

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

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LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1879.

WHOLE NO. 371.

THE EXTORTIONED PRIVATEER.

BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

A rapidly falling barometer, following close upon a spell of warm, sultry weather, led us of our pleasure party of the yacht to seek shelter as quickly as possible, with an eye, of course, to comfort and convenience. We were down off the coast of Maine, and shelter was found for the yacht in John's bay, while we who chose sought still further shelter with a great-hearted host of Bristol. And there, in the quaintly furnished old bar-room of the quaint old tavern, an old man, to the region born and bred, told me the story which I will relate:

It was in early May of 1814, while the blockade of our New England coast was at its highest pitch of severity. There were British cruisers enough—mostly brigs-of-war, of from twelve to eighteen guns—to effectually close all the important rivers and harbors, and he was a brave and daring skipper who attempted to make the run from port to sea. The suffering was great. There were months during which the family of the mother of the writer—the household of her parents—were almost at the famishing point. Their home was on the Kennebec; the father was a coasting captain, making trips mostly between Boston and Salem and Hallowell. During this season of suffering he and his vessel were far away, shut up in Salem harbor. Hundreds of families—aye, throughout the state, thousands—were in the same condition of suffering, their base of supplies being entirely cut off.

During the first week of the month of May, as stated above, an English brig-of-war appeared off John's bay, standing in under a westerly breeze, with only her topsails and fore-staysail set. Just inside the headland of Pemquid point she clewed up, and dropped an anchor, and shortly afterwards sent on shore a boat, in which were a lieutenant and ten men, all well armed. They came to inquire where they could find a supply of fresh water sufficient to fill six ordinary butts. A fisherman pointed out to them a spring where they could obtain all they wanted; and as the spot was not far away, they went and examined it. They had found their informant to be a simple-hearted, honest appearing man, standing in apparent awe of cutlasses and pistols, and they pumped him for information, and very likely in all that he answered, he answered truthfully. At all events, they so regarded it. The boat returned and before noon the brig's launch came to the shore, accompanied by the first boat, both of them landing full fifty men, all armed "to the teeth." Most likely the Englishmen had been studying the situation on the shore—for a man had been seen at her topgallant-masthead with a telescope in his hands—and certainly the Yankees had not failed to make out the character and strength of the war-brig. She was of large size; carried eighteen twenty-four pounder carronades, and had a crew of at least a hundred men.

The Englishmen had brought on shore with them six large water-butts, with drags upon which to transport them over the sand; and while eight or ten of their number filled the receptacles from the spring, their companions, in close array, with threatening show of pistols and cutlasses, made an incursion inland, where they had seen the dwellings of the settlers—following the path from the landing at the point up towards the town of Bristol.

Never mind all their doings. Suffice it to say that they were insolent and overbearing, and that they took into their possession whatever they saw and wanted, and could carry away. In short, they made themselves not only obnoxious, and a terror, but they were really abusive. One poor man who sought to save his chickens from their purloining grasp they cruelly beat with the barrels of their muskets. However, they saw but few men, there being only women in the cottages, though he sure there were men at hand who would have made themselves manifest had serious occasion required. As it was, they (the men of the hamlet) had a different rod in pickle.

"Where are all your men?" asked an officer, of a blooming dame. The officer was in lead of four sailors who were carrying off a pig, and the girl stood in the door of a cot well up the shore.

"We haven't got many men at home, sir," she replied, modestly, and with appearance of solemn truthfulness. "The blockade has shut them away from us."

"Ha! ha!" laughed the Briton, "if we find 'em, we'll bring them home to you. And let us hope they will have cargo enough to pay their way; if they don't, we may send them to Davy Jones' locker for their neglect, for we like lat pickings."

"So I see, sir."

The man laughed again at the girl's blunt humor, and then started on, pushing the sailors, with the pig, on in advance. At a little distance he turned, and called back to the girl, who had been joined by her sister:

"Tell me your name, pretty one."

She told him it was Ellen McFarland.

"Well," he responded, with another laugh, "when your papa comes home—if he ever gets into port again—tell him to send a bill for his pig to King George; and he might make it payable to Captain Rogers, of his Britannic majesty's brig Hesperus. Now don't forget. Our captain will have the pig, and he ought to collect the pay. Good-by. Give our love to your daddy when you see him. By-by."

Ellen McFarland's reply to this the officer did not hear, nor did she mean that he should; for she muttered, through closely-shut teeth, and with constrained breath: "Ah, Briton! you may see my daddy sooner than you either think or desire!"

The lieutenant, thinking nothing further of the girl's muttering, pursued his way to the boat where he found the water-butts already brought down, and when they had been put on board the launch, the party put off and returned to their vessel, where the water was taken inboard, the boats hoisted, the anchor lifted, and sail again made.

In the meantime, where were the men of that Bristol hamlet? Ah! they had not been idle. Captain Robert McFarland—"Capt. Bob"—was the cognomen by which he was universally known—had sighted the brig early in the morning approaching from the southward and westward, and when he saw her stand into the bay, he knew she meant to make the shore; and he rightly guessed for what purpose. An idea struck Capt. McFarland at once. He knew that the brig-of-war had her regular beat, and as she had come from the Kennebec, she would make her way to the Penobscot. She would get what she wanted at that place, and then pursue her course.

Now, over in Muscongus bay, in a snug harbor, or inlet, upon the opposite side of the long and narrow strip of land forming Pemquid point, lay a goodly schooner, built for the coasting trade, belonging to Capt. Bob himself—a staunch, valuable vessel, which the blockade had cramped into idleness, and which was hidden from sight of outside cruisers. The distance across the land, from McFarland's cot to the Muscongus shore, was not more than three to four miles, and word was sent over to have the schooner made ready for sailing, while other messengers were posted off to raise the able-bodied men, young and old—all that could possibly be reached—to have them arm, and report at the little inlet where the schooner Ellen lay, as quickly as possible. The captain's son, young Bob, a stout, brave lad of seventeen, was sent to make the vessel ready, while his father, having set a guard to watch his cot, found a horse and galloped at headlong speed to Bristol, where he aroused the people, and called the men to follow him.

The sun was just setting when the schooner dropped away from her moorings, and made sail, with Capt. Bob at the helm, and young Bob at the foretopgallant cross-trees, with a good spyglass. They had raised ninety men, all told—and be sure they were men who meant business—men who had suffered—who had seen their families suffer—who now hoped to kill two very big birds with one stone—to punish their tormentors, and, at the same time, gain something of provision and comfort for their depleted homes. They were well armed, every man, and each man held a weapon, or had it at hand, which he knew how to use. And yet, the warrior trained in the schools might have smiled at the arms on which those hardy coasters and fishermen placed their greatest reliance. They had muskets, and pistols, and cutlasses, and they could use them too; but a strange and curious weapon had been strangely and curiously enough selected for principal use at close quarters, and of course in no other way could they capture the brig.

A blacksmith of Bristol, Samuel Thom, had shortly before entered into a contract to make a lot of bolts for a bridge that was to be built over one of the streams of that country; and he had over a hundred of these bolts already forged. McFarland, being one of the county commissioners, had it in his mind what these bolts would be if they were entirely finished; and he found them so to be, and furthermore, he had no difficulty in persuading Thom to let them go. Touching their adaptability to the

use for which Capt. Bob thus took them, we need only say: Had the smith studied in his mind and from mature judgment fashioned a club or truncheon for effective use as a weapon of attack, he could not have improved upon those simple bolts. They were just the right length—just the right diameter for grasp, and for weight—with a solid head upon the stroke-end for a knock-down, and a nut screwed upon the other end to serve as a knob or pommel, to prevent slipping from the hand; and a bit of serving with rope-yarn at this point, which each man did for himself, put the finishing touch upon a weapon against which, in the hands of the average fighter, the broadsword would have been as a lath of wood.

Capt. Bob McFarland had been alive that afternoon. He had been here, there, and everywhere. Had the good people of that "p'int" been educated up to the use of such words, they would have unhesitatingly declared the man ubiquitous. As it was, old Polly Anderson hit the nail on the head when she said: "I'm blessed if the cap'n ain't everywhere jist in the same minit. Marcy sakes! I never did see anybody fly round quite so skeeterish afore! I don't think I'd like ter be in them Britisheer's places—that is, not ef Capt'n Bob holds out ef he has comen't."

And others were of the same opinion. The sun was down when the schooner had got fairly away from the shoalings, and McFarland shaped his course upon the proposition that the Englishman would steer direct for the mouth of the Penobscot. Should such prove the fact, the adventurers could take advantage of their inside position, and their intimate knowledge of those rocks and islands, and run their vessel "across lots," and set in at a considerable distance ahead of the brig.

And there was to be no mistake. Before dark young Bob, from his elevated perch, discerned the Englishman, under her topsails and fore-staysail, standing leisurely to the northward and eastward. Very shortly thereafter night had shut down, and though there was a considerable bit of moon hanging in the western heavens, low-lying clouds shut away most of her light. So the schooner crept along under the shadow of the shore, and finally stood out to sea, close-hauled upon the starboard tack, the wind being from the west. This gave her a course very near southwest, and thus she stood until about 10 o'clock, at which time the brig was sighted coming directly down upon her weather bow. Just then, as though the moon-sprites were in league with the Yankee crew, the moon peeped out from behind her veil of clouds and shed light enough upon the scene to enable the lookouts of the two vessels to see and determine what needed to be done; and this particularly favored the Yankee, because he held the leading hand and was to make the game.

When the brig was first discovered—the discovery having resulted from a thinning of the moon's veil—she was not more than half a mile distant, and, as has been already stated, coming down before the wind, or very nearly so, while the schooner, looking direct upon her over the weather (starboard) bow, was, by her own movement through the water, helping to lessen the distance. The result was, that very shortly—as quickly, at all events, as Capt. McFarland could make his arrangements, and fix things exactly to his liking—the twain were within hailing distance, their relative positions being the same as before; and the moon was now shining so clearly that the faces of the men (not features of course) could be seen from deck to deck. On the fore-castle of the brig, upon both sides, crowded two score men or more, curious to see what manner of native craft they had overhauled. On the deck of the schooner were visible just three men—one man at the helm, one on the lookout, and the skipper himself, trumpet in hand, standing on his bowsprit, between the knight-heads.

"Schooner ahoy!" from the brig.

"Aye! aye!" from the schooner.

"What schooner is that?"

"The Ellen McFarland, of Bristol."

"Heave to! I heave to! and we'll come alongside. Don't be alarmed."

McFarland saw that men were stationed at the brig's guns, ready to fire if her orders were not obeyed. However, the order was after his own heart, for he was as anxious to "come alongside" as was the Englishman. The schooner's helm was put down, and her main boom swung over, which effectually stopped her headway; and at the same time the brig, with helm hard sport, and larboard braces rounded in, came to the wind under the schooner's weather quarter, having performed the maneuver very prettily—the bow of the brig just touching the

Lady Ellen's waist without a jar or jolt. But this had not been all done in silence.

"What have you got for lading?" the Englishman asked, as his vessel came to the wind. "Fish—a few on 'em fresh, and lots of 'em pickled!"

"I think we'll have to trouble you, Jonathan, for some of both kinds. Steady your helm! So! Stand by!" And just at that moment the vessels touched.

Capt. McFarland had descended from the bowsprit, and was now standing at the rail, directly forward of the main rigging, with an iron grapple in his hand; and as he threw it into the brig's fore-chains, he shouted, like a sutor:

"Aye! aye! Nellie McFarland forever!"

And from the schooner's hold—up the fore and main hatchways—came pouring a living throng! The way to the deck of the brig was clear and easy—nothing could be easier. Capt. Bob himself meant to have been the first, but young Bob was by his side, and the twain struck the foe's deck together; and in a twinkling their comrades were with them. What a cracking and crashing those iron truncheons made! In the hands of men who stuck for a righteous vengeance—for homes and starving loved ones—they were terrible beyond description. The victim stricken went down as beneath the stroke of a catapult.

"Surrender!" shouted McFarland. "We won't leave a man of you alive, if you don't! Surrender!"

What could the Englishmen do? Taken so suddenly and so unexpectedly—finding themselves beneath the fell strokes of a hundred iron clubs, before they could fairly open their eyes to the situation—crowded upon until they were so pressed against their own bulwarks that they became a helpless jam—taken, in short, at fatal disadvantage on every hand, and in every way—what could they do but surrender, or die?

So they surrendered. Said the commander of the brig, as he gave his sword to the Yankee skipper:

"I can't complain. You have done this thing very neatly. But let me ask you: Could I make you an offer that would induce you to let us off?"

"Just one offer, sir, and only one," replied McFarland, with proud and manly dignity. You and your officers may offer to jump overboard, and I ain't sure that I wouldn't let you do it; but you needn't offer anything else."

"No," added young Bob, as he took the sword of a lieutenant, "when you chaps came to our pig-stye it was whole hog or nothing, and I guess we'll follow suit!"

"Aha!" muttered the lieutenant. "I think I see. This schooner is—"

"The Ellen McFarland," nodded young Bob.

"Aye, that's it. Well, you've taken pay for the pig, certainly."

There were not many hard things said, but of the feelings we will not venture to speak.

Of the wounded there were a few cracked and bruised heads, but no man killed on either side, though the Englishmen had discharged a number of pistols. The prisoners were safely bound and stowed away, to be delivered, in good time, to the authorities at Portland; and of the proceeds of the capture he sure the brave and hardy adventurers who had made it received a goodly share.

But, after all, the most joyful reward—that which came nearest and dearest to the hearts of Capt. Robert McFarland and his improvised crew—was found in the glory and luster of their entrance into the bay, and the thanks-giving that sounded to heaven. The news had spread, and hundreds had come to see the sight—a proud brig, that had so long been a terror and a curse, now in the hands of their own husbands and fathers and brothers—the Yankee flag flying above the meteor flag of England, and old Bob McFarland at her wheel, his head bare, and his gray hair floating in the breeze as he nodded in response to the glad shouts from the shore.

"Be sure," said my informant, in closing, "it was a great day for old Bob McFarland."

"And young Bob?" said I interrogatively.

"Never mind, sir. It don't become present company to speak of him."

"Ah, I thought so!"

Christine Nilsson, the singer, is said to be pining for a return to the stage of song. Her husband insists on her leading a private life, being able from his legitimate business to support them both.

The famous Brinley collection of books on American history has been up for sale in New York during the past week.

Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR:—As I have not written for the "Young Folks' Column" before, I thought I would write. I go to school now; I study arithmetic, spelling, reading and writing. I like to go to school. Our teacher's name is Miss Martin; we like her very much. I have four brothers and two sisters. If you print this I will write again. I guess I will close for this time. JAMES W. LEWIS. LAWRENCE, Kans., Feb. 22, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would write for THE SPIRIT. My father takes THE SPIRIT. I like to read the "Young Folks' Column." Pa is a granger and so is my sister. I have one pig and he is a fat fellow; I am going to sell him in the spring. I go to school. My teacher's name is Miss Williams. I study arithmetic, reading, spelling and geography. I have lots of fun at school. Our school will soon close. I will close for this time. WILLIE LEWIS. KANWAKA, Kans., Feb. 19, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would write again. We have three weeks' school yet. I have a brother that is going to write, and I have a friend that is going to write again. Please excuse bad writing and mistakes. If you will be kind enough to print this I will try again. I will send the little folks a riddle: First white, then black, and red all over. All the little girls like to have it. Yours, GEORGE LEWIS. LAWRENCE, Kans., Feb. 22, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—As I have never written for the "Young Folks' Column," I thought I would write a letter. I am a little girl twelve years old. I have neither father nor mother, and I live with my grandma. I go to school and study reading, spelling, history, grammar, arithmetic and writing. Our teacher's name is McQuistain, and I like him very much. I will bring my letter to a close for this time. If I see this printed in your newspaper I will write again. Yours truly, LEONIE COLE. LAWRENCE, Kans., Feb. 28, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would write to THE SPIRIT. I go to school here. We live eight miles from Lawrence. I study reading, writing, geography, spelling and arithmetic. Our teacher's name is David Beckman, from Lawrence. We have had a hard winter here. I am thirteen years old. May be I am too old to write; if I am you may throw this into the waste basket, for that is where it will go anyhow I guess. Here is a riddle: What is saving a train? Your friend, EDDIE ARNOLD BOYD. LAWRENCE, Kans., Feb. 18, 1879.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—As you were so kind as to print my last letter, I thought I would write again. It snowed here last Tuesday night, but it is about all gone now. Mud is plenty just now. I was twelve years old the 3d day of January. I sold my hogs this week at two dollars and a quarter per hundred pounds. There is to be a party in town to-night, and pa, ma and the hired girl are getting ready to go to it. Our town is on the L. & N. railroad, near several mountains, so that the boys have a fine time sliding down hill as long as the snow lasts; but as there is no more snow we have our fun running down the sides of the one that is nearest to town. We had quite a time to-day around the mound. Well, I guess I will quit for this time, and if you print this I will write again. Yours truly, HARRY M. ADAMS. MOOREHEAD, Kans., Feb. 8, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—As I have never written to your paper, I will write a few lines now. I go to school and study second part arithmetic, geography, spelling and reading. We have a good teacher; her name is Mrs. Reeves. I have two sisters living and one dead, and three brothers living. I will soon be eleven years old. This is my first attempt at writing for your paper, or any other paper, so please excuse this and next time I will endeavor to do better. Good-by, MYRTLE BOSTETTER. PHILLIPSBURG, Kans., Feb. 27, 1879.

KIND READERS:—This is the first of our acquaintance, and we hope, with your approval, to spend many pleasant hours in company with each other. It is our hope to make our weekly visit to your paper as welcome as some dear old friend, who just drops in in a friendly way to spend the evening. I am sitting now in the big arm chair, where all is calm and quiet; but not so outside, for indeed old Boreas seems to be out in all his glory. The rustling of the leaves, whistling round the house corners, rattling of windows and doors, seems a favorite sport of his while the air is full of snow. But I am growing weary and must take my leave. Adieu, MYRTLE BOSTETTER. PHILLIPSBURG, Kans., Feb. 27, 1879.

Published weekly

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 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. Allen, 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. Pope, Topeka.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.
Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county.
J. S. Payne, Cadmus, Linn county.

We want to hear from every grange in the state. Patrons, send along your letters—tell how the order is prospering in your locality.

From Bourbon County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I believe this county can only boast of one or two granges in working order. Pleasant Valley grange, No. 83, is one of the number, of which I happen to be a member and am proud of it too. I will just say that it has been kept alive by three or four of us that are determined to live. I think that the grange would not go so slow in some parts if they would take and read THE SPIRIT a little more. I think your valuable paper should be in the hands of every farmer in the state.

On February 2d we installed our new officers; they are as follows: J. W. Anderson, Master; Jacob Dockter, Overseer; Robert Arnold, Lecturer; Ed. Naffsiger, Steward; John Dockter, Assistant Steward; J. Goldesberry, Chaplain; Fred Naffsiger, Treasurer; W. F. Hiatt, Secretary; W. Newman, Gate-keeper; Mary Anderson, Ceres; E. Goldesberry, Pomona; Ida Naffsiger, Flora; S. E. Hiatt, Lady Assistant Steward.

We would like to have the state lecturer or some other good talker visit this part and see if we cannot have a revival of the grange.

Enclosed find \$1.50, for which please give me credit for THE SPIRIT, and consider me a life-time subscriber.

W. F. HIATT.
HIATTVILLE, Kans., March 7, 1879.

In Memoriam.

DIED—At the residence of her husband, in Kan-
waka township, Douglas county, Kansas, on the
8th of February, MARGARET ELIZABETH DEY, wife
of Thomas Fox.

Mrs. Fox was born in the town of Birdsall, Allegheny county, New York, Dec. 14, 1829. She was married to Thomas Fox Oct. 22, 1851, and removed to the state of Michigan. At the close of the war, the family removed to Shelby county, Missouri, and from thence to Kansas in 1869. Previous to their removal to Kansas, Mr. Fox had engaged quite extensively in sheep husbandry, in which enterprise he met with great loss owing to low land and a series of wet seasons; and being defrauded of the choice remnant of the flock, which they designed to bring with them to Kansas, found them in the new state with prospects anything but encouraging. The good lady met these and after reverses with fortitude and courage. She did not fold her hands in idleness or give way to misfortune, but with incessant toil and energy labored to achieve an independent competence. Their house was destroyed by fire in 1874, which, added to the subsequent misfortunes attending the drouth and grasshoppers, proved too much for her endurance. Her constitution gave way under these unusual burdens, and as her hopes were about to be realized she was called to leave a loving family whom she had so long aided, cheered and encouraged, both by words and acts.

The ancestors of Mrs. Fox were among the New Jersey patriots of revolutionary fame. Her grandfather on her mother's side was a soldier in the war of 1812 and died in the army. Her father was a magistrate in Allegheny county, New York, for twenty consecutive years.

The character of Mrs. Fox was founded upon those sterling principles of patriotism, virtue and christian patience and submission for which the early founders of our country were so distinguished, which principles were exemplified in her life. She was a devoted wife, a kind mother and a charitable woman. Filled with self-abnegation, she was ever ready to render service wherever needed. Loving virtue, she endeavored to inculcate and promote it. She was indeed a true woman and as such the wide circle of her friends mourn her loss.

The funeral exercises were conducted by the Patrons of Husbandry, of which organization the deceased had for a long time been a faithful and zealous member. Upon the morning of the 9th of February, the members of Kennedy Valley grange assembled at their usual place of meeting and proceeded to the residence of Mr. Fox and conducted the remains to their last resting place, accompanied by a large number of brothers and sisters from neighboring granges, together with a host of other friends and neighbors. Arriving at the place of interment, the grange ceremonial (one of the most beautiful and touching that we have ever witnessed) was pronounced, and the last earthly remains of a true and faithful sister of the order was committed to dust.

S. A. CARSON.

Push Forward.

We are often impatient at the slow process of growth of any measure or cause, and get discouraged at the imperfection of even our best directed and most persistent efforts. What we do seems so meager compared with what needs to be done. But this shows a lack of faith, which is more injurious to a cause than anything else. We cannot expect to accomplish everything at once. If we get a solid foundation laid upon the rock, we can leave to those who come after us the rearing of

the superstructure. If we could but be content to "make haste slowly," to work zealously and earnestly, and yet feel that if we are but laying a stone, or clearing away rubbish that others may not be encumbered, and by our faith and arduous stimulating others to like perseverance, that this is about the measure of what we are called upon to do. We should look at all work that we are called to from a double point of view, involving equal responsibility, each confirming and aiding the other—from the standpoint of our individual being, and from that of collective humanity. It is one of the laws inhering in the very nature of our being, that health, and strength, and life itself, depend upon the fullest and most complete exercise of the faculties that are given us. To willfully or thoughtlessly neglect the fulfillment of any duty in any department to ourselves or others, entails consequences that are ruinous, and wide-spreading in their ruin. An integral life! a full life, in which the energies of one's being go forth in all the varied directions for which they are fitted, what a power is such an one! Some one has said that it is not enough that we should work, but that we should do the very utmost that we can, stretch out to the very furthest tether of our being, that we may live, for there is no half life—we are either everything or nothing. If we fail to develop the moral and intellectual, we sink down into mere animal existence. We expect to continue our life beyond this, we look forward, we are content with nothing short of immortality, and each day's duty done strengthens that assurance of immortality. The development of the intellectual and moral reveals the fact that we have not an existence separate from others, but that our lives are intimately bound up with the whole of humanity; that to live individually we must live socially; that responsibility involves not a mere abstinence from interfering with or injuring others, but an active co-operation with them for the general welfare; and that not only do we live for the present, but ever with a view to the future. Looked at from these standpoints, our work assumes a new and a deeper significance to us; we are no longer discouraged at its imperfection, provided we have worked faithfully; we are willing for the seed to develop in the future and grow up, sheltering and protecting those who come after us.

What a grand opportunity our grange organization offers! What a field for labor, and how wide-spreading its results! The marshaling of men in order to resist oppression and overcome ignorance, to instill principles of integrity and prudence, to aid in the formation of habits of industry and helpfulness; the binding together of the tillers of the soil, men of common interest, in one brotherhood, that the fundamental industry of life, upon which all others depend, may be in a sound, healthful condition, and the weight removed from the material side of life which threatens to drag down in this direction all our energies; that the pressure of want may be removed, and schools and colleges established, that a future generation may start from higher ground. Surely there is no nobler work, none more interesting or more calculated to enlist the sympathy and assistance of reflecting men. We have but begun the work. By persistent, continued effort on the part of each member of the order, its future proportions will reach beyond what we dream of now.—*Patron of Husbandry.*

The Mississippi State Grange and Co-operation.

The committee on co-operation, says the *Patron of Husbandry*, submitted the following, to wit:

"Worthy Master, Brothers and Sisters:—Your committee on co-operation beg leave to report that it is gratifying to us that so many members are practically engaged in co-operation, that several associations have been formed and with but few exceptions are doing well, fully meeting the expectations of the advocates of the plan.

"Your committee regret the existence of the fact that much opposition prevails in the minds not only of non-members but of many members of our order to our cherished plan. This, so far as our members are concerned, your committee are persuaded, is because of comparative ignorance upon the subject. The idea prevails that this business feature of our order is not suitable to us as agriculturists, that we should leave merchandising to those already engaged therein, that this plan tends to building up monopolies within the grange.

"It is also believed by many Patrons, as well as those outside, that the grange as an institution is responsible for all failures that may occur.

"Your committee believe that the masses need information upon this business feature of our order, and recommend that this state grange adopt some measures by which more correct information may be disseminated among the Patrons upon this important subject. And to this end suggest that all members of this body be requested and urged to use their influence in their respective counties to have Patrons procure and study the rules for co-operative associations recommended by the National grange, and in any other proper manner arouse our membership to a proper appreciation of the importance of this subject, and to individual and personal interest therein.

"And your committee would further suggest that in the event this state grange adopt the suggestion of the worthy master to divide the state into districts and appoint district lecturers, that said lecturers be requested to impart information upon this subject especially. And as an additional and valuable source of information, we recommend the *Patron of Husbandry*, published at Columbus, Mississippi, and earnestly solicit our membership to subscribe for and read the same.

"Respectfully submitted,
"W. H. M. DURHAM, Chairman."
Adopted.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla



For Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Eruptions and Eruptive diseases of the skin, Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Boils, Pimples, Pustules, Tetters, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhoea, arising from internal ulceration, and Uterine disease, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, General Debility, and for Purifying the Blood.

This Sarsaparilla is a combination of vegetable alternatives—Stillingia, Mandrake, Yellow Dock—with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most efficacious medicine yet known for the diseases it is intended to cure.

Its ingredients are so skillfully combined, that the full alternative effect of each is assured, and while it is so mild as to be harmless even to children, it is still so effectual as to purge out from the system those impurities and corruptions which develop into loathsome disease.

The reputation it enjoys is derived from its cures, and the confidence which prominent physicians all over the country repose in it, prove their experience of its usefulness.

Certificates attesting its virtues have accumulated, and are constantly being received, and as many of these cases are publicly known, they furnish convincing evidence of the superiority of this Sarsaparilla over every other alternative medicine. So generally is its superiority to any other medicine known, that we need do no more than to assure the public that the best qualities it has ever possessed are strictly maintained.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

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.

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. CHURCHILL, Carriage Painter, have arranged to do work in their respective lines in conjunction, at the LOWEST PRICES at which first-class work can be done. Give them a call.

Shop on Vermont street, just north of the court-house.

45,000 ACRES UNIVERSITY LANDS.

FOR SALE ON LONG TIME.

These lands belong to the university of Kansas. They comprise some of the richest farming lands in the state, and are located in the following named counties: Woodson, Anderson, Coffey, Lyon, Wabash and Allen. They have been appraised by authority of the state, and will be sold at \$3 to \$5 per acre, according to quality and nearness to railroad stations. Terms, one-tenth down and remainder in nine equal annual installments with interest.

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

THE TWENTY-THIRD

DESCRIPTIVE

Illustrated Price-List

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

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

We sell all goods at wholesale prices in any quantity to suit the purchaser. The only institution of the kind in America. Address,

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

227 & 229 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

NEW SPRING STYLES FOR 1879!

Just received at

MRS. GARDNER & CO.'S,

Hats, Bonnets and Elegant Stock of Notions.

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

MRS. GARDNER & CO.

GEO. INNES & CO.

SECOND WEEK OF OUR KEEN CUTTING SALE!

TERRIFIC BARGAINS!

IRRESISTIBLE INDUCEMENTS!

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

A choice line of gingham at 7c.
The prettiest and best prints at 6c.

GREAT TEMPTATION IN MUSLINS:

Wamsutta bleached 10c.
Ulton nonpareil 10c.
New York milla 10c.

Blackstone 7c.
Hill's semper idem 7c.

GREAT REDUCTION IN BROWN MUSLINS:

50 pieces of 4-4 brown at 5c.

75 pieces of extra heavy at 6c.

KID GLOVES.

Beautiful shades in kid gloves at 50c.
Those gloves are as good as any in the market at 75c.
25 dozen of 2-button kids at 85c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

BARGAINS IN SILKS.

We offer special bargains in summer silks at 50c., 60c., 65c. and 75c.
Good black gros grain silks at 62½c., 65c., 75c. and \$1.00.
Our special dress silks at \$1.25, \$1.40 and \$1.50 are the best bargains ever seen in this market.

RUCHINGS—NEW STYLES.

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

A RATTLING BARGAIN.

100 pieces choice percales, yard wide, for 6½c. a yard, cheap at 12c.

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

GEO. INNES & CO.



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

COFFINS, CASES AND CASKETS!

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

Corner of Henry and Vermont streets, Lawrence, Kansas.

HILL & MENDENHALL.

Fire Fiend—Leadville.

[Wichita Eagle.]
The Wichita Water mills burned down on Sunday morning, a little while before daylight. The cause or origin of the fire is a mystery. At any rate, the mill with all its machinery, a large amount of wheat and quite a lot of flour has gone up in smoke and flame, bringing a loss to the owners, over and above the insurance on mill and stock, of some eight or nine thousand dollars. The loss to this city and county is also very great. The mill ought to be rebuilt on a larger and better scale. Mr. Ellis, the proprietor, ought to receive every encouragement possible from our citizens in helping him to rebuild, and we have no doubt that he will; and if he can secure the proper aid we are informed that he will build within the city limits, conveying his power from the dam by means of a wire cable. We trust no obstacle will be thrown in his way by any one. It is to the interest of every business man and consumer of flour in the city to have good, healthy competition in milling, and there is room enough for a dozen more first-class mills in this city, for it all the wheat that grew in this vicinity was ground into flour before shipping it would bring that much more wealth to our city. Then let her rise in grander proportions than before and be ready for the new crop of wheat.

W. W. Rupp returned home last Saturday from Leadville. He gives a description of that city, pictured out in vivid language. Houses, for business, that are not worth more than a thousand dollars, rent for seventeen hundred per month to five hundred per week; that all the sports in the United States are there; that the air is so thin in Leadville that you've got to fan it to a corner to get a square breath; Rowdy Joe is there, and a number of other parties formerly of Wichita; that they don't know when Sunday comes, and there is no business nor employment enough for one-quarter of the men already there, and the folks have just commenced coming in; and already there is great suffering there. There is one thing certain; Leadville cannot hold out any inducements to men without means; it is more than folly for laboring men without money to go there. To-day, there are hundreds of people in that town who do not know where they will sleep to-night or where they will get the next meal. They sleep in boxes, in barrels, under houses; in fact, any place where they can find a little protection from the cold. Many who leave comfortable homes for the uncertainties of this mining discovery, will remember their act with regret. Yet, the more that go to the mines the merrier for this state, as she will have to furnish the corn and pork for them to subsist on.

Legislative Doings.

[Topeka Commonwealth.]
The bill to pay for the services, transportation and subsistence of militia, and other expenses, incurred in suppressing the railroad strike in April, 1878, was up in the senate yesterday, in committee of the whole, and passage recommended. The bill appropriates \$2,501.25.

Under a call of the house, yesterday, Mr. Smith, of Marshall, reported at the bar of the house, in charge of the sergeant-at-arms; having no excuse to offer, Mr. Anderson, of Shawnee, moved that the gentleman be laid under the table. The motion was adopted, and in obedience to the order of the speaker, Mr. Anderson proceeded to divest himself of coat and vest, preparatory to the execution of the order. What promised some sport was suddenly stopped by a motion to dispense with further proceedings under the call.

"A little nonsense now and then, is relished by the wisest men."
Mr. Blackburn offered the following resolution during the consideration of S. B. 20, providing for an extension of the capitol building, in the house yesterday:

Resolved, That no pictures doing injustice to any president or presidents of the United States or any other man shall be painted on the interior walls thereof.

The Relationship Scheme.

[Troy Chief.]
John Tracy is happy. He has just received a letter from a cousin from whom he had not heard for years. His cousin, whose name is Henry P. Jones, writes him from New York that he has just seen his name in the United States Directory (there is no such work) which is the first clue he has had of him since the war, at the close of which he left his regiment and went West. Jones then informs his cousin in John, confidentially, that they can benefit each other; that Jones is agent for a grand lottery, and if his cousin John will stir about and sell tickets for him he will give him a ticket, and have it so arranged that it will be sure to draw a valuable prize. By permitting a valuable prize to be drawn in this vicinity, he remarks, people will be encouraged to invest, and they can make a good thing of it. Mr. Tracy is so rejoiced at his assured good luck, and still more so at having found his long lost cousin, Jones, that he has requested us to publish to the world how happy he is.

Lad Drowned at Wakefield.

[Cor. Clay County Dispatch.]
On Wednesday last, Alfred Ware, son of Mr. W. Ware, living five miles southeast of Wakefield, went to the creek with team and barrel for water. It appears he backed the wagon into the creek and filled the barrel, after which it is supposed he got up into the wagon, which caused the box to tip up, and the lad was shot out, falling into the water and under the ice. A few minutes after, Mr. W. Buckell went to the creek for some purpose, and saw the team and wagon with the box tipped up. He noticed bubbles arising in the water, but could see nothing more. He went as quickly as possible to Ware's house, and obtained help, and on returning the body could be seen under the ice, but on recovering it life was extinct.

List of Parties and Number of Cattle Coming from Texas this Year.

[Special Correspondence of the Indicator.]
SAN ANTONIO, TEX., March 2.—I find the season here both late and dry, consequently the drive this year will be slow in getting off, and need not be looked for at Dodge City before the latter part of June.

It is impossible at this time to give you a correct or complete statement of the number of cattle that will be driven, but from the best information at present obtainable, it will not vary much from the following:

Owner.	No.
John Lytle & Co.	13,000
G. W. Littlefield.	12,000
Seth Mabry.	10,000
D. R. Fant.	10,000
Moore & Allen.	5,000
Millet & West.	4,000
J. F. Ellison.	4,000
Houston Bros.	3,000
Ellison & Co.	6,000
Joe Bennett.	2,000
Robt. McMorlie.	2,000
M. A. Withers.	2,000
Wolgin.	4,000
Johnson Bros.	2,000
Snyder Bros.	5,000
Dowling Bros.	2,000
Shang Pierce.	5,000
Sprad Corathers.	4,000
Ward Bros.	2,000
Tyner & Polley.	1,800
Wolford & Rang.	2,500
Pettis & Lott.	3,000
T. Ward.	2,500
John Camp.	2,000
J. M. Burris.	2,000
V. Odin.	2,000
W. G. Butler.	4,000
Bates & Eckers.	1,200
Capt. Kenada.	5,000
H. H. Healy.	1,500
Capt. King.	5,000
Half Bros.	3,000
Bishop & Head.	3,000
W. H. Day.	2,000
Mitchell & Pressnell.	3,000
J. M. Day.	2,000
Shiner Bros.	5,000
Smith & Salvage.	5,000
Woodward & Oge.	4,000
James Hickey.	2,000
R. McAllen.	2,000
W. Birchfield.	2,000
John Blocker.	5,070
John W. Gamel.	5,000
Joe Crouch & Bro.	4,000
Total.	179,000

Immigration to Kansas.

[Atchison Champion.]
The fame of Kansas as an agricultural state has attracted the attention of hundreds and thousands of people in the East. The following from the Bristol (Pa.) Observer shows that the tide of immigration is already setting toward Kansas. That paper says:

"On Tuesday afternoon, several hundred Bristolians stood around the railroad depot to witness the departure of the Kansas colony from here. The company is composed of the following persons: Richard E. Shaw, Eli West, J. Longworth, Russel Robinson, Joshua Peterson, Joshua Smith and family, Lees Wood and family, Pearson Lott's family and Newton Lott and wife of Bristol, W. Scott and family, Nathan Scott and family and W. Bennett and family of Newtown, and W. Rue and family of Somerton. Other families will follow in May. The colonists go direct in a special car as far as Chicago, and thence on the Kansas Pacific railroad to Buffalo, Kansas. From here they will have to use wagon transportation for twenty-five miles in a northern direction, to a tract of land in Sheridan county, where they propose to locate. Buffalo is at present the nearest point the colony will be to a railroad, but a branch of the Kansas Pacific is now being constructed, and in at least two years will run near the north fork of the Solomon river, along which the colonists will settle."

The Rush to Kansas.

[Lawrence Times.]
The rush from the East to Kansas is just beginning to assume the form of an immense tide, which will, before the season is over, be the means of rolling a couple of hundred thousand more people into our glorious young and thriving state than there are at present. Train loads of immigrants are arriving every day, and Leavenworth is not the port of entry for one-hundredth part, probably, of those who are coming in. Apart from the thousands who are coming on the cars, there are other thousands who have packed their goods and families in wagons, taking weeks to make the trip. They are coming in every way, just so they get here, and they can depend upon the fact that when they do get here they'll find it just as nice as their fancy has painted it.

Strike.

[Ogden Chronicle.]
A general strike among coal miners in Osage county now exists, in consequence of a proposed reduction of one cent per bushel on their earnings from March 1st. The miners have been paid seven cents per bushel, and the proposal to reduce it to six cents is met by a stubborn stand at six and a half cents. Four years ago, when prices ruled high, six and a half cents was the price paid; and the mining companies claim that the reduction made is by no means commensurate with the reduction in the cost of living. The prospect is that the strike will continue a long time.

A Railroad Trickster at Work.

[Atchison Globe.]
A young man from Clyde came in on the Central Branch train to-day with a first-class ticket to Chicago. In the bustle and excitement, a confidence man got to look at it, on the pretense of showing him which train he would take. "You ought to wrap this up," said the thief, and at the same time appeared to wrap it in an old newspaper. In a few minutes afterward, the young gentleman found that the ticket had mysteriously disappeared, also the officious person who was so anxious about it.

A Foolish Team.

A team backed off the approach to Blue river bridge at Manhattan one day last week and fell on the rocks below but were not killed.

In and Out of Wall Street.

The stock market has had another of those unexpected and unaccountable tumbles which demoralize and discourage every one having money to invest. Were mishaps of this kind to befall petty speculators only, who prefer stock gambling to steady, legitimate work, they would be well enough; but they affect the outside public and frighten away solid investors. Men like Jay Gould, C. J. Osborne and their associates seem to forget that every one of their periodical bear raids shuts out of the street a number of timid capitalists, who would otherwise have largely contributed to speculative operations. The more frequently they repeat these reckless bashi-bazouk forays, the sooner will they reduce Wall street to a mere gambling den, in which a dozen wealthy speculators will struggle to ruin one another. What is a quiet, unsophisticated outsider to think, when he sees solid investment stocks, which he bought but two weeks ago on what he considered the best possible recommendation, fall from five to ten per cent. in two days, and without the shadow of reason being given for it? Steady dividend paying securities like New York Central, Rock Island, Northwestern preferred, Rensselaer and Saratoga, Morris and Essex, Illinois Central and so many others, paying from six to eight per cent., are knocked down several points, while such wild cats as Kansas and Texas, Kansas Pacific, or Pacific Mail remain steady. The outsider will naturally think that he has been enticed into these investments merely to be robbed, and that the sooner he gets out of them the better will it be for him. The bashi-bazouks have made a few thousands of dollars out of this unlucky outsider, but the legitimate commission broker has lost forever a customer, and the stock business of the country an investor.

A particularly mean trick of the kind has just been played in the Rensselaer and Saratoga stock. It was selling at about 103, when the point was given that the security being an 8 per cent. one, guaranteed by the Delaware and Hudson Canal company, it had been resolved to take it up and put it much higher. People began to buy the stock, and it went up immediately to 107. But by the end of last week it dropped 10 per cent., and the greater number of the certificates delivered came out in the name of W. H. Vanderbilt. Now that the Great Untaxed has saddled his holdings upon the public, it appears that the New York Central thinks of constructing a brai ch of its own to Saratoga. This will, of course, put the Rensselaer stock some 10 or 20 points lower still.

That last week's fall in the market had no legitimate cause is evident from more considerations than one. A majority of the roads are doing a steadily increasing business at a steadily decreasing rate of working expenses. Money is cheaper than for many years past, and the general confidence in the revival of business stronger than it has been since 1873.

A new proof of the abundance of money seeking investment is furnished by the new loan of the province of Quebec, which the agents of the Bank of Montreal are placing on this market. For the first time the United States assume the part of a lender instead of a borrower. A nation that takes up so readily its home loans at four per cent. and begins to pick up foreign loans at five, ought certainly to keep at or above par its railroad securities which pay, with reasonable certainty, seven per cent.

Last week's stampede has been interpreted in many ways. One of the theories was that a party of adventurous speculators started out for Mr. J. R. Keene's money. But they don't seem to have got much of it. They have succeeded in making a break of ten per cent in New Jersey Central, but it turned out that Mr. Keene had none of it on hand when the smash occurred. They broke Delaware and Lackawanna, of which he is supposed to hold a good deal; but he is said to have given them all the cash stock they wanted, and to have taken up all the sixty days' seller's options they offered at a considerably reduced price. Of his Erie he did not sell a share, and the stock could not be put down more than one per cent., notwithstanding the demoralization of the market.

The most plausible explanation of the break is that Jay Gould, having just been liberated from his perilous short contracts, went for his liberators. The unscrupulous and destructive nature of the man will never yield to any consideration of rectitude or gratitude. He will crush everything until he is crushed himself. The members of the syndicate who took up his Union Pacific and gave him the cash and the Northwestern stocks he wanted, ought to have known this. If they have lost any money by his new raid, it serves them right. They ought to have been intelligent enough not to let him out of the trap he was in two weeks ago.

But ill is the wind that does not blow good to somebody. There are not a few men who have been predicting for some time past a break of this kind, and who are now proud to see that they were not mistaken. Rufus Hatch, for instance, looks jubilant. For many weeks past he has kept out of the stock market and concentrated all his attention on grain and provisions. Over and over again have I heard him repeat of late to his friends and customers: "Gentlemen, either railroad stocks are too high or the products of the country are too low. You cannot expect to make money by transporting things which are selling at a loss to the producer."

The last fortnight seems to have proved the correctness of his views. Stocks have gone down, while provisions and grain have gone up. This is probably what made Mr. Hatch look so contented as he stood, at the close of Saturday's stampede, leaning against the railing of the area down which Jay Gould was once precipitated.

"I told you so all along, gentlemen," he said to a party of scared bulls. "You have all made the mistake of buying stocks before a bull

movement in grain and provisions had begun. Now is the time to begin. Wheat is already fifteen cents a bushel higher than it sold in November, and it will go higher still—to \$1.15 or \$1.20. Lard will sell at nine to ten cents a pound. The rest of the list will move up in proportion. The farmer and the dealer will then have something out of which to pay their freight charges. Personally, I have not a share of interest in the stock market either on the bear or the bull side; but I have been all winter, as I am still, a fierce bull on grain and provisions. About eighty per cent. of the wheat crop has been already marketed. The marketing of provisions has been going on in still larger proportions. This day last year plowing and sowing had already begun in the Northwest. This year the mercury is still below zero, and the soil is covered with heavy snow. This will put us four or six weeks behindhand, even with the best spring weather. And that means, of course, much higher prices, gentlemen—much higher all around."

The large losses sustained by the bulls in the past week do not seem, however, to have discouraged all of them. True, many a small bull is drifting toward the morgue again, and is laying in his stock of carbolic acid. But the representatives of the more solid breed look as happy and jolly as ever, and continue to indulge in practical jokes upon each other as freely as if nothing unpleasant had happened. One of them the other day, on meeting the Hon. Russell Sage, who was all full of his put and call combinations, handed to him an envelope, and said: "Here, Mr. Sage, you are a pious, a liberal and a kind-hearted gentleman. Here is a benevolent institution which deserves and wants support. Send them a small check in return for this ticket of membership."

"Certainly, certainly, sir," answered Mr. Sage, putting the envelope hurriedly in his pocket and rushing into the office of one of his brokers.

When, on reaching home, he looked at the contents of the envelope, he found a season ticket for a dancing place in Capt. Williams' precinct. He threw it away with disgust, for St. Paul had closed about seven per cent. lower than the week before.

READ, EVERYBODY!

ROBERTS & BILLINGS'

STRICTLY PURE

MIXED PAINTS

Are more than satisfying all who use them.

INSIDE AND OUTSIDE COLORS

Of the very best materials, viz.:

Strictly Pure White Lead,

ZINC AND LINSEED OIL.

OLD PAINTERS USE IT,

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

Give these Paints a Trial

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

ROBERTS & BILLINGS,

Lawrence, Kansas,

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

LAWRENCE FOUNDRY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858

KIMBALL BROS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

MILL WORK AND

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

KANSAS SEED HOUSE

F. BARTELDES & CO.,

Lawrence, Kansas.

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

THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST!

Farmers, Look to your Interest

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

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



THE GILPIN SULKY PLOW.

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



THE HOOSIER DRILL,

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

WAGONS, PLOWS, HARROWS

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

The St. John Sewing Machine

is the only machine in the world which turns either backward or forward and feeds the same; no change of stitch. It is surely without a peer or without a rival, and is universally conceded to excel in lightness of running, simplicity of construction, ease of management, noiselessness, durability, speed and variety of accomplishment. Besides possessing numerous other advantages. Don't hesitate! Don't fail to witness its marvellous working!

Visitors will always be cordially welcomed at 114 Massachusetts street.

PHILIP RHEINSCHILD.

McCurdy Brothers,

THE OLDEST

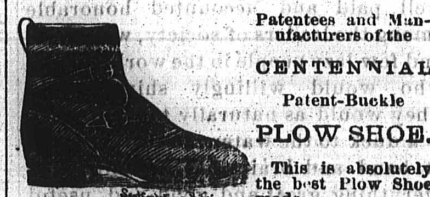
BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE

In Lawrence, Established in 1855.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

In all kinds of

BOOTS AND SHOES



All Goods Warranted to be as Represented.

Large or small orders promptly filled at lowest cash rates.

FOR SPOT CASH we will make prices that defy competition.

THE

NATIONAL BANK

OF LAWRENCE,

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

CAPITAL \$100,000.

COLLECTIONS MADE

On all points in the United States and Canada.

Sight Drafts on Europe Drawn in sums to suit.

J. E. McCoy, President
J. S. Osaw, Vice-President
A. Hadley, Cashier
J. E. Newlin, Ass't Cashier

Attend the Lawrence Business College

For a thorough course in

Penmanship, Book-Keeping and the Commercial Branches.

The best Commercial school in the state, open the entire year. Call on or address H. W. MACAULAY, Principal.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1879.

WASHINGTON CREEK GRANGE.

Having received an invitation from the members of the above grange to be with them at their regular meeting, on Friday evening of last week, in company of Bro. W. H. T. Wakefield, of Head Center grange, we drove out to the beautiful valley of Washington creek. The members of the grange were out in full force. After the regular order of business, the editor of this paper exemplified the unwritten work; then all sat down to a bountiful feast prepared by the good sisters of the grange. After the good cheer, short addresses were delivered by Bro. Wakefield and the writer.

Last year the members of Washington Creek grange became a little cold, and they did not accomplish very much for the good of the order; but at the beginning of this year the members took hold of their work with renewed energy, and the grange has since been increasing in numbers. The meetings are now well attended, and it now stands among the best of the twenty-three live working granges in this county. Bro. Reynolds fills the master's chair with ability, and as long as the grange has as good officers as now, we feel sure it will prosper.

WORK NATURAL AND DESIRABLE TO MAN.

Man has been so fitted and predestined by his Maker to activity and labor that we see him languish and drag out a miserable life when he has nothing to do. What is there in the world more sad, more wearisome and heavy, more insufferable to himself and others, than a man devoid of occupation? Man is created for labor. Children, women, the rich, the educated, nay, kings and emperors, delight in work, in creating for themselves spheres of activity, studies, labors, occupations. Louis XVI., of France, was an expert locksmith. Louis XV. cooked at Trianon for whole days together, and it was far from being the worst of his work. Every day you see men quite independent from their fortune take pleasure in rowing, skating, turning in wood or metals, gardening, tending their favorite stud of horses, pruning, grafting, directing the work of machinery; you see women passionately devoted to flowers, working in their gardens, carving statuary, painting and other arts. These facts, and a hundred others that might be mentioned, prove that occupation is a necessity, that work is a pleasure—work of the hand as well as work of the mind. If all our industries were well organized, carried on upon some equitable system of co-operation, performed with pleasant associates, well paid and accounted honorable among the leaders of society, we should find few lazy people in the world—those who would willingly shirk work. They would as naturally take to work as a duck to the water. Industry, work of hand and brain, has accomplished everything great and good and useful in this our earthly sphere that we can see or imagine. Boys never leave the country and their fathers' farms for city life to shirk work but to find it, and find better conditions under which they can perform it. They want to see more, hear more, taste more, touch more and do more than they find a chance for in the country and on a farm. City life, rightly lived and made the most of, is unquestionably better, fraught with more pleasure, filled out with more happiness, is the theater of greater usefulness, than country life. This must be so on the well recognized fact that the more universally a man's faculties are called into play and the more energetically and constantly they are applied to life the stronger they become, and the greater happiness they confer by their normal action. Country life will never be so satisfactory to the young as city life until some of the best conditions of city life are transferred to the country. What these conditions are, and how they are to be transferred, is the question. He who can answer this question truly will create a revolution in country life which will make farmers' sons and daughters fall in love with it as they now fall in love with city life.

SPRING WORK.

Spring is the time for farmers to have their season's work carefully laid out. They can now arrange their business in such a systematic and reasonable

way as to be able to carry it on without that wear and tear of body and mind which usually attends the year's work. The plan to work successfully must not be on too grand a scale; it must so come within the scope of human ability that it can be prosecuted with a vigor unfebled by no doubt or despondency as to final success. When spring comes and the air is fresh and sweet with all subtle and vivifying influences, when nature wakes to new life and the earth puts on her robe of beauty, the farmer himself feels a renewed energy and becomes buoyant and hopeful, and imagines he can accomplish wonders in the little realm over which he holds undisputed sway. In this frame of mind, full of life, he begins to romance, and to give loose reins to his imagination. A bright prospect of increased stock and greatly enlarged field products loom up before him, and he plans out on a large scale his season's campaign. That he has, year after year, many times before made similar plans and most signally failed in their execution seems not in the least to have chastened his conceit or moderated his expectations. He is a living illustration of the truth of the poet's idea when he says: "Hope springs eternal in the human breast."

But there is given to man, besides hope and its manifold illusions, reason and common sense, and these should play no subordinate part in the plans of life and the season's work. The farmer above all other men should come down to the actual probabilities of the case, and lay out just so much work as, without strain of muscle or undue anxiety of mind, he can carry through and finish up thoroughly and well. It is but too evident that in reviewing the work of past ages the great majority of farmers either laid out no plan of farm work, or planned so extensively, and so much beyond their power of execution, that it was impossible for them to do even a half of what they purposed. This is all wrong. The farmer should never set tasks for himself that he cannot perform. If he does so, he soon comes to distrust his own judgment and to doubt his executive ability.

There is no reason why farmers may not calculate as closely and systemize their business with as much accuracy of method as those who are engaged in commercial or mercantile pursuits. There are no more contingencies to be taken into account in planning and managing the work of the farm than in any other pursuit of life. Every farmer should have a very clear and distinct idea in his own mind of what is to be done on his farm during the year, and then exert himself to the utmost to realize his idea in the work to which he puts his hands. It is far better to plan on a limited scale and carry out the plan in its completeness than to plan largely and fail in its execution.

My Theory of Farming.

NO. II.

DEAR SPIRIT:—If you find my letters somewhat diffuse in style, and made up largely of details, and presenting opinions sometimes instead of facts, it will be for the reason that I have extracted pretty freely from the journal that I have kept for many years, and in which I have entered notes of my work, written out in full accounts of my business transactions, and kept an accurate balance sheet of debt and credit, profit and loss. I have never regretted this course, although it has taken some time when I was tired and sleepy to write out the occurrences of the day. If this practice of making a careful and honest entry of each day's transactions were generally observed by farmers, it would tend to more systematic methods of doing business, to a greater economy in expenditures, and would furnish a stimulus for greater exertions in the direction of a more thorough culture of the soil and the securing of larger products as well as larger profits. I am very certain that the time I have spent on my journal and farm accounts has yielded far better pecuniary results than double the same time devoted to any other work.

Pardon this digression. My first business after securing a deed for my land was to select a site for my house and commence its erection. It was no easy matter to choose the building spot. Though so limited an area of land as forty acres would not seem to furnish much ground for the exercise of choice, yet in my case there were three or four points that seemed nearly equally

eligible for building purposes. Not being able to satisfy myself which of these sites was best, I brought out my wife to the farm for the purpose of consultation and decision in the matter. After prospecting pretty carefully, we came to the conclusion that the most desirable place for the house was near the northeastern corner of the farm not more than twenty rods from the bluff. The spot we selected sloped gently to the southwest and was some five and twenty feet higher than the corner bordering on the ravine. From this point we had a beautiful view of the belt of timber skirting the Wakarusa, and the hills beyond covered here and there with clumps of trees, and their sides flecked with fields of ripening corn. But it was not alone the fine landscape and distant view that determined us to select this spot, but the weightier fact that it was dry and to all appearance a healthy location, and a place from which we could overlook every rod of the forty acres. We thought it would be more satisfactory to see all the improvements going on, and have a full view of the fields and orchard so that we might the better protect them from the incursions of unruly cattle and the pilfering gentry, men and boys, that infest so many neighborhoods.

THEORIST.

LAWRENCE, Kans., March 8, 1879.

Early Amber Seed.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—You may say to the readers of THE SPIRIT that I can supply them with the Minnesota Early Amber sugar-cane seed at 75 cents per pound, postage paid, to any address. One pound will plant one-half an acre.

Respectfully,

J. H. WHETSTONE.
POMONA, Franklin county, Kans.,
March 8, 1879.

ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE.

Remarkable Discovery by a Toledo Inventor—A Contrivance to Raise Grain as if it were Water.

[Toledo Blade.]

One of the most remarkable inventions of the times is now being perfected and experimented upon by Alfred Wilkin, of this city. For several months Mr. Wilkin has been trying to study out some more speedy and economical method of elevating grain in bulk than any now in use. The results, as already shown by his yet imperfect model, are astonishing, and promise to work almost a revolution in the grain carrying trade. The principle made use of in this curious little machine is simply that of atmospheric pressure, or the exhaust process which has lately been applied with such wonderful success in the great Westinghouse atmospheric brakes. The model which Mr. Wilkin has used so far is a small air-pump, rather rudely constructed, yet answering for all practical purposes at present. Connected with the pump is a one-inch tin pipe, syphon-shaped, and at the elbow or top (some three feet above the pump) is a cylinder somewhat larger than the pipe, and connecting both parts of it. Inside of this is a smaller perforated cylinder, while at the lower end of it is a valve through which the grain drops out. The other arm of the syphon is extended down into the grain pile.

When the machine was first ready to be started, some wheat was put in a common envelope-box, to represent the car or vessel, and the grain was sucked up at a rate that was perfectly astonishing. As some one remarked, at this rate the complete machine would "draw the inside out" of a vessel in less than no time. This was making an elevation of about five feet, and some who viewed the remarkable effects of the crude air-pump reasoned that it would be possible to raise grain only about thirty-two feet, or as high as the air will sustain a column of water. But, without arguing the case, Mr. Wilkin quietly had a lot of additional pipe made, and planting his machine in the third story of the custom-house, forty feet from the ground, had the satisfaction of seeing it take up the wheat and corn out of the box placed on the ground as easy as the whirlwind would take up the dust from the road. The next step was to place the air-pump in the fourth story, over fifty feet from the ground, where the result was similar. The only drawbacks were the mechanical defects in his appliances. This settles the question about raising grain to great heights by atmospheric pressure.

The reciprocating-pump will be substituted in practice by powerful blow

ers, which, with their continuous action, will exhaust the air so rapidly, the manufacturers think, that an eight-inch pipe will give all the pressure asked for by the inventor.

The economy of power and the rapidity of transit of the grain are, of course, problematical. But many of the great advantages of the arrangement are apparent. Among these is the capacity for discharging several cars or vessels at the same time by making the supply-pipe fork into several pipes leading to the different lots of grain. Then the expense of shoveling the grain to the leg of the elevator, as under the present system, is saved. This amounted to \$3.50 per 1,000 bushels in Buffalo, last season—\$15 to \$20, say, for a large schooner. When held at the surface of the grain the pipe, while in one position, would draw up nearly if not quite all the wheat or corn in the envelope-box, so that by a little moving, as a fireman would move the nozzle of his hose, it would quickly take up all the grain in a vessel.

There would be a saving of about one half in insurance rates on grain in store, as there would be no machinery in the building, hence no friction, and no danger from fire in the building. Not the least among the desirable features of this method would be the cooling of the grain by passing it from one bin to another, and cleaning it of dust and dirt at the same time. The immense benefits such a system would confer upon a port like Toledo can be readily seen. By making a large reduction in the cost of transferring and storing grain, not only here but at terminal lake points, a supremacy would be given our great water route which could not be successfully challenged by any railroad combination on earth.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES' REPORT.

The following is the report of the majority of the committee appointed to investigate the late election of Hon. J. J. Ingalls to the U. S. senate:

To the Hon. Sidney Clarke, Speaker, and Members of the House of Representatives of the State of Kansas:—We, the undersigned members of your committee, appointed on the 27th day of February, 1879, under resolution, report as follows:

The committee met on the 7th of February and commenced taking testimony on the 8th day of February, and has been in session almost daily, and frequently nightly, from that time to the present, and has examined about forty-five witnesses, and in the examination of these witnesses an almost unlimited latitude has been given for the purpose of eliciting the facts, regardless of legal forms and technicalities, and we find from the testimony taken that John J. Ingalls, recently elected United States senator, used no corrupt means to secure his election to the United States senate, and that neither of the late senatorial candidates were guilty of bribery or corruption in the late senatorial election; and we find, further, that John J. Ingalls, the recently elected United States senator, has not been guilty of any corruption in office, the only testimony bearing upon this point being the testimony of Charles H. Miller, late United States marshal, the substance of which is that he received a list of grand jurors in the hand-writing of the Hon. John J. Ingalls, and that he (Senator Ingalls) wanted him (Miller) as United States marshal, to "pack" the United States grand jury with the men whose names appeared on said list for the purpose of preventing the indictment of certain citizens of this state, all of which the testimony of the Hon. S. M. Strickler directly contradicts, and we find from the evidence taken that Hon. John J. Ingalls did not write said list, and that he had no knowledge of the same.

And we further find no evidence against any member or members of this house which would warrant us justifying their expulsion from this house. And while it is true that the committee has taken a large amount of irrelevant and incompetent testimony, yet, believing that the subject has assumed so much prominence in the minds of the people of this state that they would be better satisfied to see and read for themselves all the testimony taken, and believing that it would be but an act of justice to all the late senatorial candidates and members of this house, and that the good name of the state demands that all the testimony be published, therefore we respectfully recommend that a correct copy of all the testimony taken be placed in the hands of the state printer for publication, together with a copy of the reports of the committee, and that the original testimony subscribed to by the witnesses be deposited with the secretary of state for preservation in his office, and to this end a resolution is submitted herewith. All of which is respectfully submitted, and the discharge of the committee asked for.

A. W. CALLEN,
J. H. KELLER,
R. D. HARTSHORNE.
TOPEKA, March 7, 1879.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The secretary of the treasury has issued a circular calling attention to the four per cent. refunding certificates to be issued under the provisions of the act of congress, approved February 26, 1879, entitled "An act to authorize the issue of certificates of deposit in aid of the refunding of the public debt." Each certificate will be of the denomination of \$10 and will be made nearly of the form and size of a United States note, and will bear on its face and back the conditions of its issue. Each certificate will be sold for lawful money at par, and accruing interest to date of purchase by the treasurer of the United States at Washington, and by the assistant treasurers at Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis and San Francisco, and the treasurer of the United States at Washington and the assistant treasurer at New York will also receive in payment drafts in favor of themselves, respectively, drawn on New York, which will be collected and the proceeds, if any, returned by check to depositors. The secretary of the treasury will also accept in payment certificates of deposits of national banks specially designated to receive deposits on this account, but refunding certificates will not be delivered until the certificate of deposit issued by any bank has been paid for by treasury draft or by a deposit of like amount with the treasurer or some assistant treasurer of the United States, or until United States bonds of equal amount are substituted in their stead. All national banks, upon complying with section 5,153 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, are invited to become financial agents of the government and depositories of public moneys accruing from the sale of these certificates. The money received by depository banks for such certificates will remain on deposit with said banks subject to the order of the treasurer of the United States, and calls for the redemption of bonds will issue from time to time as the secretary may direct. All banks, bankers, postmasters and other public officers, and all other persons, are invited to aid in placing these certificates. They can make their arrangements through national banks for the deposit of the purchase money. Commission will be allowed on the purchase of these certificates as follows: On an aggregate of \$1,000 and not exceeding \$100,000 in any one calendar month one-eighth of one per cent., and on any amount exceeding \$1,000 in a like period a commission of one-fourth of one per cent. on excess; and parties purchasing at one time \$1,000 or more of certificates will be entitled to receive them free of charge for transportation. Certificates will be ready for delivery on August, 1879, at which date they will begin to bear interest, which will be payable upon the conversion of the certificates into four per cent. bonds. The secretary also announces that as soon as practicable \$10 certificates will be issued under this law, similar in form and upon like similar conditions to those above described, to be registered on the books of the treasury in the name of the owner, which name will also be entered on the face of the certificate.

TOPEKA, March 10.—In the senate, the house bill to create Sixteenth and Seventeenth judicial districts passed, and the bill to create a provisional judicial district was lost. The bill providing that in cities of the second class the mayor shall hold his office for two years, and the mayor and council shall appoint the city marshal and city attorney was passed.

The house herd-law bill was so amended as to make it operative in counties where a majority instead of two-thirds petition for it, and passed.

The senate passed a resolution that all legislative business of the senate end at 12 midnight to-night.

The legislative appropriation bill passed and went to the house.

In the house, the first business was the offering of the following resolution by Mr. Callen, who will prepare the majority report:

WHEREAS, The testimony taken by the investigating committee disclosed the fact that certain members of this house did, during the late senatorial contest, take special pains to place themselves in position to be offered money to influence their vote, and did in some instances actually receive money, though not from either of the senatorial candidates; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the conduct of all such members is deserving of, and this house does administer upon them, its severest censure, committing to their constituents their ultimate condemnation which they justly deserve.

This was debated all day. Efforts were made to name the members, but it was voted down. The ablest men of all parties took part in the debate, and the whole senatorial contest was fought over with a great deal of bitterness. The speaker left the chair and made a very vindictive and personal speech, denouncing the report of the committee which he had appointed. Mr. Legate made the ablest speech ever delivered in a Kansas legislature, reviewing previous senatorial elections and parties who had been investigated by committees of the legislature. The resolution was finally adopted, Ingalls men voting for it mainly, and anti-Ingalls against it. Resolutions of expulsion of Mr. Anderson of Ellsworth and Raybell of Greenwood were then offered by Mr. Riggs. These were voted down.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 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.

INVITATIONS are out for a social hop to be held at the rooms of the Young Men's Social club on Thursday night of this week.

WM. T. FAXON, the popular butcher, has been putting in some splendid new marble tables, and upon them will always be found the choicest meats of the season.

G. H. MURDOCK, at No. 75 Massachusetts street, has just received the finest line of spectacles and eye-glasses in the city, and is making sales of the same at bottom figures. Go and see for yourselves.

A PROMINENT contractor of this city informs us that there are more buildings talked of and being erected in and about Lawrence at the present time than at any time before for five years. Surely the sun shines a little brighter.

Au Revoir.

The residence of Geo. March, Esq., on Kentucky street, was the scene of a very pleasant gathering of about thirty-five young ladies and gentlemen on Saturday night last. The party was given in honor of Mr. Frank March, who was about to take his departure for the mountains of Colorado, to be absent for an indefinite length of time. Frank left on the noon train Monday for Leadville.

SEE the new advertisement of Messrs. Clyde & Bliss, butter and fruit dealers, in another column. This firm is paying the highest market prices for butter, eggs, poultry and fruits. They are also shippers of choice Iowa butter. Mr. John Bliss is well known to everybody in Douglas county, and therefore needs no introduction. Mr. Clyde is an old and experienced produce dealer and thoroughly understands the business. Our farmers and fruit growers will do well to call on Clyde & Bliss, three doors north of the post-office.

More Fine Horses for Douglas County.

Mr. Wm. Ingersoll returned from Illinois, on Friday last, where he had been to purchase some fine draft horses. He was successful in finding just such animals as he wanted, and there is now added to the list of fine draft horses in Douglas county the following: Imported Percheron-Norman stallion "Turko"—color iron-gray, age 8 years, weight 1,700 pounds; Percheron-Norman mare—color iron-gray, age 4 years, weight 1,650 pounds; English draft and French-Canadian stallion "Selin"—color dark-brown, age 7 years, weight 1,450 pounds. The Percheron-Normans were purchased of Messrs. Russ, McCourtie & Co., of Onaga, Ill., and the French-Canadian of a Bloomington firm. The horses arrived here in good condition and were taken at once to Mr. Ingersoll's farm, a few miles west of this city, where they may now be seen.

Personal.

ELIAS SUMMERFIELD returned on Saturday from a two months' visit in Arkansas.

MRS. H. A. CUTLER took the east bound train yesterday for St. Albans, Vermont. She goes to visit friends and relatives.

REV. G. W. HENNING, pastor of the M. E. church, went over to Leavenworth yesterday to attend the Kansas conference now in session in that city. It is uncertain as yet whether Mr. Henning will be returned to this charge.

CAPT. HENRY LEONARD has taken his departure for the mining country north of Leadville, Col. He represents a stock company made up entirely of Lawrence men, and will keep an eye open for valuable mining property.

MISS ZELLA NEILL, teacher of music in Bethany college, Topeka, came down on Friday last for a few days' visit. On Monday evening, a number of her musical friends gathered at her father's residence and the night was indeed filled with music. Miss Neill returned to Topeka yesterday.

MR. E. K. CRILEY is in from the great town of Leadville, Col., for a brief visit. He thinks there is no place like the new place for business. We are pleased to know that Mr. Criley has during his brief residence in the mountains taken in a few of the many dollars that seem to be making things lively in that elevated region.

Insurance.

We call the attention of our readers to the annual statement of the British American Insurance company which can be found in another column. The history and condition of the company is in brief as follows: The company was organized in 1833. Its total assets Jan. 1, 1879, amounted to \$1,175,949, of which amount over \$600,000 is deposited in the insurance departments of the different states for the protection of policyholders in the United States. The liabilities, including reserve for re-insurance, unpaid losses and all other items, are \$491,123, leaving a sum of \$684,826, as surplus. During the year 1878 the company's income was \$742,091, and paid in losses \$387,931, which shows beyond a doubt that this is one of the best insurance companies doing business

in Kansas, and must be highly gratifying to its many patrons in Lawrence and Douglas county. The company has the well earned reputation of promptness in adjusting and paying of losses, and we recommend all that want reliable insurance to call on A. L. Selig, the company's agent at Lawrence, and get a policy in the British America.

Bond Law of Douglas County.

We publish this week the law just passed relating to our county railroad indebtedness:

SECTION 1. The board of county commissioners of the county of Douglas is hereby authorized to take up and refund, at a rate not to exceed fifty cents on the dollar, all of the bonds of said county issued on account of any subscription to the capital stock of any railroad company, including interest and existing judgments thereon, and to issue in lieu thereof new bonds, payable as hereinafter provided, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year, which bonds shall be registered in the office of the auditor of state, and such bonds shall not be of any validity until they are so registered: *Provided*, however, that no bonds shall be issued to take up and refund any such outstanding bonds or coupons or any judgments thereon at a greater rate than thirty-five cents on the dollar, unless authorized by a majority vote of the legal voters of said county at some general or special election to be held for that purpose, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. Such election shall be called by the publication of a notice in some newspaper published and of general circulation in said county, for thirty days next preceding said election, which notice shall contain a statement of the time and place at which said election shall be held, with a brief statement of the object for which the same is to be held, and shall be signed by the chairman of said board of county commissioners, and attested by the county clerk. Such election shall be held at the usual places of holding elections in the county of Douglas, and shall be conducted and the result ascertained in the manner provided by law for general elections.

SEC. 3. The bonds issued under the provisions of this act may be either installment or series bonds, and shall be signed by the chairman of the board of county commissioners and county clerk, and attested by the seal of the county (but the coupons need only be signed by the clerk), and shall be of the denomination of one hundred, two hundred, five hundred and one thousand dollars, with coupons attached, representing the semi-annual interest to become due thereon; and each coupon attached to any installment bond, after the expiration of ten years from its date, shall include one fortieth of its principal, and each installment bond shall show upon its face that its principal is included in its coupons. The other bonds shall be divided into series, to be represented by the first twenty-three letters of the alphabet, and shall become due annually by series after ten years from their date, in regular order, beginning with series "A."

SEC. 4. The auditor of state shall annually, on or before the 15th day of July in each year, certify to the board of county commissioners, county clerk and county treasurer of said county, the amount to be levied for each year to pay the coupons attached to any and all bonds issued under the provisions of this act, and the principal of the series bonds, as each series shall become due.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the board of county commissioners of said county, annually, at the time it makes the general levy for state, county and city taxes, to levy on all the taxable property in the county a sum sufficient as shown by the said certificate of the auditor of state to pay such principal and interest, adding twenty per cent. for delinquencies. And if such commissioners fail to make such levy, they, and each of them, and their sureties on their official bonds, shall be jointly and severally liable to the owner or owners of such coupons or series bonds for the whole amount that should have been levied, but was not levied, to be recovered by civil action on their said official bonds in any court of competent jurisdiction: *Provided*, that if any one of such commissioners votes for such levy, and the same is prevented by the other two, such commissioner so voting and his sureties shall not be liable to such action.

SEC. 6. If at any time such commissioners fail to neglect to make the levy provided for in this act, it shall be the duty of the county clerk of said county forthwith to add to the amount levied by the said commissioners the amount that should have been levied as shown by the said certificate of the said auditor and section four of this act, and to distribute the same ratably on all the taxable property on the tax roll; and if such clerk fails or neglects to perform the duties required of him by this act, he and his sureties on his official bonds shall be jointly and severally liable to the owner or owners of any and all coupons or series bonds that should have been levied, but were not levied, to the full amount of such coupons and series bonds; and any owner or owners of such coupons and series bonds may recover the full amount thereof in a civil action against said clerk and his said sureties on his official bond in any court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 7. If at any time the tax roll comes into the hands of the county treasurer of said county and the tax provided for in this act has not been levied, or has not been placed upon said tax roll, it shall be the duty of such treasurer forthwith to add to the amount levied by the commissioners, the amount that should have been levied, as shown by the said certificate of the said auditor, and as provided in section four of this act, and to distribute the same, ratably, on all the taxable property on the tax roll, and to collect the same in the same manner as is provided by law for collecting other taxes; and if such treasurer fails or neglects to perform the duties required of him by this act, he and his sureties on his official bond shall be jointly and severally liable to the owner or owners of any and all coupons and series bonds that should have been levied, but were not levied, to the full amount of such coupons and series bonds, and any owner or owners of such coupons and series bonds may recover the full amount thereof in a civil action against the said treasurer and his said sureties on his official bond, in any court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 8. The fund to be raised by taxation under the provisions of this act shall constitute and form a special fund for the purpose for which it was levied, and shall be held sacred and inviolable for the payment of the coupons and series bonds as herein provided; and it shall be the duty of the county treasurer annually to make such fund, and when collected, and to keep and hold the same sacred for such purposes, and to apply the same only to the payment of such coupons and series bonds when due; and the county treasurer and his sureties on his official bond shall be jointly and severally liable to the holder, owner or owners of any such coupons or series bonds, for the full amount of such coupons and series bonds due, present the same to such county treasurer for payment, and demand payment of the same; and if the tax levied for their payment has been, before such presentation and demand, collected by such treasurer, and he, on such demand, refuses payment, such holder, owner or owners may forthwith commence a

civil action against such treasurer and his sureties on his official bond in any court of competent jurisdiction, and recover in such action the full amount of any and all such coupons and series bonds so presented and not paid. The coupons and principal of any bonds issued under the provisions of this act shall be receivable for all taxes due the county of Douglas, and all coupons and series bonds due on the first day of January in any year shall be due on the first day of May of such year, be receivable by the county treasurer in payment of the second half of any taxes due in such year.

SEC. 9. The county clerk shall register all bonds issued under the provisions of this act in two separate books, to be by him kept for that purpose, the installment bonds to be registered in one, and the series bonds in the other, and each kind shall be numbered in the order in which they are issued. Such register shall show the number, date and the amount of each bond, and the date and amount of interest to become due annually thereon; and no such bond shall be of any validity until it is so registered. It shall be unlawful for the chairman of the board of county commissioners, or the county clerk, to sign any bond to be issued under the provisions of this act, or for the clerk to place it upon his register, until the railroad bond or bonds, in lieu of which it is to be issued, have been delivered to the county clerk to be taken up, refunded and canceled; and it shall be the duty of the county clerk, as soon as any railroad bond is delivered to him for the purpose of being taken up, refunded and canceled, to register the same in a book, to be kept by him for that purpose, which register shall show the number, date and amount of such bond on account of the capital stock of what railroad it had been issued, and the rate at which it is compromised, and the number of interest coupons, if any, attached; and such clerk shall write across the face of each bond so compromised, and across the face of each coupon thereon attached, in red ink, the words, "Compromised and canceled this—day of—, A. D. 18—," filling in the proper dates; and such register shall also show the number, date, amount and kind, whether installment or series bonds, that is issued in lieu thereof; and all such bonds so taken up and canceled shall be filed away with such clerk in his office until they shall be destroyed under direction of the board of county commissioners; and any officer who shall willfully violate any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and shall be punished by confinement at hard labor in the penitentiary of the state of Kansas, for a term not less than three nor more than ten years. It shall be the duty of the person receiving such new bond to have the same registered in the office of the auditor of state, as provided for in the first section of this act, but the county shall pay the expense of such registration.

SEC. 10. Any officer violating any of the provisions of this act, when such violation shall not amount to a crime under the general laws of the state, or under section nine of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by fine of five hundred dollars and imprisonment in the county jail for nine months, and the court rendering the judgment shall declare his office forfeited. Any person may make such complaint before any justice of the peace in such county, and it shall be the duty of the justice to prosecute to the end of the law, and compromises shall be made under the direction of the board, and the members of said board shall be responsible to the county for the further performance of the duties required therein; and they shall be entitled to receive for their personal services and personal expenses in carrying out the objects of this act such sums as may be allowed by the probate judge of said county, upon a verified itemized statement of such services and expenses, and no other sum.

B. F. Randall's Grain Separator and Grader.

We would respectfully call your attention to B. F. Randall's celebrated improved faning mill, seed cleaner, grain separator and grader combined, for the manufacture of which a company has just been formed at Lawrence, known as the Randall Separator company.

This is the only machine in the United States that the farmer can regulate at his option to grade his grain more or less as he pleases. It can be adjusted so as to run the wheat at any grade the berry will bear—No. 1 for market, or pure, consisting of only the sound and healthy kernels for seed.

By the simplicity of the new grading principle the farmer is enabled to grade his grain at a mere nominal price a machine that will grade wheat better for seed, and "clean as fast and as well for milling (except scouring) as all the various kinds of expensive machinery used in flouring mills combined."

During the season we shall have each county canvassed by an agent of the company, who will exhibit to you the machine and take orders for next fall's delivery. Be sure to see the Randall separator before supplying yourselves with a cleaner. Respectfully,

RANDALL SEPARATOR COMPANY, Lawrence, Kansas.

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. Canfield, at J. W. Gray'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 first-class harness store, should not fail to call on C. WORTHINGTON, at No. 110 Massachusetts street. Repairing neatly and promptly done. Prices always as low as the lowest.

For Sale Cheap.

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

Noting 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 effective 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 it is today the most available medicine for the suffering sick, anywhere.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

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. Bates, you will always find a complete stock of school and miscellaneous books, albums, pictures, picture frames, gold pens, pocket-books, wall paper, window shades, sheet music, musical instruments, notions, etc., etc., at lowest prices.

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.

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

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 receipt 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.

Attention, Farmers!

CLYDE & BLISS, BUTTER AND FRUIT MERCHANTS, Are Paying the Highest Market prices for BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, FRUITS, ETC.

They pay cash, and treat all alike. Consignments carefully and promptly attended to.

Mr. Clyde of the firm has had twelve years' experience in the business. Don't forget the place—No. 42 Massachusetts street, three doors north of the post-office.

F. A. BALL, Incorporator & P. PATERSON, Manager. A. D. 1833. Governor.

British America Assurance Company.

SYNOPSIS OF STATEMENT, JANUARY 1, 1879.

Capital paid up in cash, \$500,000.

ASSETS.

United States bonds..... \$505,157 50

Dominion government bonds..... 50,750 00

Cash on hand and in banks..... 83,583 68

All other items..... 536,427 83

Total assets..... \$1,175,949 00

LIABILITIES.

Re-insurance reserve (legal standard), unpaid losses and all other items..... \$491,123 74

Surplus..... \$684,825 26

WM. ASHWORTH, Gen'l Ag't West's Dep't, Chicago, Ill.

A. L. SELIG, Agent, Lawrence, Kans.; office at American Express.

TO THE PUBLIC.

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

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

FREE TO ALL.

D. M. FERRY & CO'S ILLUSTRATED SEED PRICED ANNUAL 1879

Will be mailed FREE to all applicants. It contains colored plates, 500 engravings, about 150 pages, and full descriptions, prices and directions for planting over 1500 varieties of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants, Roots, Etc. Valuable to all. Send for it. Address D. M. FERRY & CO, Detroit Mich.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS INTERESTED IN THE ESTATE OF JAMES WODIE, 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. FROBER, 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 6th, 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. DODGE, County Clerk.

THE WHITE



SEWING MACHINE.

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

First—It is the lightest running shuttle sewing machine.

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

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

Fourth—It is the simplest and best constructed machine.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The result of this combination is the "WHITE," the most durable, the cheapest, 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.

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

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

WE DESIRE TO CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO

The Latest New Improvements

Just added to the popular

DAUNTLESS SEWING MACHINE.



Thousands are now in use, all giving perfect satisfaction.

Only the needle to thread.

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

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

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

Best SHUTTLE in the world, the easiest 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 low factory prices given.

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

WHEN IN WANT

—OF—

BOOTS & SHOES,

CUSTOM

—OR—

READY MADE,

CALL ON

A. G. MENDER,

82 MASS. STREET.



My annual Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower seed for 1879, rich in engravings, from original photographs, will be sent FREE, to all who apply. Customers of last season need not write for it. I offer one of the largest collections of vegetable seed ever sent out by any seed house in America, a large portion of which were grown on my six seed farms. Printed directions for cultivation on each package. All seed warranted to be both fresh and true to name; so far, that should it prove otherwise, I will refund the order gratis.

The original introducer of the Hubbard Squash, Pinner's Melon, Marbled 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, Marlborough, Mass.

Horticultural Department.

Good stock pays vastly better than poor. Well tilled fields are more remunerative and yield more pleasure to the farmer than those that are neglected and given up to weeds. Good fences, if not an ornament, are a protection to the crops; they free the mind from great anxiety and save the legs from great weariness. An orchard of one hundred trees, well selected, carefully set out and properly cared for, will yield the owner more profit than ten times that number of poor varieties and suffering from neglect, blight and the invasion of borers—flat-heads and round-heads.

Celery.

Celery is said to be a sure antidote against rheumatism. It is said also to be a sure cure for this disease if you eat enough of it. This is certainly an excellent reason for its free use. But a far more prevailing reason for its use is its toothsome quality. It is certainly a most delicious vegetable, and why it is not more generally found on the table of farmers is proof of their ignorance of its superlative worth as a condiment or their lack of knowledge and skill as to the method of its culture. In our treatises on gardening there are specific directions given for its treatment and culture, and if our farmers are really desirous of raising it they will quickly and easily find out the way.

CULTURE OF SMALL FRUITS.

An Essay Read before the Anderson County Horticultural Society by J. Taylor.

In the following brief essay, I shall confine myself chiefly to my own experience and modes in present use; and being convinced that the influence of different soils on the several varieties of the same species is not sufficiently considered by most planters, I would call your attention to the importance of remembering that the experience here given is with a gray limestone soil, with red subsoil, underlaid at a depth of two to ten feet with limestone. The ground slopes to the west and east, only sufficient to give good drainage.

GRAPES.

On the eastern slope is situated my vineyard of half an acre. The vines were propagated from cuttings, and transplanted in the vineyard at one year old. The rows are eight feet apart, and the vines six feet in the rows, tied to stakes, and one-half the last season's growth cut out in mild weather in winter. All the cultivation given is with a horse and double-shovel plow and hand hoe. Of the varieties we have tried, the following, in the order named, have succeeded best: Concord, Dracut Amber, Creveling, Ives Seedling and Norton's Virginia. Of the failures, the Iona, Isabella and Catawba.

BLACKBERRIES.

My blackberries are planted on the western slope. One-half acre was planted with good young plants, and half an acre with root cuttings. The former produced two full crops before the latter had filled the ground with a good stand of canes; hence, I calculate that my root-cutting experiment had cost me at least \$100 in loss of time and fruit, the care and culture of each being nearly equal. The original planting was made in six-foot rows, and plants three feet in the row. They were allowed to spread and form hedges two feet wide, leaving sufficient room to use a horse in cultivating. A shallow plowing twice each spring, and the weeds cut from the rows with the hoe, is all the cultivation we give. When the canes are four feet high we cut off the tops to induce the development of lateral canes. After the fruit is gathered remove all old canes, and where the new shoots have started too thickly cut out a part. One good cane is worth more than a dozen slender ones.

I consider the Kittatiny the best variety to plant.

RASPBERRIES.

I make my raspberry plantation with one-year plants, or tips; plant six feet each way, and keep at that distance. Other treatment same as for blackberries, except giving a good dressing of manure in the spring, and cutting the side canes back to eighteen inches or two feet; do not cultivate after July 15, but allow the growth to stop and wood ripen before cold weather.

The Doodittle Black Cap is the only variety I cultivate; have tried the Phil-

adelphia and Purple Cane without success.

STRAWBERRIES.

Of the strawberry, the Wilson and Charles Downing both do well. My experience with this fruit has not been a profitable one, but I attribute my failure more to negligence than anything else, for I am satisfied from observation that nothing will give a better return, or more satisfaction, than a bed of Downing strawberries if properly attended to. Prepare the ground thoroughly, twelve inches deep; give each plant one foot square room; keep clean of weeds and cut off all runners; mulch in winter with two inches of hay, and remove it before the plants start in the spring. The above constitutes the treatment until the fruit is ready to eat, and if you fall here let me know and I will come over and give you a lesson.

CURRANTS.

Of currants, the Red Dutch or Cherry will either give you good satisfaction if planted where they will have partial shelter from the sun and wind.—*Garnett Journal.*

Culture of Evergreen Trees.

Every stranger who visits our state during winter must observe the naked cheerlessness of our plains, and the aspect of desolation which surrounds so many of the habitations in the open country. Beautiful as our plains when clothed with the green grass, the waving grain, and the flowers of spring, summer and early autumn, they are at this season, where yet unornamented with trees, among the dreary spots of earth. Many farmers—some of them, perhaps, have failed in a few ill directed efforts to cultivate ornamental trees—appear to have adopted the idea that as they found no trees upon the soil nature never intended that any should grow there, and that it is useless to contend with her. And among the groves and belts of trees which have been raised by some of our enterprising people, how seldom we find an evergreen tree. True, none of the trees of that class are indigenous to the state, except the red cedar, and that tree is only found in the most rugged and retired situations on our rivers. Here then is a deficiency for the enthusiastic cultivator to supply. Let the farmer who plants trees remember that a single fine evergreen attracts more attention, and is more pleasing to the eye, for at least six months of the year, than a hundred deciduous trees without leaves; and that, as a protection against the fierce blasts of winter, two rows of evergreens are more efficient than fifty rows of leafless trees. Experienced tree planters have asserted that a double row of Austrian pines is as effective a screen against wind as a building of equal height. This tree, from the abundance of resin in its leaves and bark, is considered a powerful non-conductor; and it is well known that the snow which falls upon it melts much faster than that which falls on any other tree.

Evergreen trees for ornament, shade, wind-breaks and screens are of great beauty and utility on a farm. It will be the object of this brief paper to state how the average farmer may succeed, in spite of prairie soil, dry air and driving winds. Much has been written about the various soils best adapted to the different species; but almost any soil capable of growing corn is good enough to grow all the evergreens needed to diversify the landscape and to break the force of the winds of winter. Of course, when we speak of evergreens in Kansas, we speak only of conifers—narrow-leaved pines. No broad-leaved evergreen can survive our winter; and of the narrow-leaved species, only four can be recommended for general cultivation. These have been fully tested, yet at the same time we would encourage the planting on a limited scale of some of the more beautiful forms of evergreen trees and shrubs. The Scotch pine is one of the most rapid growers of all our hardy evergreens—valuable for forest planting and for wind-breaks; for rapidity and massiveness of growth and hardness it is unequalled.

The Austrian pine was introduced into the United States in 1840. It is very hardy, symmetrical and compact, presenting a dense mass of rich dark green foliage in winter. It carries a breadth along with its upright growth which adapts it for exposed growth, and for ornamental planting it is becoming a favorite with planters.

The mountain pine is a beautiful lit-

tle tree, foliage very dense and of a rich dark green; the best evergreen for planting in door-yards. It is perfectly hardy in the most exposed situations.

The red cedar is the only evergreen indigenous to Kansas, and wherever planted is a decided success. For an ornamental hedge this tree is well adapted, as it can be clipped into any shape.

HOW TO PLANT.

In planting singly, or in clumps upon the lawn, the soil should be spaded deep. For planting in belts for protection, plow as deeply as possible. On receiving the trees from the nursery, the boxes should be immediately unpacked and the roots dipped in a puddle made of mellow soil and water, a little thicker than paint ready for use. Open a trench in a cool, shady place, and heel them in by placing the roots in the trench; cover with mellow soil, well firming the same by treading with the foot. We would here caution the planter not to let the roots get dry by exposure to sun or air, and even to be very careful not to let the mud on the roots get dry before planting. When ready to plant, care should be taken not to plant the trees too deep. Pack fine soil firmly on the under and upper side of the roots; when the hole is over half filled, water freely; when the hole is filled up, finish with a good mulching of old hay or straw. This mulching should be renewed for years, until their growth is well established and they have attained a size to need no further nursing. Scotch and Austrian pines planted in rows should be ten feet apart, with spaces of ten feet in the rows, alternating so that the trees in each row may be opposite the spaces in the other. Having mulched after planting is requisite. Obtain robust, healthy young trees from one foot to eighteen inches high. It has been a common fault here at the West to plant evergreens that are both too large and too old, and most of our failures may be traced to that cause. Much of the beauty and perfect color of conifers depends on their health and vigor, and any extra care in preparing the soil and in planting will always be fully repaid and produce satisfactory results, such as no future attention can secure.

In conclusion, we believe that the day is not far distant when the beauty and utility of evergreen trees will be properly appreciated and will be profusely planted all over our prairies, cheering our dreary winters with their greenery and shelter, raising heavenward their evergreen spires, guiding like the eye and soul of man to the Great Designer and Creator of all beauty and protection.—*J. W. Robson, in Abilene Chronicle.*

The Household.

Onions a Healthy Esculent.

Rheumatism may be cured by eating onions. At any rate, "an extreme sufferer" in the British isles, having during thirty years vainly tried the Turkish baths, galvanism, and poisons and plasters innumerable, finds now great relief by eating the odorous esculent freely, both cooked and raw. An English mother strongly recommends a weekly ration of the same pungent bulb, thoroughly boiled, as preventive and cure for worms in children; also for colds in the adult "chest" whenever occasion requires.

To "Coran."

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Please say to "Coran" that I have a recipe for coloring seal-brown. As soon as I can find it, will send it to THE SPIRIT. I would not color the silk black; it will always rub off. D. B. CRIPPEN. HARTFORD, Kans., March 7, 1879.

Letter from Dora.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Once more I will take my pen to write a few lines for "The Household." I have been sorry many times to see the column filled with something besides letters. It is the first column I read, and for one have gained several good ideas from the letters.

And now I wish to say a word to "Restlessness." She says: "Your husband never does but one man's work in one day." Now my husband does his day's work, and if it is wash day draws all the water, carries in all the wood and sometimes hangs out the line for me; he also gets up mornings and builds the fires, takes up baby and dresses her, while I get breakfast, and goes whistling to his work. I don't

think the men have so much the advantage after all.

I hope in the future we will keep our column well filled. Let us try and write often and encourage one another.

Will some sister please tell me what kind of flowers are the most hardy to raise in the yard or garden, and when is the best time to plant them? What is the best paper published for children to read? I would like to know where I can obtain the "Chinese or Prussian blue," spoken of in Mrs. A. P. B.'s recipe.

And now, wishing the editor and friends of "The Household" a long and prosperous life, I will bid you good-by for the present. DORA. OTTUMWA, Kans., March 6, 1879.

Window Gardening.

[Special Correspondence to "The Household."] Window gardening, as one branch of household work, gives a large paying dividend, counting the refining influences upon its members. We find it one of the manifold requisites to outward adorn and beautify, if we would, so to speak, succeed to any real refinement of thoughts and habits. But I was only going to give you a simple and effective plan to arrange a common kitchen or dining-room window for growing flowers and vines. First, have two shelves one and a half feet in width placed on plain, cheap brackets—first shelf at bottom of window, the other a little less than half way up. These will hold a dozen pots. Now comes your selection, which, if you follow, will pay. For one center pot get a centauria, geraniums, Asa Gray, Master Christine and a bronzed creeper, having crimson flowers—one primrose, a calla, two sorts of trailing vines—requiring good sized pots. Cultivate an English and Irish ivy. Place these on brackets fastened to casing at the end of upper shelf. As they grow, train them over hook in center, and so on about the room. This hook is for your basket plant, but for present arrangement cultivate oxalis, as other plants trail most too much and spoil the effect of your shelf. On a stand in front of your window you can grow fuchsias, rexbegonias, etc., as they grow and bloom freely from reflected light. Cold nights when the mercury goes down to a guessing point don't give up, but read two hours after bed-time or knit if nothing more; and, when the bright sun shines out on a frozen waste, your room, be it never so humble, will be charming. But you must love them plants, and who does not? I think Madam Eve had a flower garden at hand, for some one says of Eden thusly: "And sauntering school-boys, slow returning, played at even about the lion's feet and wore into his shaggy mane fantastic flowers." Be it so or not, fables were not more

Bright nor loved of yore, * * * Yet they grew not like the flowers by every old pathway.

Then let us chime the chorus:

We are the sweet flowers,
Born of sunny showers,
(Think whenever you see us what our beauty saith).

Utterance mute and bright,
Of some unknown delight,
We fill the air with pleasure by our simple breath.

All who see us love us—
We best all places;
Unto sorrow we give smiles and unto graces
Our graces.

LAWRENCE, Kans., March 8, 1879.

W. M. VAUGHAN. ESTABLISHED 1866.
K. E. DAVISON.
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.

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

BENSLEY, WAGNER & BENSLEY,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office, 66 Exchange Building,

Union Stock Yards, Chicago.



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

Every Farmer a Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict in man, such as Founder, Distemper, Fistula, Poll-Evil, Hile Sound, Inward Strains, Scratches, 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 loosening of the skin and smoothness of the hair.

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



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



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



Cows require an abundance of nutritious food, not to make them fat, but to keep up a regular secretion of milk. Farmers and dairymen attest the fact that by judicious use of Leis' Condition Powder a flood of milk is greatly increased, and of much better quality. All gross humors and impurities of the blood are at once removed. For Sore teats, apply Leis' Chemical Healing Salve—will heal in one or two applications. Your Cows also require an alterative and stimulant. Using this Powder will expel all grub worms, with which young stock are infected 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, &c., a fifty-cent paper added to a tub of swill and given freely, is a certain preventive. It promotes digestion, purifies the blood, and is therefore the Best Remedy for fattening Hogs.

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

For sale by all druggists. Price, 25 and 60 cents per lb. Large.

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Dr. W. S. Riley's Alternative Renovating

Powders.

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

DR. W. S. RILEY, V. S.

Lawrence, Douglas county, Kans.

Farm and Stock.

Kind usage, gentle treatment, quick and exhaustive milking, will develop the best qualities of a cow and secure the largest flow of milk. With a handling contrary to the above rules, the cow will shrink in milk and deteriorate in character. The dairyman must not expect full returns of value from his cows without furnishing for them an abundant supply of good food.

A Machine for the Destruction of Grasshoppers.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—As I am receiving quite a number of letters from your citizens inquiring as to the merits and demerits of my grasshopper destroyer, I will give you a sketch of its intended workings, also its capacity for destroying the grasshoppers. My device is composed of two machines, designated as follows: Part first is mounted on two rollers, eight feet long each, and placed in two separate frames, and the two frames that contain the rollers are placed in a supplemental frame that connects the two together. The rollers are placed on pivots which admit them to fit any unevenness of the ground. To each outer end of the frame which contains the rollers is an additional frame ten feet long; this will be as near the ground as the center of the rollers. For instance, the rollers will be three feet across, and they will be one foot and a half above the ground. To each one of these frames is attached a beam which contains a number of iron rods, and they are suitably crooked so as to run on the ground with ends projecting up under the center of the frames to which they are attached. The object of this is to make the grasshoppers jump up so as to bring them in contact with the teeth or beaters, as they may be termed. There are six posts mounted on this frame-work that are eight feet high, with arms attached to the upper ends from ten to twelve feet long. They reach up and over. In the center of the posts there are placed cylinders that cover the rollers, also the frames that are attached to the frame. In the cylinder there are teeth or beaters inserted, eight feet long—four feet each way from the cylinder—thus forming a circle of eight feet. There are band wheels attached to the rollers and bands thereon, which cause the cylinders to revolve so rapidly that it gives sufficient force to the beaters to destroy the grasshoppers. Upon the arms that project up and over are placed nets, made of twine, or, if desired, No. 20 broom wire. These nets are as open as the case will admit. The object of these nets is to lodge any grasshoppers that might attempt to pass over the beaters, so as to bring them in contact with the beaters. The length of this machine is thirty-eight feet, the height from fifteen to eighteen feet, and can be made higher if desired.

Now, I claim that this machine will kill all on the ground thirty-eight feet in width and in the air five to eight feet as fast as two horses can walk.

The second part of the machine is mounted upon three wheels and is adapted to any kind of growing grain without doing any damage to the standing grain more than where the wheels and horses tread. The wheels are sufficiently high to pass over the crop. The same kind of machinery is mounted upon the wheels as on the rollers—network, beaters and all. The cylinder of this part is adjustable—it may be lowered or raised to suit the crop. There is a beam that is also adjustable to press the grain down, which protects the grain from the beaters; it also causes the grasshoppers to fly up, which brings them in contact with the beaters. This part of the machine takes a width of thirty feet; the same height as the other. Yours truly,

W. U. HICKS.

BOLIVAR, Mo., March 8, 1879.

The Potato Bug.

This pest to the farmer has done a damaging work upon the potato crop amounting in the aggregate, throughout the country, to many millions of dollars. Any sure and safe way of exterminating this bug will be greeted as a Godsend by those who have suffered from its ravages. The state board of agriculture of Massachusetts has published a valuable paper, by Dr. Jabez Fisher, on "The War with Insects." In this paper he deals specifically with the potato bug and gives a method for the safe application of Paris green to its

extermination. We copy a part of the report, taken from the Springfield Republican of February 28:

"The potato bug is an insect that has brood after brood in the same season. As soon as the young have time to hatch, you will find them at all times and stages of development during the whole season. There is, in my view, but one remedy, and that is what some of you are afraid of; but you will have to come to it—Paris green, arsenite of copper. I have tried two or three modes of applying Paris green, and have settled upon one. I think the best way is to use a hundred pounds of plaster (the finer ground the better) to one pound of Paris green. One pound is ample for one hundred pounds of plaster. I am not sure but that proportion of green is too much. Most of you have applied it much stronger. The great point is to get a single particle of Paris green upon the potato leaf. Now, Paris green is an impalpable powder; it is exceedingly fine. It is necessary to apply but a single atom of it in one spot; but you want to apply it evenly over the whole foliage of the potato; and to do it, the best diluent, the best thing to dilute it with, is plaster. I apply it by means of a dredging-box, after the form of the ordinary flour dredging-box used in the kitchen. I have one that holds about a quart, with a cover pierced with holes, which is on the end of a handle about three feet long. All that is necessary, when it is filled, is to give a slight turn to the handle, and you can apply it to the potatoes as fast as you can walk beside a row. It is not necessary to cover the whole potato leaf with the green; but it is better to put it on pretty thoroughly. You will find that the green colors the plaster even in this proportion—one part to a hundred. It colors quite distinctly, and you can see it on the potato vine very readily. You do not want to put much on; it is a waste of the poison and a waste of time to do so. All you want is the slightest possible dusting; nothing more nor less than that.

"I will say a word about mixing. A great many people have trouble in mixing Paris green. They are terribly afraid of it; it is poison, and they do not like to handle it at all. The best way I have found is to take a large wrapping paper (heavy brown paper), as large as you can conveniently handle. Your plaster should be sifted to get all the lumps out of it. Spread a layer of plaster on the paper, and then spread the green as thoroughly over it as you can carelessly; then take your paper (one end in each hand), and move it from side to side by an alternate rising and falling motion, rolling the mixture from side to side until you cannot see a particle of plaster nor a particle of green. It does not take a great while to do it. You should not take too much at a time. The quantity will depend on the size of your paper. When it is perfectly homogeneous in color, then it is in a condition to use. The plaster will be washed off by the first rain, more or less; but the green is more persistent than most people suppose. Being a very fine, impalpable powder, it remains on the somewhat uneven surface of the foliage of the potato; after the plaster is washed off, the green is still there, and will continue to kill the larvae of the potato bugs that eat it. The theory of its action is, that the larva eats the green, and it must eat it in order to produce any result. It does not hurt the larva to put Paris green upon him, it does not kill him; it must enter into his circulation to do that. One atom of the green, as I have said, will kill him, and is just as good as a pound. The same effect will be produced on any worm that eats leaves in the same way. The currant worm and the gooseberry worm eat the leaf in the same way; their mouth takes both sides of it, and, wherever the green is, it will kill them the same as it does the potato worm."

Profit in Raising Calves.

A correspondent of the Ohio Farmer tells his method of raising calves: "I let the calf stay with the cow a day or two, so as to fill itself well with its mother's milk, as the calf needs the purgative qualities which such milk contains. I then separate it and shut it in a close, warm pen, out of sight of the mother, and let it go without food for twenty-four hours. This may seem cruel, but it is difficult to make a calf drink until it is hungry. I then feed it new milk for about ten days, or until it learns to drink well, and takes a start

to grow. I then mix half skim milk with the new and put into the skim milk a tablespoonful of flaxseed. This seed we put in a cup, pour boiling water over it, and let it stand until it jells.

"By the time the calf is two weeks old we have him on a full diet of skim milk and flaxseed, and use a little more than a spoonful, at a meal. We gradually increase the flaxseed until at eight or ten weeks old we feed a gill at a feed, or half a pint a day. By the time the calf is four or six weeks old we begin feeding shell corn, and when it gets so that it will eat four large ears of corn a day, we slack off the flaxseed. If it is summer the calf should run on grass, but if winter, keep a little good hay or corn fodder where the calf can reach it, from the time it is four weeks old. I believe corn fodder is best, and next to this rowen or second crop hay. If you are wanting to raise all the calves you can, or are short of milk, your calf will grow finely after it is ten weeks old with but little milk. A quart of milk night and morning, with water and a gill of flaxseed, and a liberal feed of shell corn and fodder in winter or pasture in summer, will keep it thrifty.

"I have a calf now just three months old that will eat six ears of corn and quite a bundle of fodder a day, and I am satisfied that it would remain thrifty if we gave it no more milk. If we had been asked one year ago how to feed skim milk to get the greatest profit from it, I should have answered at once, 'Feed to pigs.' But this year's experience has convinced me that unless hogs bring near five cents a pound, or you can grow stock to sell at fancy prices for breeders, there is more money in feeding it to calves. I have noticed for years that no stock brings proportionately such high prices, or sells as readily at farm sales, as weaned calves; and I think that where there is good stock to begin with, and good care, there is more profit in the first year's keeping than any subsequent one, and that the man running a butter dairy, who would raise all the calves he could and sell them at about a year old, would make the most from the waste of his dairy. Of course he should reserve enough of the best to keep up his dairy herd."

Milk in Winter.

The National Live-Stock Journal says dairymen are often left by some accident without a supply of good hay, or perhaps any hay, having only corn fodder as coarse food for winter. We have frequent questions about the propriety of cutting corn fodder, some contending that this is useless, as the cow can cut the stalks for herself. It is true that she can grind a large pile of stalks in a day if she takes to the exercise, but she is noted for exhibiting a dislike for the business of grinding the butts of corn fodder, and is found, practically, to eat only the leaves and fine parts, leaving the body of the stalk to become a nuisance in the manure. When these stalks are cut up into very short lengths, not more than a quarter of an inch long—and half that length is better—the tough, outside rind of the stalk is broken into shreds, and the coarse and fine parts are all mixed together, and cows will eat them up very closely. The straw cutter, run by power, will cut a ton of fodder into very short lengths (making it all soft and easily masticated) in an hour. After the stalks are cut fine, it is easy to mix bran, corn meal, oil meal or other grain food with it, so as to make a well balanced ration. Since winter dairying has come into practice the dairyman requires a better winter food for his cows than when they went dry all winter. A good milk ration may be made up with only corn fodder for bulk. It may be made in various ways, but we think where it can, oil meal or oil cake should enter into the composition of this ration. The ten per cent. of oil that it contains will greatly modify the condition of the woody stalk and keep the stomach and intestines in a healthy state; besides it is rich in albuminoid, or muscle forming element, to make casein, or cheese, in the milk, and this is what the corn fodder lacks. Operation, then, may be made up of two pounds of oil meal, four pounds of wheat bran or middlings, and four pounds of corn meal. This will cause a good flow of milk, with three bushels of cut corn fodder. Another good ration may be made up of six pounds of oats and corn ground together, with four pounds of middlings—this mixed with the corn fodder will produce a good flow of milk—or oats and shelled

corn (if it is not easy to get them ground with the middlings) may be mixed with cut food, so that it must be all eaten together. Either of these will produce good winter milk.

Corn-Fed Texans.

The Spanish long-horns of Texas are usually grass-fed only; but innovations upon the pastoral methods of the Southwest threaten to revolutionize the stock business of that region. First, fencing was introduced and nomadic life discouraged; then cattle farmers began to provide a small stock of hay for emergencies, and to give a larger measure of care and attention to their herds; and now a few have discovered that it may even be profitable to feed corn to thrifty long-horns. Several carloads of steers were sold a few days ago in Chicago, which had been fed from September to January, at \$3.70, a price much higher than ordinary Texans or other scrub stock was bringing. Their average weight was nearly 1,000, and with a further addition of one or two hundred pounds a much higher figure would easily have been made. It is only the beginning of further and doubtless successful experiment. Texas is too rich a country for merely pastoral operations, and the day of improvement in breed and feed is at hand. The live-meat and fresh-meat export trade is already felt as a stimulus to feeding as far away as Texas and the remotest mountain valley.—New York Tribune.

Stringent Dog Law.

Connecticut has some wise and beneficent laws in her statute books. This specifically, among others:

"Every dog kept must be registered on or before May 1st, of each year, and \$3.15 paid therefor to the town clerk for each male dog, and \$6.15 for each female dog. Each dog must constantly wear around his neck a collar distinctly marked with the registered number and the owner's name. Every dog not so licensed and collared is to be killed, and one dollar bounty is paid for the killing. Any person keeping an unregistered dog may be fined \$7, or imprisoned thirty days, or both; and it is the duty of grand jurors and all other prosecuting officers to prosecute any violation of this act. All damage done by dogs to sheep or lambs or cattle, are to be paid for by the owners of the dogs. Any person killing a dog, unless such killing be justifiable for the protection of life or property, is liable for the value of the dog, as established by competent evidence, and to a fine not exceeding \$1, or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or both."

Veterinary Department.

Warts.

I have a thoroughbred filly whose nose is covered with warts, some white and some rose-colored. They are about one-sixteenth of an inch in length, and have a diameter of about the size of wheat straw, lying close together and presenting a perfect bunch or patch. What will cure them?

ANSWER.—If they are separated one from the other, and long enough, you might try tying a thin elastic ligature around them close to the skin. Let it remain for a day, then clip them off with a sharp pair of scissors, and cauterize the bleeding surface with nitrate of silver once a day for three or four days. It would be well not to take off too many at one time, as you would be better able to control the bleeding from a small surface.

Conjunctivitis.

Will you please be so kind as to prescribe for my horse? His eyes are and have been inflamed for two months. They are very weak and he keeps one of them nearly closed. The one that seems worse runs water all the time and is slightly clouded.

ANSWER.—Your animal suffers from either conjunctivitis or periodic ophthalmia. We would require to make a personal examination in order to diagnose the case to a certainty. However, you had better prepare and give the animal a cathartic; keep in a cool and well ventilated place, where the rays of light will not be too intense, and bathe the parts once a day with the following: Take tincture of opium, aceto, fluid extract of belladonna and Gailard's extract of each one ounce, distilled water, six ounces; mixed.

Indigestion.

Being a constant reader of your paper, I should like to ask a few questions concerning a six-year-old mare that I own; she came down from Can-

ada in the spring. When I got her she seemed to itch all over; she used to bite her sides and flank, and does now a great deal; her flesh is soft and flabby. Two months ago she passed some bots, but does not any more. She has a terrible appetite and eats very fast; her coat looks rough and dusty; she sweats easy and appears dull all the time; is quite thin; has not gained a pound of flesh since I got her; has been used very carefully and fed well; some days she passes her urine twenty times, then again but three or four times a day; it looks white and thick; when being driven ten or more miles she scours very badly. Some tell me it is indigestion. 2. What would be the proper treatment for a bone spavin that has been coming three months? It is not very lame, and is about the size of a walnut.

ANSWER.—We are inclined to think your trouble is exclusively due to indigestion, though it looks, from your description, as though there might be some trouble with the kidneys, perhaps albumuria, which could cause the animal to present similar symptoms. We would advise you first to give the following powders, one morning and night in soft feed: Tartarized antimony, one ounce, made into five powders; then follow with a cathartic, composed of Barbadoes aloes, seven; ground ginger, one drachm; mixed and made into a ball, and given in the morning before feeding. After it has acted, give the following: Take subnitrate of bismuth, nitrate of potash and cluchona bark, pulverized, of each two, gentian root, pulverized, three ounces; mix; and make into sixteen powders; give one night and morning in soft feed. And after they have been used, if there is not a very perceptible improvement, procure some of the urine, take it to your family doctor, and get him to test it for albumen, and send us the result of the test, when we will endeavor to prescribe further for you. 2. Have the skin thoroughly brushed out with a stiff brush, and apply the following: Take pine tar and linseed oil, of each one pint; sublimed sulphur, three ounces; carbolic acid crystals, half an ounce; mix; and apply and rub well in the skin. The proper treatment for a bone spavin is the actual cautery (drying iron) in the hands of a person skilled in its use. Spavins sometimes respond to repeated blistering and long rest; but the actual cautery is the most reliable. In all cases of spavin the animal should have a rest of three or four months.—Turf, Field and Farm.

The Kansas Monthly

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PRICE, \$1.00 PER YEAR. A copy of the KANSAS LAND-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.

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 rot and spoil the milk in warm weather; no brass or German-silver to vertiginous and poison the milk; and no muscles of the cow's teats, and cause them to be sore and callous, as done by the old inventions.

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

It is the cheapest, best and only safe and perfect milker. It never gets out of order; never wears out. Price, \$4 per set; single tubes 75 cents. Full directions. Sub-agents wanted for every county in the state.

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

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

"OH! MY BACK!"

Pains in the Back, Side or Loins 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 and Incontinence and Retention of Urine. HUNT'S REMEDY cures Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, General Debility, Female Weakness, Nervous Diseases, Intemperance and Excesses. HUNT'S REMEDY cures Rheumatism, Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation, 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. O'LEARY, Providence, R. I. Sold by all Druggists.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.	
St. Louis, March 11, 1879.	
Flour—XX.	\$4.45 @ 4.60
Family.	4.90 @ 5.40
Wheat—No. 2 fall.	1.04 @ 1.04 1/2
No. 3 red.	1.00 @ 1.01
Corn—No. 2.	33 @ 33 1/2
Oats—No. 2.	25 1/2 @ 26 1/2
Rye.	47 @ 48
Barley.	70 @ 80
Pork.	9.60 @ 9.75
Bacon—Shoulders.	8.65 @ 8.70
Clear sides.	4.40 @ 4.50
Lard.	6.70 @ 6.80
Butter—Dairy.	17 @ 21
Country.	9 @ 15
Chicago, March 11, 1879.	
Wheat—No. 1 spring.	1.02 @ 1.04
No. 2.	94 @ 94 1/2
No. 3.	82 @ 82 1/2
Rejected.	70 @ 70 1/2
No. 2 winter.	1.02 @ 1.03
Corn.	33 @ 33 1/2
Oats.	23 @ 23 1/2
Pork.	9.60 @ 9.62 1/2
Lard.	6.40 @ 6.45
Kansas City, March 11, 1879.	
Wheat—No. 2 fall.	91 @ 92 1/2
No. 3 fall.	87 @ 87 1/2
No. 4.	85 @ 85 1/2
Corn—No. 2 mixed.	25 @ 25
Oats.	24 @ 25 1/2
Rye—No. 2.	30 @ 32 1/2

Live Stock Markets.

Kansas City, March 11, 1879.	
Cattle—Choice nat. steers av.	1.500 4.25 @ 4.40
Good ship. steers av.	1.350 4.00 @ 4.20
Fair butch. steers av.	1.000 3.65 @ 4.00
Good feed. steers av.	1.100 3.50 @ 4.00
Good stock steers av.	900 3.00 @ 3.65
Good to choice fat cows.	3.00 @ 3.25
Common cows and heifers.	2.50 @ 2.90
Hogs—Packers.	2.60 @ 3.20

St. Louis, March 11, 1879.

Cattle, lower; less demand for shipping grades; export steers, \$4.20 to \$5.00; good to choice heavy fat shipping steers, \$4.60 to \$4.80; fair, \$4.25 to \$4.30; native butcher steers, \$3.90 to \$4.00; cows and heifers, \$2.65 to \$4.00; feeding steers, \$3.75 to \$4.15; stockers, \$2.75 to \$3.75.

Hogs, lower; heavy, \$3.70 to \$4.05; light, \$3.40 to \$3.65.

Chicago, March 11, 1879.

Cattle, firm and active; heavy native shipping steers, \$4.10 to \$4.95; stockers and feeders steady at \$2.90 to \$3.90; butchers' firm—steers \$3.25 to \$3.90, cows \$2.25 to \$2.40.

Hogs, slow and lower; daily receipts are declining; heavy, \$3.70 to \$4.10; light, \$3.60 to \$3.75. Receipts for last twenty-four hours 12,000.

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter—choice 15¢ to 20¢, fair 12¢ to 14¢, poor, in large supply, 5 to 8¢; cheese, prime Kansas, 5¢ to 6¢; eggs, 8¢ to 9¢; broom-corn, 2¢ to 3¢; chickens, live, per doz., \$2.35 to \$2.50; turkeys, dressed, 10¢ to 11¢; green apples, \$2.25 to \$3.00 per bush.; onions, 60¢ to \$1.10 per bush.; flax seed, 1¢ to 1.50; castor beans, \$1.55; hominy, \$1.87 1/2; cranberries, \$4 to 7¢ per bush.; sauerkraut, 8¢ per bush.; hay, \$5.50 to \$6.50; potatoes, 45¢ to 70¢.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: Fancy brands, 1/2 sack, \$2.50; XXX, \$1.85 to \$2.00; XX, \$1.50 to \$1.60. Rye flour, \$1.65. Corn meal, 1/2 cwt., 80¢. Buckwheat flour, 1/2 bush., \$4.50 to \$5.00.

Wheat is a few cents higher than last week, but it fluctuates considerably from day to day. It is now within 12 cents of the price it brought a year ago, and corn is only about 3 cents lower than it was one year ago.

A leading Liverpool grain-circular says: "The grain market continues firm. In most provincial markets prices have further improved a shilling. In wheat there is more general confidence in buying for consumption, in addition to a speculative tendency. Several cargoes off the coast and parcels on the spot were taken to hold at extreme prices, or rather above the last quotations. French markets are slowly moving upward. Millers purchased wheat to-day at an advance of 1 to 2 pence per cental. A quantity of American was sold to arrive."

For future delivery, No. 2 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at \$1.04 March, \$1.04 1/2 April, and \$1.05 1/2 May. In Chicago No. 2 is 93¢ March, and 94¢ April. In Kansas City No. 2 is 92 1/2¢ March, and 93 1/2¢ April. No. 3 is 88¢ to 89 1/2¢ March, and 89¢ April.

Corn has fluctuated a little in most markets. It is a little lower than last week in Kansas City. The depression is occasioned by the large accumulating stocks. Corn for May delivery sold yesterday in Kansas City at 28 cents.

There is a slight decline in live stock. Cattle are not exported much now on account of the pleuro-pneumonia, and there is a steady decline in hogs.

\$4.30 was the highest price paid yesterday in Kansas City on cattle, for 31 native shippers, averaging 1,280 pounds; the largest sale was 48 butchers' steers, at \$3.90. They averaged 1,123 pounds.

The rise in wheat in the past few weeks puts a snug little sum in the pockets of certain speculators. In Chicago and Milwaukee over eleven millions of bushels of wheat are now held; an advance of 20 cents per bushel makes over \$2,000,000. Probably a still larger amount was made in Chicago on the rise in hog products. Western farmers had disposed of the bulk of their hogs and wheat before the rise.

Lawrence Markets.

The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 12¢ to 15¢; eggs, 7¢ per doz.; poultry—chickens live, \$1.75 to \$2.00 per doz., dressed 7¢ per lb; turkeys, live, 6¢ per lb, dressed 8¢ per lb; potatoes, 35¢ to 60¢; apples, 70¢ to \$1.00; corn, 21¢; wheat, 60¢ to 80¢; lard, 4¢ to 6¢; hogs, \$2.50 to \$2.75; cattle—feeders, 2.00 to 3.25, shippers, \$3.25 to 4.00, cows, \$2.50 to 3.00; wood, \$4.00 to 5.00 per cord; hay, \$3.50 to 4.00 per ton.

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FOR the speedy cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all diseases brought on by Indecent or Excessive Any Druggist has the Ingredients. Address, DR. JACQUES & CO., 430 W. Sixth St., CINCINNATI, O.

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Is now prepared, and will sell all kinds of

GROCERIES

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Farm Produce Cheap.

If you want Good Bargains

Go to the

GRANGE STORE.

FRESH GOODS

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

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

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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.

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Keep constantly on hand a full stock of

WALL PAPER,

SCHOOL BOOKS,

WINDOW SHADES,

BOOKS, STATIONERY,

CROQUET SETS,

BABY WAGONS.

ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF

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PICTURE FRAMES

AND NOTIONS.

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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 Coat.

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.

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A Large Line of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.

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

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Mammoth Music House,

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DECKER BROTHERS' MATHUSHEK

And other First-Class Pianos. Also the unrivalled

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

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

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TWENTY-THIRD YEAR.

PRICE-LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

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TO TREE PLANTERS!

22d Year—12th Year in Kansas.

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HOME NURSERY!

Offers for the spring of 1879 home grown

APPLE, PEACH, PEAR, PLUM

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CHERRY TREES,

QUINCES, SMALL FRUITS.

GRAPE VINES, EVERGREENS,

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ORNAMENTAL TREES

IN GREAT VARIETY.

All of the above stock is warranted true to name. The fruit trees were propagated from bearing trees of varieties duly tested for this climate. Patrons and friends, make up clubs and submit them to us for prices. Note the following: Apple trees two years old, five to six feet, good heads, per hundred, \$10; three years old, \$15.50. 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 this place of business.

A. H. & A. O. GRIESA, Lawrence, Kansas.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS!

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

SINGER AND NEW AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES, WITH DROP LEAF AND TWO DRAWERS, FOR \$25; ONE \$60 DAUNTLESS AND ONE \$50 WILSON SEWING MACHINES FOR \$25. SECOND-HAND SEWING MACHINES \$5 UP.

SILVER-PLATED GOODS.

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

GLASS SETS.

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

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

GOODS SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS!

After you have looked all over the city and found the place where you can buy the goods you want the cheapest, come to the Curiosity Shop and I will sell 20 to 50 per cent. lower than the lowest.

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IN SOLID GOLD MOUNTINGS FOR ONE DOLLAR!



Lefevre Ring, \$1. Set of Studs, \$1. (The Shah) Stud, \$1. Lefevre Ear Drops, \$1.

The articles above represented for One Dollar are solid gold, mounted with

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The only perfect fac-simile of the real Diamond, which for Wear, Brilliance, and Beauty is not excelled by the natural gem—either of which will be sent free by registered mail to any address.

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Union Stock Yards,

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have for sale draft stallions, harness stallions

grade bull calves, from 10 to 14 months old; also

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ELMENDARO HERD.

PIGS forwarded to any part of the United States

at the following prices per pair, persons ordering

eight weeks old, \$32 00

Three to five months old, 32 00

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

A Sow, eight months old, \$25 00

A Sow, eight months old, with pig, 25 00

Description of the Poland-China Hog: The prevailing color is black and white spotted, sometimes

pure white and sometimes a mixed sandy color.

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

Poland-China Hogs a Specialty.

Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas.

BREEDER OF

THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE

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BERKSHIRE PIGS.

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

KING OF THE PRAIRIE, 17,468, at head of herd. Young stock for sale.

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