

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

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LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1879.

WHOLE NO. 374.

WOUNDED.

BY JOSEPHINE POLLARD.

'Tis easier to bear
The heaviest weight of care,
The shock of battle, and the prisoner's fare,
Than to endure the pain
Of bitter words that gain
An entrance to the heart, and there remain.

'Tis such an easy thing
A cruel taunt to fling,
We often smile when others feel the sting;
But how the blood is stirred
By an ungracious word
From one above all other friends preferred!

The castle may not fall,
Nor enemies appeal,
If there are loyal watchers on the wall;
But open the doors to sin,
And troubles soon begin,
A single traitor letting thousands in.

'Tis easier to heal
The suffering we feel
From bullet wound, or thrust of glittering steel,
Than to remove the dart,
The agonizing smart,
An unkind word may give a loving heart.

'Tis easier to die
And bid the world good-by,
When youth, and health, and happiness beat
high,
Than to live on, and brood
In weary solitude,
Misrepresented and misunderstood.

DR. PHIL STRIKES ILL.

BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

Philip Bowers, M. D., having graduated with I don't know how many other cabalistic initial combinations attached to his name, and having become possessed of numerous parchments, written all in Latin, with great seals on them, and signed by many great men, concluded himself qualified to enter the field as a physician and surgeon. After much looking around—or, after looking until the condition of his purse forbade his looking further—he fixed upon the flourishing village of Cannelville as the place which should blossom with the glare and glitter of his new gilt shingle. With his scant means he hired and fitted up an office, putting every book he owned in sight, and making all other possible arrangements—of charts, framed diplomas, exposed instruments, etc.—for impressing it upon the minds of the honest, "stall-wart" yeomanry that he was "some pumpkins." There was one other physician in the place—an old, toil-worn, heroic practitioner, who had doctored a part of three generations; and he seemed good for doctoring another. He was a firm believer in the free use of medicine, albeit he never took any of it himself. Still, Dr. Seth Bumpus was a stern, clear-headed man, not to be fooled with, and Dr. Phil read his character thoroughly, and resolved not to cross his path, at least openly. Had the village and town of Cannelville given promise of no improvement in the way of business and material wealth and increase of population, Dr. Phil would not have settled in the place in opposition to a veteran of Bumpus' known skill and heroism. But our adventurer knew that the town must grow. One of his own college chums had been attached to a commission of survey by whom had been discovered a magnificent vein of coal; and while this carboniferous deposit was far enough away to relieve the citizens of Cannelville of its din, and smoke, and soot, and "awful dirty faces, yet here, in this pretty village, was the only water-power and mill privilege for many miles around, so that, if the mine thrived, Cannelville must thrive with it. And it did.

Dr. Phil put out his shingle, and waited. We will not tell how many poor creatures sought the benefit of his skill who had no money, but we can say that for months he did not collect fees enough to pay for the tobacco which his pipe consumed. There was not a young unmarried woman anywhere around who did not think Dr. Phil charming; but that put nothing in his locker.

One day Dr. Bumpus, with his great rotundity looking his grandest; his linen at its whitest; his dicker at its stiffest; his gold-bowed spectacles gleaming their brightest; his gold-headed cane held in its most imposing manner; and his whole magniloquent make-up looking its most stupendously wonderful in the way of stern and heroic dignity—so Dr. Bumpus, in stepping forth from the post-office, chanced, by the merest accident, to look down and observe the young physician approaching. Phil, as was his habit with everybody, raised his hat politely, but Bumpus, for a wonder, stopped and spoke.

"Ah, Dr. Bowers—good morning, sir. Ah—hum. A fine morning, sir." Phil said, "Certainly," wondering what the old tiger meant.

"Ah—Bowers, I shouldn't wonder if you were called in to see old lady Nodgers. Don't allow her to trifle with you. Be blunt and plain with her. Tell her to stop her gormandizing, and give her feet a mustard bath, and put an old stocking around her neck."

"Did you tell her that, doctor?" asked Phil, with a polite nod.

"Very nearly that—yes. I told her she only had a common sore throat and cold, and that it came as much from her overeating as from any exposure. There is no use in trifling with these gormands. We lose our own self-respect by allowing them to demand our sympathies while they suffer from their own ridiculous folly. Good morning, sir."

And the great man passed on. Dr. Phil went into the office and got a single newspaper, and when he came out, he made his first move towards finding out who and what was "Lady Nodgers." He had no difficulty. Everybody—or, almost everybody—knew the old lady Nodgers. She was the widow of an old farmer upon whose extensive domain petroleum had been found in large quantities. Mr. Nodgers had been a clear-headed, practical man. Having become assured that his land overlaid that wonderful oil deposit, he refused to sell; but he leased for long terms of years, and in return claimed a royalty on all the oil produced. In some cases the lessees were for ninety and nine years. But never mind about that. Suffice it to say that when he died he left his widow worth more than two million dollars in safely invested money, over and above all existing interest in "oil."

Furthermore, Mrs. Nodgers was a large-framed, coarse, middle-aged woman, very illiterate, very homely in person and in manners, and, as would be natural, very anxious to be thought a lady. In fact, she had drilled her servants into calling her "My Lady," and "Lady Nodgers," just as she had heard women of the extreme upper classes called in England, when she visited that country with her husband.

Dr. Phil had gained all the information he desired, and as he wended his way back to his office he reflected upon the unusual familiarity of the old tiger. He fancied he could see through it. Bumpus realized that he had made Mrs. Nodgers angry by his bluntness, and he feared that if his young rival should step in and pander to her foolish whims, and appear to respect her nonsensical fancies regarding her bodily health, he (Bumpus) might lose her patronage altogether; and, grand and well supplied as he was, he could not afford to lose such a patient, especially when he considered that she was just entering upon that stage of life in which her demands upon her medical attendant would be well nigh constant.

And, really, this last consideration was a weighty one. Dr. Phil felt it to be so even to himself. Mrs. Nodgers had just about reached that age at which the high, free liver, fond of the good things of life, is in constant need of the physician's assistance in bridging over the dreadful gulf between appetite and digestion. He did not think he should allow himself to kick over the first full pale of milk which might be presented to him.

Dr. Phil had not been in his office half an hour when a messenger arrived from Lady Nodgers. Her ladyship wished to see him as soon as he could possibly wait upon her. She was in a very bad way—not down sick at present, but feeling such feelings as gave her much alarm.

The doctor bade the messenger to tell his lady that he would wait upon her forthwith. He delayed long enough to give an air of preoccupation, and then went.

He found the Nodgers mansion, as he had often seen it from a distance, to be an imposing structure, copied from an old English baronial hall, and surrounded by extensive grounds, very prettily arranged, and very well kept. Inside it was still more magnificent, and whatever may have been the character of the owners, the articles of adornment had been selected with much artistic taste, and arranged with true artistic skill. There were pictures and statues of real merit, and many minor items equally worthy of commendation.

And another thing struck the young doctor's eye. There was an atmosphere of real comfort about the whole place—as though everything the eye rested upon had been brought in for enjoyment. Thus far the adventurer was agreeably disappointed.

And by and by he was introduced into my lady's boudoir. It was a little overdone, but not much. There had been money enough to carry out the designs so grandly that there was no appearance of tawdriness. The lady herself

was a study. She was very nearly what Dr. Phil had expected to find. In only one thing was he disappointed. He did not find her what he would really call a coarse woman. A woman really coarse would not be true and kind-hearted, and such this lady certainly was. Still, it was plain to be seen that she was home-bred, perhaps ignorant, and anxious to be thought a lady. Dr. Phil, with his keen interpenetration, could see at a glance that she was a woman who would confide implicitly in one who should once gain her confidence through respect. Before allowing himself to speak he made a swift but critical mental diagnosis of her psychological structure. He had no fear of following the course which Dr. Bumpus' hint had led him to lay out. This woman's love of approbation, and other mental characteristics would not only lead her to swallow any amount of sympathetic flattery, but it might be so directed as to do her good. At all events, Dr. Phil felt that his present relations with Dr. Bumpus were those of warfare, and as "all is fair in war," he resolved to go ahead.

Introductions and friendly salutations over, the doctor sat down by the woman's side, and took her wrist. No need of that, however, for he had looked at her, had heard her speak, and had heard her cough; and he knew that her system was in an uncomfortable state of repletion, or plethora, from want of exercise, with overeating, and that she also had a slight cold, with slightly inflamed tonsils, and a sore throat. He had felt her pulse, with his watch in his left hand, carefully counting the heart-beats; and he had looked at her tongue; and he had pressed his ear over her heart. As he sat back he saw how anxious she was. He saw, probably, what Dr. Bumpus had not seen, nor even thought of looking for—he saw that her plethora was producing a sympathetic sense of tightness about the heart, very much like an incubus, and he knew that no person, more especially a fearful woman, can experience an obstruction of the heart's action, be it never so slight, without an untold, unnamable dread. In fact, when the heart sinks, just so far results a sense of death. Dr. Phil saw all this in the woman's face as she looked at him; and he knew it he should, in the direct and simple language, tell to her the plain, unvarnished truth, she would not have a particle of confidence in his skill, nor a bit of reliance upon his treatment. She fancied herself sick—not sick like common people—not sick as her cook, or chamber-maid, or farm-servant would be sick—but sick like a lady. That was it. She was yearning to have her ailment shown to her grandly. She was able to pay for the services of a man who could see and understand her.

"Well, doctor," that was all; but there was a whole volume in it.

Dr. Phil spoke very soberly, and even solemnly, but very kindly:

"My dear madam, your complaint is not necessarily a dangerous one, though it might become so from inattention. I find a decided tonsillitis, though not of an aggravated type. There is also a determinedly phlogotic condition of the laryngeal and tracheal substance and attachments, approaching a state of phlegmasitis. In this I find nearly the whole extent of the mucous membrane, the ciliary-ary-tendinous posticus and lateralis muscles involved."

Dr. Phil at this point allowed the astonished woman to take breath, while he placed his ear once more over her heart. In a few moments he assumed, his voice very low and musically attuned, and full of sympathy:

"Madam, feeling that I am speaking with one who can appreciate a physician's anxiety and responsibility, and whose own good judgment will second his efforts in her behalf, and also believing that you would prefer to know exactly your pathological condition, I am thus frank with you, and I will continue to be frank as I proceed. I am not one of those who seek to hide the truth from my patients, as too many do."

"O, sir!" murmured the woman, with a fearful gush of grateful and happy emotion, "I thank you for being so good. O! I knew—I knew—that—Doctor Bumpus said I'd only got a little cold, and a sore throat, and that I'd—P-d—But, do tell me the rest."

"If you have followed me thus far," Dr. Phil went on, as though he were talking to a person whose mind could grasp and digest every word, "you have been led to understand that the complication of disease is not a slight matter. I told you of the tracheal trouble; and now, by the wonderful pneumogastric, or par vagum, connections, we find also involved in this phlegmasitic condition not only the pharynx, esophagus, and ventriculus, but likewise the

cardiac and cerebral structures, thus, as your own good judgment must tell you, exerting a strong sympathetic influence upon the stomach, and the heart, and the brain, which, in an organization like your own, peculiarly delicate and sensitive, may be of a most decided character. Now, my dear madam, I beg that you will be under no alarm. You are blessed with a very finely organized physical structure, and by proper medicine, properly administered, and other things properly attended to, we will very soon—or, at least, in good time, bring all these parts into a dephlogisticated and healthful condition, and remove the attendant difficulties from the more important organs of which I have spoken. Now are you not sometimes troubled with shortness of breath, especially at night, or when lying down, and do you not feel a sense of oppression about the heart?"

Of course she did. O! how many, many times. And that old—that wretched old—doctor had never told her a thing!

And so Dr. Phil went on questioning her upon simple points within her comprehension, hitting every sensation of indigestion he could think of; and she, while she answered, seemed to regard him as no less than a wizard.

Dr. Phil prepared his medicine with his own hands, giving the very, very little that she required of an emphatic quality, while, for other purposes, he gave her quite a lot of elaborately prepared drops and powders possessing no more virtue in themselves than so many drops of pure water and so many powders of salt and arrow root; but these latter had a virtue indirectly. After he had laid them all out, and told her just how they must be taken, he said to her, lightly and pleasantly, as though it was something just at that moment thought of:

"And, by the way, Mrs. Nodgers, while you are taking these drops and powders I think I had better prescribe a diet for you. I am very anxious they should operate properly. You cannot conceive the faith I have in them—and if they are to do their work well we must look to the diet."

And then he went at work to prescribe the true medicine! Then he laid down for her rules of diet and practical hygiene which he knew would very soon make her well, and she obeyed him to the letter. She had confidence in him. She had perfect faith in that medicine, and not for the world would she do anything that could interfere with its proper operation.

Ere long Dr. Seth Bumpus felt a flea nip his ear. Lady Nodgers never called him again; and other people of standing bade him goodbye. They had found a physician who was kind, and gentlemanly, and affable; who told them just what ailed them, and, more than all else, who seemed, somehow, to cure them without making them any sicker during the operation.

When I sat down to this bit of personal reminiscence I had intended to write all about the grand "strike" that Dr. Phil made there in the place of his first settlement. You see, old lady Nodgers never had any children of her own, but she had a beautiful young niece—one Isabel Mowbray—her brother's child—whom she had selected for her heir.

Well, Dr. Phil became acquainted with Bella Mowbray; and curious results followed. Not only did Dr. Phil fall dead in love with the beautiful, happy, laughter-loving, true-hearted girl; and not only did she, with her whole heart and soul, return his love; but, if you will believe it, old lady Nodgers herself had, from the very moment she became acquainted with the splendid young doctor, selected him above all other men as a husband for her niece and heir.

Well, and so—

Facetiae.

"Major," said a lovely widow, "when does a woman stoop to conquer?" "I don't know, madam," answered the major; "but when a man bows assent to one of your propositions, he stoops to conquer."

An eccentric clergyman, in a lecture on "The Development of Humanity," said: "Man is composed of two yards and a half of broadcloth, a shirt collar, and more or less assurance; woman of many and various materials, an impression that she is the perfection of possibilities, and a faculty of spending much money and getting next to nothing in return."

A cow that wore a bell having been run over and killed on a railroad, the owner brought suit against the railroad company for damages. It was proved that the engineer rang his bell and tried to frighten the cow off the track, but the farmer's lawyer proved that the cow rang her bell and tried to frighten the engineer off the track, and so the jury decided in his favor.

Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR:—Well, I thought I would write to you again. Our school will soon be out. We are going to have a three-month school next summer. Let the young folks try to keep the column full this year. The answer to Emma McAuley's charade is "Emma." I love to read in THE SPIRIT. Your affectionate reader,

CARTWRIGHT WHITE.

BURLINGTON, Kans., March 3, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—I have never written for your paper before. I go to school and study reading, spelling, arithmetic and geography. Our teacher is Miss Evans. I am eight years old. I have a little colt; his name is "Victor;" he will shake hands with me. I have two brothers, and two sisters—one is in Illinois and the other is in heaven. Yours truly,

JENNIE E. WILSON.

KINGSVILLE, Kans., March 4, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—As I have never written for your paper before, I thought I would write. I am thirteen years old. I went to school last winter. I commenced plowing to-day. I have two brothers and one sister that are grangers. My father and mother are grangers. I am going to farm this spring. We have eighteen hogs, six head of cattle and two horses. I have one pig. We have twenty-five acres of fall wheat, and it is looking well at present. I am going to sow eight acres of oats and plant thirty-five acres of corn. I like to farm. Well, I guess I will close for this time. If I see this in print I will write again. Please excuse all mistakes. Yours fraternally,

LINCOLN BEAM.

HOLTON, Kans., March 5, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—I wrote to THE SPIRIT once, and as it was printed I will write again. Our school will be out in two weeks. I study reading, arithmetic, geography, grammar and spelling. Our teacher's name is Kate Swiler; she is a good teacher. I am eleven years old. I think the answer to Emma E. McAuley's charade is "Emma." Please print this. I will send a charade:

I am composed of seven letters.
My first is in cat, but not in dog.
My second is in chip, but not in log.
My third is in eat, but not in drink.
My fourth is inixed, but not in pink.
My fifth is in little, but not in big.
My sixth is in dance, but not in jig.
My seventh is in fish, but not in game.
My whole is my brother's name.

Your friend, MARY E. CONDERY.

BUFFALO, Kans., March 2, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—As I have never written for your paper as yet, and as pa has been taking it for more than two years, I feel ashamed to have neglected writing so long. I am fourteen years old. I have been going to school all winter; am studying history, arithmetic, spelling, reading, grammar and geography. I am in the fifth reader and White's written arithmetic. We are going to have eight months' school; it will run to the middle of June. We have a Good Templar's lodge at our school-house; I belong. It is a nice institution. I live on a farm. We have a self-binder. We cut about one hundred acres of wheat last summer. We have about eighty acres of wheat on our place, in good condition. I have three sisters and two brothers. I go to Sunday-school. I remain yours,

H. M. FISK.

ROCK, Cowley county, Kans., March 8, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—I have often thought I would like to write for the "Young Folks' Column." I am thirteen years old. I live west of Bellevue, the school that I attend. My studies this winter have been grammar, arithmetic, geography, spelling and reading. Our teacher was Mr. S. S. Still, the best teacher in Douglas county; the scholars wanted him to teach the summer term, but our school board don't agree very well so they have hired a teacher from Michigan. I do think we have teachers nearer home that we would like. School closed last Wednesday. Our school opens in about a week. I love to go to school and study. Papa takes THE SPIRIT; he likes it very well. I wait with patience for the "Young Folks' Column." We have got nine cows and thirteen other cattle. My sisters and I milk them every morning and evening. We have three horses. I have a pig, a pet sheep and a little calf; papa gave them to me for planting corn. I must stop, as my letter is getting too long. If I see this in your interesting paper I will write again. Your young friend,

LIZZIE ANDERSON.

EUDORA, Kans., March 8, 1879.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 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.
Hensley James, of Indiana.
D. W. Aiken, of South Carolina.
S. H. Ellis, of Ohio.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

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

Co-operative Stores.

Co-operative stores in one form or another have been in operation in this country for many years. They were established under the name of "union stores" some forty years ago in many of the New England towns. Upon the basis of the Rochdale plan, so called, they have been in operation so short a time that we cannot give a pronounced opinion of their complete success; still, among the thousands that have been established we have heard of but a few, we might say scarcely one, that has failed when conducted squarely on the English plan, and where no foolish expenses have been incurred for outside show, to secure costly quarters and handsome decorations, and where no more salesmen are employed than the actual necessities required. In these co-operative stores, farmers by paying cash have been enabled to save from ten to twenty per cent. of their purchase money. From the statistics of the business of these stores in London, those who trade at them have been able to save in the purchase of household goods from fifteen to thirty per cent. of their money. This is a very large saving, and our farmers should study well the working of these co-operative stores.

The Little Granger Baby and the Silver Spoon.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—The following is a letter written to our (Oread) grange, upon the receipt of a brand-new silver spoon. Some children are said to be born with a "silver spoon in their mouths." The children of our grange are not so favored, but the silver spoon is presented to them soon after, which we think is far better for them. But to the letter:

"I am a little blue-eyed, bald-headed baby; my name is Mary Ripley Brown. When they call me Mary, or baby, I bob my head around to see what is wanted. When they ask me where papa is, I look towards the door to see if he is going to come and speak to me. I think I am a very wise little baby, for I've been told I was so much that it must be so by this time. Then they call me 'good baby,' 'precious little one,' 'darling,' 'pet,' and that all sounds nicely to me. I have a brother that I like very much; he lets me play with his knife and blocks, and whistles out playthings for me. And my sister is very kind and good to me; she plays with my little dimpled feet and counts all my queer little pink toes, and so I squeal at her, scratch her face, pull her nose and hair.

"Now they give me a pretty bright silver spoon, and tell me I'm a granger and the spoon is mine. I like it, and I like to be a granger. My father and mother are grangers; my brother and sister say they are little grangers. Once in a while a little blue-eyed, curly-haired cousin comes around and kisses me and wants some of my playthings. They say he is a granger. I think it must be a nice thing to be a granger—my mother says I think so; she knows what I think better than I do myself. She says I am very much obliged to Oread for giving me such a pretty spoon; and I hope I shall live to be a real granger, as I am now considered one of the daughters of Oread."

Successful Co-operation.

Thinking it possible that some of the readers of your valuable paper would be interested in knowing of the financial success of our grange store, I will submit a brief statement of what it has done since commencing. Early in 1877 a charter was obtained for a "grange supply house," to be conducted in Middleport, Ohio, on the joint-stock plan. It was, however, not until early in September that sufficient funds were subscribed to insure a successful starting. At this time the directors met and determined to proceed at once, and all necessary arrangements were completed. The stock of goods, which consisted of dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, hats and caps, queensware, etc., arrived here September 26th, and was at once placed on sale. Our sales for the next month, October, amounted to \$2,177; for November, \$2,750; and up to December 20th, at which time we were burned out, \$1,900. That part of our stock not destroyed was soon put in shape in a small, inconvenient room, and an inventory taken by the agents of insurance companies, and we at once proceeded with our business. A satisfactory adjustment was had with the insurance companies, and we found that we had accumulated a small amount of profit, which according to our by-laws was to be distributed to the stockholders the first of February. The profit accrued amounted to a sum sufficient to pay a dividend of 27 per cent. on our then small capital.

We have progressed thus far, and at our semi-annual inventory 27th of January, 1878, we find we have done almost \$36,000 of business and find a profit sufficient to pay a dividend of 24 per cent. We have had our ups and downs, and some dissatisfied members are ever ready to enter complaint and find fault with the management, and when we declare a dividend, complain and argue that the dividend should be given them in better bargains and lower prices, and not as a per cent. at the close

of the year. The same parties, were there no dividends, would be the very first to cry mismanagement!

Our stockholders number 161, and are composed of some of the most influential, forward and progressive grangers. Our paid up capital is \$3,600, and our net gain for the year a little over 2 per cent. on the amount of business. Our by-laws require purchases and sales to be made for cash or its equivalent. We have endeavored to handle goods at as close a margin as security and safety to our stockholders would admit, and while no stupendous crash has occurred, goods are being handled on a much smaller margin than ever before in this place, and our farmers have been able to realize for their grain all that the markets would justify. The success of our enterprise is very largely due to the good judgment of our board of directors, who have been untiring in their efforts to make a permanent success of it, and the hearty co-operation of nearly all of the stockholders together with a patronizing community, has enabled our store to prosper.—*Cor. Grange Bulletin.*

The Way the Patrons Do Things in New Hampshire.

CARDIGAN (ALEXANDRIA) GRANGE is still awake and on the alert. Bro. J. D. Lyman, of Exeter, gave one of his best lectures here March 4, listened to with profound interest by a very full house. About thirty-five brothers and sisters of Blazing Star grange, of Danbury, were present; also Brother and Sister E. K. Pray, of Bristol (Bro. P. being master of Newfound grange), past-master Rowell and Sister Rowell, and many others. We met at 2 o'clock at town hall and had a good sociable time, and at half past 4 partook of a bountiful supper prepared by our good sisters; and at 7 our towns-people commenced to pour into the hall until it was full, and listened to some speaking and singing by members of our grange, and also to the reading of a grange journal. After which we listened to Bro. Lyman for an hour and a half, during which time the strictest quiet prevailed until the speaker sat down, when cheer after cheer filled the house, which showed in the clearest manner that they appreciated what the noble speaker had said. After which, we had a general shaking of hands for a few moments, and left for our homes, feeling that it had done us all good to be there.

Wednesday, the 5th, we carried Bro. Lyman to Plymouth, going up on Newfound lake; and I think Bro. L. as well as ourself can testify to the good healthy breeze we faced going up the lake. At Plymouth we spent an hour very pleasantly in the normal school; and here I will say that I think it has already proved a grand success, and I think we need more of such institutions, rather than less. On my return home, I made Olive Branch grange a call, and had a very pleasant time with them, and had the honor of installing their worthy gate-keeper.

DERRY GRANGE.

When a few disgruntled members who had withdrawn from our grange started a new organization with the avowed determination of killing us off, so to speak, they little knew with whom and what they had to deal. The result has been to them discomfiture, to us a more united body than ever, better, more interested meetings, and a constant accession of new members, whom we can freely say are determined to be working members, which is far better than to be so merely in name, as many were who left. Our number is larger than ever before. We have a complete set of furniture for the grange, including a fine organ, all of which we own. We are free from debt, have a balance in the treasury, and the chances are that shortly we shall stand second to none in the state.

Wednesday evening last, ten took the fourth degree, after which a harvest feast was partaken of; and then the members with their friends, including the worthy master and brothers and sisters of Lohndonderry grange, adjourned to the town hall, where the entertainment was concluded by the reading of No. 1, vol. 3 *Nutfield Chronicles*. Afterwards a promenade; music by Rice's quadrille band.—*Cor. Portsmouth Weekly.*

Co-operation.

The farmers should give a store that is run in their own special interest the first call, for these reasons: The expense of running the store is all the farmer is taxed above the cost of the article he purchases. We enter into no combination with other houses for a certain per cent. to fleece the farmers and enrich the town. The more purchasers and more sales the smaller the tax, because expenses are not increasing proportionally to the trade, and union and sociability is thus cultivated when farmers meet and trade where their interests are observed. The directors hold the store as a cheap agent for anything the farmer may want, from a pound of sugar to a thrashing machine. A person, by leaving his order at the store, can save from 25 to 75 per cent. on all articles. This is especially so when clubs are made up in granges, by neighbors, by non-grangers, or at the store, for all kinds of groceries, fruit trees, plants and seeds; and when a sewing machine, stove, organ, furniture, building material, or anything in the trade is wanted, it can be had on short notice. Let every farmer deem it his duty to inquire as to anything he may want, and if not on hand, have it ordered. He would thus be benefited, the tax on the others would thus be lightened, the officers would be cheered, and co-operation would become a success instead of a drag. I hope every farmer, whether a granger or not, will consider this matter, and take a stand with his friends. Never fail to visit your store and signify what you and your neighbors may want. This helps a great deal in laying in goods. Urge your friends to patronize your store; and by all means pay promptly.—*J. A. P., an Indiana Farmer.*

What Farmers Lack.

What farmers lack, and Worthy Lecturer Boone in his speeches in this county spoke of it with great force, is patience and perseverance in carrying out public measures. They engage in a movement with great enthusiasm, if it meets their approval, and push it with zeal and vigor for a while, but if it fails of immediate fruition they gradually lose interest in it and are disposed to drop it. It was a knowledge of this weakness that gave hope to the opponents of the grange that it would soon die out. But there are exceptions to all rules, and fortunately for the order there were found in almost every community of farmers a few reading, thinking men who saw the necessity of the organization, and who possessed the spirit to stand up manfully for their cause in the face of all opposition. To these the present position of the order is due, and that position in most of the states is a more commanding and promising one to-day than it has ever been.

If the great majority of farmers were willing to desert the grange because it was too great a movement to move forward rapidly, they will gradually return to it when they get a better idea of its scope and purpose, and see that the more earnest and far-sighted among their class are determined that it shall not only be a permanent, but a ruling, institution in this country.

Every member of a grange should make it a leading object in his arrangements for the week to attend to the meeting of his grange. A little forethought and a closer attention to farm duties would enable him to devote a day or two to the grange without loss or detriment to his most pressing work on the farm. Every grange that adopts a co-operative enterprise, and begins to legislate, as it were, for the benefit of its members, will gradually become the center of attraction that will draw out every member.

Patrons who are disposed to miss a meeting should well consider how the merchants in the cities work. There they attend the meetings of their boards of trade every day, for what purpose? To fix the price of farm products, to determine how much of the profits of the farm they will take and how much the farmer may retain, to buy and sell, to obtain that information in regard to other markets necessary for proper management of their business and to interchange ideas in regard to it. The merchant makes his attendance upon these daily meetings a part of his business, which cannot be neglected. And this should be the rule with Patrons. The meetings of the grange should have the same consideration from them, and it will be when they learn to appreciate co-operative effort rightly and engage in some co-operative enterprise.—*Patron of Husbandry.*

Make the Grange a Success.

Worthy Master Eschbacher, of the Missouri state grange, in a letter to the *Journal of Agriculture* says:

"The harder the times the greater the necessity of the organization to relieve us from the depression, as it will do more by its co-operative efforts and its charitable operations to remove hard times than any other organization can do; and every well informed member fully understands this. And the better our grange work is done the easier our hard times will be to overcome. This being fully realized, why should hard times use up the order? This is borrowed trouble without a cause.

"Patrons, make the grange a success. Advocate the sound doctrine embodied in our declaration of principles and as taught in every well regulated grange, and your grand order will be prosperous. Educate the farmers as to their legitimate interest, as to their duty to themselves, to their neighbors, to their government, and to their God. When you do this, the acts of men will work so much more in the interest and to the benefit of all classes that even farmers will see its advantages, and then the suggestions and cry of tricksters how to conduct a farmer's organization will be less annoying and of little effect."

ELY'S AUTOMATIC COW-MILKER.

[PATENT APPLIED FOR.]

PERFECTION AT LAST.

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

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

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

It never gets out of order; never wears out. Price, \$3 per set; single 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.

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, Wabancsee 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 GRANGE STORE

Is now prepared, and will sell all kinds of

GROCERIES

—AND—

Farm Produce Cheap.

If you want Good Bargains

Go to the

GRANGESTORE.

FRESH GOODS

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

Farm Produce Bought and Sold.

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

J. T. WARNE,

77 Massachusetts street,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Builders' Hardware,

TABLE

—AND—

POCKET CUTLERY,

MECHANICS' TOOLS, ETC.,

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

Read, Everybody!

S. G. M'CONNELL,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

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

CLOTHES AND CASSIMERES

In the city. Fresh

SPRING GOODS

Just received.

First-Class Workmen and Low Prices.

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

THE PARKHURST

WASHER!

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

Will do any Family's Washing in One Hour!

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

DOES NOT WEAR THE CLOTHES.

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

The long, dreaded washing is of the past.

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

WHEN IN WANT

—OF—

BOOTS & SHOES,

CUSTOM

—OR—

READY MADE,

CALL ON

A. G. MENDER,
82 MASS. STREET.

Ayer's

Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.



A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists,

LOWELL, MASS.

ELMENDARO HERD.



LEVI DUMBAULD.

Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas,

—BREEDER OF—

THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE

—AND—

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

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

KING OF THE PRAIRIE.

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



ROBERT COOK,

Iola, Allen county, Kans.,

Importer, Breeder and Shipper of

PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS

—AND—

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

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

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

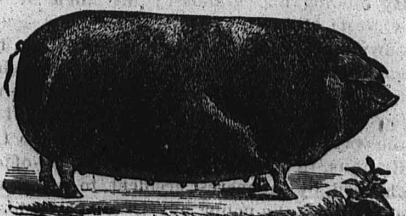
Single Pigs, either sex, one-half above prices.

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

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

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

Poland-China Hogs a Specialty.



A CHOICE LOT OF PIGS

For this season's trade.

Address HENRY MIEBACH,
Hiawatha, Brown county, Kansas.

New Potatoes—Atchison County to Compromise Her Whole Debt—Charity.

[Atchison Champion.]

Hon. Geo. W. Glick left at this office, last evening, a quarter of a peck of new Early Rose potatoes, just dug on his farm near this city. Mr. Glick thinks he has discovered the secret of growing potatoes in the winter as well as in the summer season. He has been experimenting for some time in this direction. Just think of new potatoes on the 28th of March, grown in Kansas, and already fit for table use. We never heard of the like before. And these potatoes were not grown in a hot-house.

The county board has been negotiating terms for some months past for refunding the bonded debt of the county, and has at last, we are glad to know, effected an arrangement with responsible Eastern capitalists under which the whole debt of the county will be compromised. The terms of the agreement are such that a large saving, amounting to many thousands of dollars, will be made in the interest upon our bonds, thus relieving the taxpayers of a heavy annual burden. The members of the board are entitled to the thanks of all the people for the efforts they have made in this matter. They have conducted the necessary negotiations quietly, but with system, prudence and energy, and the result of their efforts is in the highest degree gratifying. Atchison county's annual tax budget will be largely reduced by this compromise.

A few days ago a poor woman, Mrs. Eliza Johnson, with a babe, boarded the Central Branch train at Waterville, desiring to come to Atchison, where her husband, a laborer, lived temporarily. The rules of this road regarding conductors are very stringent, and the penniless woman was put off at Blue Rapids. Without a cent in the world, all Thursday night she sat in the depot waiting room, dozing restlessly, nervously, and closely folded to her bosom the little form that derived its sustenance, its life, from her that the night damp not find its way to the tender and precious might charge the Almighty had given her. Hunger gnawed at her vitals, yet she complained not. When the eastern bound train of yesterday stopped at Blue Rapids, nothing daunted, with the little one in her arms, she boarded it trusting in providence and a conductor who could be induced to dare violate his orders from headquarters. The train moved on; the conductor called for tickets. The woman had none, and she related to him her story, of how death had reaped a harvest, taking four or five bright little children, leaving only the babe at her breast, and that she desired to be with her husband in Atchison. The conductor was unyielding. His position and his family's welfare demanded that he obey orders.

Mr. Means, who was coming in from Clyde, overheard the conversation—the pitiable appeals of the wan, weak creature, and of the determination of the order-obeying conductor—and saw the tears stealing down the furrowed cheeks that had known so much of late sorrows and afflictions. His sympathies responded to a tender heart. The conductor was assured that he would receive his fare in a short time. Mr. Means took an inventory of the train, and called on each male and female passenger for contribution, relating to them individually and in groups the story as it fell from her lips. There was a unanimous response, many ladies emptying their purses in the collector's hands, while an occasional tear would show itself on the cheeks of mothers who too had little ones taken from them by the reaper death.

Not a passenger failed to respond, and fruits and delicacies were given to satisfy the cravings of hunger. Before reaching Atchison the fare had been paid, and Mr. Means turned over to the weak, weeping woman a goodly sum of money, the result of his solicitations. The woman was too overcome to even thank him for the noble deed, and with streaming eyes sent a silent prayer to heaven for casting her among friends.

Negro Lynched for His Heinous Crime.

A telegram from Fort Scott of March 27 says: "The tragedy, the news of which was brought to this city on Sunday night last, had its final act played out to-night on Market square. The full details are as follows: About noon on yesterday, Bill Howard, the negro who so cruelly and diabolically raped Clara Pond, the twelve-year-old daughter of George Pond, was discovered in an old coal mine, but half a mile removed from the residence of Mr. Pond and about six miles from this city. After some little difficulty and a threat to burn him out, Howard came forth and delivered himself up, after receiving a promise of no bodily harm from his captors, and about 2 o'clock the prisoner was placed in the county jail. The excitement which has raged so high for the past three days rose to fever heat, and there were threats of lynching.

"The prisoner denied using any force, choking the girl, or tearing her person. He also denied having an alias, and a prior conviction for a similar crime; but afterwards admitted that he had borne another name and served several years' time in the Missouri penitentiary for an attempted rape on a white woman. The truth of the case is so horrible as to be almost without parallel. The black beast abducted the girl from her home, choked her so as to leave the marks of his fingers plainly on her throat, tore her clothes to tatters, and lacerated her flesh with his hands before he consummated his fiendish intention.

"The finale took place this evening. About 7 o'clock an immense crowd of people, numbering fully 1,000, accompanied by thirty masked men in solid line, with drawn revolvers in their hands, marched to the jail and overpowering all resistance tore the iron grating from the window of Howard's cell and forcibly took him out. A rope was tied around his neck, and amid thundering yells and shouts the demon was dragged by a hundred hands a distance of five

blocks and hung to a lamp post on the northeast corner of the public square. The infuriated mob, whose anger and excitement had passed all bounds, and after the body had hung there some fifteen minutes, on the shout of 'burn him! burn him!' being started, took it down, and dragging him to the square, in spite of the resistance and objections of the more calm and peaceful portion of the crowd, literally roasted and burned the remains in a fire of dry goods boxes and coal oil. The good citizens can but regret that the excitement of the people bent on revenge should have led them into such a barbarous act, but it is only just to the citizens of Fort Scott to say that most of the active participants are residents of the county, and largely of the coal banks in this vicinity."

The Cowley County Gold Discovery—The Cruel Fire Victim's Sad Work.

[Wichita Eagle.]

A few weeks since it was claimed that gold-bearing quartz had been discovered by a farmer in digging a well on his place, located between the Walnut and Arkansas rivers, some twelve or fifteen miles northwest of Winfield. The Winfield papers made light of the discovery, declaring it a job or swindle. On Monday evening of this week, Geo. P. True, a correspondent of the *Detroit Daily Free Press*, arrived in Wichita with a specimen of the quartz and a duplicate of an assay made by Prof. R. Williams, of Reno, Nevada, which shows the ore to be worth over \$2,000 per ton. Mr. True brought his ore to the *Eagle* office, but we are unable to discern any pure gold in it, after thoroughly grinding it in a mortar. Mr. True says the excitement is great and at least two thousand people were upon the ground Sunday, and several buildings going up. There is one forty-acre tract of land not yet preempted, and it had been given the name of the Hoodoo tract, with at least forty claimants. The diggings are about forty miles from Wichita. That the whole thing is a sell, we have no doubt. The following letter reached this office yesterday:

GOLDRE, March 24, 1879.

Editor *Eagle*:—A large vein of gold quartz rock was discovered at this place on Friday last. It is said to be rich and valuable. The town of Goldore has been laid out and buildings are rapidly going up. The Palace hotel was thrown up yesterday (Sunday). "The Goldore Mining company of Kansas" is sinking shafts, and has ordered heavy mining machinery. People are flocking to the scene of action by the hundreds.

JOHN G.

Just before we go to press, through C. A. Van Ness, we learn something of the details of a sickening disaster that occurred Sunday in Lincoln township whereby two men lost their lives and a woman was badly burned. Mr. Ed Felter, who has been married but a few weeks, and who lives on a place adjoining Mr. Van Ness, where he has lived since 1871, was being visited on Sunday by his brother-in-law, a Mr. Knight, and his wife, from Harvey county, a few miles north. About noon, during that high wind from the south, a fire was discovered rapidly approaching. The brothers-in-law with their wives got the stock secured, by which time the flames were upon them, when the two men rushed behind a stable to pull out a new wagon. While in the act the flames enveloped the stables and the two men fell from suffocation and were roasted alive. Mrs. Knight, in trying to save her husband, was badly burned. Mrs. Felter ran into the house, which in a moment was in flames, and from which she escaped unharmed. The whole affair is a horrible one, and another chapter to the sickening disasters that have occurred in different parts of the state this spring through the careless putting out of prairie fires. The fire swept over the entire township, destroying an immense amount of property, hedge fences, grain, hay and buildings. Mr. Van Ness lost several miles of four-year-old hedge and five thousand forest trees. The farms of L. N. Woodcock and many others were badly damaged. The whole affair is too horrible and sickening, and somebody should be made to suffer for starting these fires.

[Jola Register.]

In Osage township, last Saturday, the house of Mr. Jordan Dodge was burned to the ground, and his youngest child, a boy about five years old, perished in the flames. The circumstances were as follows, as near as we can learn: Mrs. Dodge and four of the youngest children were at home. As soon as Mrs. D. noticed the smoke she commenced hunting for the fire, going up a ladder leading into the attic, the youngest child following unnoticed. Not seeing any signs of fire, she told the other children to run out and climb upon the house and examine there. They took the ladder out with them and as they did so Mrs. D. jumped down from the attic. She too went out around the house and as she came back heard Lee, the little boy, calling her. She attempted to enter the room again but was driven back by the fire that suddenly flamed out in the room. Egress was cut off, and half distracted the poor woman started to run to Mr. Blair's, a half mile off, for help.

The charred remains of the unfortunate boy were recovered and buried. The family lost all their household furniture.

Mr. Blair was around Monday soliciting help for the unfortunate family, which met with a hearty response from the charitable people of Jola.

Hicks Did Know It.

[Girard Press.]

On Thursday night of last week two chaps, whose names are known, helped themselves to some leaf tobacco belonging to Mr. Hicks, on Lightning creek. After getting over the fence and putting the tobacco into sacks, one of them remarked, "Wouldn't Hicks be mad if he knew this?" About that time a crack from a shot-gun informed them that Hicks did know it, and they departed, leaving the plunder. Three shot holes in one of the sacks seem to indicate that the man who held it must have been uncomfortably near to the leaden messengers.

In and Out of Wall Street.

[Cor. New York Sun.]

The uncertainty concerning the results of the funding operations of Mr. Sherman continues to depreciate Wall street securities. With the exception of Western Union, Morris and Essex, and Illinois Central, all the stock closed from one to four per cent. lower on Saturday last than on the previous Saturday. Though it is possible that money may become temporarily stringent, the gravity of the situation has been greatly exaggerated.

"The only real danger I can see," observed an old and shrewd financier, "is that the treasury department is a very speculative sort of body, and not unlikely to manipulate things according to its position in the Wall street market. If left to itself, our money market has no reason for being much higher than that of London, where people are happy if they can get 2½ per cent. Besides, even suppose that money comes to be worth 5 or 6 per cent.; what difference does that make to you or me? The brokers spread alarm now, because of late they have been getting all the money they wanted at 2 and 3 per cent., while they have charged 7 per cent. to the customers. But this extra profit is neither legitimate nor justifiable. They will soon get over this greedy outcry if money really becomes stiff. Some of the greatest bull speculations we have had here took place when money was dear. The broker should be satisfied with his commission, which surely is exorbitant enough."

There can be no question that the recent talk about "tight money," most of it, originated with the brokers. Those on the bear side wanted to frighten prices down, while those on the bull side saw a chance of making an additional commission by inducing the customers to sell out their stocks and then buy them back again. Even petty trickery was in some cases resorted to. A very large firm the other day came on the floor of the stock exchange to borrow \$500,000, as if it had no private sources for obtaining loans. The maneuver was, of course, intended to show how scarce money was becoming. The truth is that, except at the close of Saturday's business, when money was actually worth 7 per cent., very few call loans were made during the week at a higher rate than 5 per cent.

Another reason for a downward movement of prices is the recently developed mania for dealing in wild cats, or all sorts of outlandish securities, upon which, as a rule, no money is loaned by the banks. Some of these securities fluctuated last week, and a good deal of money was made in them by those who bought cheap. But the brokers, in the majority of cases, had to carry them. As long as they could not get more than 3 per cent. for their money, they were willing to do so, for they obtained in that way 7 per cent. But the moment there was a prospect of being able to loan the money out at higher rates, they requested the customers to take up their wild cats. To do so, most of the customers were compelled to sell out something else. In this way a man believing in the value of M. K. T., or S. F., or K. P., had to sell his Northwestern or his Lake Shore, with the margins on which he "took up" his favorites. This increased, of course, the general selling movement, and gave fine opportunities to the bears.

A depreciating influence has also been exerted by the considerable drag in the price of Michigan Central. There is something queer going on in this security. It looks as though Mr. Vanderbilt's relatives were secretly selling it, yet all his proteges have the point to buy it. Telegrams came from Cleveland and Buffalo last week to buy Michigan Central, declaring it to be the best thing on the list. The point came directly from Mr. Vanderbilt, through the channel of a very pleasant gentleman not unconnected with sporting matters. It looks as though the great untaxed was trying to repeat his Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Shore trick. To get rid of the former security he used Mr. D. P. Morgan. Concerning the latter a point was given to an influential politician, who bought several thousand shares about 5 per cent. higher than the stock is selling now. The same thing, on a smaller scale of course, was done by

His sisters, and his cousins, and his aunts.

All of them were supplied out of Mr. Vanderbilt's tin box. The influential politician will naturally go to Mr. Vanderbilt and compel him to make good his losses; but the sisters, cousins and aunts cannot.

Old Daniel Drew was smarter in these things. When anxious to sell a certain stock he would buy one or two thousand shares, and drop the notice of purchase in some place where brokers most do congregate. Some fool picking it up was sure to give the point out, and next day Uncle Dan'l was able to give the boys all they wanted.

Should things go on smoothly with the treasury department, the market is not likely to improve, for the bulls will find themselves relieved from the *camouflets* of Mr. D. P. Morgan, whom the Germania took on Saturday to Europe. It has been stated that he has taken several carrier pigeons with him, and does not give up the hope of making a few turns of a quarter or a half per cent. while in mid-ocean.

All the attempts of McHenry and his few followers to injure Erie were defeated last week. The letters of President Jewett, denying that the company intended to borrow more money, produced an excellent impression, as did also the telegram announcing that Sir Edward Watkin had withdrawn his resignation. One of the largest operators, on being asked yesterday what was to be done in the market, answered, gayly:

Stick to Erie
And be merry.

A very pleasant piece of news, not wholly unconnected with Wall street matters, is the announcement of Mr. P. Lorillard's project of an old-fashioned English wayside inn at Pelham bridge, for the accommodation of the members and guests of the Coaching club.

Col. Kane is busy purchasing horses for the season.

The famous Peter, of whom so much was said in sporting circles last week, is not likely to be brought over to this country after all. When the telegraphic bid of 4,000 guineas reached England, the horse had already been sold.

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.

READ, EVERYBODY!

ROBERTS & BILLINGS'

STRICTLY PURE

MIXED PAINTS

Are more than satisfying all who use them.

INSIDE AND OUTSIDE COLORS

Of the very best materials, viz.:

Strictly Pure White Lead,

ZINC AND LINSEED OIL.

OLD PAINTERS USE IT,

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

Give these Paints a Trial

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

ROBERTS & BILLINGS,

Lawrence, Kansas,

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

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

VAUGHAN & CO.,

Proprietors of

ELEVATOR "A,"

GRAIN

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Room 21 Merchants Exchange.

Grain Elevator, corner Lever and Poplar Sts.,

KANSAS CITY, - - MISSOURI.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY

LINES.

The only route through Canada under American management.

THE

SHORT & QUICK

LINE TO THE EAST VIA

Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

Direct connections made at Detroit and Toledo with all RAILROAD TRAINS from

West, North and South.

Connections made at Buffalo and Niagara Falls with NEW YORK CENTRAL and

ERIE RAILWAYS.

Wagner Sleeping and Parlor Cars

On all Trains to Principal Points East.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN is one of the best constructed and equipped roads on the continent, and its fast increasing business is evidence that its superiority over its competitors is acknowledged and appreciated by the traveling public. Any information as to tickets, connections, sleeping car accommodations, etc., cheerfully given on application to the undersigned.

FRANK E. SNOW,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't, DETROIT.

THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST!

Farmers, Look to your Interest

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

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



THE GILPIN SULKY PLOW,

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



THE HOOSIER DRILL,

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

WAGONS, PLOWS, HARROWS

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

The St. John Sewing Machine

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

PHILIP RHEINSCHILD.

McCurdy Brothers,

THE OLDEST

BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE

In Lawrence, Established in 1865,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

In all kinds of

BOOTS AND SHOES

Patentees and Manufacturers of the

CENTENNIAL

Patent-Buckle

FLOW SHOE.

This is absolutely the best Flow Shoe made.

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.

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J. E. McCoy - President
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Attend the Lawrence Business College

For a thorough course in

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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, APRIL 2, 1879.

THE estimated cotton crop for 1878 is 5,137,699 bales—the largest ever raised in the United States.

NEAR Reading, Penn., there came recently, with a snow-storm, a mixture of sulphur, at which unusual event the good people of the region round about are somewhat excited.

THE recent calamity in Hungary by the overflow of the river Theiss has swept away a city of eighty thousand inhabitants. Ten thousand farm-houses have been completely destroyed. Two thousand lives are reported lost; and there is terrible suffering by those who have lost their homes and property.

THE accounts gathered up and published by a leading paper in New York City from every section of the country prove beyond a doubt that business is reviving, the cry of hard times is becoming fainter and fainter, that the financial condition of the states is improving, and business men are more hopeful and more ready to go to work than they have been for any time during the last four or five years.

LARGE GRAIN DEALERS AFTER GETTING THE BULK OF THE CROP TRYING TO RULE PRICES.

It is not at all surprising that annually, as the "icy hands of winter" are melted by the genial temperature of spring, and the attention of the husbandman is turned to preparation of his acres for the crops which the ensuing season are to fructify and mature, that at that particular juncture there should come up the old and familiar cry of a foreboding look for the earth's produce in those lines which enter so conspicuously and vitally into the world's commerce. It is strange, however, that the public cannot be made to understand that these notes of alarm are, as a rule, sounded by those who are directly interested in the manipulation of the markets, and that in nine cases out of ten the prophecies of short crops are based not on the actual conditions of weather or the prevalence of pestilence but the desire to create a feeling of insecurity, and thus elevate or depress the prices of produce for their individual gain. The markets are controlled by a few, and if these individuals, by combination or otherwise, can succeed in spreading the belief that the forthcoming crops are to be materially lessened, while at the same time the demand is constantly increasing, they see their way clear to an appreciation of values as pertaining to the present supply that will "put money in their purse." There are the periodic reports of floods in grain-producing regions of Europe, of blight, and rust, and mildew, or pestilence that prostrates the energies of a nation; there are rumors of devastating winds, of the ravages of red weevil, of the Hessian fly, or the myriad other equally destructive animal parasites that affect the plants which compose the vegetable kingdom; and there are other industriously circulated stories, all of which are oftentimes started simply to influence markets, when there may not be the slightest foundation for the rumors. Before the truth or falsity of the statements can be verified, the objects for which the reports were originated have been accomplished, the financial harvest reaped, and then it matters little to those who are instrumental in spreading the damaging reports what the after result shall be. They quietly await their next opportunity, and again concoct what may in commercial parlance be called a "bulling" scheme, as soon as they have succeeded in gaining possession at low figures of a sufficient quantity of produce—whether it be grain or some other commodity—to cut an important figure in the trading transactions of the recognized commercial marts of this or some foreign country. Just now the article in hand is wheat. It is the season of the year when the surplus wheat not needed for immediate or home consumption is, to a large degree, lying in the elevators and interior granaries of the country, and also just when a certain clique of operators in Chicago and New York are resorting to every conceivable stratagem to put up the market, so they may be able to close out their deals at greatly enhanced prices above the purchase valuation. It is not that the men who deal in wheat care for the price of bread, present or prospective; not that they have any

interest, as a trading class, in the establishment of a healthy tone of the market; not that they have the interests of the agricultural community so closely at heart that they are impelled to strike an alarm now and then, and throw out wise intimations of what the future has in store. Watch the markets closely (we give a careful resume of the markets each week in THE SPIRIT) and the reader will be able to perceive the animus of their "warnings." And when it is understood how closely the development of "corners" and an enhancement of valuations follow upon "startling reports" of anticipated shortages in the grain yield, the additional fact more than hinted above will stand boldly forth that stock-jobbers are the ones generally who foretell diminished yields of wheat, or disasters to fall upon crops generally.

The latest "scare" is still fresh from the printing press, and is to the following effect: A New York City paper of Tuesday last week announced in bold and staring letters:

Some scientific tests which have been in progress for several months by one of the most distinguished professors of agricultural chemistry in the country have developed rather a startling fact that the sprouting qualities of last year's crop of No. 2 spring wheat have been seriously damaged owing to the excessive heat that prevailed just before the harvest of last year in various parts of the West, notably in Minnesota, and in consequence of which a large quantity of the wheat product is utterly ruined by the blight. This fact is of incalculable importance to farmers out West. No. 2 spring is the grade which is generally used for sowing purposes, and it is feared—unless the farmers are promptly informed of this timely discovery as to the destruction of last year's products, and make ample allowance for it in their arrangements for sowing this spring—that the next crop will not equal fifty per cent. of the usual product. It is stated that damage to the sprouting capacity to the kernel is not such as to affect its value for milling purposes. Outwardly, to all appearance, the kernel is plump and unimpaired. But it is the structural interior growth which is affected. The discovery of these facts is timely indeed, and if properly promulgated, may avert pretty disastrous consequences, such as would surely follow on a general use of damaged wheat for sowing. At the same time, the fact is one of great importance to all who are interested in the course of prices for wheat.

The above from the New York paper is nothing but a big dose of scare, gotten up by jobbers, who have a large amount on hand, to bring wheat up to a plump figure. But while it may put tens of thousands into their pockets, it will also put a few extra dollars into the pockets of those farmers who have not yet sold their last crop.

RIGHT TO THE POINT.

Worthy Master of State Grange Shows Why Farmers do not Rise—The Remedy in their own Hands.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Complaints are rife among farmers that the productive industry of the country is not sufficiently remunerative to enable its votaries to attain that position in social life and to secure that consideration in public affairs to which the importance of their calling entitles them, while those engaged in other occupations and pursuits—whose support, in the main, is drawn from agriculture—seem to flourish; that capital, in the hands of the few, invested in trade, transportation and speculation, by reason of well directed effort and concert of action, secured through organizations, is receiving an undue proportion of the profits arising from production and distribution. And this I am willing to concede to be true, and think but few fair minded persons will claim the contrary. But complaints, followed by inaction, amount to nothing; and I am quite sure that those who complain most do the least to remedy the evils complained of; and I also feel quite certain that a large majority will agree with me in believing that the unequal distribution of profits complained of results more from our own apathy and neglect to perform the duties incumbent upon us as business men and citizens than from any other cause.

Now, if I am correct in my conclusion, the remedy is easy. Simply cease to be followers and learn to do our own reading and thinking; and having arrived at correct conclusions as to what is necessary and proper to secure that equality in profits essential to general prosperity and good society, control our own action, and by organized effort, of the same character now being resorted to by others, secure that unity of action necessary to success, ever bearing in mind that "successful results of general welfare can be secured only by general effort," and that unity of action cannot be acquired without organization.

Now, if the salaries paid our public officers are too high and the rate of interest and per cent. profit in trade de-

manded of us is too great, and charges of transportation companies excessive and burdensome, and do not bear a proper proportion to the profits of the producer, it is our right and duty, in a proper manner, by the exercise of the rights vested in us as citizens, to demand such changes as will secure equal protection and profit to all.

It surely argues neglect, indifference or inaction on the part of the farmers of Kansas, who compose about seven-tenths of our entire population, to complain that their interest is not properly cared for and that agriculture is deprived of its just rewards, and oppressed by methods of law, or is suffering from the fact that proper and needed legislation cannot be secured. Such complaints never should and never will come from a class of citizens representing seven-tenths of our population, unless it results from their negligence or indifference, in which event they have no right to complain.

Hereafter, let us have a little more attention to business at the proper time and I will guarantee less cause for complaint.

WM. SIMS.

TOPEKA, Kans., March 29, 1879.

My Theory of Farming.

NO. V.

DEAR SPIRIT:—You see that I am progressing slowly in my "theory farm" work. I am not ambitious to get over the ground fast. I am constitutionally slow; and then I take for my life's guidance the motto "Hasten slowly." The devil of haste has so thoroughly taken possession of our modern farmers that I fear it will prove their destruction. They run from pillow to post, from one thing to another, from this field to that and from one branch of farming to another with such fearful celerity that there seems to be almost nothing done with any degree of finish or thoroughness. The idea that life is short and uncertain has so taken hold of modern society, it has so fastened its grip on men of all trades, professions and callings, that every one seems to be straining every muscle and putting in action every power of will, mind, brain, heart and hand with such tremendous force that it is no wonder something has to break, or that the machinery of life wears out in an incredible short space of time. Life need not be brief if men would take things easy—if he would give up anxiety for the future and live in the sunshine of to-day and make the most of the present hour, and derive his best satisfaction in doing things well instead of quick. With the farmer's present mode of thought and action, nothing is half done; there is no solidity, permanence or finish to the work of his hands. If an orchard is to be planted it must be done in a hurry; other work is pressing and there is no time to lose. The consequence is, there is no careful selection of trees either in regard to their form, age or quality of fruit; no inquiry or examination is entered into as to their adaptability to soil or climate; in their taking up little care is observed to preserve entire and without mutilation their roots and rootlets; they are often handled roughly and exposed not only minutes, but often hours, to the hot sun and drying winds. When the time comes for their planting, the ground where they are to be set is in a bad condition for their reception. The soil is crude, lumpy and heavy. It is inadequately pulverized, deepened or enriched. To properly work and enrich the soil requires time and patience and thorough work. But time is short and precious and there must be no wasting of it by any puttering nicety. So small holes are dug and the trees thrust in, the crude earth is drawn over their roots and stamped down and the work is done; and this is called saving time. In reality, it is losing everything—time, money, work; and worse still, the good influence and happy consciousness of doing one's very best. An orchard thus planted is the poorest possible investment of time, money and work. There will be no return of beautiful, well formed, vigorous and healthy trees, no return of valuable fruit, no return of satisfaction in work scientifically and thoroughly done.

Then the raising of good fruit is a small affair in comparison to raising manhood. If in cultivating their orchards men do not at the same time cultivate themselves, the harvest in the end will be of meager value. If I were a minister and not a farmer I could preach a good sermon on the value of

time and the uses of labor. In my letters which I shall leisurely write, I shall no doubt indirectly inculcate some good lessons not only about agriculture but also home culture which is of vastly more importance. If in the various processes of farming there were no culture of the farmer himself, if in tilling the soil there were to be no education of the hand or heart or mind, there would be little encouragement to enter upon its duties. From the fact that more than one-half of the people on the globe are compelled by the necessity of the case to make farming the pursuit of life, we infer that this pursuit must be the highest, the best, the most rewarding upon the whole, of all callings and professions. It stands to reason, that what is called, and probably is, the most necessary and the most laborious calling in life is also the most compensating. The laborer is worthy of his hire, and the greater his labor the more will be his wages. This theory of pay in proportion to the work done has not yet been realized, but it will be when things are brought into proper shape—when labor is better organized, and men's consciences are better developed. We must remember that the race is but in its childhood, it is yet quite green and immature, and it will take long years and many generations before it reaches the ripe state of manhood. So we would again remind the farmer that he had better not be in too much of a hurry, but to work on, very patiently and very thoroughly perfecting his work just as much as he can, thinking nobly of himself, and trusting to those great and beneficent forces of nature, and especially to the great causal force which is ever working in him and for him and for humanity.

In my next letter I shall take up the practical thread of my story.

THEORIST.

LAWRENCE, Kans., March 31, 1879.

What is the Sensible Thing for our Farmers and Fruit Growers to Do?

EDITOR SPIRIT:—In review of the work of tree peddlers from Eastern states who have and are still canvassing our "beautiful prairies and fertile valleys" (words of "our senior member," in Emporia News, March 3, 1879), we find one of their strongest incentives to trade is made very prominent in the following statement: "You cannot get these fine varieties of fruit, etc., of your home nurseries because they are not grown by their proprietors." There is much truth in this statement, and its utterance would be shorn of any harm if these tree peddlers using it would be honest and also give the reasons why such articles as constitute their list of "specialties" are not grown in our home nurseries. This they will not do, for with the honest reasons given their business would suddenly come to an end and the small fortune they anticipate would always be far off beyond their grasp.

Now, that very statement should be sufficient to lead an intelligent reasoner to stop and consider why it is this, taking it for granted to be true.

Kansas has been settled some twenty-four years, and with its first settlement dates the work of our horticulturist; and for these long years has that work been persistently and vigorously prosecuted, and the main point to be determined has been what varieties can be safely planted and adapt themselves to our peculiar climate, or, in other words, to determine a list of fruits which will be profitable for the Kansan to plant. Those settlers from the New England states commenced this work with all the prejudices of their native section; those of the Middle and many states directly east of us settled here only to plant and grow such varieties as were favorites in the lands they had left; and thus every variety of any known value in those sections has been brought into Kansas and fully tried, and nearly all, after full and patient trial, have been rejected as worthless in this state. And right here lies the explanation why our nurserymen have not those varieties which the many rascally swindling tree peddlers seek to impose upon our people. If any one will compare the list established for our state by the many years of experiment with the list of those peddlers, it will be found that they (the peddlers) are totally ignorant as to what varieties have been decided as worthy of planting in Kansas. Our home nurserymen have kept pace with the progress made by our horticulturists. And I must here assert in all jus-

tice, and I must here assert in justice to their honor and pride for their profession, that they have promptly responded to any changes determined necessary in their work of propagation to make it conform to an honest list appropriate to our climate. The eagerness so promptly manifested to conform to the results of experiments has been truly commendable. I desire to make the assertion doubly emphatic, that Eastern nurseries do not propagate varieties adapted to our Western states. The varieties generally grown and which are successful to the east of us are not only not productive but generally are absolute failures; and as has been shown in former articles in THE SPIRIT that the class of men dealing in the West as nursery stock dealers are as dishonest and deceptive as any that disgrace society, only seeking to grasp your money without any consideration of an honest value therefor, and who in my opinion would rob you of it, as chance offered, by stealth, were it not for fear of the application of the law.

Now I would ask, is it the sensible thing, or the smart thing, even in one's own interest, to squander money upon such worthless stock and much more worthless men as constitute and carry on this worthless traffic? From the reliable record of such a class of traffic which was carried on in Douglas and adjoining counties at an early day, and up to the past two or three years, by which it would be a safe estimate to say \$80,000 has been carried out of Douglas county alone, it is doubtful whether \$500 worth of such merchandise can be found to-day. The only things learned and regarded in the line of practice by our people, and which should be valued, is the utter worthlessness of such class of men and the stock they deal in. Is it not the sensible and wise thing to go directly to your home nurseries, where anything of any value in our climate can be had freshly dug from the ground, and if properly planted and cared for cannot fail to satisfy, at less cost by half and often one-tenth what is paid for stock shipped in and subjected to more or less debilitating influences, as exposure, bruises in packing and handling, and the most certain result of an incorrect name?

Again, if our people must have the "fancy" stock, then order direct from reliable nurserymen—firms of long established reputation in honest dealing, and who are ever more than glad to make amends for any errors which in the pressure of work may accidentally occur.

For a more extensive knowledge of the varieties of fruit proven worthy of general planting in our state, I refer to the voted fruit list for Kansas, published in vol. VII., pp. 346-355, Kansas Horticultural Report for 1877, as follows:

APPLES.

Summer.—Early Harvest, Carolina Red June, Red Astrachan, Early Pennock, American Summer Pearmain.

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

Winter.—Ben Davis, Jonathan, Rawles Genet, White Winter Pearmain, Missouri Pippin, Willowtwig, Rome Beauty, Gilpin, Dominic.

PEACHES.

Crawford's Early, Hale's Early, Crawford's Late, Heath Cling, Large Early York, Stump-the-World, Amenden June, Old Mixon Free, Alexander.

PEARS.

Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, Duchess d'Angouleme, Seckel, Louise bon de Jersey, Vicar of Winkfield, Buffum, White Doyenne, Howell.

PLUMS.

Wild Goose, Miner, Chickasaw, Damsen, Lombard.

CHERRIES.

Early Richmond, Common Morello, English Morello, Belle Magnifique.

GRAPES.

Concord, Ives, Dracut Amber, Delaware.

STRAWBERRIES.

Wilson's Albany, Charles Downing, Green Prolific, Kentucky.

G. C. BRACKETT.

LAWRENCE, Kans., April 1, 1879.

CINCINNATI, March 29.—Careful estimates of the wheat and fruit crops from nearly every county in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, indicate that the wheat crop will be bounteous, but there is a very poor prospect for peaches and apples.

PROVIDENCE, March 29.—The Union Greenback Labor state convention has nominated Samuel Hill for governor; lieutenant-governor, David A. McKay; secretary of state, John Francis; attorney-general, Herbert G. Wood; general treasurer, Andrew B. Moore.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1879.

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

NEWSPAPER LAW.

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

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

SARAH A. BROWN,
 County Superintendent.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

THE Ancient Templars of Kansas in session
 in this city last week elected the following
 Grand temple officers:

Grand Templar, Major J. S. Wilson, of Law-
 rence temple, No. 1.
 Past Templar, Mr. Emptie, of Burlingame.
 Grand Vice-Templar, Mr. Kerr, of Garnett.
 Lecturer, Rev. Mr. Walker, of No. 14, Pea-
 body.
 Grand Recorder, Rev. Mr. Walker, of No. 3,
 Florence.
 Grand Treasurer, R. N. Crane, Esq., of No.
 12, Marion Center.
 Grand Marshal, Mr. Grimes, of Parsons.
 Grand Guard, Mr. Young, of Seranton.
 Grand Watchman, Mr. House, of Newton.
 Delegates to National supreme temple, C. W.
 Keller, Esq., of Marion Center; Dr. N. Sim-
 mons, of Lawrence; Dr. De Moss, of —; Mr.
 Rhodes, of Newton.

TOO MUCH MARRIED.

An Editor Arrested for Bigamy.

An interesting case, wherein a newspaper
 man is charged with having more wives than
 the law allows him, is attracting the attention
 of our citizens at this time. On Thursday
 morning last our officers received a telegram
 from Leavenworth instructing them to arrest a
 man by the name of Frank A. Cane, who
 would arrive in Lawrence on the noon train
 coming from Leavenworth. The message fur-
 ther stated that the said Cane was a bigamist.
 Proceeding according to instructions, Con-
 stable Campbell was at the depot when the
 train came in and very soon spied his man in
 company with a well dressed, good looking
 young woman. The travelling gentleman was
 not a little surprised at this sudden and unex-
 pected interruption, but yielded with good
 grace to the inevitable. His lady companion
 though at liberty to go her way was disposed
 to remain with him in this hour of adversity,
 and the couple were escorted to the Luding-
 ton house. Having no authority to detain
 Mr. Cane with the knowledge in his possession,
 Constable Campbell could only keep an eye on
 the gentleman and await further developments.

With the next train from Leavenworth came
 another well dressed, good looking young
 woman, who claimed to be Mrs. Cane No. 1, in
 search of her runaway husband; and very
 soon she set about to have a warrant issued for
 his arrest. But lo, when the bird would have
 been lawfully caged he had flown. The escape
 was accomplished thusly: Ike Sherman, the
 fighting man of the Reporter, by ways known
 only to himself, had fallen in with Cane during
 his few hours' sojourn here, and feeling it his
 duty to assist an unfortunate fellow creature,
 secured a team at Whitney's stable; and with
 this, Cane, his lady companion and Ike went
 West. These facts Sheriff Clarke was not long
 in finding out, and soon he was in pursuit.
 Tracing the trio to Topeka, the sheriff found
 that they had there deserted the hired team
 and taken the cars for Carbondale. He too
 took a train for Carbondale, and on Saturday
 succeeded in arresting his man. Sherman and
 the woman were left to do the best they could
 under the circumstances. Cane was brought
 back to Lawrence on Sunday morning, and on
 Monday appeared before Justice Chadwick,
 and in default of bail was committed to appear
 again on Monday morning next at 9 o'clock for
 preliminary examination.

And now let us see who Cane is, and what
 he has been up to. According to his own story
 he is editor of the Colorado Independent, a pa-
 per published at Alamosa, Colorado. He ac-
 knowledges that he was married several years
 ago to the woman who caused his arrest here,
 but that he obtained a divorce from her in 1875,
 at the June term of the Costilla county (Col.)
 court. He further states that on Thursday of
 last week he was married to Mrs. Emma Rich-
 mond, of Leavenworth. On the other hand,
 Mrs. Cane No. 1 claims that Cane is still her
 husband, no divorce having ever been granted
 him, and that therefore in taking unto himself
 another wife he has committed bigamy; and for
 this she desires to have him punished. Mrs.
 Cane No. 1 lives in Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Cane
 No. 2 is, we understand, a daughter of ex-
 Sheriff and ex-County Treasurer Rapine, of
 Leavenworth county. There is a crooked-
 ness somewhere. We will give further facts
 next week.

For Sale.

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

AGAIN IN THE FIELD!

I invite my old customers, and as many new ones as will, to come
 and buy their

BOOTS AND SHOES

—AT—

THE OLD FAMILY SHOE STORE.

A large stock to select from. Prices will be found at BED ROCK.
 All goods will be bought for cash, thus insuring the lowest possible
 prices. Remember the place.

R. D. MASON, Agent.

City Election.		WARD.
First ward.	Second ward.	
1878	1878	
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2000	2000	

At a meeting of the board of county com-
 missioners of Douglas county, held on Thurs-
 day last, the following resolution concerning
 our bonded indebtedness was adopted:

WHEREAS, A law was enacted at the recent
 session of the legislature authorizing the com-
 missioners of this county to compromise its
 bonded indebtedness without a vote of the peo-
 ple, at a rate not exceeding thirty-five cents on
 the dollar; therefore,

Resolved, That the county clerk be instructed
 to notify the attorneys of the bondholders of
 Douglas county now in judgment or suit,
 and the holders of the bonds not in suit, so far
 as they may be known, that this board is ready
 to issue new bonds in accordance with said
 law. The clerk is also authorized to invite cor-
 respondence with a view to arriving at a full
 or final settlement of the county indebtedness
 under the new law, on terms that shall be
 equitable and possible to be complied with by
 the people.

Better than Gold.

The grand climax of success is at last achiev-
 ed. The poor rejoice, the sick arise and walk,
 the rich bask in the golden sunshine of per-
 fect health. The physical miseries of the hu-
 man frame need no longer be endured. Dr.
 King's California Golden Compound, for dys-
 pepsia, constipation, sick headache, coming up
 of food, jaundice, liver complaint, biliousness,
 general debility, drowsiness and low spirits.
 This wonderful remedy will positively cure, and
 that where every remedy has failed. To prove
 that this wonderful remedy will do all we claim
 for it, you are presented with a trial bottle free
 of cost, by which you will readily perceive the
 wonderful curative qualities, and which will
 show you what a regular one dollar size bottle
 will do. For sale by BARBER BROS., Lawrence,
 Kansas.

Good Reading.

The selection of papers and books for the
 reading of young people is very important
 when we consider the strong impression re-
 ceived from them by young minds. Of papers
 we know of none so beautiful and thoroughly
 safe, so bright and pure, every way, as the
 Youth's Companion. It has been a favorite in
 the families of the land for more than fifty
 years, and has to-day nearly 150,000 subscrib-
 ers in the United States. During the year it
 gives two hundred short stories besides serials,
 and more than 1,000 short articles, instructive
 and entertaining, embracing facts and anec-
 dotes, and long editorials upon the questions of
 the day. Our observation shows that the Com-
 panion is read by all, and that it is in its fullest
 sense a family paper. Perry Mason & Co., of
 Boston, Mass., are the publishers, and they
 send specimen copies free on application.

For Sale Cheap.

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

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

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

O. K. Barber Shop.

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

A Card.

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

Lumber.

A new lumber yard has just been opened on
 Vermont street, corner of Winthrop, near na-
 tional bank building, where can be found pine
 lumber, doors, sash, windows, blinds, glass,
 cement, lime, plaster and everything usually
 kept in lumber yards.
 Please call and examine stock before pur-
 chasing. C. BRUCE.
 LAWRENCE, Nov. 20, 1878.

Announcement.

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

To Farmers.

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

Atmospheric Churn.

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

Fine Poultry.

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

The good news for every farmer that has to
 buy boots and shoes for this spring or summer
 is that Humes, 125 Massachusetts street,
 have now fully arranged with their largest
 custom manufacturers to make all their goods
 on order, warranted. Buying and selling all
 goods for cash, long experience for two large
 houses, insures their customers lower prices
 for the best goods ever before known in this
 city.

By Universal Accord.

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

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

The Currency Question.

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

THE Youth's Companion,

A WEEKLY PAPER FOR

YOUNG PEOPLE AND THE FAMILY.

It aims to be a favorite in every family—looked
 for eagerly by the young folks, and read with in-
 terest by the older. Its purpose is to interest while
 it amuses; to be judicious, practical, sensible, and
 to have really permanent worth while it attracts
 for the hour.
 It is handsomely illustrated, and has for contri-
 butors some of the most attractive writers in the
 country. Among these are:

J. T. Trowbridge, Dinah Muloch Craik,
 James T. Fields, Louise C. Moulton,
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 Charlotte Mary Yonge, Harriet P. Spofford,
 Edward Everett Hale, A. D. T. Whitney,
 Rose Terry Cooke, Louisa M. Alcott.

Its reading is adapted to the old and young; is
 very comprehensive in its character. It gives

Stories of Adventure, Stories of Home and
 Letters of Travel, School Life,
 Editorials upon Current Tales, Poetry,
 Topics, Selections for Declama-
 Articles on Health, Anecdotes, Puzzles,
 Biographical Sketches, Sports and Pastimes,
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Subscription Price, \$1.75. Specimen cop-
 ies sent free. Please mention in what paper you
 read this advertisement.

PERRY MASON & CO.,

41 Temple Place, Boston.

TO TREE PLANTERS!

22d Year—12th Year in Kansas.

KANSAS HOME NURSERY!

Offers for the spring of 1879 home grown

APPLE, PEACH, PEAR, PLUM

—AND—

CHERRY TREES,

QUINCES, SMALL FRUITS,

GRAPE VINES, EVERGREENS,

—AND—

ORNAMENTAL TREES

IN GREAT VARIETY.

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

A. H. & A. O. GRIEBA,

Lawrence, Kansas.

3,000 FINELY FORMED

And Healthy

Evergreens for Sale!

2,000 RED CEDARS, 2 to 3 FEET,

\$15 per hundred.

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

BLACK ASTRIAN AND SCOTCH PINES,

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

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

VINLAND

Nurs'ry & Fruit Farm

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR.

PRICE-LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICA-
TION.

W. E. BARNES, Proprietor,

Vinland, Douglas County, Kans.

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

BENSLEY, WAGNER & BENSLEY,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office, 66 Exchange Building,

Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

Farmers, Attention!

The Union Grocery, Produce, Fruit
 and Vegetable House

Is now located in the building formerly
 occupied by Nathan Frank, opposite
 the Ludington house, Lawrence, Kans.
 It is to your interest to call at the Union
 Grocery when you come to the city
 with your produce, as the highest cash
 prices

Horticultural Department.

Caterpillars.

In our immediate locality we do not think that the tent caterpillars have been so destructive to the leaves, and consequently to the fruit, of apple trees the three or four past years as in former years. It is well for the horticulturist to keep them down to the minimum point. They will soon appear in their silky and white nests among the lower, and perhaps the higher, branches of the trees, and they must be exterminated as soon as their nests appear. A pretty large orchard can be kept clean of these pests by a little timely care and attention. The borer and caterpillar, and other insects injurious to fruit, can be kept under by the exercise of a determined will. Resolve to clean them from your premises and you will not find the task half so hard, nor the time required half so long, to extirpate them as you imagined. All these operations of freeing your fruit from the depredations of insects must be done in the nick of time and with thoroughness. Look, friends, to your orchards. Now, or very soon, will be the time to pitch in to the caterpillars.

Roots.

Roots, such as beets, carrots, parsnips, etc., seek at once heat and moisture. If the moisture awaits them close to the surface, of course they mainly run there, because the heat is then greatest; if moisture fails them they must descend to seek it, even at the cost of finding the heat inadequate, though heat increases and descends under the fervid suns which rob the surface of moisture. Make the soil in which these esculents are grown rich and mellow ever so far down. And you need not fear that their roots will penetrate an inch lower than they should. They understand their business. It is the farmer's sagacity that may possibly prove deficient.

In 1860, the year of Kansas' greatest drought, we sowed on the raw prairie land which had been broken up the previous year a few short rows of beets. We watched the ground for some days, but saw only now and then a plant appear above ground. After a while we ceased to watch our beet patch or to feel any special interest in it, supposing that we should realize nothing from it. In the September following, while we were passing over the ground, we saw a few clumps of small beet leaves, and upon further examination we found to our surprise that in the ground were a few beets of enormous length. In search of moisture, they had penetrated the earth from two to three feet, and were exceptionally smooth and handsome. The drought that year was so severe that but few of the seeds germinated, but the few that came up were certainly larger, smoother and finer than we ever raised before or since. If we had supplied these seeds with sufficient moisture to sprout them we should have attained, even in the most droughty year we have ever experienced, eminent success in our beet experiment.

Tree Planting.

Three of the New England states at least, namely, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, encourage by enactment tree planting. The law of Massachusetts requires the growing of 2,000 trees to the acre, of some or all the following varieties, to wit: Chestnut, hickory, ash, white oak, sugar maple, European larch and white pine. By the planting and growing of these trees on land worth twenty-five dollars to the acre or less, the land becomes exempt from taxation, to take effect when the trees are of the average height of four feet, and continued for fifteen years. The law of Connecticut is of similar import, but limiting the exemption to ten years on land not exceeding in value fifteen dollars, the exemption commencing when the trees average six feet in height. The Connecticut law also adds to the varieties to be planted catalpa, locust and spruce. To this list, Rhode Island adds the alanthus and all kinds of pine. Probably it would not be policy for any of the Western states to copy these laws; but laws similar and of broader scope should certainly be enacted, so as to effectually encourage farmers to plant trees on our naked prairie land. To insure a proper degree of humidity and the right quantity of rain-fall, there must be throughout the country a due proportion of forest and cultivated land. What this

proportion should be can be ascertained only by close observation and experiments on a large scale and for a long period of time. And it would be well for our bureau of agriculture to set itself about a more thorough investigation of this subject and make such calculations in reference to the different parts of the country as will furnish data for the legislatures of the different states, so that they can intelligently act upon the matter and pass such laws in regard to forest culture as will insure a proper equilibrium of climate in respect to rain-fall.

Fruits for the Garden.

It is often found to be a difficult matter for farmers and others who are desirous of commencing the raising of fruits on a small scale in their gardens to make judicious selections. This arises not so much on account of the paucity of varieties offered for sale as on account of the immense number advertised by nurserymen as the best and only ones worthy of attention. From such a large variety advertised, and each variety specialized as the best, it is no easy matter for the novice in fruit raising to make a good choice. There are many readers of THE SPIRIT who will, we presume, be glad to see enumerated a single variety, or a few varieties, from which they may make a selection with some degree of confidence in the worth of the variety specified. In this week's issue we will make mention of a few of the more valuable as well as common fruits desirable for family use, and which may be relied on as worthy of cultivation. And first of GRAPES.

The Concord stands first on account of its hardy character, its productiveness and adaptation to almost all climates and soils. Of BLACKBERRIES, the Kittatunny is one of the hardiest and best sorts under cultivation. It continues a long time in bearing, possesses excellent flavor and produces large berries. Of

CURRANTS,

the old White and Red Dutch are probably the best for general cultivation. When planted out they should be well mulched, and if set on the north side of a fence or wall they will be all the more likely to live and thrive. Of

GOOSEBERRIES,

the Houghton is an excellent small, purple or reddish sort, of good quality, and usually bears a large crop. Thus far in our history it has been quite free from mildew or blight, which at the East has proved a great drawback to its culture. Of

RASPBERRIES,

Doolittle Black Cap is the one more generally approved by the horticulturists of the state. It stands at the head of the varieties reported as valuable. Of

STRAWBERRIES,

the Wilson's Albany is an old "stand-by" and holds its own on the large list presented to the lovers of this fruit. Other varieties have their special advocates, but if only one kind is to be cultivated we choose the "Wilson." Of

PEACHES,

the Hale's Early and Crawford's Late seem to take the precedence on lists furnished by the peach growers of the state. "Seedlings" are the surest crop, and some of them are of a quality equal to the budded.

To Raise Celery.

My plan is to have good, strong plants, eight or ten inches high; plant in rows six inches apart, and cultivate about like cabbage. Let the plant grow and spread all it will till frost comes; then take up the plant with a pronged spade with what dirt sticks to the roots; have a ditch eight inches wide and as deep as the celery is high; set the plants in as closely as they will stand; have the ditch on falling ground so the water won't stand in it; cover the top lightly as the weather grows cold to keep it from freezing. It will very soon bleach, and may be kept all winter in this way, using it as wanted for market or table from the lower end of the ditch. Care should be observed in three respects—first, not to let it freeze; second, not to let it heat by too close packing and heavy covering; third, not to let water stand in the trench.

The large varieties seem to do best in this climate. I plant alternate rows of corn and celery on rich, moist land. This gives shade to the plants, which is almost indispensable in this hot climate.—A. A. Bradford, in Colman's Rural.

The Household.

Recipes for Coloring.

TO COLOR SEAL BROWN.

For 10 pounds of cloth take 3 pounds catechu, or cutch, or gambur; put in enough water to cover the cloth (don't crowd it); boil until dissolved; add 4 ounces of blue vitriol, dissolved in another kettle. Wet the goods thoroughly and put them in the dye; lift and turn, stir and air, until no danger from spots. Leave in the dye until cold, then hang up to dry. Make another dye with 4 ounces of bichromate of potash, 3 ounces of copperas and 2 ounces of extract of logwood. Allow the goods to remain in this dye until the desired shade is obtained. If the goods were some dark color when you commenced, leave out the logwood and copperas and add by degrees until right shade.

TO COLOR WITH COCHINEAL.

Scarlet.—For 1 pound of wool yarn or cloth take cream of tartar 1-2 ounce, cochineal the same well pulverized, muriate of tin 2 1-2 ounces; boil up the dye, wet the goods and put in, and stir briskly ten or fifteen minutes. Keep scalding hot for an hour and a half. Wash in clear water.

Orange.—For cotton (5 pounds), take muriate of tin 6 tablespoonfuls, argol 4 ounces; boil and dip for an hour. Add to the dye 2 1-2 pounds fustic; boil ten minutes; dip one-half hour. Add one teaspoon of madder; dip one-half hour. Nice for carpet-rags. For silk, blood root boiled in brass; set with alum.

LILAC DYE.

Take a pinch of archil, put boiling water on it, and add a very small lump of pearlsh or baking soda. Shade altered by adding salt. Use brass or tin kettle.

D. B. CRIPPEN.

HARTFORD, Kans., March 26, 1879.

Letter from a Coffey County Sister.

DEAR SPIRIT:—Want of time is all that prevents me from visiting your columns once a month at least. I love the very name of your paper. I have almost adored the state of Kansas from childhood, and now, after a residence of over twenty years, my ardor has not abated in the least. Then why should I not love THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS—a paper that is devoted to our interests in every sense of the word?

When I look at the rapid strides of progress with which our state has improved, it seems almost impossible. Our first year here we went thirty-five miles to a post-office, sixty miles to mail and one hundred miles for all our provisions and dry goods. We did not care then if our dresses were old-fashioned. The first year was terrible. Then we had war, droughts, grasshoppers and ague; but through all these we lived with hopes and prayers for better days. And they have come. Our farms are well cultivated, and yield an abundance; our orchards and vineyards and fruit gardens are laden with the best of fruits; our granaries, cribs and store-houses are filled; our farmers are building good houses, and in place of the old rough wagons and often drawn by oxen the fine buggies and carriages are used.

Dear sisters of THE SPIRIT, don't let the busy cares of summer take all your mind if you can help it; do let us be friendly and try to improve the column given us. All are not interested alike, and there is no one but what can write an article interesting and beneficial to some one. I want particularly to hear from "Cornu," "Common Sense" and "Eleanor;" all the rest are good, but they are very good, writers. For fear my letter is growing tedious, I will quit.

C. W. K.

Letter from "Edith."

DEAR HOUSEHOLD:—Are all your readers like myself—so overwhelmed with home cares that not a few minutes can be spared occasionally to contribute something that will be of interest to others? We judge that such is the case, or we would more frequently find our column filled.

Up wakes baby, crying "Mamma," and reaching for my pen, and I have scarcely commenced; but with all these extra cares which the little ones bring, life would be dreary without them, and we would gladly say take pen and paper, take our literary talent, take all else of worldly joys, but leave us our blessed little ones—messengers of love, purity and light. But, mothers, we must not allow all of our time to be absorbed by providing for the physical

wants of ourselves and families. Remember the intellect needs culture, the soul needs food, and the mother is the fountain head of the intellect of her family, and the guardian of home life. If we neglect these things, we will soon find our children going beyond us in knowledge; and they of course will not value us so highly as when equal or superior to them. We must then read; we must study and keep reasonably well posted upon the common and current topics of the day.

Can any one send a good recipe for coloring cotton brown and blue? I want to color carpet-rags. I prefer brown for the ground work, but do not know how to color.

I have a recipe for excellent molasses cake, which I will send: Two cups molasses, half cup shortening, one cup sour milk or cream, two eggs; beat all well together; add four cups flour, with one teaspoonful of soda mixed with flour. Season to taste.

I find wall-pockets of various kinds and sizes indispensable conveniences in housekeeping. Pockets of calico, or most anything convenient, for the stockings of each member of the family save much time in hunting. A small pocket for wrapping twine so that a string can be found at any moment will be an improvement; in fact, they are handy for an endless variety of household necessities.

Do not fail to supply yourselves with a variety of grasses and autumn leaves in their season to decorate your homes. More beautiful ornaments can be wrought from them than one is aware, and with no expense save time.

Now, Mr. Editor, if I have overstepped the boundaries of your injunctions—"Be brief and be pointed," remember we cannot always stop when we get started. Yours truly,

EDITH.

EMPORIA, Kans., March 28, 1879.

H. W. HOWE,

DENTIST.

First-Class Work

Done and Warranted.

PRICES ALWAYS FAIR.

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

LAWRENCE FOUNDRY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858

KIMBALL BROS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

MILL WORK AND

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

"OH! MY BACK!"

HUNT'S REMEDY

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

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

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

C. H. BLACKER, M. D.

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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF

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

Every Farmer and Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict animals, such as Founder, Distemper, Fistula, Poll-Evil, Hilt-Bound, 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-eminent at the head of the list of Horse and Cattle Medicines.



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



In all new countries we hear of fatal diseases among Hogs, styled Cholera, Choler, Gapes, Blindness, Glanders, Megrims 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 fresh food by means of a quill, blowing the Powder down their throat, or mixing Powder with dough to form Pills.

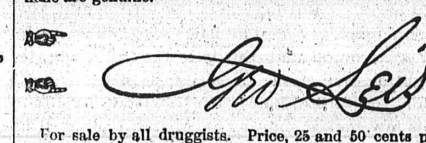


Cows require an abundance of nutritious food, not to make them fat, but to keep up a regular secretion of milk. Farmers and dairymen attest the fact that judicious use of LEIS' CONDITION POWDER if flow of milk is greatly increased, and quality vastly improved. All gross humors are expelled from the blood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



LEIS' Powder is an excellent remedy for Hogs. The farmer will rejoice to know that a prompt and efficient remedy for the various diseases to which these animals are subject, is found in LEIS' CONDITION POWDER. For Distemper, Inflammation of the Brain, Coughs, Fevers, Sore Lungs, Measles, Sore Ears, Mange, Hog Cholera, Sore Throat, Kidney Worms, &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 ARTICLE for fattening Hogs.

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



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

WHOLESALE AGENTS, FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago, Ill. BROWN, WEBBER & GILBERT, St. Louis, Mo. MEYER, BRO., & CO., New York, N. Y. COLLINS BROS.

LAWRENCE

EYE AND EAR

DISPENSARY,

72 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

Special attention given to Eye and Ear surgery.

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

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



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.

Rules for Making Gilt-Edged Butter.

These rules were recently printed in the *Rural New Yorker*, and are so excellent and concise that we reprint for the benefit of our readers:

FEEDING.

Select your cows with reference to the quantity and richness of the milk produced. The best cows are the cheapest for butter, so get the best you can of whatever breed you select. Give them good pasturage in the summer, and plenty of pure water, with frequent access to salt. In winter, feed sweet, early-cut hay, well cured corn fodder, roots, cabbages, etc., and a ration of bran, corn meal, ground oats, or middlings.

IMPLEMENTS.

Have the best implements, and keep them scrupulously clean, well scalded, and often exposed to the sweetening influences of the sun. The milk pail and pans should be of the best quality of tin. A reliable thermometer is a necessity to every good dairyman.

MILKING.

The milking should be done quietly and at regular times, and the utmost cleanliness observed. Nothing is tainted quicker than milk by foul odors, and surely at times with nearly all cows there is enough animal odor to it, without adding any more.

SETTING.

Strain the milk slowly into the pans, four to six inches deep. It is an excellent plan to strain the milk into a large can set in cold water, and cool down to sixty degrees before putting into the small pans. The milk must be set in a pure atmosphere, at such a temperature as will permit the cream to rise in from thirty to thirty-six hours after setting. In order to do that the room should be kept at about sixty to sixty-five degrees, and not allowed to vary much either above or below.

In hot weather keep a large piece of ice in a tub in the room. Cover it over with a thick blanket, and, if arranged so that the water will run off, it will keep a long time, and keep the room very uniform.

In cold weather, some arrangement for warming the milk room should be adopted.

SKIMMING.

Skim as soon as the milk begins to sour. Do not neglect this rule, as it is impossible to make good butter from cream that has become old and sour. When you pour cream into the cream jar, splash as little as possible. Stir the cream every time you add more to it, and wipe the sides of the pot. Keep the temperature at about sixty degrees and the cream pot in the coolest part of the house, covered with a fine gauze netting strained on a hoop, not with a tight cover. If covered too tight, fermentation is often too rapid.

CHURNING.

Churn often, as there is nothing gained by long keeping. Bring the temperature of the cream in the churn to fifty-eight degrees, and not allow it to rise above sixty-four degrees. Churn early in the morning, while it is cool. First scald the churn, turn the paddles a few times; then pour off, and pour in cold water, and turn the paddles; pour off, and pour in your cream. In churning, revolve the paddles with an easy regular motion, not too fast nor too slow.

The butter should come in about forty minutes, a little more or a little less if the temperature of the cream when put in was about fifty-eight degrees, ascertained by the thermometer.

WORKING AND SALTING.

When it has "broken" and there is a difficulty to make the butter gather, throw in some cold water and give a few more turns. Some, and I think a majority, of the best butter-makers of to-day wash their butter with cold water before removing from the churn. Gather your butter with the paddle and lift it out into the tray, press it gently and incline it, and let the butter-milk run off. Work it gently with the paddle, with a cutting, gentle pressure, but not to mash it; or, better, put into the butter-worker.

Salt it about an ounce to the pound, or to the taste of good customers; only with the best salt, and free from lumps and coarseness. Work the butter only so much as to expel the butter-milk, but not to work it too dry. This can be done by the use of a weak brine prepared for the purpose. Put the bowl away in a cool place. After standing twelve or twenty-four hours, gently press out with a ladle or machine the remaining butter-milk, and any brine

that will flow out with it, care being used not to work it too much. If this is done the butter has lost its grain and becomes salvy and its keeping qualities are greatly injured.

PACKING.

Pack in vessels which will impart no impurities to the butter. Fill within half an inch of the top. Place a thin cloth wholly over the butter. Over that pour cold brine as strong as can be made of hot water and the purest salt, or cover with a layer of fine salt. The whole process of making the butter, from drawing the milk to the placing of the butter in packages, should be hurried, as milk, cream and butter are going to decay every moment when exposed to the air, however pure it may be. Such butter is ready to keep or sell. If to be kept long before selling, surround every package with coarse salt, by placing them in boxes prepared for the purpose. This process keeps the butter cool and hard, and free from sudden changes of air. When all these things are attended to promptly, and with as much uniformity as is under the power of man to control, there will be a near approach to uniformity in color, richness and purity. If the new beginner follows these rules, and keeps doing so, he will soon command the highest figures.

Cleanliness and common sense applied from the beginning to the end are absolutely necessary to insure good butter that will bring the highest price in the market.

Experience with the French Draft Horse.

A great deal has been said and written regarding the different breeds of horses. The one great question with us farmers is, "Which is the best horse for general farm purposes?" Recently I have read a great deal in the different agricultural papers concerning the Percheron-Norman horses. Some writers say that this breed of horses is a humbug—too much beef, inferior to oxen, clumsy and without action, etc. I am satisfied in my own mind that some of these writers are not writing their own experience, but merely from hearsay. Having heard this and that said by those that are interested in some other breed, they rush into print and run down the Norman horses without stint.

Here is my experience with the breed. I have been using the common breed of horses upon my farm, but wishing to improve my stock and wanting a larger and stronger animal, I thought I would look around among the breeders of large horses. I visited several establishments of both the Clydesdale and Percheron-Norman importers, and after looking the ground over, I concluded to try the latter breed. I purchased a span of mares—mother and daughter. The dam was six years old, and the filly not quite three and unbroken. I took them home, harnessed them together, and in half an hour the colt drove and pulled as well as her dam. My neighbors flocked to my barn to inspect my new purchase, and I assure you I did not feel flattered with some of their remarks. One said, as he entered the stable: "Hello, going into the beef business?" Said another: "They are very nice to look at, but I want a breed of horses that will do to travel on the road, so that when I go to town I won't have to walk;" while a third party remarked: "Horses of that size will eat you out of house and home before you can get your next crop into your barn;" and they would do no more work than my common breed of horses, these people said. A few days after this conversation took place I noticed one of my neighbors plowing, and as I had plowing to do alongside of the lot he was working in, I thought it would be a good change to work my French team with his native horses. I sent one of my men with this team to the lot with instructions to plow, but to take it slowly, as the colt was too young to push much. My neighbor came over next day and said: "Why, that big team goes across the lot plowing three furrows to my horses' two!"

It did not take me long to find out that the French horses could do a third more work than any team around my neighborhood. I had a barn wall to build, and it took nearly two hundred loads of stone which had to be hauled two miles over hilly roads. I generally sent my French team and one of my old (or I should say native) teams, which was as good to work and pull as any team for miles around. Several of the hills being steep, whenever we came to them

the French horses had to help the other team up the hill, but never once did the French horses require assistance. Being pushed with work, I worked the large team very hard. My neighbors kept reminding me that I would ruin that team; that I was pulling the colt all out of shape; that she would soon have spavins, etc. I kept on working them during all the spring and summer and always found them ready to work. They weigh 2,800 pounds, yet I can pass many of the farm teams I meet upon the road. In fact, I have tried this French team thoroughly, and I am convinced that they are just the horse that the farmer requires. I am now speaking of the grade Percheron-Norman horses, from half to three-quarter breed animals. If a judicious selection is made, they will prove the right horse for farm purposes, and just as soon as I can dispose of my common stock I shall invest in more Norman mares. Another advantage they have over the smaller breed is that at three years of age a good grade Percheron-Norman will sell for from \$150 to \$300, while it has to be a splendid animal of the smaller breeds that brings \$100. I am satisfied that this breed of horses will prove for draft or farm purposes to be satisfactory to those who need strong, reliable horses—L. G. F., in *Western Rural*.

Short-Horns vs. Everything.

I have been thinking ever since I read "Iowa's" communication in your paper on the subject of Galloways vs. Short-horns whether the man is crazy or wrote what he did purely as a joke. For a man to seriously argue at this late day that the Short-horn men have been deceived, or have tried to deceive all the time, shows an absolute lack of common sense. In the first place, "Iowa" or any other man can conclude that a breed of cattle possessing such sterling merit as he claims or pretends to claim for the Galloways would not remain so long and so far in the background that ninety-nine men out of a hundred do not know what you are talking about when you speak of a Galloway cow. I presume I have had a dozen ask me, since "Iowa's" article appeared, what he meant by Galloways. In an age and country where enterprise is as active as it is here, no such excellent breed of cattle as "Iowa" has discovered, all by himself, in the Galloway, would have been permitted to remain in the shade, while the "inferior" Short-horn has been making such rapid strides into popular favor.

About everything in the shape of a cow that had anything whatever to recommend her has been tried, and that the Galloway has not been tried to any extent is a pretty good testimony that she had very little to recommend her. And "Iowa" to the contrary notwithstanding, the facts, hard, stubborn facts, sustain the statement that no cow in this country has proved so satisfactory and profitable as the Short-horn. Farmers have gone through the whole list—Herefords, Holsteins, Jerseys—and about three in the whole country have been reckless enough to try the Galloways; but after all the profit from the Short-horn has outweighed the profits of all the others, and every man in this country who has ever indulged in pure-bred cattle knows it. Those who have a pecuniary interest in the other breeds will not say so, but they know it all the same.

It is not likely that "Iowa" ever owned a thoroughbred cow in his life, and if he is really in earnest in saying what he does, it is more than likely that he is one of those visionary individuals who chase a phantom until they die. He has dared say more in favor of the poorest breed of cattle and against the Short-horns than any owner of the inferior breeds of Holsteins or Herefords would care say in favor of them; and the only conclusion must be that he is either ignorant or joking.—R. E. M., in *Western Rural*.

Broom-Corn—How to Raise It.

Broom-corn requires nearly the same quality of soil and mode of culture as Indian corn. It thrives best on flat, loamy, or river bottom land, but will grow satisfactorily on any fertile soil. Corn stubble or clover sod precede it with advantage.

After thoroughly pulverizing the ground in the spring with the harrow, mark out the rows three and one-half or four feet apart, and, if possible sow the seed with a common garden drill, or wanting that, drop the seed as evenly

as possible by hand. When the plant is two inches high, run backwards and forwards between the rows with a two-horse harrow, to kill the weeds, loosen the soil, and give the corn a start. Most people plant too thick and hence no damage will follow if some of the spears are torn up. After this treat as ordinary corn.

The next thing is to prevent the brush falling down and growing crooked. This is done by bending down the corn, as soon as the heads shoot out. Be careful not to bend the stalks so low that the tops will touch the ground, or so much that the joints fracture, else the corn will be ruined. Go over the ground and repeat the process until the heads are all out.

When the seed is matured, cutting must begin. The brush should be cut just above the upper joint, and the leaf removed. Take two rows, and after cutting the brush, cut the stalks near the roots, and lap them crosswise between the rows to serve as a bed for the brush so as to keep it from mildewing on the ground. This bed will serve for all the brush taken from eight or ten rows, and protect it from the moisture of the earth. It will become dry after laying exposed to the sun for two or three days. Then bundle and stack. Cover with stalks in the manner of a conical tent, tight at the top and allowing a free circulation of air through the base to prevent heating. Let the stacks remain for two or three weeks, until the corn is perfectly dry. Then haul to the barn, and take off the seed by means of the common thrashing machine. Reverse the motion of the cylinder, and hold over it while revolving, as much brush as can be held in the two hands. A man with a boy to hand him the brush can thus clean several hundred pounds of it in a day.

The evergreen variety of broom-corn is generally preferred to the other kinds. Its yield in brush and seed exceeds other varieties, and is in better demand. From two to four quarts of seed per acre should produce, on good soil, 700 or 800 pounds of brush and forty bushels of seed. For feeding purposes, the seed is nearly equal to corn. The brush, when of good quality and in prime order, meets with a ready sale to the broom-makers. The crop is easily managed and highly remunerative.—*Dirigo Rural*.

The Appointment of Judges at Fairs.

If any reform in the matter of judges for our leading agricultural exhibition is to be inaugurated during the present season, the plans proposed should be well considered now that the several societies are about making up their premium lists and programmes for the fall exhibitions. We understand that the New York State Agricultural society, the leading society of its kind in the United States, and one more nearly approaching the Royal Agricultural society of England than any we have, has for several years carried out the plan of hiring expert judges in the several classes of their exhibitions, and the plan has so far worked admirably and is not likely to be abandoned for the old method. In the live stock department two gentlemen make a committee who give their decision independent of each other, and if they fail in a single instance in being unanimous upon any animal, a third party is called upon to decide between the two animals about which there is a divided judgment. We have been told by well informed gentlemen that this don't often occur, such difference being decided by the original committee, who in by far the largest number of instances award the same class of premiums to the same animals, the unity of independent judgment being in many cases very striking. Let the matter to which we have called attention be well considered by the trustees of the several societies.—N. E. Homestead.

Flax Culture.

A correspondent makes these inquiries: "Will some of the professors at the agricultural college tell us which is the most exhausting to the soil—a crop of flax after corn, or flax after oats? And wheat after either, which will give best crop? Is flax more exhausting than either corn, oats, or wheat? Perhaps some experienced farmer can throw light on these questions. I have always been told that flax was an exhausting crop, but never say any reason for it, except that nothing is returned to the soil from it. Give us some light on the subject."

Veterinary Department.

Contracted Feet.

I have a good five-year-old mare that is lame. Horse doctors say that her feet are contracted. It has been coming on about three months. What is the best thing I can do for her?

ANSWER.—The horse should be spared from work, the shoes should be removed, and liberty should be given outdoors when weather permits. When indoors, he should go loose in a comfortable box stall or shed with earthen floor. The fore feet should be examined for corns, and they should be regularly trimmed once a month, whether he is shod or not. A few months' liberty on a good pasture in the spring would be very beneficial. Heavy shoes should never be used to such feet.

Eczema.

Having been a regular reader of your valuable paper for a long time, I wish to make a few inquiries regarding a valuable Kentucky thoroughbred gelding which I own and brought from near Louisville some six weeks ago. 1. My horse, of late, when riding under saddle a few rods, refuses to go any further, and tends to turn back, followed by a hoisting and sort of kicking and rearing up, as if of an uneasiness and itching under the saddle when warmed up, although the saddle is soft and smooth and no lumps or pimples appear on the back under the saddle. 2. When putting on the harness and buckling the belly-band close, after a few minutes he commences biting at his back and kicking fearfully; so much so that I dare not hitch him to the buggy, although he is of a kind but lively disposition.

ANSWER.—The cutaneous eruption is a symptom of eczema, due to an ill furnished condition of the system. You had better prepare and give him a cathartic, composed of Barbadoes aloes seven, ground ginger one drachm; made into a ball and given before feeding, and after it has acted give half-ounce doses of sulphate of soda till the evil has been remedied.

Catarrhal Fever.

My father bought some fine Durhams last winter, and two of the heifers dropped calves about two months ago, and they have done finely until a few days ago, when one eye of one of the calves commenced running water. In a day or two a little blue spot appeared on the ball, which gradually grew of a whitish color, covering the entire ball. Now the other is affected in the same way, though not so far advanced. Has not been hurt, that we know of. I turn them out to pasture during the night and keep in stable in the day. Do you think it is sore eyes? If so, will he be blind, or can we remove the film? Have washed with salt water and other things.

ANSWER.—The animal suffers from an attack of catarrhal fever, produced by cold. The trouble with the eyes is simply sympathetic, and will subside after a little time. You had better give six ounces of sulphate of soda in solution in a drench, and, after it has acted, take muriate of ammonia and fluid extract of belladonna, of each one; gentian root, pulverized, two; alcohol, four ounces; mix and give one-eighth part once a day in a half pint of water. For the eyes, take sulphate of atropia, ten grains; distilled water, three ounces; mix, and bathe the eyes twice a day, always introducing a little into them.

Glanders.

I am keeping a lively stable; came into possession of a horse three weeks ago that I yesterday destroyed for glanders. It might have been some other disease, but was condemned by our best judges, so I had it shot at once. Our other horses (twenty of them) have been badly exposed by drinking out of the same tub, and by working and standing head to head, etc. Will you please give us the best prescription you have for a preventive just as soon as possible? Please answer in first issue. I have been a constant reader of your paper for four years, and have always found anything I needed in its columns heretofore without asking.

ANSWER.—We look upon glanders as an incurable disease, and believe to administer medicine would be to throw it away. We would advise you to spare no pains or trouble to disinfect the stable. Watch each animal, and if one shows any symptoms of derangement, however slight, have it isolated and give the following powders: Take sulphate of copper three, sulphite of soda five ounces, arsenious acid five scruples; mix, and make into twenty powders. Give one a day in soft feed, and do not put to work too soon; have them examined every week, and separate all suspicious cases till the malady either develops or the patient becomes ready to go to work.—*Turf, Field and Farm*.

Exercises of Next Meeting of Pomona Grange.

BRO. STEVENS:—Please announce in the next SPIRIT that an essay on "corn culture" will be read at the next meeting of the Pomona grange, followed by a general discussion of the subject. Ask Bro. Foster if Joseph Savage will read his essay on the "peach orchard." If he has agreed to please make the announcement also. Yours, etc., in the interest of a live grange,

WM. ROE.

VINLAND, Kans., March 29, 1879.

[Pomona grange meets second Saturday of each month at Miller's hall, Lawrence.—Ed.]

LITTLE ROCK, March 29.—On the night of Sunday last the town of Fayetteville was entered by a mounted band of about twenty armed men. Several of them proceeded on foot to the southeast corner of the public square, where both barrels of a shot-gun loaded with buckshot were discharged into the window of the *Sentinel* office. The party then moved deliberately by the residences of A. P. Farmer, Reuben Carter and C. L. Summers, into all of which they fired shot-guns. The two parties joined near Summers' where they remounted and galloped out on the west fork of the road. This is no doubt the party composed of the men who some time ago threatened the town in revenge for the desperado Reed, who was killed here. The State Guards after the pacific resolutions of the citizens' meeting held by Reed's friends had disbanded, and this sudden attack in the dark found the city defenseless, and hence it was unchecked. Luckily no one was hurt. A considerable number of citizens after their departure armed and patrolled the town until daylight. The man Reed and the mob who created this disturbance were of a reckless class of people who have been a terror to law-abiding people since the early days of the war. Reed had killed several men, and frequently with his gang had ridden into town harrassing and annoying law-abiding people. Only a short time before his death he made such a foray into town, and struck the mayor on the head with a pistol while attempting to maintain peace. He was arrested for this row, for which he was killed shortly after. Respectable people of his own kin and party deny that politics had anything to do with his taking off.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.

ST. LOUIS, April 1, 1879.	
Flour—XX	\$4.35 @ 4.50
XXX	4.55 @ 4.70
Family	4.75 @ 5.10
Wheat—No. 2 fall	1.02 @ 1.03
No. 2 red	99 3/4 @ 1.00 1/4
Corn—No. 2	32 1/2 @ 33
Oats—No. 2	26 1/2 @ 27
Rye	47 1/2 @ 48 1/2
Barley	50 @ 51
Pork	10.15 @ 10.20
Bacon—Shoulders	8.85 @ 9.00
Clear sides	4.50 @ 4.75
Lard	6.25 @ 6.50
Butter—Dairy	14 @ 22
Country	12 @ 15

CHICAGO, April 1, 1879.	
Wheat—No. 2 spring	89 @ 91 1/2
No. 3	78 @ 79 1/2
Rejected	64 @ 64 1/2
No. 2 winter	1.00 @ 1.02
Corn	31 1/2 @ 34 1/2
Oats	21 1/2 @ 24
Pork	19.00 @ 10.15
Lard	6.30 @ 6.35

KANSAS CITY, April 1, 1879.	
Wheat—No. 2 fall	89 1/2 @ 90 1/2
No. 3	83 @ 83 1/2
Corn—No. 2 mixed	27 1/2 @ 28
Oats	26 1/2 @ 27 1/2
Rye—No. 2	48 @ 48 1/2

Live Stock Markets.

KANSAS CITY, April 1, 1879.	
Cattle—Choice nat. steers av.	1.50 @ 4.40 @ 4.60
Good ship. steers av.	1.35 @ 4.10 @ 4.30
Fair butch. steers av.	1.00 @ 3.65 @ 4.00
Good feed. steers av.	1.10 @ 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 @ 2.95
Hogs—Packers	2.60 @ 3.40

ST. LOUIS, April 1, 1879.	
Cattle, good demand; choice heavy shipping steers,	\$4.85 to \$5.00; good do., \$4.65 to \$4.80;
light, \$4.40 to \$4.60; native butcher steers,	\$3.50 to \$4.50; cows and heifers, \$3.00 to \$4.25;
feeding steers, \$3.35 to \$4.25; stockers, \$2.75 to \$3.75.	
Hogs, lower; heavy, \$3.75 @ 3.90; light, \$3.35 @ 3.65.	

CHICAGO, April 1, 1879.

Cattle, firm and active; heavy native shipping steers, \$4.00 @ 5.20; stockers and feeders steady at \$3.00 @ 4.10; butchers' firm—steers \$2.30 @ 4.00, cows \$2.60 to \$3.30.

Hogs, heavy, \$3.85 @ 4.00; light, \$3.50 @ 3.80. Receipts for last twenty-four hours 15,000.

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter—choice 15 @ 21c., cheese, prime Kansas, 5 @ 6 1/2c.; eggs, 10 @ 10 1/2c.; beans, \$1.50 @ bu. for screened, picked 1.65; broom-corn, 2 @ 3c. @ lb.; chickens, live, per doz., \$2.60 @ 2.75; turkeys, dressed, 10c. @ lb.; green apples, \$2.40 @ 3.40 @ bbl.; onions—40 @ 90 @ bush., top sets \$1.25, bottom sets \$2.25 @ bush.; flax seed, @ bush., \$1.50; castor beans, \$1.55; hominy, \$1.87 1/2; cranberries, \$4 @ 7 @ bbl.; sauerkraut, \$8 @ bbl.; hay, \$6.50 @ 8.00; potatoes, 55 @ 75c.

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

Wheat is about four cents higher than last week in Kansas City, but it fluctuates considerably from day to day. It is to-day quoted

20 cents lower than it was one year ago. Corn is but 4 cents lower than on the 1st of last April.

For future delivery, No. 2 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at \$1.02 1/2 April, \$1.03 1/2 May, and \$1.04 1/2 June. In Chicago No. 2 is 88 1/2c. April, and 93 1/2c. May. In Kansas City No. 2 is 93 @ 93 1/2c. April. No. 3 is 90c. April, and 91 @ 91 1/2c. May. Corn is 2 cents lower than last quotations in Kansas City.

Rye and other grain have not changed materially.

The long continued dry weather throughout Kansas and Missouri is making dealers at Kansas City cautious in their transactions in both wheat and corn. Buyers are more willing to trade than sellers. The "visible supply" of wheat in the United States has diminished one and a half million bushels in the past two weeks, and corn about a million bushels.

Flour in St. Louis has fallen since our last quotations 10 cents on all grades.

Cattle were reported "easy to sell" at Kansas City yesterday, but prices were not noticeably higher. \$4.30 was the highest price paid for 31 native shippers, averaging 1,332 pounds.

Sheep are quoted in Kansas City at \$2.50 @ 4.00; in St. Louis, \$3.25 @ 5.25; in Chicago, \$3.75 @ 5.25.

The price of butter has improved in Kansas City.

Money yesterday in New York was quoted at 67 1/2 per cent.; prime mercantile paper, 5 @ 6 per cent. The stock market opened weak but in the afternoon much activity prevailed.

Lawrence Markets.

The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 12 @ 17c.; eggs, 8c. per doz.; poultry—chickens, live, \$1.75 @ 2.00 per doz., dressed 6c. per lb.; turkeys, live, 6c. per lb., dressed 8c. per lb.; potatoes, 35 @ 65c.; apples, 70 @ \$1.00; corn, 20c.; wheat, 60 @ 83c.; lard, 4 @ 6c.; hogs, \$2.50 @ 3.15; cattle—feeders, 2.50 @ 3.00, shippers, \$3.25 @ 4.00, cows, \$2.25 @ 3.25; wood, \$4.00 @ 4.50 per cord; hay, \$4.00 @ 4.50 per ton.

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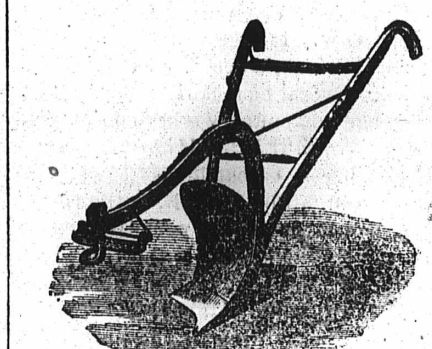
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W. W. LAPHAM, Gen'l Traveling Agt., Lawrence, Kansas.

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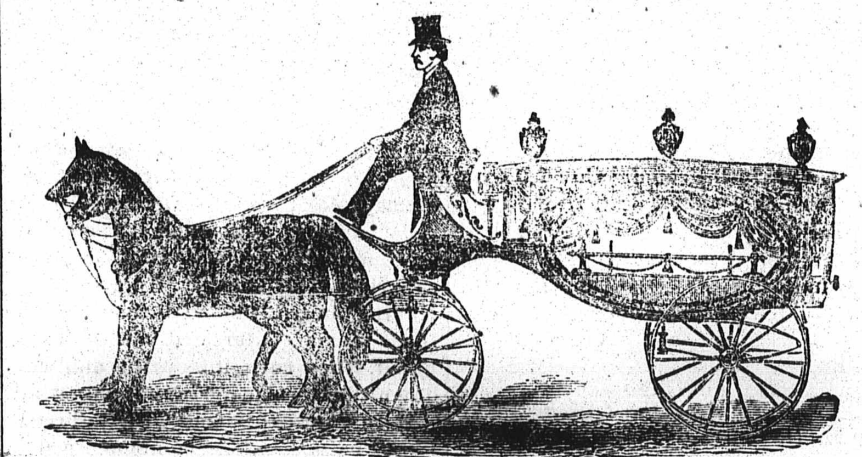
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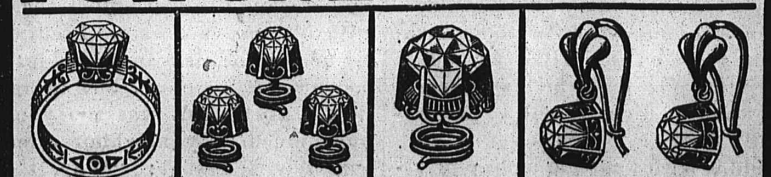
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