessary to compare notes with his fellow-workers in the same line of business. The lower the level which a man is willing to occupy the less his range of vision, while as he steps up higher his horizon broadens, new opportunities present themselves, new fields of discovery appear, and the individual becomes more intelligent and more successful.

There is a pleasure in gaining information, which is a stimulant to greater exertion. The more a man learns the greater his desire to acquire knowledge. Few men are inclined to do their best without the excitement or friction of rivalry or competition. One energetic, enthusiastic, successful farmer is apt to leave the whole neighborhood with his sterling qualities. A few determined men can influence the tendency of a whole village. How important, then, that every farmer should make up his mind to perform well his part, to fulfill his duty as a citizen as well as the head of a family, to sustain and encourage in ever so humble a way the noble art of agriculture.—*Portsmouth Weekly*.

Teachers.

Every one old enough to need teaching will find it. Every man who goes on in advance of the multitude must find his own path, must break his own way, must "blaze" the forest where it has never been blazed before. How did Stanley find Livingston? By merely looking for him. And so is everything else found out. It matters not whether one is in advance of the multitude or in the midst of the multitude, whether he have a teacher and other helpers or whether he have only himself and the original world to deal with. Each of us has a million fold more help than Adam had. It is not help we need; but only the spirit of work. "Ask, and ye shall receive; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you." The man or woman, younger or older, who is content to find a way, or make one, will always be able to find a way or to make one.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

Our Duty.

We have some duties as Patrons. Every member of the order owes the grange a debt—a debt of service; and how strong and vigorous would the grange now be were all its members to pay this debt! What are you going to do within this new year towards paying this debt? Many of our granges are weak, some almost dying. Shall we each determine to devote a certain portion of this new year to attending the grange meetings, to studying and preparing ourselves so that we will be competent to take a part in discussions and benefit somebody in so doing? Shall we use some portion of it in making peace where there has been dissension—in promoting vital brotherhoods among ourselves, in encouraging the timid, strengthening the weak, convincing the doubtful? Shall we spend a portion of this year in spreading the glorious order founded on faith, hope, charity, and fidelity to the best interests of man and God?—*Portsmouth Weekly*.

A FIRST-CLASS COMBINATION.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC!

The best place in the city to have your

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC.,

Repaired, re-painted, re-ironed.

The Best Place to Get New Ones

The best place to get your

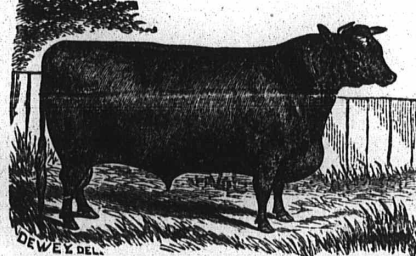
MULES & HORSES SHOD.

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

J. H. GILHAM, Blacksmith; L. D. LYON, Carriage and Wagon Builder, and J. B. CHURCH, LILL, 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.

EL MENDARO HERD.



LEVI DUMBAULD.

Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas,

BREEDER OF—

THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE

—AND—

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

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

KING OF THE PRAIRIE.

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



ROBERT COOK,

Iola, Allen county, Kans.,

Importer, Breeder and Shipper of

PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS

—AND—

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

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

Eight weeks old.....\$22 00
Three to five months old..... 32 00
Five to seven months old..... 42 00

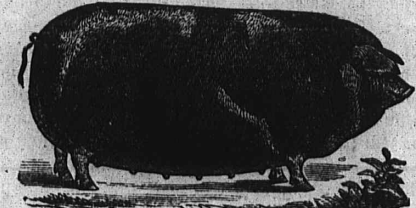
Single Pigs, either sex, one-half above prices.

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

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

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

Poland-China Hogs a Specialty



A CHOICE LOT OF PIGS

For this season's trade.

Address HENRY MIEBACH,

Hiawatha, Brown county, Kansas.

THE GRANGE STORE

Is now prepared, and will sell all kinds of

GROCERIES

—AND—

Farm Produce Cheap.

If you want Good Bargains

Go to the

GRANGESTORE.

FRESH GOODS

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

Farm Produce Bought and Sold.

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

J. T. WARNE,

77 Massachusetts street,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Builders' Hardware,

TABLE

—AND—

POCKET CUTLERY,

MECHANICS' TOOLS, ETC.,

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

Read, Everybody!

S. G. M'CONNELL,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

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

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES

In the city. Fresh

SPRING GOODS

Just received.

First-Class Workmen and Low Prices.

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

THE PARKHURST

WASHER!

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

Will do any Family's Washing in One Hour!

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

DOES NOT WEAR THE CLOTHES.

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

The long, dreaded washing is of the past.

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

WHEN IN WANT

—OF—

BOOTS & SHOES,

CUSTOM

—OR—

READY MADE,

CALL ON

A. G. MENDER,

82 MASS. STREET.



This standard article is compounded with the greatest care.

Its effects are as wonderful and as satisfactory as ever.

It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color.

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

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

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

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

Price, One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye FOR THE WHISKERS.

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

Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO.,

NASHUA, N.H.

Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines.

ELY'S AUTOMATIC COW-MILKER.

[PATENT APPLIED FOR.]

PERFECTION AT LAST.

THIS IS THE SIMPLEST MILKER IN THE world, made all of PURE SILVER. It is easily kept clean, and has no flexible or rubber tubes to sour and spoil the milk in warm weather; no brass or German-silver to vermin and poison the milk; no brane 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.

Fractional cows become gentle by the use of this milker.

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

It never gets out of order; never wears out.

Price, \$3 per set; single tubes 75 cents. Full directions. Sub-agents wanted for every county in the state.

For certificates commendatory, from reliable dairymen and others of Kansas, see SPIRIT OF KANSAS November 5, 1878. Will send Milkers by mail on receipt of price as above.

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

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY LINES.

The only route through Canada under American management.

THE SHORT & QUICK LINE TO THE EAST VIA

Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

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

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

Wagner Sleeping and Parlor Cars

On all Trains to Principal Points East.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN is one of the best constructed and equipped roads on the continent, and its fast increasing business is evidence that its superiority over its competitors is acknowledged and appreciated by the traveling public.

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

FRANK E. SNOW,

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

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, Wabunsee and Allen. They have been appraised by authority of the state, and will be sold at \$3 to \$8 per acre, according to quality and nearness to railroad stations. Terms, one-tenth down and remainder in nine equal annual installments with interest.

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

PRESCRIPTION FREE

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

Another Terrible Prairie Fire.

[Cor. Harvey County News.]

The most destructive prairie fire that has, perhaps, ever occurred in this county swept over a portion of this township on the 7th inst. It originated on section 31, and the wind being from the southwest it took a course diagonally across the township to the northwest, carrying destruction in its course. The first farm that it struck was that of H. W. Kelly, for whom it destroyed stables, granary, corral, corn, oats, wheat, hay, farming utensils, etc., to the value of probably \$600; and it was only by great exertions that his house was saved. Next it struck Mr. Unruh, a Mennonite, and here the loss is even greater, sweeping all the buildings except his house, with all his grain, hay, etc., and also burning all his hedge and a valuable orchard of apple, cherry and peach trees. Next, Peter Nickle lost corral, hay, a reaper and wagon. From thence sweeping across the farms of S. T. Danner and Mr. Harlan, burning hay and hedges, it reached Mrs. Anderson's and A. W. May's and Phil Richards, where all out-buildings with grain, feed and farming tools were destroyed. Mr. Richards even lost his flour and meat which were in his granary. The next principal sufferer was W. H. Cole, whose loss was very heavy in buildings, grain and farm machinery; he also lost a fine blooded calf for which he paid \$100, and some blooded hogs. From thence the fire swept on across the corner of Walton township into Marion county. Besides the parties mentioned, several others suffered losses in hay, hedge, etc. There was a very strong wind and it seemed impossible to do anything to check the fire; and when it got about buildings where straw and corn-stalks and other loose material was scattered about it was useless to make an effort even, as the wind carried the fire long distances. It is estimated that the loss to this township cannot fall short of \$6,000.

Is there no way to stop such work as this? Fire guards are of little value if fires are to be set with impunity even when the wind is blowing a hurricane.

What rendered the destruction still greater was the fact that a number of those burned out were in Newton attending the meeting of the farmers' club, and before neighbors could get to the scenes of action the devastation was complete.

Suspicious Character Arrested.

[Atchison Patriot.]

Yesterday morning Sheriff Wylie noticed a suspicious looking character that has formerly loafed around Atchison trying to sell a horse, of which he claimed to be the owner. His name was Wm. Beckwith, an old companion of Felix Reddy and two or three other equally suspicious characters, and in other days laid around town with no visible means of support. His appearance on the scenes of his old exploits, dressed in rags and having other evidences of hard usage, with a good young horse, which he offered to sell for \$40 cash, was thought to be sufficient suspicion to arrest him, and the sheriff locked him up. His stories were considerably mixed up, the first being that the colt was given to him by his father who lived at Marysville, Mo. Afterwards he said he hadn't seen nor spoken to his father for two years.

The horse is probably three years old, very dark or nearly black, with four white stockings and a bald face. He is probably worth \$90 or \$100, and would sell for that. Sheriff Wylie is endeavoring to ascertain the owner of the horse.

Immigration.

[Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

In a single day last week over three thousand settlers for Kansas passed through Kansas City. There is every prospect for an immense immigration to all the Western states during this spring. The movers belong to a class who will add to the wealth and intelligence and enterprise of the West. The man who opens up a farm upon the rich prairies is a benefactor, and shows prudence and sound judgment. He makes an investment not only for himself, but for his children after him. Great cities fill a place in the world, and are a necessity, but it is fortunate that they can draw a constant supply of material—mental, moral and physical—from the farm. The farm is a source of strength and purity to the city, as well as the foundation of its wealth and prosperity. Every farm that blossoms out upon the prairies of the West, every school-house that is built, every church tower that arises, is but so much added to the better and brighter side of our civilization. The sound of the woodman's ax, the ding of the hammer upon the anvil, the gleam of the plowshare bright in the furrow—all have a meaning of good to those great centers of commerce. The denizens of the city, whether in the cottage or marble front, are deeply interested in the continued prosperity of the farming interest so rapidly developing. It means permanency to business, and is to be rejoiced over as a source of moral force from which the cities and the nation can draw supplies for every emergency.

Law Relating to Text Books in Schools.

A new law is now in force in Kansas in relation to text books in schools. The district board, and every board of education, shall require a uniform series of text books to be used in each separate branch of study in each school. Boards have six months from the passage of the act to determine what text books shall be used; and a change can be made only once in five years, unless four-fifths of the legal voters in a district petition for a change. No member of a board, nor any teacher, is allowed to act as agent for or receive any gift or reward for his or her influence in procuring the introduction of any book, school apparatus or furniture of any kind whatever, under penalty of fine or imprisonment and dismissal from school. This law is stringent, and ought to be carefully studied and obeyed.

A Man Premeditately Kisses a Young Lady to go to Jail.

[Topeka Commonwealth.]

The man who startled our quiet community at large, and a very respectable and very pretty young lady in particular, day before yesterday, by kissing her in the open streets, is in limbo still; and later developments go to show that if he is a lunatic, as charged, his malady takes a very practical form.

His name is Morris Trobman, and he came here about a year ago and purchased a small farm somewhere in the southern portion of the county, which he worked in a kind of half-way style until the cold weather drove him to town. He took up quarters at Frank Durein's last January, and remained there until day before yesterday, when he packed up his worldly effects (consisting of a trunk and valise full of clothes) and had them hauled to the door of the court-house and there deposited. No one knew whose goods they were, and they remained there until yesterday morning, when he asked for them, and then the scheme by which he had secured board and lodging, at the expense of the county, came to light. His story is that, being short of funds, he conceived the brilliant plan of committing some small misdemeanor which would insure his being arrested and lodged in jail, but which would not get him into any serious difficulty. In pursuance of this idea, he had his belongings taken to jail in advance, and then sallied out in search of something to do which would get him into the jug. He stated that his idea was to do just what he did accomplish—kiss some girl or woman. And he said, to the credit of his executive ability, it was not more than half an hour from the time he deposited his baggage at the door of the county hotel until he was safely lodged within it.

It having been claimed that he is insane, his case will come up before Judge Carey, and he will have a hearing to-day at 2 o'clock, when the truth or falsity of the claim of insanity will be determined. One thing is certain, if he is insane he should be sent to quarters prepared for such unfortunate; and if the insanity is only a dodge, he should go where he cannot molest unprotected ladies on our public thoroughfares.

A Young incendiary.

[Ottawa Republican.]

A youngster by the name of Andrew Spratt, only thirteen years old, is a candidate for the state's prison. He has been working for John Richel, of Williamsburg township, and last Wednesday something occurred to bring his latent cussedness to the surface. In other words, he got mad, and taking advantage of Mr. Richel's absence he deliberately set fire to the barn. Before the members of the family could get to the building, the fire was beyond control, and entirely consumed the building, contents and surrounding hay stacks. It also spread over the orchard, probably destroying the fruit trees. Mr. R. estimates his probable loss at about \$400. The little miscreant has fled the country.

Sad Accident.

The many friends of Thos. H. Cavanaugh in this county will be pained to read of the accidental shooting of his little boy Willie last week. The Salina Journal gives the particulars as follows: "A sad and fatal accident occurred to Willie, oldest son of Hon. T. H. Cavanaugh, yesterday afternoon. In company with his two little brothers, Willie was out gunning. During the hunt one of the guns got out of order in some way. Willie attempted to draw the wad from the gun and in doing so the piece was discharged, the contents entering his bowels. His physician, Dr. Crowley, did all in his power to save the little fellow, but human aid could avail nothing. He lingered in pain until this morning, and at sunrise passed to the better land. He was about twelve years of age, a bright and promising boy and a favorite with all who knew him."

Coal Shaft to be Sunk at the Penitentiary.

[Leavenworth Times.]

Preparations for commencing the work of sinking a shaft at the penitentiary are already being made. The place has been fixed upon, right to mine under adjacent lands has been secured, and as soon as the superintendent who has been engaged arrives from Pittsburg the work will be begun in real earnest. It is estimated that the work of sinking the shaft will require about twelve months. Making reasonable allowance for all contingencies, we may conclude that by a year from next fall, at furthest, the state will be prepared to supply us with fuel.

Kansas.

[McPherson Freeman.]

If any state in the Union can show a more rapid and substantial growth than Kansas, we should like to have it pointed out. Kansas is growing and developing more rapidly than any other state in wealth and all the elements of a cultivated, enterprising, progressive civilization. Her products last year were equal to over \$100 for every man, woman and child within her borders. The value of her property equals \$320 for every inhabitant, and is as evenly distributed as any state in the Union, for Kansas has no millionaires among her population.

Mournful Result of a Runaway Team.

[Abilene Gazette.]

A team belonging to Mr. Foster, living in Willowdale township, ran away Wednesday evening with the driver in the wagon. On Thursday morning the team and wagon were found in Mud creek, on the Decker farm, one of the horses being drowned. Foster was not found at noon, and it is feared that he was drowned, as the water at that place is very deep. LATER.—As we go to press, we learn that the body of Mr. Foster has been found in the water under the wagon.

In and Out of Wall Street.

[Cor. New York Sun.]

Last week was a dull one both for brokers and speculators. With the exception of a few Southwestern fancies, like the St. Louis and San Francisco, Kansas Pacific, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas, which of late have become unusually active, the fluctuations in the prices of most of the leading stocks were barely sufficient to cover the brokers' commission. Western Union surprised a few of its new holders by a drop of about two and a half per cent. But that did not much affect speculative circles, for they have given up dabbling in this stock on their own account. The danger of being ground between the two millstones of Washington legislation and the New York melon-cutting is too apparent. The skillfully manipulated security is left entirely to the care of innocent outsiders, and, as far as can be ascertained, every one of those who have recently touched it, either on the short or the long side, has been badly hurt.

The plan of the manipulators of this stock is evident. As long as the public buys the stock at about 105 there is not the slightest reason for cutting the surplus melon. But the moment buyers grow scarce, holders back out and speculators attempt to sell short, the surplus melon is put forward again.

An investor who buys a share in this monopoly at about par is pretty sure to receive, for several years to come, six per cent. upon his investment. But any person who attempts to speculate in the stock on the strength of Vanderbilt's or the executive committee's points must be prepared to lose money.

The dullness of the market last week had more than one cause. The big operators have not entirely made up, as yet, their Northwestern quarrel, though they now seem to be fairly under way toward a truce. Some of the prominent Wall street men suffered from bad spring colds and stayed up town, while others went out of town for rest. Everybody was afraid that the ninety days' settlements for the new bonds, which expire on the first of April, would make money scarce. The letter of Mr. Sherman had a reassuring effect, but the financial world feels, nevertheless, that it is at the complete mercy of one man—the de facto secretary of the treasury. Consequently, it does not embark in new ventures, and prefers to wait till Mr. Sherman has shown how he will keep his promise of making things easy.

To these reasons for a dull market may be added a few more abstract ones; for instance, the anticipation of short crops in the Northwest. It appears from chemical tests of the germinating capacities of No. 2 spring wheat of last year that these are considerably below the average, and that, unless the farmers can be made to comprehend the fact, and make allowance for it in the sowing, the crops in Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota will not be half as large as last year.

Another disquieting symptom is found in the repudiating tendencies of several of the Southern states. The Louisiana consols, for instance, which a few months ago had many supporters at 75, are down to 48 to-day, and bid fair to go still lower, for everybody who is in them seems to be anxious to get out, no matter at what price.

The growing animosity of the West toward the East has also been much talked about of late, in connection with the Chinese question. As a matter of course, a great deal of nonsense has been uttered on the subject, both by the pro-Chinese and the anti-Chinese; but to judge from the opinions of unprejudiced and intelligent observers, the question is a much more momentous one than is generally supposed at the East. Our old friend Maurice Strakosch, for instance, a very shrewd man, and one who knows California well, said the other day on this subject:

"I tell you, gentlemen, that no amount of presidential vetoes will reconcile California to the presence of the Chinese. The question, I can assure you, is one of much greater danger than you can possibly imagine. I'll give you a parallel. Some years ago I was deep in the Turkish bonds in Paris. The Rothschilds considered them very cheap at 50. All at once a petty row broke out in Herzegovina. Nobody took any notice of it, for who cared about Herzegovina and its quarrels? It was a mere trifling dark spot on the bright horizon. You know what the results were. To me, personally, the thing was a loss of over \$100,000, for my bonds were sold at about 15. . . . You may rest assured, gentlemen, that the Chinaman will have to quit the United States. He is of no good to this country. He works cheap, but he does not spend a cent. He does not eat anything except the rice which he brings with him; he does not use any cloths except those he imports; he does not go to the opera; he does not even drink or smoke; he takes all the money he makes back to his country; even his dead body is carried away by his friends. Of what earthly use can he possibly be to this country? Apart from all that, he is not a man; he is an animal, for what is the most striking difference between animal and man? The man laughs, the animal does not. Now, have you ever seen a Chinaman laugh? I will bet you anything you like that you have not. The Chinaman is an animal, not a man, and can never be made to assimilate with us."

An opinion of this kind, coming as it does from an intelligent foreign observer and a devoted friend of America, deserves attention, notwithstanding the grotesque humor of the language.

Last, though by no means least, Wall street was affected last week by the walking match at Gilmore's garden. From wealthy, serious and apparently intelligent men down to petty clerks, everybody seemed to take more interest in the reports of the progress of Rowell, Ennis and Harriman than in the quotations coming out on the tape. The fact that a match of this kind should have created the excitement it did in this city (supposed to be a civilized one) is almost incredible. When the historian, a hun-

dred years hence, looks over the files of this week's newspapers, he will not believe that all that he finds there on the subject is sober history. He will take it for a poor joke or a big humbug. A community which calls Wall street speculations downright gambling, which encourages interference with betting on horse races, gets crazy over a display of sheer brutal endurance, out of which a set of professional gamblers make a fortune at the expense of the stupid masses! To gamble in stocks requires some intellect and information. The betting on horse racing implies some knowledge of horsemanship. In this walking contest there was nothing upon which an intelligent combination of chances could have been based. It was a sure thing for the men who started the match, and chicken hazard for the rest. Had Michael Angelo and Raphael come from their graves to lecture on art, they would not have made half of what Rowell did. Had Mozart and Rossini been resurrected, and brought over here to conduct their immortal works, with the most famous artists for performers, the receipts at the door would not have equaled the receipts of Kelly & Bliss. The betting included it is estimated that a million of dollars changed hands during the week. The profits of the drinking bar alone are said to have amounted to \$15,000. Some 52,000 stale sandwiches were sold at a profit of six cents apiece. And what is there to show for the week's excitement? Several heads clubbed, thousands of poor wretches encouraged in their betting and gambling proclivities, and four men worn out.

This is a great country.

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 fully 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. GRISSA,
Lawrence, Kansas.

READ, EVERYBODY!

ROBERTS & BILLINGS'

STRICTLY PURE

MIXED PAINTS

Are more than satisfying all who use them.

INSIDE AND OUTSIDE COLORS

Of the very best materials, viz.:

Strictly Pure White Lead,

ZINC AND LINSEED OIL.

OLD PAINTERS USE IT,

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

Give these Paints a Trial

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

ROBERTS & BILLINGS,
Lawrence, Kansas,

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

W. A. M. VAUGHAN. ESTABLISHED
J. R. DAVIDSON. 1866.
W. B. WITHERS.

VAUGHAN & CO.,

Proprietors of

ELEVATOR "A,"

GRAIN

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Room 21 Merchants Exchange.

Grain Elevator, corner Lever and Poplar Sts.,

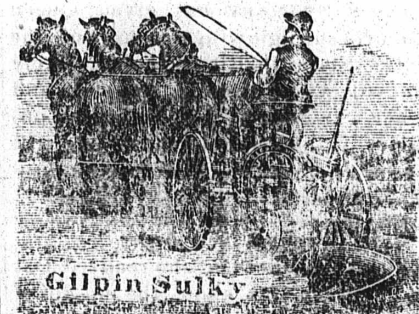
KANSAS CITY, - - MISSOURI.

THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST!

Farmers, Look to your Interest.

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

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



THE GILPIN SULKY PLOW.

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



THE HOOSIER DRILL.

which is one of the oldest drills on the market. It will drill 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!

Visitors will always be cordially welcomed at 114 Massachusetts street.

PHILIP RHEINSCHILD.

McCurdy Brothers,

THE OLDEST

BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE

In Lawrence, Established in 1865.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

In all kinds of

BOOTS AND SHOES

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

All Goods Warranted to be as Represented.

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THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1879.

A PETITION with many thousands of names has been presented to the legislature of Illinois asking that women may vote at local elections on the question of licensing the traffic in intoxicating drinks. The liquor traffic would soon be broken up if women were allowed to vote on the matter.

DEAN STANLEY has given Queen Victoria such glowing accounts of the United States that it is thought likely she will visit us next summer, and in her way look at her daughter Louise's new home in Canada. We will give a welcome to the mother queen—to her imperial highness—Victoria.

KANSAS counts on a larger immigration this season than she realized last year. In one day about the middle of March there arrived at Kansas City 2,500 new-comers from the East, and the railroads centering in the city were notified to prepare for 10,000 more the next week, consisting chiefly of families from the Middle states en route for Kansas.

THE new law regulating the census of 1880 contains a provision that all persons shall be asked whether they are employed or unemployed, and also what amount of employment they have had within a year. The significance of this inquiry will be seen by all those who consider how vital to the nation is a knowledge of the real condition of labor and the laborer.

THE French people with a heavy burden of debt on their shoulders have not only managed to carry it, but to prosper even under the load. George Von Bunsen has explained this enigma to his despondent fellow-Germans by telling them that the French have gone ahead by a "fixed and patriotic determination to work very hard, to work very well, and to work for fair wages peaceably." With such a determination any nation or any individual will prosper.

ILLINOIS furnishes rather poor pasture grounds for quack doctors. Since the state board of health has got harassed to its work it has issued certificates to nearly 5,000 doctors and nurses; has rejected 221 of 366 applicants of license to practice; has driven out of the state 1,200 unqualified practitioners; has refused to recognize the diplomas of eight medical schools; and has revoked six certificates for professional misconduct. Such a board of health will do an immense amount of good.

STATE AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

We have received the first biennial report of the board of agriculture of Kansas. It does honor to the state, and great credit to the industry, care and rare ability of the secretary, Alfred Gray, who has been editor-in-chief, we suppose, of the work. We hope it will find its way into the hands of every farmer in the state. In fact, every intelligent farmer in the country would be interested in, and benefited by, its careful study. Such reports are of incalculable benefit to the state, and it would be a good stroke both of economy and thrift to place them where they will do most good. They should be sent gratis to every editor, whether of agricultural, political or religious papers, who will make good use of them in publishing the valuable facts therein embodied.

SHALL WE RECEIVE THEM?

The colored citizens in large numbers from Louisiana and Mississippi are turning their eyes towards the rich and fertile prairies of Kansas. Many of them have already started for this land of Canaan, and more, a great host, are preparing to follow. The low rate of fare promised and the nominal price of railroad lands asked by agents in their flaming advertisements have attracted notice among the half civilized negroes of the South, and they are coming in swarms, if we may credit the accounts, to settle up our cheap lands. It strikes us pretty forcibly that this advertising business has been just a little overdone. It is attracting hither a crowd of people who will add neither wealth nor honor to our state; and under the unfavorable conditions of extreme poverty and destitution in which they come, it will prove anything but a boon to this class of immigrants. Upon their arrival in Kansas they will have to be supported as paupers, for some months at least, or maintain themselves

by begging, or be compelled to bear great suffering for want of food and clothing and means to raise their first crops. The outlook is, certainly, somewhat dark to these wretched people. They must endure unparalleled sufferings in their exodus from Egypt and their march to the promised land.

ECONOMY OF TIME.

This is, substantially, what Horace Greeley said in 1870 in regard to the economic use of time by the farmer, and we think it is as applicable in the year 1879 as it was in 1870:

"Farmers, it is urged, sometimes fail; and this is unfortunately true of them, as of all others. Some fail in integrity, others in sobriety; many in capacity, more in diligence. Quite a number fail because they undertake too much in the outset; that is, they run into debt for more land than they have capital to stock or means to fertilize, and are forced into bankruptcy by the interest ever accruing upon land which they are unable to cultivate. If they should get ahead a little by active exertion throughout the day, the interest would overtake and pass them during the ensuing night.

"Few of the unsuccessful ones realize the extent to which this ill fortune is fairly attributable to their waste of time. Men not naturally lazy squander hours weekly in the village, or at the railroad station, or in idle gossip with their neighbors, without a suspicion that they are thus destroying their chances for success in life. To-day is given up to a monkey show; half of tomorrow is lost in attendance on an auction; part of next day is spent at a caucus or a jury trial; and so on till one-third of the week and year is virtually wasted.

"Now, the men who have achieved eminent success within my observation have all been rigid economists of time. They managed to transact their business in town while serving on a jury, or detained under a subpoena as witnesses; they never attended an auction unless they really needed something which was there to be sold, and then they began their day's work earlier and ended it later in order to redeem the time they borrowed for the sale. I do not believe that any American farmer who could count up three hundred full days' work in every year between his twenty-first and thirtieth year ever yet failed, except as a result of speculation, or indorsing, or inordinate running into debt."

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

There should be a good understanding always between a paper and its patrons. There should always be a feeling of mutual good will between the editor and the readers of his paper. Hence, it is eminently proper to state from time to time the object, aims and plans of THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS, so that its patrons may be brought more and more into sympathy with it and regard it as their paper, and feel an interest in it which will induce them to help it along, to make a better paper of it and extend its circulation and to increase its influence for good. We feel that we have the general good will of our readers and the public. The large circulation of our paper proves this. But we are aiming at something higher than this. We desire to create a special interest, an appetite, for THE SPIRIT that will lead its patrons to forego and dispense with some needless luxuries, some expensive habits, in order to place it in the hands of thousands who neither read it nor know it by name.

In our desire to extend the circulation and usefulness of THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS, we make no pretense to any special disinterestedness of motive or benevolence of feeling. We undertook its publication as an honorable and useful business, by which we might live and prosper. But we have a higher ambition than mere pecuniary success. We desire to contribute our resources of mind and heart to the upbuilding of a better system of agriculture than now exists in our midst. We want to do something, much if we may, to educate the farmers of our state, and elsewhere, to a higher appreciation of themselves and of their calling. As yet they but dimly see, they but very inadequately realize, the important trust that is placed in their hands. They do not feel, in its full force, that to them is committed the fair earth on which they dwell to dress and to keep, to have power over the beasts of the field, the fowls of the air and the fish of the sea; that

is, to them is entrusted the work of feeding and clothing the nations of the earth. Now, it is our work and aim and intent, while we are the proprietor of THE SPIRIT, to stir up and bring into more efficient action the mental powers, the brain forces, of these men and women to whom God has committed the charge of the earth and all living things that dwell upon it. It is for this purpose, namely, to make up and bring out what is best in man, that we make our paper somewhat general in its character. We talk of finance, political economy, politics, education, religion, art, science, and all things which are, or ought to be, of universal interest. It is true that agriculture and the interests of those who pursue it as a calling are the leading characteristics of our paper; but to promote these interests we have thought it necessary to treat of other matters collateral and subsidiary to this end. And this course we intend to pursue. We intend to set before our readers everything which has a fresh flavor and a spicy taste, as well as everything which is substantial and nourishing. We shall spare no pains to make THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS the exact exponent of what the name suggests. It will reflect the spirit of reform, of progress, of science, of agricultural effort, and the fresh inspiration which our farmers are now breathing in from the invigorating airs and life giving influences of spring.

We ask the co-operation of our patrons. Their appreciation of our paper shown by promptness in remitting their dues, their efforts to enlarge its list of subscribers, their willingness to make contributions by pen, will stimulate us to greater effort, and insure more valuable results to all interested in our enterprise.

My Theory of Farming.

NO. IV.

DEAR SPIRIT:—Having got fairly established in our new home, it may be a matter of some interest to your readers to learn that we find it quite comfortable; and, being a story and a half high, it affords, with the cellar kitchen, room quite sufficient for a small family. It has always been a maxim with me that a farmer's wife should have no more rooms to take care of and keep clean than simply enough to meet the present wants of the family. Friends and relations who call to spend the night, or to pay a visit of a few days, if possessed of a common share of good sense, will not feel themselves ill used if they cannot have a room all to themselves and furnished in city style. They, knowing our limited means, will make due allowance for all short-comings in our accommodations, or in a showy manner of life. Our way of living must be simple to harmonize in any way with our means. Besides, we go upon the supposition that our friends come to see us, not to eat sumptuous dinners or to live in stately rooms with costly furniture; so we make them welcome by inviting them to our simple fare, and installing them for the time being as members of our family. Our house in its present condition and with its present furnishing cost in cash but a trifle over \$350—to be exact, \$354.36. In this estimate I do not reckon on my own labor, which was a saving of cash expense to the amount of at least \$60; for in building up the stone walls, and in many parts of the carpentry, I proved myself as skillful and efficient a worker as those who had served apprenticeships to the trade of house building. I was always handy in the use of tools, and prided myself in having as good a chest of tools as ever graced the shop of a carpenter. By way of parenthesis, I may remark that an important part of the education of boys is a practical knowledge of the use of tools. There is no occupation in life, in fact no profession in life, which may not be enriched, liberalized and made more useful and productive by a knowledge of, and a skill in, the use of tools. I have to thank my father, who was a carpenter, for the patience he exercised in teaching me, while yet a boy, to handle skillfully the ax, the saw, the plane, the hammer, the chisel, and other tools which would be useful to the farmer as well as the mechanic. In this connection I will throw out another hint which may not be without some value. My father was wise enough to consult my own inclinations and bent of mind in choosing my life's occupation. He did not, as some parents do, arbitrarily decide that I should follow his profession. He

saw that I early manifested an interest in the work of the garden; that I was addicted to the planting of all kinds of seeds, and was never happier than when taking care of my patch of flowers and hoeing my pop-corn, tomatoes and watermelons. For this outdoor work in orchard and garden I manifested almost a passion, and would make the use of the spade, hoe and pruning knife a good substitute for play. I attribute my agricultural tastes to my mother, who loved and cultivated flowers and always insisted with considerable warmth that the vegetable garden, in proportion to the work and time spent upon it, yielded a better income than the "shop." It was from these influences and considerations that my parents fostered my inclination to become a farmer till I was fixed in my own mind that I would follow no other pursuit. There was another thing which had up inconsiderable influence in prompting me to become a farmer. A few years ago I should have felt very much ashamed to confess the truth and say it was a merely sensual appetite, the gratification of the palate, a love of fruit, which had some influence in determining my occupation. I thought to myself the farmer can have plenty of apples, peaches, pears, grapes and delicious small fruits just for their raising. My exceeding fondness for these fruits had a kind of magnetic attraction, and which, though it might not have had a mastering influence, acted at least in the same line of direction in determining my choice.

In maturer life I have pondered on this subject of the pleasures of sense a great deal, and am well satisfied that the sense of taste no less than sight and hearing minister in their normal action to our happiness and well being. We are too much in the habit of speaking of the gross pleasures of sense. Why not speak of them as refined? which they may become when well trained and educated; and may be made to minister to our higher spiritual nature, as well as to our baser nature when perverted. THEORIST.

LAWRENCE, Kans., March 28, 1879.

The Whole Matter Summed Up.

[Achilles Champion.]

We have carefully read the evidence taken by the late legislative investigating committee. It is voluminous, and the investigation was evidently searching. But the testimony, instead of implicating Senator Ingalls, or any other senatorial candidate in corrupt practices, is their complete vindication. Summed up, it amounts to just this: Four or five men swear that they were offered money, or paid money, by outside parties, and this evidence implicates the friends of several candidates. But in each case where such evidence was elicited, the parties implicated emphatically denied the assertions, and made oath that the statements connecting them with such offers or payments were untrue. And it happens that, in every instance, the men who deny are, in character, fully the peers of the men who affirm.

If such evidence as this would convict a senator of bribery, there is hardly a single man in either the senate or house who couldn't be expelled. It is a mass of insufferable rubbish and trash—a collection of floating rumors and surmises, of Teft house scandal and curb-stone scandal, always put afloat during a senatorial contest to deceive the credulous, frighten the timid and affect the suspicious. And no sensible or decent man, familiar with politics and the tricks of politicians, pays the slightest attention to it.

Whatever may be the real facts—whether money was or was not used in the senatorial election—the investigation certainly did not prove that any senatorial candidate was guilty of corrupt practices. We have every reason to believe that the investigating committee wanted to connect Senator Ingalls with such practices, and did its best in that direction. It was appointed by his most relentless enemy, and a majority of its members were his constant, persistent and implacable opponents. But four of the committee unite in saying that the evidence did not implicate any senatorial candidate in the use of money, while only one arrives at a different conclusion. Let any fair-minded, reputable man read the testimony, and he will inevitably come to the conclusion that Messrs. Randolph, Callen, Hartshorne and Keller rendered an honest and impartial verdict, while Hall, controlled entirely by his preju-

dices, rendered a notoriously dishonest one. There is not a word, or line, or statement, in the whole of the book containing the evidence that will justify any other conclusion.

Home News.

ST. LOUIS, March 24.—A *Globe-Democrat* special from Wichita, Kansas, says that gold has been discovered thirty miles southeast of that place, and great excitement exists among farmers and others. A New York company is said to have bought a mile square of land and is trying to secure more. Four companies are already organized. Ore from one shaft sunk some time ago is said to have assayed over \$2,000 to the ton. One farmer has been offered \$30,000 for his farm and refused it.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage appeared for trial this afternoon before the Brooklyn presbytery. The principal charges were falsehood and deceit. He pleaded not guilty. Dr. Spear, his counsel, wanted to quash the principal specification, as they failed to indicate the time or place. After a warm debate the moderator granted the motion to strike out the specifications. Talmage then demanded an investigation upon these charges; the people wanted to know if they were true; if they were not investigated he would appeal to the Kings county jury and would waive all technicalities, and show he had done no wrong. It was finally decided to try Talmage on all the specifications.

TOPEKA, Kans., March 24.—Reports have been circulated that the management of the A., T. & S. F. railroad had requested the resignation of W. B. Strong, general manager. J. R. Mulvane, of this city, addressed a private letter to Mr. Nickerson, president of the road, regarding the same. The following dispatch received to-day explains itself and squelches the rumor: BOSTON, March 24.

J. R. MULVANE.—Topeka, Kans.—Mr. Strong has the entire confidence of the president and board of directors in Boston. All reports to the contrary are circulated by enemies of the road, and are without foundation, and you are authorized to contradict them. [Signed] THOS. NICKERSON.

President A., T. & S. F. R. R.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The committees of house and senate in the Democratic caucus to make recommendations concerning the order of business for the extra session held a joint meeting to-day, lasting five and a half hours. Senator Thurman presided. The first question discussed was whether the political legislation desired by the dominant party in congress should be effected by the passage of separate measures, or by the incorporation of repealing clauses in the appropriation bills. It was determined after discussion, by a vote of 13 against 5, the negative being two senators and three representatives, that the latter course would be the most expedient, especially for this reason that it seemed likely to save time, there being a general desire to finish the necessary business of the session at as early a day as possible. The next question considered was whether the political portion of the appropriation bills should be now passed in the same terms in which they were passed at the last session, or whether the repealing clause in regard to the federal election laws, should be modified so as to repeal only those sections which authorize the appointment of cheap supervisors and deputy marshals for elections, together with the sections conferring the justice powers on supervisors, thus continuing the authorization for the appointment of two supervisors of different politics to serve in a testimonial capacity at each poll as witnesses of the count of votes. After a long discussion, it was decided to recommend the adoption of the modified proposition. The vote was 14 against 4, two senators and two representatives favoring the total repeal.

The joint meeting then authorized Senators Thurman, Saulsbury, Bailey and Hernan, and Representatives Chalmers, Springer, Carlisle and Atkins to formulate the provisions in accordance with the decision in regard to the election laws, and also the provisions for the total repeal of the jurors' test oath and the existing authorization of the presence of the troops at the polls, for incorporation in legislative, executive and judicial, and army appropriation bills, together with such additional provisions as they may deem necessary to secure the free and fair election for the representatives and delegates to congress. They are also respectfully authorized to consider the propriety of framing a substitute for section 5,522, Revised Statutes, which prescribes the penalties for the violation of the election law.

Mr. Springer's proposition to provide, in addition to the repeal of the law concerning the presence of troops at the polls, for the enactment of the existing English statute of George II. on the subject, was very favorably received, and a joint sub-committee will probably recommend its adoption. It prohibits any soldier stationed within two miles of the voting place from leaving his quarters on election day, except to relieve the guard, or to go to the polls to vote, and requires him, in the latter case, to return to his quarters immediately afterward.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Henry A. Johnson, of Chicago, and R. Mitchell, of Memphis, were nominated for members of the National board of health.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 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.

A. KATZENSTEIN has removed his grocery stock to the old Nathan Frank stand just north of this office. See his new advertisement in another column.

Godley for April has an unsurpassed colored fashion plate. It can be relied on for the latest fashions in vogue in Europe, and generally gets them in advance of any other publication.

The Pleasant Hour club of the M. E. church will give an entertainment at the church tomorrow (Thursday) night. Reading, speaking, singing and feasting will be the order of the evening.

THERE will be an examination of county teachers, Saturday, April 5th, at the Central school-house, beginning at 9 o'clock a. m.

SARAH A. BROWN,
County Superintendent.

THE citizens of North Lawrence are cleaning up their old pistols and shot-guns for the purpose of making it warm for a gang of burglars that have been making nightly raids on private residences lately. Two houses were entered last week.

Lippincott for April contains "A Visit to the Shrines of Old Virginia," "English Vignettes," "Women's Husbands," "Folk-Songs," "Mollie," "Trees in the City," "The Hoosiers at Home," "Through Winding Ways," "Our Beaus," "A Lady's Life in Brazil," etc., etc.

ON Monday afternoon a team of horses attached to a farm wagon went tearing down Massachusetts street from north to south at a rate of speed that threatened destruction to anything and everything before it. Two or three badly demolished vehicles and a few frightened pedestrians was the result.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

MR. GEORGE W. KNIGHT and Miss Annie Robinson, both of Douglas county, were pronounced man and wife by his honor, Judge Hendry, on Monday afternoon.

On the 20th inst. Wm. H. Jay and Florence M. Lippy, both of Douglas county, applied for and were granted a marriage license.

WE would call the attention of our readers to the fact that A. G. Menger, the popular boot and shoe dealer, at No. 82 Massachusetts street, is just receiving a fine stock of new goods for the spring and summer trade; and he is selling cheap. In his custom department too he is turning out first-class work at low figures. Give Menger a call.

DEPUTIES representing fourteen subordinate lodges of the order of Ancient Templars in the state of Kansas are now holding a meeting at Miller's hall in this city. They are here to organize a grand temple. J. B. Hill, supreme templar, of Illinois, is president of the meeting. The organization of the grand temple will probably be completed to-day.

DIED, March 20, 1879, Mrs. Jemima Rushmer, of this city, aged seventy-nine years, ten months and nine days.

We find the above obituary notice in a Columbus (Ohio) paper. The deceased was the mother of our townsman, Mr. H. J. Rushmer. Mr. Rushmer was called to the bedside of his mother about ten days ago, and was with her to the last. The funeral took place on Saturday, the 22d inst.

Insurance.

This week we present to our readers a synopsis of the annual statement of the condition of the Merchants' Insurance company, of Newark, New Jersey, organized 1868.

The Merchants', of Newark, is one of the fire insurance companies which the year 1878 has been good to, enabling it to enter the year 1879 with assets amounting to \$1,087,338. Against this sum the Merchants' has liabilities of \$400,000 capital stock; \$254,571 re-insurance and all other liabilities; furnishing a net surplus over all of \$432,571, or a surplus as to policyholders of \$832,571. That is, the Merchants' could pay off, were it required, every dollar of its liabilities to policyholders, actual and contingent, and still have securities to the amount of \$832,571 on hand. This is an exceedingly comfortable situation for any company to be in, and its policyholders must contemplate it with a high degree of satisfaction. How this company is valued at Newark may be judged from the fact that its stock is worth \$208 for every \$100.

We would recommend all who are in want of "gilt-edged" indemnity to call on or address Mr. A. L. Selig, the agent of the company at Lawrence, and secure insurance in the Merchants'.

Personal.

LIEUT.-GOV. HORACE TABOR, of Colorado, was in the city last week visiting with his father and sister.

MISS MARY FRAZER, of Kansas City, is visiting for a few days with the family of her sister, Mrs. H. J. Rushmer, in this city.

F. J. V. SKIFF, the business manager of the Denver Tribune, was shaking hands with his many Lawrence friends on Monday. Fred looks well and seems to feel well.

MR. T. E. TABER, a former well known farmer of this county, but now of Canyon City, Col., made us a pleasant call on Monday morning. Mr. Taber, in company with Mr. E. Huddestone, another old Douglas county man, is engaged in the commission and forwarding business, with headquarters at Canyon City. They are prospering.

AT a meeting of the Douglas County Bible society held at the Presbyterian church in this city on Sunday night last, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, James Marvin; secretary, W. W. Cockins; treasurer, J. A. Dailey; depository, John Charlton. State Superintendent Rev. J. J. Thompson, in an address before the society, stated that the work of placing a copy of the Bible in every home in Kansas had been very successful in the past and that it would be pressed forward until the desired end is accomplished. He also stated that a Bible agent recently thoroughly canvassed a certain town in a certain county adjoining Douglas and could not find a single copy of the holy word in the whole town. It strikes us that a little missionary work should be done in that community just now.

City Politics—Nominations.

Once more we hear sounds that indicate a warning up of matters political, and occasionally there is indeed a bubble showing that the heat is increasing.

CITIZENS' MEETING.

A well attended meeting of the citizens of Lawrence was held on Thursday night last at the court-house, and the following nominations were made for the various city officers, to be voted on at the April election:

For mayor, J. P. Usher.
For police judge and justice of the peace, L. D. Bailey.

For city attorney, R. J. Borgholthaus.

For city treasurer, J. A. Dailey.

For treasurer of school board, J. E. McCoy.

For constables, Wm. Campbell and C. C. James.

COUNCILMEN AND SCHOOL BOARD.

First ward—Councilman, W. A. Harris; member of school board, John Charlton.

Second ward—Councilman, J. N. Roberts; school board, G. W. Hume.

Third ward—Councilman, T. J. Sternberg; school board, Geo. Leis.

Fourth ward—Councilman, Julius Fisher; school board, A. G. Honnold.

Fifth ward—No report.

Sixth ward—Councilman, A. J. Dicker; school board, no report.

MEETING OF THE TEMPERANCE PEOPLE.

And again on the same evening the temperance people assembled at Miller's hall and put the following ticket in the field:

For mayor, Sidney Clarke.

For police judge and justice of the peace, L. S. Steele.

For city attorney, Maj. J. S. Wilson.

For city treasurer, J. A. Dailey.

For treasurer of school board, George March.

For constables, A. J. Phillips and William M. Campbell.

COUNCILMEN AND SCHOOL BOARD.

First ward—Councilman, S. B. Pierson; member school board, Samuel Kimball.

Second ward—Councilman, Albert Allen; school board, Prof. Miller.

Third ward—Councilman, John Rahkopf; school board, G. R. Gould.

Fourth ward—Councilman, George Fricker; school board, A. G. Honnold.

Fifth ward—Councilman, Parker Putnam; school board, H. H. Howard.

Sixth ward—Councilman, A. J. Dicker; school board, A. W. Force.

An Honest Medicine Free of Charge.

Of all medicines advertised to cure any affection of the throat, chest, or lungs, we know of none we can recommend so highly as Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, hay fever, hoarseness, tickling in the throat, loss of voice, etc. This medicine does *positively* cure, and that where everything else has failed. No medicine can show one-half so many positive and permanent cures as have already been effected by this truly wonderful remedy. For asthma and bronchitis it is a perfect specific, curing the very worst cases in the shortest time possible. We say by all means give it a trial. Trial bottles free. Regular size \$1. For sale by BARBER BROS., Lawrence, Kansas.

Fine Poultry.

A few pairs or trios of pure blood Plymouth Rock fowls for sale; also Plymouth Rock and Light and Dark Bantam eggs. Orders from abroad will receive prompt attention. Eggs carefully packed and warranted fresh. Call on or address
C. L. EDWARDS,
Lawrence, Kansas.

Nothing Short of Unmistakable Benefits Conferred upon tens of thousands of sufferers could originate and maintain the reputation which AYER'S SARSAPARILLA enjoys. It is a compound of the best vegetable alteratives, with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most effectual of all remedies for scrofulous, mercurial, or blood disorders. Uniformly successful and certain in its remedial effects, it produces rapid and complete cures of Scrofula, Sores, Boils, Humors, Pimples, Eruptions, Skin Diseases and all disorders arising from impurity of the blood. By its invigorating effects it always relieves and often cures Liver Complaints, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, and is a potent renewer of vitality. For purifying the blood it has no equal. It tones up the system, restores and preserves the health, and imparts vigor and energy. For forty years it has been in extensive use, and is to-day the most available medicine for the suffering sick, anywhere.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

Equinoctial Storm.

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

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

For Sale.

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

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

O. K. Barber Shop.

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

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

For Sale Cheap.

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

A Card.

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

Lumber.

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

Please call and examine stock before purchasing.
C. BRUCE.
LAWRENCE, Nov. 20, 1878.

Announcement.

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

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.

Atmospheric Churn.

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

Harness and Saddles.

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

The good news for every farmer that has to buy boots and shoes for this spring or summer is, that Humes' 424 Massachusetts street, have now fully arranged with their largest custom manufacturers to make all their goods on order, warranted. Buying and selling all goods for cash, long experience for two large houses, insures their customers lower prices for the best goods ever before known in this city.

THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOE.

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

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

The Currency Question.

Notwithstanding the fact that thousands of our people are at present worrying themselves almost to death over this vexed question, even to the extent of neglecting their business, their homes and their duty to their families, there are still thousands upon thousands of smart, hard working, intelligent men pouring into the great Arkansas valley, the garden of the West, where the Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad offers them their choice of 2,500,000 acres of the finest farming lands in the world at almost their own prices. If you do not believe it, write to the undersigned, who will tell you where you can get a cheap land exploring ticket, and how, at a moderate expense, you can see for yourself and be convinced.
W. F. WHITE,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't, Topeka, Kans.

Real Estate Agency.

JAS. E. WATSON & CO.

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

SILAS MERCHANT, President.
HENRY POWLES, Secretary.

The Merchants' Insurance Company,
OF NEWARK, N. J.,

776 & 778 BROAD STREET.

SYNOPSIS OF

STATEMENT, JANUARY 1, 1879.

Cash capital	\$400,000 00
Reserve for re-insurance	203,245 44
Reserve for other liabilities, including unpaid losses	51,325 31
Surplus beyond capital, and all other liabilities	432,765 41
	\$1,087,338 16

A. L. SELIG, Agent,
Office with American Express company, Lawrence, Kansas.

3,000 FINELY FORMED

And Healthy

Evergreens for Sale!

2,000 RED CEDARS, 2 to 3 FEET,

\$15 per hundred.

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

BLACK ASTRIAN AND SCOTCH PINES,

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

All orders delivered in the city.
G. C. BRACKETT,
2½ miles west of Lawrence.

VINLAND

Nurs'ry & Fruit Farm

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR.

PRICE-LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

W. E. BARNES, Proprietor,

Vinland, Douglas County, Kans.



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

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

BENSLEY, WAGNER & BENSLEY,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office, 66 Exchange Building,

Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

G. H. MURDOCK,

WATCHMAKER

—AND—

ENGRAVER,

A Large Line of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.

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

THE CRYSTAL PALACE BARBER SHOP

Under First National Bank.

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

JOHN M. MITCHELL, Prop'r.

U. S. SCALE CO.,

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

Farmers, Attention!

The Union Grocery, Produce, Fruit and Vegetable House

Is now located in the building formerly occupied by Nathan Frank, opposite the Ludington house, Lawrence, Kans. It is to your interest to call at the Union Grocery when you come to the city with your produce, as the highest cash prices will be paid for the same, and groceries of all kinds constantly on hand at as low figures if not lower than any house in the city. Call and satisfy yourself.
A. KATZENSTEIN.

THE WHITE



SEWING MACHINE.

This machine possesses more advantages and satisfies those who use it better than any other machine on the market. We beg to call your attention to a few of the many advantages combined in it: First—It is the lightest running shuttle sewing machine. Second—It has more capacity and power than any other family sewing machine. Third—It is not complicated with cog-gears nor large cams. Fourth—It is the simplest and best constructed machine. Fifth—Its working parts are case-hardened iron or steel, and so arranged that any wear can be taken up simply by the turn of a screw. Sixth—It has a steel feed on both sides of the needle. Seventh—Its shuttle is comparatively self-threading, made of solid steel, and carries a larger bobbin than almost any other family sewing machine. Eighth—Its works are all encased and free from dust, and so arranged that neither the garment being sewed nor the operator will become soiled. Ninth—It has a device by which bobbins can be filled without running the entire machine, thereby relieving it from wear for this purpose, as also relieving the operator of the necessity of removing the work or attachments, as is the case in nearly all other machines. Tenth—It is elegantly ornamented and finished, and its cabinet work is unsurpassed. The result of this combination is the "WHITE," the most durable, the cheapest, best and largest family sewing machine in the world. If you need a machine try it. You will like it and buy it. Agents wanted. Needles and supplies for all machines. Singer sewing machine at \$20.

J. F. RICHIEY, Agent,
No. 64 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

WE DESIRE TO CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO

The Latest New Improvements

Just added to the popular

DAUNTLESS SEWING MACHINE.



Thousands are now in use, all giving perfect satisfaction. Only the needle to thread. All the working parts of STEEL, securing durability and finish. Best BOBBIN WINDER used, without running the machine or removing the work. Best TENSION and TAKE-UP, only the needle to be threaded. Best SHUTTLE in the world, the easiest managed, no holes or slots to thread. In fact it can be threaded in the dark. Its bobbin holding more thread than any other. New TREADLE, neat in appearance, perfect in shape. Best HINGES, giving solid support and perfect insulation. The universal expression of all who have seen and tested the Dauntless is, that beyond doubt it is "THE BEST IN THE MARKET." We shall be pleased to have your orders, feeling confident our machine will render perfect satisfaction. Agents wanted. Special inducements and lowest factory prices given. GENERAL AGENT WANTED at Lawrence. Dauntless Manufacturing Co., Norwalk, Ohio.

The Kansas Monthly

TELLS ALL ABOUT KANSAS,

its resources and advantages, with valuable suggestions to immigrants.

PRICE, \$1.00 PER YEAR.

A copy of the

KANSAS HAND-BOOK,

giving a complete description of the state, accompanied by a map colored by counties, sent free to every subscriber. Address:
J. S. BOUGHTON, Publisher,
Lawrence, Kansas.

Administrator's Notice.

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

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS interested in the estate of James Woddie, 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. PROPER, Administrator.

OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK.

LAWRENCE, KANS., Dec. 7, 1878.
Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the lands and lots advertised in the Western Home Journal September 5th, A. D. 1878, that any of said lands and lots may be redeemed at the office of the county treasurer at the rate of twelve (12) per cent., as provided in chapter 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.
B. F. DUGES,
County Clerk.

Horticultural Department.

CONOVER'S SEEDLING GRAPE.

A Most Infamous Attempt to Swindle the Unsuspecting Farmer.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Kansas, as would seem to be, is especially the chosen field for the operations of men bent on the most unscrupulous traffic in the fruit line, and none have borne so bare-faced an imprint of designed fraud as that being carried on in Lyon and Coffey counties at this time with the variety of grape which is made the caption of this paper. The most persistent and thorough efforts have been made by parties both in this state and in Ohio (where we gain the first knowledge of it), without reaching any definite information as to its originator or the exact locality from which it has been brought into public notice. The first knowledge of it in this state was obtained from parties in Lyon county. During the fore part of the winter there appeared and registered at one of the hotels in Emporia an outfit of the Hill Home nurseries, Tadmor, Ohio—proprietors, N. H. Albaugh & Son. The senior member of the firm accompanied this outfit, and, as would be reasonable to conclude, marshaled his men to carry out the details of his plan of work for the capture of the fruit loving people of that section. The first thing on the programme (and a very wise step I will concede) was to secure the confidence of the people. This was easily done by the elder gent announcing himself a Patron in high standing in the state grange of Ohio, and had been some years back a member of the executive committee of that grange. This had its desired effect, and the following card appeared in one of the newspapers of that city:

HILL HOME NURSERIES, TADMOR, OHIO—TWENTY-FIRST YEAR.

Our nurseries are very extensive, and are well and favorably known from New England to Texas as sending out only first-class stock in every respect and packed with extra care. Our regularly authorized agents are now canvassing Lyon and adjoining counties, and we guarantee that all their representations shall be faithfully complied with. We expect to do business for a number of years, and on such principles as will meet the approval of all our customers. Refer to D. W. and E. R. Holderman of Emporia, who are well acquainted with our standing.

N. H. ALBAUGH & SON, Proprietors.

The most prominent articles in their stock, and especially made prominent, were a new seedling grape under the name already mentioned, and Standard pear trees worked on an imported stock, which stock had the peculiar and remarkable properties of hastening the productiveness so as to afford a good crop of pears at the early age of three to five years. Samples of the grape showed it to be a large white berry borne in immense clusters, and from the accounts given would really equal or excel the Eschcol which the spies brought out of the land of Canaan! No wonder the intelligent fruit growers' curiosity was aroused and their incredulity excited to such an extent as to lead to an investigation to see if "these things be so." The yarn was too much of a good thing to be swallowed without a grimace. Did Jonah swallow the whale? is the question. I think not, nor do the intelligent farmers of Lyon county swallow the yarns about this Eschcol of a grape. The investigation led to the following facts:

First—Such prominent and thoroughly informed grape men as Geo. W. Campbell, of Delaware; Messrs. Storrs, Harrison & Co., of Painesville; J. Jenkins, of Winona; and the well informed secretary of the Ohio State Horticultural society, M. B. Bateham, Painesville; and N. Ohmer, of Dayton, the honored vice-president—all gentlemen of Ohio—seemed surprised at the notice of such a grape being in existence without their knowledge. One prominent horticulturist says: "Why have I not heard of this variety? Have I been so stupid?"

Second—A search for this so valuable a variety among the catalogues of the most extensive nurseries, even including that of the parties canvassing our state for its sale, the Hill Home nurseries, of Tadmor, Ohio, does not find this variety even mentioned. This is strikingly remarkable, for in these days when specialties and the introduction of any new variety of even a promise are made prominent by glowing circulars scattered almost broadcast throughout the land, and in the case of the "Hill Home nurseries," of Tadmor, Ohio, whose published card claims extensive trade "and are well and favorably known from New England to Texas," this grape with all its great value does not receive even a no-

tice in their catalogue; but its agents in the far off West, a long ways from home, are the first to give publicity to its high merits. This only verifies that common saying, "If you want the news of your home, go from your home for them."

This investigation further reaches the fact that the plates of the Eschcol were made in Rochester, New York, by the order of some parties in Ohio (the names of which we are unable to obtain) who furnished outlines, size, color, and the name. But the firm making the plates say, "We have never sold any of them to Albaugh & Son, for they have never ordered any of them." How then have the agents of Albaugh & Son obtained the plates of the Conover Seedling grape? They certainly had them and did use them for the purpose of selling the variety. They have been seen only in Kansas, and probably only in the office of the Hill Home nurseries at Tadmor, Ohio, outside of Kansas; for when an effort was made to secure a plate Albaugh, Sr., says, so I am informed by letter, that "the plates have all been burned!" And why? Because he was convinced that it was a humbug. To which I add that, had he made an honest confession, he would have said: "I have been caught in this fraud, and will wipe out all the evidence if I possibly can." What does N. H. Albaugh say? "In regard to the Conover grape, allow us to say that the Miami Valley Nurserymen's association (of which our senior is president) has been investigating the matter and now feels convinced that it will prove to be a synonym of the 'Lady.'"

This firm, in their published card, say to the people that they will furnish everything offered by their agents; and then, having made an extensive canvass and publicly claim to have made extensive sales, announce in their card to the Emporia News, of March 3: "Some controversy appears to have arisen among horticulturists regarding the Conover grape. It seems now upon investigation in our Nurserymen's association here that the Conover will prove to be a synonym for the 'Lady,' a very fine, new, white grape." And in their letter of the 28th ult. they say, being convinced of the above error, they intend to fill all orders taken for the Conover with the Lady at \$1.50 per plant. Now what assurances have the people that they will even get the Lady as a substitute from the hands of men who have shown already their unreliable character? If this firm, with its many years of boasted experience and extensive business, in all the details of propagation, planting and handling of varieties, with years of study and observation of varieties being grown by them, all of which qualities are essential to become competent and qualified nurserymen, and without which they become unreliable and censurable, and being propagators of the Lady grape, and probably are acquainted with the fruit of this vine, a plate of which is published with their catalogue, and while they have used plates of the Conover in their canvass for its sale, yet do not consider it important to include such a plate in their catalogue; I say, if with all such advantages at their command they are not qualified to readily recognize that the Conover was the Lady, it is to be hoped by all Kansans that the state from whence they hail will provide a home for all such imbeciles and keep them there.

From their own letter they acknowledge that there has been a cloud of doubt as to the nomenclature of the Conover in their own state sufficient to call for an investigation by the Miami County Nurserymen's association, of which "our senior is president." Here, then, it would seem the part of an honest man to have waited until that cloud was removed before disseminating it. Again I ask the question, "Why has this grape of such high qualities been, as would seem, so studiously kept from the knowledge of the lovers of fine grapes and the friends of the Hill Home nurseries at their immediate homes?" Even some of the prominent members of the Montgomery County Horticultural society, of which "our senior member" is a member, write me that they are ignorant as to the very existence of any variety by the name of "Conover Seedling." None would have appreciated such fine qualities more than the fruit loving and fruit growing people of Ohio, and if this was an honest deal none would have more

cheerfully and readily indorsed its merits.

I find by investigation that a cloud of suspicion already surrounds the traffic carried on in the far off West by this firm. "Our senior member" seeks to exonerate himself at home from the charges made against him by attempts to vilify the honorable vice-president of our State Horticultural society for Lyon county, thereby to weaken and destroy his veracity in the charges he has brought to expose the fraud of the Conover grape. From a long acquaintance with Mr. Milliken, both private and public, I believe he is above reproach, and any efforts on the part of "our senior member" to bring him into ill repute will fall harmless; and his standing as an honest man and an earnest supporter of the truth shall be vindicated even in Montgomery county, Ohio, as well as on the "beautiful prairies and fertile valleys" of Kansas, as "our senior member" expresses it.

G. C. BRACKETT.

LAWRENCE, Kans., March 21, 1879.

The Household.

"S. W. C.'s" Hint Taken—Pudding Recipes.

MR. EDITOR:—I wish to add my mite to the column for "The Household." Thanks to "S. W. C." for her gentle hint as regards our reading matter. I shall obtain "Hiawatha" our first open library meeting.

I will add a farmer's pudding recipe: 1-2 pint buttermilk, 1-2 teaspoon sugar, 1-4 cup of butter, 1 egg, 1 even teaspoonful of soda; make a little thicker than for cake. Bake in a moderate oven. Eat with liquid sauce made of 1 cup of sugar, 1-2 cup of butter, 2 tablespoonfuls of flour, mixed smoothly together, then pour over one-pint of boiling water. Flavor with lemon.

Steamed pudding: 1 cup of butter, 2 1-2 cups of flour, 1 cup of sweet milk, 2 eggs, 2 teaspoonfuls of baking powder, to be steamed one hour and eaten with the above sauce.

These recipes I have tried and proved them excellent.

OTTAWA, Kans., March 20, 1879.

Should We as Wives, Mothers and Sisters Forgive the Fallen?

Not long since we were severely censured by the press for not accepting a reformed prostitute as a public lecturer. If she really be reformed, and desired to reform her fallen sisters, she should be patient and live to convince the public of her earnestness before aspiring to teach others; after thus proving her earnestness and purity of character, we, as sisters, should forgive and help, as is no more than our duty, taught by Christ. Our Heavenly Adviser only forgave the penitent. He, with His supreme power and kindness, could read the heart and could not be deceived; but we, in our imperfect state, can only judge from appearance or outward actions. So let us beware lest we be entrapped and be beguiled, instead of reforming others.

With the experience of a short life and not an overmount of advantages, I have had come under my observation several cases of misery from sisters trying to help the pretended penitent. Not long since a good wife and mother took to her home a very intelligent and apparently penitent sister, hoping to fulfill the scripture and restore to society a fallen sister. But alas! too soon she saw her mistake, and found the sister had assumed the character of meekness to gradually draw from her the husband that was her greatest earthly happiness. Too well the "wolf in sheep's clothing" knew how to draw the love and attention from the wife. And how soon did she with proud defiance walk, ride, and, at home entertainments, accept the smiles and graces the wife was pinning for. The wife was soon left to bemoan her intentions for good and pass her time in her daily rounds of duty, only to retire at night to sob out her grief in solitude.

Should we, as sisters in the church, reach a helping hand to the fallen? Yes, when they live to convince us that they want our help. If they be truly penitent they will look to higher powers and wait patiently for the love of sisters; and they never would wait long. I once knew a young lady of seventeen who was loved by all for her purity of character. She, as a Christian, thought it her duty to sympathize and exhort gently with a sister who had joined her church. But in a short time she learned through a brother that she had not reformed but was leading her

old life under the cloak of the church. The true friends of the Christian girl soon began to fear that she would be led astray instead of reforming the sister. And her gentlemen friends were the first to cast upon her a word of reproach. Sisters, take care and know the foundation of evil reports, for there is never smoke without a little fire.

As a schoolmate, I met a young lady who was always asking sympathy and advice of her schoolmates, which made many pity and confide in her. There were whisperings of her imprudence; even more. The boys were very polite, and pretended to turn a deaf ear to rumor, and allowed their sisters to become fast friends of the imprudent miss until the close of school, when many were married, but not her. Then we learned as wives why she was left. Many brothers have found to their sorrow that they from neglect had sisters they might mourn over from their neglect. Brothers, be careful! You know more of both sexes than we. Don't let us be ruined to screen yourselves. How many there are to-day—loving sisters and daughters—that are living a life of misery and are broken-hearted by your taking to your homes men who you respect not for their pure character but their full purses. Your sister accepts your judgment, not knowing anything concerning their true character. Go to their homes, gain their confidence, and your heart will ache to hear the story of the broken-hearted wife and mother. She is dying fast out of your reach.

The time for your rescuing has passed, and you can only live to regret what you might have hindered. And again, we know of a mother and sister who failed to do duty in warning a son against the wiles of a deceitful woman, and to-day they live to regret their negligence. Mothers and sisters, plead gently with sons and brothers to keep company with none but those that are pure and good. Gentlemen, in doing this you will do more toward reforming both parties than trying to screen and cover their sins.

I ask not for gold and silver
Nor do I ask for rubies fine,
But my husband to be truly
A pure man of noble mind.

RESTLESSNESS.

H. W. HOWE,
DENTIST.

First-Class Work

Done and Warranted.

PRICES ALWAYS FAIR.

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

LAWRENCE FOUNDRY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

KIMBALL BROS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

MILL WORK AND

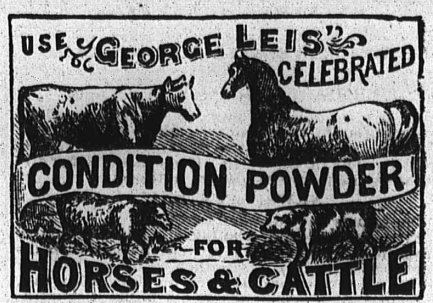
CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

"OH! MY BACK!"

Pains in the Back, Side or joints are cured by HUNT'S REMEDY. The Great Kidney and Liver Medicine. It is not a new compound, having been used by all classes for 30 years, and saved from lingering disease and death hundreds of lives. HUNT'S REMEDY cures all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, and Urinary organs, Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Incontinence and Retention of Urine. HUNT'S REMEDY cures Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, General Debility, Female Weakness, Nervous Diseases, Intemperance and Excess. HUNT'S REMEDY cures Bilious Headache, Sour Stomach, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, strengthens the Bowels and Stomach and makes the Blood perfectly pure. HUNT'S REMEDY is prepared Expressly for these diseases, and has never been known to fail. One trial will convince you. HUNT'S REMEDY is purely Vegetable, is used by family physicians, and the utmost reliance may be placed in it. HUNT'S REMEDY encourages sleep, creates an appetite, braces up the system and renewed health is the result. Send for pamphlet to WM. E. CLARKE, Providence, R. I.

Sold by all Druggists.



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

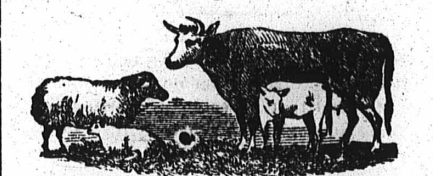
Certificates from leading veterinary surgeons, stage companies, heavy men and stock raisers, prove that LEIS' POWDER stands pre-eminently at the head of the list of Horse and Cattle Medicines.



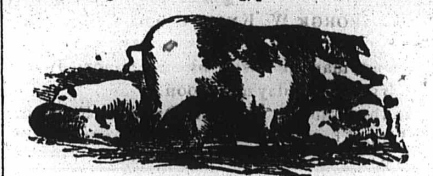
LEIS' POWDER being both Tonic and Laxative, purifies the blood, removes bad humors, and will be found most excellent in promoting the condition of Sheep. Sheep require only one-eighth the dose given to cattle.



In all new countries we hear of fatal diseases among Fowls, styled Chicken Cholera, Dropsy, Blindness, Glanders, Mergins or Giddiness, &c. LEIS' POWDER will eradicate these diseases. In severe attacks, mix a small quantity with corn meal, mustard, and give it 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 them in regular secretion of milk. Farmers and dairymen attend the fact that by judicious use of LEIS' Condition Powder the flow of milk is greatly increased, and quality vastly improved. All gross humors and impurities of the blood, at once removed. For Sore teats, apply LEIS' Chemical Healing Salve—will heal in one or two applications. Your CATTLE also require an alterative and stimulant. Using this Powder will expel all grub worms, with which young stock are infested in the spring of the year; promotes fattening, prevents scouring, &c.



LEIS' Powder is an excellent remedy for Hogs. The farmer will rejoice to know that a prompt and efficient remedy for the various diseases to which these animals are subject, is found in LEIS' Condition Powder. For Distemper, Inflammation of the Brain, Coughs, Fevers, Sore Lungs, Measles, Sore Ears, Mange, Hog Cholera, Sore Teats, Kidney Worms, &c., a fifty-cent paper added to a tub of will expel all grub worms, with which young stock are infested in the spring of the year; promotes fattening, prevents scouring, &c.

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

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

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

Farm and Stock.

Indian Corn.

The most important cereal in Kansas is undoubtedly Indian corn. The acreage in 1878 was 2,405,482 acres; number of bushels raised, 89,324,971; average yield per acre, 37 bushels; cash value of the product estimated at \$17,018,968.79. This state ranks in acreage the fourth in the Union, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri, only, taking the precedence. Among the counties, Miami in 1878 took the lead in the number of acres planted. We have no such prophetic vision as will enable us to foretell the name of the county that will carry off the palm for corn raising in 1879.

We wish this, that the State Agricultural society would offer a premium of \$500 to the county, great or small, that would give the largest average yield to the acre, the premium to be appropriated by the county to advance its agricultural interests. We wish that each county society would offer a premium of \$100 to the farmer within its limits who would raise on a field of not less than ten acres the largest yield of corn. This would be an incentive to our best farmers to a more thorough cultivation and a greater economy, for we maintain that there would be a great saving in raising 1,500 bushels on 20 acres, over the same quantity raised on 40 acres. The farmer with only one eye will see this, if he will only take the trouble to look the thing squarely in the face. We have talked this matter over with not less than 10,000 farmers in our life-time, and 9,990 have admitted the truth, point blank, of our premises; and yet 75 per cent. of these farmers have followed the old routine as persistently as though their life hung on the issue of just so many acres plowed, planted, cultivated and gathered on the well tried practical basis of half a crop instead of a full crop of corn. We cease to wonder that some of our granges cannot find interesting subjects to talk about when we reflect that some of them are made up of that sort of material that this one fact plainly indicates. We maintain and shall continue to maintain till the course of nature is reversed that the thrift, the prosperity, the best welfare of the farmer hinges on clean, thorough culture, and the harvesting of the largest crops on the fewest acres.

Another Large Export of Honey.

The New York Times of February 3d contained a lengthy article, copied from the London (England) Times, of January 14, 1879, from which we copy the following:

"The difficulty of exporting these delicate pieces of comb without the loss of a great part of the shipment by breakage has hitherto prevented the growth of what might doubtless be a lucrative business. During four years Messrs. H. K. & F. B. Thurber & Co., of New York, have tried to get this comb honey to England in good condition, but without success. The want of proper machinery for unloading the ships seems to have been the principal cause of the damage. Let down 'with a run' by a sling from the yard-arm, the glass boxes and their fragile waxen contents were again and again broken and spoiled. In November last, however, Mr. W. M. Hoge, the manager of the firm, succeeded in landing a consignment of eighty tons in Liverpool, and encouraged by the result of the venture, he, on Thursday, landed at the London wharf, in Wapping, a lot of about one hundred tons, brought over in the California, one of the Anchor line of steam ships. There are 2,500 cases in this shipment, containing over 200,000 pounds of honey, and few boxes have sustained any injury in transit. Taught by past experience, Mr. Hoge had his cases securely boarded up between bulkheads on the steamer, and in unloading employed gangs of men to pass the cases hand over hand down the ship's side into the lighter, and from the lighter onto the wharf.

"The importance which bee-keeping has assumed as a regular branch of industry in the United States may be conceived when it is stated that over 35,000,000 pounds of honey are there produced and sold annually. The tendency in this, as in other occupations, has been for the trade to be carried on by persons having large capital. The beekeepers have frequently from 2,800 to 5,000 colonies of bees, and some far larger numbers. Messrs. Thurber &

Co., for instance, have about 12,000 colonies of bees. Of course, it is only by a thorough organization that such large numbers of these little workers, who toil without pay, can be looked after and cared for. The system in the United States is to farm out the colonies. Arrangements are made with farmers and those who own orchards in suitable localities to allow an apiary of perhaps a hundred colonies to be placed on their grounds. At a distance of three or four miles another apiary will be placed with some other farmer. For this accommodation either a fixed rent or a share of the honey produced is paid, and the bee owner sends expert workmen to clean the hives, to take out the boxes of surplus honey as they are filled, and to destroy the moths, grubs and other creatures that take advantage of the bees' frugality. As showing the lucrative character of this business, it is said that a firm of shippers paid to one bee-keeper for his season's crop of honey a sum larger than the salary of the president of the United States. It is estimated that on an average one acre will support twenty-five colonies of bees, and, as the yield of a colony is generally about fifty pounds of honey, it is evident that this trade may be greatly developed. Already the firm above mentioned, in addition to a corps of experienced beekeepers to tend the hives, find occupation for nine men and two steam saws during the five weeks of the year in cutting up the timber for 72,000 boxes used to hold the comb honey. The glass makers also find some custom from the honey dealers, 144,000 panes of glass being required to make the slides and ends of these boxes."

The American Bee Journal says upon this: "The London Times is evidently mistaken. Messrs. Thurber & Co. are large dealers in honey, but we never heard it even whispered in this country that they are large producers. However, we are exceedingly glad to hear that they have succeeded in transporting to London one hundred tons of comb honey in good condition. Exporting will be the salvation of honey producers in America, and hence we record this shipment with much pleasure and hope it may prove a lucrative thing for Messrs. Thurber & Co."

The Cotswold.

The matter of preference between the Cotswold and the Southdown is often broached, and an answer to the question is frequently solicited by the beginners in sheep husbandry. Circumstances must always be taken into consideration in giving a decision, for between the Cotswold and the Southdown in themselves there is little ground for comparison. The Cotswold does not come greatly into the competition with the middle wools. In the East, near the large cities, or near any mutton market, which every large city in fact furnishes, the Southdown will always be popular. Mr. Charles P. Matlocks thinks that except in a very few markets the matter of mutton cuts no prominent figure, so no distinction is made. This, however, is a palpable error. In the Eastern markets we know that the quality of the mutton is specially looked after, and the same is true of every mutton market; and if mutton is the prime object the Southdown is the sheep to keep.

But there are reasons why among the long wools, under favorable circumstances, the Cotswold is to be preferred. Even on the score of mutton they are not a vastly inferior sheep to even the Southdown, although they do not enjoy so great a reputation, and in this respect, therefore, they are superior to the other long wools. As a wool producer, however, they are very superior, and this, together with their size, will always make them popular. There have been instances of their reaching the enormous weight of four hundred and fifty-five pounds. This was what the sweepstakes ram at the St. Louis exhibition in 1872 weighed, and his lambs were very fine specimens of the Cotswold. The wool reaches an enormous length, often sixteen inches, that being the measurement of the staples of some of Mr. Matlocks' sheep. An average of nine pounds of unwashed wool is as low a standard as should be tolerated, according to the best breeders, and this is far below the standard of many flocks. If the yield falls below that, something is wrong somewhere, and either the sheep are not fair specimens of the breed, or the care has been bad.

To its other desirable qualities the

Cotswold adds that of considerable hardiness. While any breed of sheep is not improved by exposure to inclement weather, some breeds suffer almost as much from exposure to cold weather. But this is not the case with the Cotswold. They seem rather to prefer cold to extreme heat. In fact, the nature of their fleece makes it utterly impossible for them to suffer from the cold, and they will bear even cold storms without showing any more effects from them than other breeds, although they could not probably bear long continued exposure of this character as well as the Merino. But the limit of endurance should never be taken into consideration when estimating the value of sheep. It is not a question of how much hardship a sheep can bear and live, but how profitable a sheep will prove, if properly taken care of. If it is the intention to let sheep shift for themselves, it is better not to keep them at all.

Blind Horses.

I saw a statement of Dr. Cole's reasons why there are so many blind horses at present time. I will give my reasons also, as I believe he did not give the main reasons. I was born in Northampton county, Pa., and lived in one neighborhood for thirty-five years, and we had a good many blind horses in our neighborhood. One of my neighbors had four horses, and all four had but one good eye, and I never saw him drive faster than a walk, and he took good care otherwise of his horses. Another neighbor had a blind mare, and raised eleven colts, and most of them got blind quite young. My father had a blind mare that raised two colts, one of which went blind in both eyes, and the other in one. Several other neighbors raised colts from blind mares that went blind. I knew one mare that went blind before she was three years old, and before she had a collar or bridle on.

Now, I could mention a number more cases where they have raised blind horses from blind mares. I will mention one case of a cream stallion which went blind about the time many took a fancy to cream horses, and have used the blind cream horse, and in some years afterward there were a good many cream horses in the neighborhood and quite a number of them were blind. Now, all this satisfies me that it is wrong to use blind mares or stallions to breed from. I live now in St. Joseph county, Mich., and I believe we haven't one blind horse here where we had twenty in Northampton county, Pa.; and I will give you my reasons for this. In the East there are perhaps twenty farmers farming on shares where there is one here, and most of these are poor. Some can hardly raise enough to stock themselves. So some say, "I buy one or two blind mares, as I can get them cheap, and will raise a colt or two, and the mare will not cost me anything." Such remarks I have heard myself from several young farmers. And now, reader and breeder, take my word for it that I give you good reasons for the cause of having so many blind horses; and, young farmer, I advise you to select the very healthiest and soundest mare and stallion to breed from, and you will soon have a good stock of young horses. I am glad that I can say that in these nine years I have lived in this county I have seen but a very few blind horses.—J. W., in Western Rural.

My Plan for Farming.

The following is an essay prepared as a part of regular class-work by E. Kays, a student in the college of agriculture of the Illinois Industrial university:

"There are many considerations which will influence us in choosing the location of a farm. Amount of capital, stock or grain farming, the different specialties in each, the amount of business we propose to carry on, and many other points must be carefully thought of in selecting the location.

"I should try to get near some good railroad line, and if possible near a station where there were two roads, thus getting the advantage of competition in shipping rates. I should prefer a farm of not less than 240 acres, that acreage, while it would give room for pasture it would also afford corn and grazing land. The size of farm of course would depend on the amount of business one proposed to do, but I am applying it simply to my own case.

"The crop I should select would be principally corn, as this is the one most needed in stock raising and feeding; with it of course would be from neces-

sity a good deal of hay and a large proportion of grazing land. I should endeavor, if I raised any small grain, to raise some oats, as they are very beneficial in feeding, especially young stock, calves, etc. I would use clover as much as may be to enrich land, and especially as pasture for hogs. Rye and wheat perhaps would sometimes be used, but principally to get land into grass and clover.

"Rotation of crops must ever be influenced largely by value of land, its productiveness, success of different crops and other considerations. With my present knowledge I should endeavor to adopt something like the following: 1 corn, 2 corn, 3 rye, wheat and oats, 4 hay, 5 and 6 pasture.

"I should raise two crops of corn in succession, for the reason that I should use much of it, and again having it follow one year of hay and at least two of pasture, I should be more likely to secure a good crop. I should use the small grain in this region, except perhaps oats, simply as a means to an end, for turning land into grass or pasture. Hay, of course, would be needed on the farm, and it may be I haven't enough of it in my rotation. The reason for the pasture is obvious, as on every stock farm the pastureland will, as a rule, equal or exceed all other in amount. The pasture might be either for hogs or cattle, and if for hogs clover would be used.

"I should keep cattle as the principal stock of the farm, commencing with the best common breeds convenient, and grading them up by crosses from the best short-horns. Would feed all cattle raised on the farm, and perhaps others, but think there is most money in the raising and feeding, rather than buying and feeding.

"I should keep hogs in proportion to the number of cattle fed, as feeding is rendered much more profitable in this way, while of late hogs have paid very poorly alone. I should try and keep my hogs of some good breed, for while it costs no more to raise a good than a poor hog, the good one is much more valuable. I should like, if circumstances permit, to keep a few good sheep; I would prefer the long wool breeds, and the best I could get.

"I would raise and keep horses enough to run the farm, and sometimes selling a span."

Pasturage for Bees.

It is now the proper time for all who contemplate keeping bees to think something about preparing pasture for them, as it is just as essential that they should be cared for as any other farm stock. Yet I hear much of failure in bee keeping from others. When we think of how little preparation is made to help the industrious workers, it is no wonder that there are so many complaints coming up of failure. Let me advise all who may be in any way interested, to procure at least four pounds of Alsike clover seed, and so woe acre of ground. This will supply at least twenty stands of bees. It yields the finest flavored honey I have ever tasted, and will sell for more per pound than any other honey for family use. This is not all that the clover is good for. It is also a very valuable pasture for cattle, sheep, horses and hogs; it also produces fine hay that is not so woody and coarse as red clover, but of a fine stem and usually about twelve to fifteen inches high. The bloom is of a light pink color. It is also a fine fertilizer for land, and well adapted to damp ground. It can be sown with wheat or oats in early spring. I had twenty acres sowed two years ago, which has more than paid me back the cost of seed, fifty cents per pound. I now have a piece of wheat on which I shall sow in the spring at the rate of four pounds of seed to the acre. I say sow Alsike for your bees.—Cor. Prairie Farmer.

General Butler, in a recent speech, said: "We start in amazement to learn that nearly \$350,000,000 worth of butter and cheese have been produced in this country within the last year, or one-seventh more than the value of the wheat crop of the country and one-third more than that of the cotton crop."

Reports concerning the winter wheat outlook throughout the Northwest are generally of an encouraging character. In many localities the drouth in the fall caused the acreage to be reduced, but in other localities the acreage has been largely increased, and prospects are good for an abundant crop.

Veterinary Department.

Unhealthy Liver.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Having asked a few questions to be answered in your veterinary column, and not seeing an answer, I take the liberty to repeat them. I have a four-year-old horse that has been lame two months or more; first noticed by his being stiff in the neck, so much so that he could not reach the ground; afterwards became or appeared lame in the shoulders, and would stand with one or the other of his front feet extended full length, and is now lame in right fore and hind feet. In opening his mouth, after having stood some time, quantities of thick, slimy, yellow matter runs from it. He tries to eat some of most all that he ever did, but falls off fast. If from this you can recommend any treatment that will be beneficial, you will greatly oblige
A READER.

MILAN, Kans., March 20, 1879.

ANSWER.—From the description you give of the symptoms, we should judge your horse's liver was not healthy. Treatment: 1 drachm mandrake root and 1 drachm of culver root, powdered; give in bran or oats, or put into about 1 teacupful of water; shake well and then give as a drench. Give this dose every other day until you have a thorough operation of the bowels. After this, give 1 drachm of golden seal, 1-4 pound blood root, 1-4 pound gentian root and 2 ounces of black cohosh, all to be powdered fine. Give one teacupful of this mixture twice a day—morning and night. We would advise you to examine your horse's mouth closely for an ulcerated tooth. However, the discharge from the mouth is caused by foul stomach, which will be remedied by above prescription.

Injured Tissue.

I have a filly that, some three months ago, in kicking at a mare, got her leg between the bars of a gate, and, in drawing the leg back, scraped the skin from a little below the knee to the ankle, where it has formed a bunch. I applied remedies to remove the soreness, and it healed soon after. There is no lameness now, but a scar and the ugly bunch remains. What can I do to remove it? She is three years old and unbroken.

ANSWER.—Apply compound tincture of iodine twice a week to the thickened skin. You will require to apply it with a brush. Though the process may be slow, absorption will eventually take place.

Pleuritis.

I have a horse that is continually rubbing his mane and tail, and I have treated him with everything I could find to cure it, but he is as bad as ever. What is the cause of it? I would like to find out. He has no lamppas, and seems to rub the mane and tail all together. There is a kind of scruff on them. What will cure him?

ANSWER.—Your horse suffers from pleuritis—a very common form of disease. It is usually found in horses highly kept and little worked, being due to an ill-furnished condition of the body. With some horses it appears to become a habit. Treatment: Prepare and give him a cathartic, composed of pulverized Barbadoes aloes, 7 drachms; ground ginger, 1 drachm; mixed and made into a ball. Wash the parts thoroughly with warm water and castile soap, and apply the following every alternate day: Take pine tar and linseed oil, of each half a pint; carbolic acid crystals, 1 ounce; sublimed sulphur, 2 ounces. Mixed. It needs to be well rubbed into the roots of the hair, and when the itching has ceased it may be discontinued.

String-Halt.

I have a horse I prize very much that has the string-halt. My attention was called to it about seven months ago. It has been getting gradually worse, though not very bad as yet. Can anything be done for it?

ANSWER.—String-halt was at one time believed to be a nervous affection and incurable, but the advance of veterinary science has demonstrated, beyond a doubt, that it is neither due to disease of the nerves nor incurable. In all cases where a case of string-halt has been examined after death, there has been found disease of some one of the articulations; usually the hock. We have examined a number of cases and never failed to find the characteristic pathological condition, and we are not alone in our researches and opinion. We would advise you to have the hock treated the same as for spavin, viz., the actual cautery (firing-iron), to be followed with a blister and long rest, and you will, as we have in most cases, effect a permanent cure. You will require the services of a man skilled in the use of the iron.—Turf, Field and Farm.

Foreign News.

LONDON, March 19.—Many avalanches have recently occurred in the Austrian Tyrol. At Bleiberg ten houses were crushed, forty persons killed, eighteen seriously injured and fifteen missing.

SZEGEDIN, March 19.—One hundred and thirty thousand people are rendered homeless by the recent overflow at Szegedin. Eight thousand out of ten thousand houses have fallen and nineteen hundred persons were drowned. The waters are subsiding, and the adjacent towns are out of danger.

SZEGEDIN, March 25.—Litle will scarcely escape a terrible disaster. Water is breaking over the dikes. Soldiers and laborers strengthening them are exhausted. Other places are also threatened.

PESTH, March 19.—Szentes is again in great danger from flood on account of high wind. Two hundred and sixty-seven more corpses have been recovered at Szegedin.

PESTH, March 25.—The water at Szegedin is again rising. If the rise continues, there will be little chance of saving the few remaining houses.

There is not a single boat at Devaonyia, and great loss of life is certain if the flood increases.

VIENNA, March 25.—The renewed floods in Hungary have covered 12,000 acres of land which had already been sown, and the lives of 12,000 people are endangered.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 25.—This afternoon, as Gen. Von Drentelan, chief of the gen d'armee, was driving along the Neva Quay, a man on horseback fired twice into his carriage window, but the general was not hurt. The would-be assassin rode a short distance, then leaving his horse, escaped in a sleigh.

BERLIN, March 25.—Upwards of a hundred arrests have been made in Moscow in consequence of the assassination of Gov. Spar.

PARIS, March 24.—The vote in the chamber of deputies—301 nays, 78 ayes—rejecting the motion for an inquiry into the affair of conversion of five per cent. rentes is regarded as a considerable success for Leon Say, and it is understood that Grevy has expressed his satisfaction.

A deputation from the Free Trade chamber of commerce, pointing out to Minister Waddington that the economical attitude of America was unchanged since 1875, when the treaties of commerce were discussed and confirmed, Waddington declared that the government was favorable to treaties of commerce and free trade, and would do its utmost to resolve economic questions in a liberal and far-sighted spirit.

Minister Ferry, addressing his departmental staff, declared that the republic would respect the rights of conscience and religious liberty.

PARIS, March 25.—Paul De Cassagnac justifies his vote favoring a return of the chambers to Paris on the ground that such a return will be a deliberate act of suicide on the part of the republic.

Twenty-eight thousand spinners and weavers have sent a deputation to Paris, to represent to the government the destitution in consequence of the reduction of wages, and in some cases the complete stoppage of work.

In the chamber of deputies, Minister Lebire asked for a credit of 300,000 francs to defray the traveling expenses of amnestied communists. The municipality has decided to maintain its resolution granting 100,000 francs to the Radical committee for the relief of communists.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.	
ST. LOUIS, March 25, 1879.	
Flour—XX	\$4.40 @ 4.55
XXX	4.65 @ 4.80
Family	4.85 @ 5.20
Wheat—No. 2 fall	1.02 @ 1.02½
No. 3 red	98½ @ 99½
Corn—No. 2	32½ @ 32½
Oats—No. 2	25½ @ 26½
Rye	47½ @ 48½
Barley	50 @ 70
Pork	10.20 @ 10.30
Bacon—Shoulders	3.87½ @ 4.00
Clear sides	4.50 @ 4.75
Lard	6.25 @ 6.50
Butter—Dairy	14 @ 22
Country	9 @ 15
CHICAGO, March 25, 1879.	
Wheat—No. 2 spring	89½ @ 91½
No. 3	81 @ 81½
Rejected	66 @ 66½
No. 2 winter	99 @ 1.01
Corn	32 @ 34
Oats	25 @ 25½
Pork	9.95 @ 10.85
Lard	6.30 @ 6.45
KANSAS CITY, March 25, 1879.	
Wheat—No. 2 fall	90 @ 90½
No. 3 fall	87 @ 87½
No. 4	85 @ 85½
Corn—No. 2 mixed	25 @ 26½
Oats	27 @ 27½
Rye—No. 2	48 @ 48½
Live Stock Markets.	
KANSAS CITY, March 25, 1879.	
Cattle—Choice nat. steers av.	1.500 @ 4.40
Good ship. steers av.	1.350 @ 4.30
Fair butch. steers av.	1.000 @ 3.65
Good feed. steers av.	1.100 @ 3.50
Good stock steers av.	900 @ 3.00
Good to choice fat cows	3.00 @ 3.25
Common cows and heifers	2.50 @ 2.95
Berkshire hogs	3.00 @ 3.40
ST. LOUIS, March 25, 1879.	
Cattle, good demand; choice heavy shipping steers,	\$5.15 to \$5.25; good do., \$4.85 to \$5.00;
light, \$4.40 to \$4.75; native butcher steers,	\$3.37 to \$4.50; cows and heifers, \$3.00 to \$4.75;
feeding steers, \$3.75 to \$4.15; stockers, \$2.75 to \$3.75.	
Hogs, lower; heavy, \$3.75 @ 4.25; light, \$3.30 @ 3.70.	

CHICAGO, March 25, 1879.

Cattle, firm and active; heavy native shipping steers, \$4.20 @ 5.05; stockers and feeders steady at \$3.00 @ 4.00; butchers' firm—steers \$3.40 @ 4.00, cows \$2.60 to \$3.30.

Hogs, heavy, \$4.60 @ 4.05; light, \$3.80 @ 3.95. Receipts for last twenty-four hours 18,000.

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter—choice 15 @ 20c., fair 12 @ 14c., poor, in large supply, 5 to 8c.; cheese, prime Kansas, 5 @ 6c.; eggs, 10 @ 10½c.; beans, \$1.50 @ bu. for screened, picked 1.65; broom-corn, 2 @ 3c. @ bu.; chickens, live, per doz., \$2.60 @ 2.75; turkeys, dressed, 10c. @ bu.; green apples, \$2.40 @ 3.40 @ bbl.; onions—50 @ \$1.00 @ bush., top sets \$1.25, bottom sets \$2.25 @ bush.; flax seed, @ bush., \$1.50; castor beans, \$1.55; hominy, \$1.87½; cranberries, \$4 @ 7 @ bbl.; sauerkraut, \$3 @ bbl.; hay, \$5.50 @ 6.50; potatoes, 50 @ 70c.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: Fancy brands, @ sack, \$2.50; XXX, \$1.85 @ 2.00; XX, \$1.50 @ 1.60. Rye flour, \$1.65. Corn meal, @ cwt., 80c. Buckwheat flour, @ bbl., \$4.50 @ 5.00.

There is little change since last week in wheat, but it fluctuates considerably from day to day. It is now within 13 cents of the price it brought a year ago; No. 4 is to-day quoted 5½ cents lower than it was one year ago. Corn is about 5 cents lower than on last March.

For future delivery, No. 2 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at \$1.02½ March, \$1.02½ April, and \$1.02½ May. In Chicago No. 2 is 89½c. March, 89½c. April, and 95½c. May. In Kansas City No. 2 is 90½c. March, and 91c. April. No. 3 is 87½c. March, and 88c. April.

Cattle were quoted, "slow and weak" at Kansas City yesterday. \$4.40 was the highest price paid (for 31 native shippers, averaging 1,320 pounds); the largest sale was 46 native shippers, averaging 1,315 pounds.

There have been no export clearances from Oregon since February 17, and with a smaller crop than for two years past it is not probable the remaining export from that state will be large. The export clearances from California of wheat and flour from January 1 to March 10 have been 2,689,788 bushels. It is thought that a further export during the next three months will amount to about 4,000,000 bushels. The crop prospects for California are favorable. Rains have visited every part of the state, but have been light in some localities.

The surplus over domestic wants of winter wheat in the states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois is believed to be small. The reports of the condition of the winter wheat crop up to this date have been favorable. During the first two weeks in March considerable spring wheat was sown in Iowa, Southern Minnesota and Wisconsin, under favorable auspices.

The latest Kansas City papers report trade as "booming, wholesale dealers having about all they wanted to attend to in most lines of merchandise." But they admit that live stock and grain were dull.

Since the 1st of January about 5 per cent. of all custom duties paid in New York City has been paid in gold and gold certificates, about 10 per cent. in silver, and the balance (over 84 per cent.) in legal tender notes.

Lawrence Markets.

The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 12 @ 17c.; eggs, 8c. 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, 25 @ 65c.; apples, 70 @ 1.00; corn, 20c.; wheat, 60 @ 85c.; lard, 4 @ 6c.; hogs, \$2.50 @ 3.15; cattle—feeders, 2.50 @ 3.00, shippers, \$3.25 @ 4.00, cows, \$2.25 @ 3.25; wood, \$4.00 @ 4.50 per cord; hay, \$4.00 @ 4.50 per ton.

Attention, Farmers!

CLYDE & BLISS,

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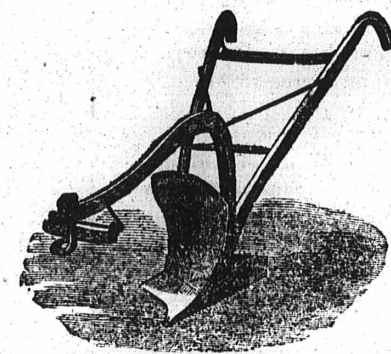
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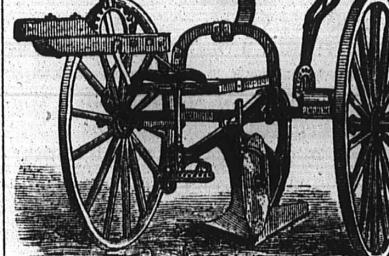
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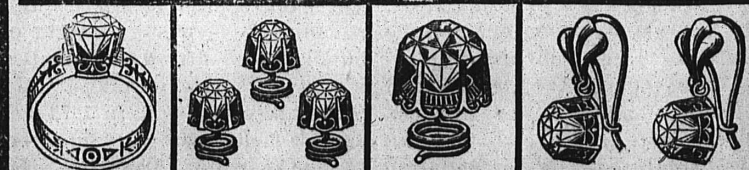
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