

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

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WHOLE NO. 372.

THE PATH THAT LEADS HOMEWARD.

BY LOUISE S. UPHAM.

"I'm an old, old man, and the path that leads
To my dear old farm-house door
Has echoed for years to the tread of the feet
Whose journey will soon be o'er."

"Ah, wife, I remember a well the day
When I brought you home a bride.
How the roses petted you with their leaves,
As you walked this path by my side!

"And I said, 'It's an omen, both good and true,
For the years of our wedded life
And I'll scatter the beautiful roses of joy
Over all your paths, sweet wife."

"Many springs have blossomed and summers
And winters have showered their snow,
Since first we walked this homeward path
On the bridal morn, long ago."

"Our sweet babes lay in your arms a brief day,
And then grew to be women and men;
And the cherubed cradle and well worn crib
From the fireside are gone again."

"The old roof is run o'er with woodbine and
moss,
And swallows flit under the eaves;
While the walks to the garden and bubbling
spring
Are half hidden by yellowing leaves."

"But the ivy, clinging to the storm battered oak
When its beauty has all passed away;
And you loved the youth in life's sunny time,
And you love the old man to-day."

"I thought to make all your paths fragrant with
flowers,
But each life has its measure of care;
And I know, by the lines on your dear, patient
face,
You have trials even I cannot share."

"Ah! the roses that brighten and burden that
fire
Are the sun and the shade of a day;
Bride and groom but yester we came to our
home,
Soon, soon to be carried away."

"But we joy to know, when our earth-life is o'er,
And we twain in the church-yard shall rest,
That the love which has made this world so
sweet,
In the next will be even more blest."

MELISSA'S IMAGINATION.

BY MARY KYLE DALLAS.

Melissa Norton would brag. She couldn't
help it. The less she had to boast about the
more she boasted. It was a hard task, too, in a
place where people knew her and all about her.
Certainly, nothing had been known for Melissa
was a new girl enough, who had for her parents
old Peter Norton, who split wood for any one
who wanted wood split, and also sawed it when
necessary, and Ann Bunting, who had not dis-
dained to "do up" fine linen. Late in life the
two resolved to marry, and Melissa was their
daughter. Good, plain old Methodists were
those parents of hers. Though, to be sure, old
Peter's fish and bear stories were wonderful,
and he had seen both sea serpents and mer-
maids in his young days when, as he said, he
"shipped afore the mast." And when they
died, Melissa lost loving parents, who had had
her taught dressmaking, and had made sure
that she could read, write and cipher. And
the good words on the little stone slab over
their grave were not undeserved.

After their death Melissa earned her living at
her trade, and soon she felt that distance lent
enchantment to the view, and began to speak
of the small wooden house where she had lived
as her "late pa's elegant residence," and of
the little wood wagon and donkey as "the car-
riage and horses." As she fitted the waists
of Mrs. A., B., and C., or flounced the skirts of
Miss X., Y., and Z., who were new residents,
she sometimes mentioned that she had not al-
ways expected to come to this when her own
dressmaker came four times a year to the house.
From this she went on further, being quite
sure of an audience of strangers; she spoke
of her maid and her "boudoir"—the latter an
apartment often mentioned in the books she
took from the circulating library.

The "boudoir" had been in the garret, and
at one end it was possible to stand at the full
height of five feet one; but from the store-
house of her imagination Melissa furnished it
in blue satin and silver, with Turkish rugs and
lace bed-curtains.

"There aunts was," Melissa would wind up,
"a marble statue of a Cupid a standin' in the
corner, and a little fountain on the mantle-tree
that played cologne-water perpetooal."

Sometimes people believed this picture of
luxury to be drawn from life; often they knew
the truth.

Tom Gibbs knew the truth very well—and
yet he liked Melissa. She was handy and good-
natured. She could never be cross if she tried.
She could make any masculine garment as well

as a tailor, and cook anything that might be
mentioned. She was neat, rather pretty, her
hair shone, and her hands were plump and
white. He intended to marry her. He walked
out with her evenings, courted her Sundays,
and listened to her wonderful stories as though
they were fairy tales.

Now and then he would utter a faint protest
of: "Melissy, aint you drew a little on your
imagination?" And sometimes she would an-
swer quite calmly: "I dunno but I hev." But
they never quarreled. How Melissa spoke of
him, poor Tom Gibbs never knew. She repre-
sented him to listening customers and sym-
pathetic friends as being "wild" about her. She
told how he sank upon his knees and cried out:
"Melissa, hear me! I swear that if you scorn
me I will cease to live!"

She mentioned the fact that he had brought
a pair of pistols with him, and had put them
to his temples, and that she had cried out:
"Forbear, Thomas! I yield! My heart is
thine!"

The real facts of that offer were these: Tom
had said:
"Lissy, don't you calculate we'd make a
pair?"

And Melissa had said: "Perhaps we would."
Then Tom had replied: "Then it's done," and
had kissed her; but Melissa drew on her
imagination.

She represented her lover as playing on a
guitar and serenading her, as writing poems to
her, as having received offers of marriage from
all the rich young ladies in town, but replying:
"No, Madam Melissa Norton has my heart—
none other!"

And she went so far as to declare that the
squire's daughter had brought chests of gold
out of her father's cellar, and had said: "Wed
me, and they're yours."

When her auditors saw Tom Gibbs, who was
a very honest young carpenter, with red hair
and freckles, a pug nose and sloping shoulders,
they sometimes wondered at the infatuation
of the ladies of the place. But poor Tom had
no idea of what was said of him by his imagi-
native betrothed. So with Tom's presents.
When he gave Melissa a pair of jet bracelets,
she spoke of them as "pearls"; and when he
bought a hair-pin, with something like a glass
onion with a gilt knob on the end of it, she
alluded to it as a "diamond spray."—The Lady
Elvira, in the last volume, having been given
to the wearing of such ornaments.

There was always a slight foundation for
poor Melissa's airy structures. For instance,
if poor Peter Norton had never gone before
the mast in a whaling vessel, Melissa would
never have spoken of him as a commodore, as
she now did regularly.

On the principal street of the town wherein
Melissa plied her needle was a jewelry store.
In the window of that store were displayed
many attractive articles of jewelry. Among
them for a long time hung a certain delicate
lady's watch, blue enameled and dainty, and
suspended to a fairy chain. This watch was
not for sale. It was the property of Miss Pen-
dleton, the "squire's daughter," who, according
to Melissa's account, had brought the chests of
gold from her father's cellar to tempt Tom to
become her suitor. The actual fact was a small,
brass-bound box, which she desired to have
repaired, but which was work too delicate for
Tom's hand.

The watch was out of order, and the slow-
going old jeweler in vain endeavored to dis-
cover the reason. There it hung; every even-
ing he took it down, looked at it, poked it, and
hung it up again. It still gained time. When
Melissa and Tom went out walking they some-
times looked in at the window. Melissa
thought the watch was for sale, and she some-
times said to Tom:

"If we were rich people, you'd give me that
watch, wouldn't you?"

Tom always answered:
"You should have the whole windy full,
Melissy."

One evening, after this had been said very
often, Tom, who sometimes became mildly jo-
cose, stopped at the candy and toy store, and
after purchasing half a pound of peppermint
drops invested ten cents in a pewter toy watch.

"There," he said to Melissa, "don't never
say I don't give you no watches."
Melissa laughed over the joke; but she re-
ceived upon her imaginative mind the impres-
sion of a splendid present, and the next day
told Mrs. Pritchard, for whom she was making
a dress, that Tom had given her a watch.

"He must make a good deal at his trade,"
said Mrs. Pritchard.

"He does," said Melissa.

A little later she went home arm in arm with

Susan Sulp, who had been sewing with her at
Mrs. Pritchard's.

Susan, who had been overwhelmed by the
thought of the grandeur of Melissa's last pre-
sent, glanced at the jeweler's window as she
went along; so did Melissa. She saw that the
watch she so admired was gone. A thought
struck her.

"Susan," said she, "do you remember that
tiny blue watch that used to hang there?"

"Yes," said Susan.

"That is the one Tom gave me," said Melissa.
"Oh, my!" cried the girl; "let me see it."

"Some day soon, Susan," said Melissa. "It's
all wrapped up in cotton now, and put away."

Then she bade Susan good-night, and ran in-
to her own door. An hour after this a man
knocked at the same door, and asked for Melis-
sa Norton. It was a local policeman.

"Don't make a fuss about it," he said, confi-
dentially, "but you are under arrest, Miss Nor-
ton."

"What for?" cried Melissa.

"You'll find out soon enough," said the man.
In the office of the justice of the peace Melis-
sa found Tom Gibbs also under arrest, fur-
ious with honest wrath.

There also was the jeweler; and now Melissa
learned the truth.

The evening before, as the old gentleman was
alone in his store examining the watch, some-
one had suddenly thrown snuff in his eyes and
taken it away.

By the time help came, the man was not to
be seen. Search was made everywhere, but no
one in particular was suspected, until Susan
had repeated Melissa's story.

Tom, who had only an ordinary carpenter's
trade, had already been suspected of extrava-
gance, in that he had given "pearl" bracelets
and diamond sprays to Melissa. Now people
cried out that they understood it all. If he had
given a watch to Melissa—yes, that very watch
—there was no doubt that he had stolen it.

Poor Melissa! she was not allowed to speak
to Tom. They were locked up for the night,
far from each other, and how Melissa cried!

The next morning they met again in the court
amidst a crowd of strangers. The jeweler
charged Tom with the theft of the watch—on
Susan's testimony that Melissa had said that it
had been presented to her by her lover.

And Melissa was now called forward; the
room swam before her; she was aware of a
crowd of faces, of a stout man looking into her
eyes, of other men waiting for her words. Some-
body said to her, amidst what sounded like the
ringing of fog-bells:

"Miss Norton, did you know that Thomas
Gibbs had stolen that watch when he gave it to
you?"

"Tom never stole anything—never in all his
life," faltered Melissa.

"But he gave you a watch?"

"Yes," said Melissa.

"The blue enameled watch that hung in Mr.
Norton's window—you recognized it?"

"No," said Melissa, "not that watch."

"One like it?"

"Some," stammered Melissa.

"Oh, Melissa!" faltered Tom.

"I can swear it wasn't that one," said Melissa.

"You said it was," piped Susan.

"Can you produce the watch?" inquired the
voice amid the fog-bells.

Melissa fumbled in her pocket. It was a
dreadful moment, but the thing must be done.
She put the pewter watch into somebody's
hand, and felt the world slide from under her.

When she recovered she was no longer in
court, and poor Tom knelt beside her and held
her miserably cold little hand. The jeweler
was apologetically sprinkling cold water on her
best dress, and Susan was sobbing reproachful-
ly. In this interval the real thief had been ar-
rested with the watch in his possession, and
Tom Gibbs' character was cleared.

"Oh, Tom, Tom," sobbed Melissa, "I sup-
pose you hate me!"

"No, Melissa," said Tom. "I've felt pretty
bad, but it's over; pretty bad also, but that is
over, too. Only, Melissa, that time you drew
very heavy on your imagination, and it come
near being serious."

"Yes, Tom," said Melissa; "but I've done
now. I've had my lesson."

She spoke the truth. Melissa—now Melissa
Gibbs—never drew on her imagination as to
facts again.

A little girl unconsciously and touchingly
testified to the excessive drudgery of her moth-
er's life, when, on being asked, "Is your mam-
ma's hair gray?" she replied: "I don't know.
She is too tall for me to see the top of her head,
and she never sits down."

Beware of Temptation.

Persons in situations of trust cannot be too
cautious not to subject themselves to any tem-
ptation, which can possibly be avoided. Let
them place no undue confidence in their own
strength, believing they can safely expose
themselves to dangers which have proved dis-
astrous to others. If their power of resistance
should prove unequal to the emergency, how
terrible is the consequence! No situation is to
be accounted safe which is not the most remote
from temptation. The painful examples of de-
fection recently furnished by prominent busi-
ness men in Massachusetts resulted from the
overconfidence of these men in their own moral
strength. But for this they would never have
exposed themselves to the hazardous risks
which surrounded them with overwhelming
inducements to betray the trusts reposed in
them.

Never mix other people's money with your
own, is a rule to which no exception should
ever be made.

Again, persons who occupy places of trust
ought not to engage in outside and hazardous
operations. It is only courting a danger which
cannot too cautiously be shunned.

Even with all the precautions that can be
taken, we think trusteeships for other people's
money are very undesirable. But if they are ac-
cepted, the person entering upon them should
make, in advance, an unalterable determina-
tion while he holds the trust not to engage in
anything, no matter what, which, by any pos-
sibility, may surround him with a new tempta-
tion.

The Fox and the Fowls—A Fable.

A fox, observing a lot of fowls safely roost-
ing beyond his reach, and thinking that a meal
from one of the fattest of the brood would be
particularly palatable just then, called upon
them to come down to him. Said he:

"I have charming news to tell you—news
which will gladden your hearts, and give you
confidence henceforth. All the animals in the
region round about have met in solemn, hon-
orable convocation, and entered into a solemn
treaty of peace, and an era of good will. There
is to be no more death—no more marauding.
As I came this way I saw a bear, a lion, a tiger,
and a little lamb lying down together, and by
them a little child, who led them as his whim
suggested, and they obeyed him cheerfully.
Come down to me, and let us celebrate this
grand treaty!"

"Wait a moment," said the chieftain of the
flock, an old crowder of much renown for his
wit and sense; "I see our two large dogs com-
ing swiftly in this direction. They shall tell
me if they have heard of the treaty."

Thereupon Reynard prepared to take to his
heels.

"How now?" exclaimed the old cock. "Is
there not peace and amity sworn between us?"

"Ah, you speak truly," replied the fox, mak-
ing ready to run; "but those dogs may not
have heard of it. I did not see them at the
convocation!"

They Always Repent.

Married persons who elope always repent,
sooner or later. We do not know of a solitary
exception to this rule. Sometimes the man is
the first to grow sick of his bargain, sometimes
the woman; both parties generally tire of it in
the end.

Therefore, where neither conjugal affection
nor conscience stands in the way of such a
foolish and wicked act, it is just as well for
those contemplating this supreme folly to take
into account that sorrow and regret tread closely
on its heels.

Facetiae.

"Do you think Jonas cried when he was in
the fish's belly?" was the question put to
an old seaman by a sleek querist. "Don't
know," replied Jack, "but should think not,
as there was plenty of blubber without his'n."

"In the eye of the law," said the officer to
Mr. Bumble, "a wife always acts under the
control of her husband." "Then," roared
Bumble, "the law is an ass—an ass, sir; and
the sooner it gets its eye opened the better
sir."

The teacher of a school in New Jersey took
much pains to explain the relative positions
of all the oceans to his class in geography, and
then asked: "Now, if you go directly east
from here, what ocean will you come to?"
"Ocean Grove," was the unanimous response.

Charles W. Tuttle will write Caleb Cushing's
life for the Massachusetts Historical society.

Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR:—I am a little boy four years
old. I have a cat and a calf and a pig and a
baby brother. I like my mother the best. I
had a tin horn but baby broke it all up. I have
a first reader; I have been through it two times
and am going through it again. Father suffers
with his leg; he has a bile on the cord under
his knee.
WALTER PETTINGILL.
JEFFERSON COUNTY, Kans., March 2, 1879.

DEAR EDITOR:—I am a little girl nine years
old. I go to school; I study reading, arithme-
tic, geography and spelling. We have a good
teacher this term; his name is Mr. Sigler. I
have three brothers. Papa and ma are grangers,
of the Summerfield grange. We have six cows,
five calves and eight hogs. If I see this in print
I will write again. Excuse bad writing.
VADA HIGGINS.
OLATHIE, Kans., March 12, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—I am a boy eight years old. I
cannot write much so I got my brother to
write for me. I told him the words and he
wrote them. I go to school and study the sec-
ond reader. Our school is out in one month
and one week. We have four horses, three
hogs and twelve head of cattle. Please ex-
cuse mistakes and bad writing. I guess I will
stop for this time. Yours truly,
RICHARD H. LEWIS.
LAWRENCE, Kans., March 12, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—Father has lately subscribed
for your SPIRIT. We like it very much. I
like the "Young Folks' Column." I am eight
years old. I read in the fourth reader. I went
to school last fall, but it has been so cold this
winter that I could not go; and then I had to
stay at home to help my mother because baby
was so cross and grandma and grandpa have
been sick most all winter. We had a Christ-
mas tree up to our school-house Christmas
eve; Santa Claus was late, but he gave us lots
of candy and toys when he did come and we
had a nice time.
LILLIAN PETTINGILL.
JEFFERSON COUNTY, Kans., March 2, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—I am going to school; I study
reading, spelling and geography. My teacher's
name is Miss Wilson. We have ten head of
hogs and nine little pigs, two cows, two horses
and two mules. I have one sister and one
brother. I am ten years old. I am living with
my uncle. He took his mules to the county
fair; they took the two first premiums—one
for the best span of mules the other the best
pullers—and with the premium money made a
shed for machinery. We have twenty acres
sown in wheat that looks very well. If I see
this in print I may write again.

FREDDIE Z. MCCULLLEY.
CLEAR WATER, Kans., March 12, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—I have never written for the
"Young Folks' Column" before. I am a lit-
tle girl twelve years old. I have got three sis-
ters and one brother. We have twenty head
of cattle, seven head of horses and fourteen
head of hogs. Our wheat looks fine. Our
school commences the first of April. I like our
teacher very well; her name is Miss Mary
Jolley; she is a good teacher. We live two
miles from the school. Mama and papa are
grangers. Papa takes THE SPIRIT; I like it
very well; I like to read the "Young Folks'
Column" when it comes to us. Papa takes
the Chase County Leader. Yours truly,
ANNIE PAYNE.
CHASE COUNTY, Kans., March 2, 1879.

DEAR EDITOR:—I will write another letter
for your paper. I will tell about the prairie
fire we had down here and the property it de-
stroyed. It started on the Hundred-and-Ten
creek, about fourteen miles from us. It took
it about one day and a half to get to us. It
crossed the old Santa Fe trail near Carbondale.
It burnt up about twenty-five tons of hay for
Mr. Graham, and all the hay Mr. Ririe had
and hay press; it burnt up about fifty tons of
hay for Mr. Williams, and about twenty-five
tons for ourselves. We met the fire at our hay
field about four miles from home, but not in
time to save the hay. We could hear the
roaring and snapping of the fire for two miles
or more away. The fire got to our house soon
after we did. There were a great many men
out fighting fire all day—perhaps forty or fifty
of them. It destroyed fences and other prop-
erty. It went roaring and rushing on until it
got down or near the Appanoose creek, where
the grass was grazed short, where it was
checked at last and put out. In all the fire run
twenty miles or more. GEO. T. C. DUNBAR.
CARBONDALE, Kans., March 8, 1879.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1879.

Patrons' Department.

NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master—Samuel E. Adams, of Minnesota.
Secretary—Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.
Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Henley James, of Indiana.
D. W. Aiken, of South Carolina.
S. H. Ellis, of Ohio.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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

Greeting.

[Read before Excelsior Grange, Douglas county,
by J. B. Taylor.]

To-night before our friends we stand
And welcome to our Patron band
The worthy farmers of our land
Their wives and daughters too we meet
With friendly grip and sign we greet
Then, to the business of the day,
The master calls without delay;
For, standing just without the gate,
The laborer's expected wait
To hear the over-seer's command—
"Behold me let the strangers stand.
Then, steward, hasten thee away,
The master's mandate to obey.
And bring them to the hall straightway!"
Behold us now, a Patron band.
We welcome you; receive our hand.
Now all may join the harvest song;
Right merrily the strain prolong.
In harmony our voices blend,
As each one greets a Patron friend.
Then in order, not the least,
The merry round we oft repeat.
And hearts with gladness are replete.
Then last in order, not the least,
We ask you to join the Patrons' feast;
For the granger abroad or in quiet at home
Invites all the hungry and thirsty to come.
Come, Patrons, the well filled table surround;
A merrier group can nowhere be found!
First is Overseer Field once the good old field;
The secretary next and his wife, Mrs. Brackett;
With Taylor and Phillips keeping up such a racket;
Then Haynes and Bales affirm and declare
The granger feast can be beaten nowhere.
Then we mention here, as we think consistent,
Mrs. Sherman, Pomona, and lady assistant;
The treasurer, steward, and man at the gate
Who will say, if your raps are not right, you must wait.
And a pair of Sheets—you see we have two,
Although one you know is entirely new.
Then Ceres and Flora, the chaplain and Mr. Wells,
The Rogers and Millers, Mr. Smith, and who else?
Oh, yes! I am here; don't forget me
For I am as hungry a granger as ever you see!

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

Essay by H. Manwaring, Read before
Douglas County Pomona Grange at
its March Meeting.

WORTHY MASTER:—It is with pleasure that I respond to the call of this grange to deliver this essay on "The Vegetable Garden." I will give you the list of vegetables in their alphabetical order that I consider worthy of cultivation, and my manner of cultivation, as brief as possible. First, use and management of HOT-BEDS,

without which no garden is complete. With one or two sashes, 3x6 feet, costing but little, a person can raise tomato and cabbage plants enough to plant in his garden for early use, besides supplying his table with lettuce, etc. The heating material should be fresh stable manure, put in a heap until steam escapes from it; then dig a trench about 18 inches deep and about one foot longer than the bed that you intend to make, also one foot wider, and put in about 2½ feet deep of the heating material. Put on your frame, then put on rich soil to the depth of 6 inches—old rotten manure is the best. Now place on your sashes and keep them closed until it becomes warm, then work the surface over till it is well pulverized; then, if not too hot, plant the seed. The proper time for starting the beds in this latitude is from the middle of February to the first of March.

VEGETABLES—THEIR VARIETY AND CULTIVATION.
Asparagus.—It is useless for me to dwell on this vegetable, as it is a hardy perennial plant that can be grown on the same ground for a number of years without renewal. Special care is required in forming the beds in which it is to grow. First, cover the ground with about three inches of well rotted manure; then plow the ground as deep as possible and work it down fine with the harrow and mark the rows about three feet apart and put the plants about 9 inches apart in the rows. Plants one year old from the seed are better than older ones. Manure liberally every year, also use salt liberally, and in two years from planting the bed splendid asparagus will crown your efforts.

How to grow the plants: Sow the seed in rows about 2 feet apart and drop one seed every 3 inches; keep clean from weeds all the season.

Beans.—A vegetable that we can have on our tables early, if properly cared for, is the bean. It can be grown on ground without manure, yet like almost every other vegetable it will yield more and better when grown on well manured ground. It is useless to plant it too early; as a slight frost will kill it. The proper distance to plant is in rows about 3 feet apart and from 3 to 5 every foot of the row, after the ley reign is past.

Varieties: For early bush, take the Dwarf Wax; for late use, take Lima and the Kentucky Wonder.

Beet.—This vegetable can be had on our tables the year round. (I will state right here that the best plan in my estimation for our country gardens is to plant all of our vegetables lengthwise of our gardens, so as to admit of the use of a horse to cultivate. By the use of a harrow-toothed cultivator we can work

all small vegetables, such as cabbage, beets, onions, carrots, etc., in their small state, instead of using the hoe altogether as many farmers do.) The best beet, taking everything into consideration, is the Blood-turnip. Sow in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart so as to admit of horse culture.

Cauliflower.—Any soil that will grow early cabbage will grow good, as their requirements are similar; but as it is a vegetable of great value it will repay for extra manuring. Sow the seed in hot-bed in February, or as soon after as possible. It is of great importance that the plants should be started early, so as to have them head before dry, hot weather. The Early Erfurt I consider the best, in fact the only kind that I consider worthy of cultivation in this climate. Plant in rows 3 feet apart, 15 to 18 inches apart in the rows.

Cabbage (early).—Probably there is no vegetable cultivated that pays for manure better than cabbage, therefore use well rotted liberally. For early use sow in hot-bed the same as for cauliflower; transplant in an open border or some sheltered spot till the plants are well hardened off, then transplant in rows 3 feet apart, 16 to 20 inches in the row. The Early Jersey Wakefield is the best early cabbage in cultivation. For second early, use the Fottler's Improved Early Brunswick. It is a flat, hard-heading cabbage, coming after the Wakefield is all gone.

For late or winter use, plant the Flat Dutch, or the Mammoth Marblehead. This is probably the largest variety of cabbage in the world.

The largest winter varieties require more space than the early varieties, 3 feet each way being necessary.

Celery is a vegetable that is seldom seen on the tables of our Kansas farmers, although it is one of the best salads in use. First, sow the seed about the last of March or the first of April in the bed where the cabbage plants were raised; plant in rows 6 feet apart the first of July, 6 inches apart in the row—not in trenches but upon the level ground, which is much the better plan, requiring much less labor than in the old trench system. In August and September use salt freely, but do not put it on the plants but around them; if it comes in contact with the plants it may kill them. The dwarf sorts are more tender and sweeter than the tall sorts, but do not do as well in this climate as the tall growing varieties. The large, white solid I consider the best. Earth up according as the plants grow and keep them pressed together, because it is worthless unless blanched.

Cress or Pepper Grass.—Another early spring vegetable used as a salad and of easy culture. It is sown in early spring in rows one foot apart, as it runs to seed quickly. To seed, succession sowings should be made every eight or ten days. There are several varieties, but the kind in general is the curled, which answers the purpose of garnishing as well as for salad.

Corn.—As this is a corn country, and its cultivation is familiar to all, I will let that pass.

Cucumber.—The growing of cucumbers outdoors is in most cases attended with a great deal of annoyance and loss, occasioned by the striped bug. When the seed is sown in the open ground repeated sowings are utterly destroyed by this pest. Despite of all remedies to avoid this, and at the same time to forward the crop at least two or three weeks, I take this course: About the middle of April cut some blue grass sod say 2 or 3 inches thick and 6 inches square; place these in a hot-bed close together; put in each sod 4 or 5 seeds and cover them with rich earth. When the plants have 2 or 3 of their tough leaves, set them in the open ground 4 feet apart each way. It is always better to set them in the evening rather than the early part of the day. If the weather is not dry, it is safer to give each hill a thorough watering immediately after planting. The Early Frame and the Early White Shine I consider the two best sorts.

Egg-Plant.—The cultivation of the egg-plant from its extreme tenderness is in its early stage attended perhaps with more trouble than any vegetable of our gardens. Start in hot-bed in April and transplant in June in rows 3 feet apart and 2 feet in row. The soil cannot be too rich. The New York improved is decidedly the best.

Lettuce.—Perhaps there is no vegetable of the garden that we could so ill afford to dispense as lettuce. For early use sow seeds in hot-bed early in spring, also as soon as the ground can be worked. Sow in a warm location. Plants raised early can be transplanted between early cabbage for heading purposes. There are so many varieties that I hardly know what varieties to recommend. The Curled Silesia is a good early lettuce; also Boston Curled. They are not either of them heading varieties. The Curled India, Hanson's, Early Cabbage, are all good heading varieties.

Watermelon.—This is a plant of easy cultivation and well pays for the labor used in its cultivation. The varieties commonly grown by our market gardeners are not the best for use. The market gardener grows the large showy kinds, but in our kitchen gardens we ought to grow the sorts that are of fine quality. Plant in hill 8 feet apart each way and thin to one plant in a hill. The best sort that I have tried in Kansas is a variety that the department of agriculture sent out as the Iceing. It is a good bearer; melons of medium size, ripening close to the rind; very tender and of excellent quality; far superior to any of the marketing sorts.

Muskmelon.—The cultivation of this is very similar to the watermelon, only requiring less space—6 feet apart each way is sufficient. There are several sorts. Among those that I consider best are Spittman's Nutmeg, Alton, Long Persian and Cassibo.

Onion.—Next to cabbage this is one of the best vegetables, because we can have it on our table the year round. We grow it from the seed for use in the dry state. To produce sets to raise early onions to use in the green state,

sow seed very thick—at the rate of thirty pounds to the acre—on very poor soil so as to produce the sets as small as possible, for if they exceed half of an inch in diameter they will run to seed. It matters not how small they are; if no larger than small peas they make equally as good if not better onions than if of a larger size. Plant the sets on very rich soil so as to produce onions as large as possible.

The Potato onion is one of the best for early use; it is the mildest of all onions, therefore the best of all for family use. The large onions are grown from sets; the sets are raised from the large onions; the sets grow on the ground, not on the top as top onions.

The New Queen is an excellent onion for family use, it being a very early sort. Yellow Danver is a good variety for winter. But the best for winter use is the White Globe; it will keep till April or May.

Parsnip.—The cultivation of the parsnip is similar to that of the beet or carrot. Sow in drills and thin to 3 or 4 inches apart in the row. A number of sorts are enumerated in seed list, but as far as I have seen I am inclined to think that the soil often determines peculiarities of variety. By sowing the hollow-crowned on heavy soils it will be deprived of that distinction, while the same seed sown on light sandy soil will have this peculiarity well marked.

Pea.—For early use plant immediately, as it is one of the best of early vegetables. For early use, plant Landfeth's Extra Early, or Tom Thumb; for second early, McLean's Little Gem. For late use, Champion of England. This is the sweetest of all the pea family that I have ever tried; to grow them to perfection they should be bushed.

Potato.—Probably this is the best of all vegetables. It is to the vegetable family what wheat is to the grain family—the great staple product. For early use, plant as soon as possible, on land made rich with manure, in drills 3 feet apart. The Early Rose is the old standby, but the Early Ohio is some earlier and of excellent quality.

Radish is a vegetable that ought not to escape our notice. To have it early, those who have not got sandy-bottom soil take what is known as red land; manure it liberally with fine manure, because if they grow slow they are worthless, hence the importance of making the soil rich. For early use, sow soon; for succession, sow every few days. Scarlet-turnip I think is best for our upland gardens, although the French Breakfast is an excellent variety; also the Scarlet Short-top.

Squash.—For summer of best varieties, plant 4 feet apart each way. There are many sorts—White and Yellow, Scallop or Patty-pan and Summer Crook-neck. The Crook is of the best quality.

Tomato.—This is one of the most important of all garden products. To produce it early the seed must be put in hot-bed about ten weeks before the plants are fit or safe to plant in the open ground, which in this latitude is about the first week in May. Plant 4 feet apart each way. There are so many sorts that it is almost impossible for me to decide which is best. The tomato that has given me the best satisfaction for early use is the Dwarf Orangefield; for late use, Trophy or the Arlington. The Philadelphia is highly recommended.

Turnip.—For early use sow early, same as beets; for late or winter use, sow in July or August. The purple-top, strap-leaved is the best. The ruta-baga turnip has not succeeded well with me in Kansas.

Letter from Ohio.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I am in the Buckeye state; arrived here January 8. Found twelve inches of snow, and still snowing; the sun did not shine for two weeks. The weather ever since I arrived here has been a continual round of snowing, thawing and freezing. The 2d day of March it snowed all day, and to-day (the 3d) the snow is rapidly disappearing.

Perhaps some of our Kansas Patrons would like to hear something about the order in Ohio. I will speak of two granges in this locality. Islander grange took in six members the 22d of February, and have more applications on hand. Concord grange has eighty working members. This grange owns a large building—store in lower story and fine hall in upper story—and they do not owe one cent. They buy their goods in Cincinnati and Cleveland and get them much cheaper than we do in Kansas.

I have heard the state master lecture; he is a true Patron. PETER HAMILTON.

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Are kept constantly on hand. No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction
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Go to the Grange Store for bargains.
The highest market price paid for grain at the Grange Elevator.

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Read, Everybody!

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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.

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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.

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Ayer's Ague Cure,



For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

This is a compound remedy, prepared with scientific skill from vegetable ingredients, which rarely fails to cure the severest cases of Chills and Fever and the concomitant disorders. Such a remedy the necessities of the people in malarious districts demand. Its great superiority over any other medicine yet discovered for the cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no quinine or mineral, and those who take it are free from danger of quinine or any injurious effects, and are as healthy after using it as before. It has been extensively employed during the last thirty years in the treatment of these distressing disorders, and so unvarying has been its success that it has gained the reputation of being infallible. It can, therefore, be safely recommended as a sure remedy and specific for the Fever and Ague of the West, and the Chills and Fever of the South. It counteracts the miasmatic poison in the blood, and frees the system from its influence, so that fever and ague, shivers or chills, once broken up by it, do not return until the disease is again contracted.

The great variety of disorders which arise from the irritation of this poison, such as Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headaches, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Pains in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and derangement of the Stomach, all of which become intermittent or periodical, have no speedier remedy than Ayer's AGUE CURE, which cures them all alike, and protects the system from future attacks. As a preventive, it is of immense service to the communities where Fever and Ague prevail, as it stays the development of the disease if taken at the first approach of the malarious atmosphere. Travellers and temporary residents are thus enabled to defy these disorders, and few will ever suffer if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

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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 vertigo and poison the membrane and muscles of the cow's teats, and cause them to be sore and callous, as done by the old inventions.

It is easily applied, every teat flowing. Will milk sore or short teats or long teats. 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, \$5 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.

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CRIMINAL CREATURES.

A Jealous Husband Shoots Down His Neighbor—Captures of Two Would-be Horse Thieves.

[South Kansas Tribune.]

Cherry township was the theater of a murder on Thursday last week. Ellis Dukes, aged fifty-five years, and a widower, late candidate for commissioner and justice of the peace, an honored and respected neighbor, farmer and friend, was the victim, and Charles Wheatly, a cross, jealous, grizzled husband of fifty-two the murderer, and Mrs. Wheatly, a large, pleasant featured, social woman of forty-seven the cause. Dukes and Mrs. Wheatly met in the road near Dukes' farm, shook hands, stopped, talked, stepped aside from the road and sat down. While sitting there Wheatly came upon them, and immediately Dukes and Mrs. Wheatly started up. Mrs. W. ran along the road or on the prairie; Dukes ran down a path into the timber. Wheatly after him with revolver drawn and gleaming in the sun. From this point there are no witnesses. Dukes is dead and can tell no tale. Wheatly is an interested murderer and says that as he pursued, Dukes picked up a club, turned upon him, and that he shot him once. Dukes soon sank down and died. Wheatly, after committing the dark deed, went home and was quietly eating his dinner when Constable C. A. Clotfelter made the arrest. J. D. Hinkle, county attorney, as soon as he heard the report, took out Esquire McEniry and Constable L. E. Ewan and held an inquest.

On Friday night last, about 12 o'clock, Mr. Solomon Duncan and his son Harvey had their attention called to a man walking on the road north of this city and in front of their residence. His actions were very suspicious, and they went up stairs and getting in the shade watched events by the light of the moon. He walked north several hundred yards, stopped, reconnoitered, and then got over the fence into the barn-yard and walked nearer—up to some straw piles. From thence he stepped quickly to the north end of the barn, and then crawled on hands and knees along the west side and south end, and opened the door and went in. The Duncan then hurried to the corn crib, near the stable-door, awaking the dog. The thief came out to quiet the dog, and was immediately covered by Harvey Duncan's revolver, and was commanded to throw up his hands. He threw up one hand and was reaching with the other for his revolver, when a second demand and threat from Duncan caused him to surrender. They found him booted, spurred and armed with two large revolvers, and the horse inside was saddled, bridled and ready to be led out. The Duncan disarmed him and marched the thief up the road in front of them, and calling out neighbor Stump, brought him to town and had him confined in the jail.

Mr. A. Stump also related his experience, to wit: That at about the same hour he had been at the stable and his wife at the well. They heard and saw a man near their pens, and when he saw them he turned, and walked north towards Duncan's. Stump got his revolver and getting in the shade watched the man, who stopped near the cemetery gate and waited several minutes and then got over the fence and disappeared. Soon three men appeared, walking south, and when they came up it proved to be Duncan with the thief.

Mr. Stump and Harvey Duncan concluding there was another bird, went back, and Mr. Duncan's daughter reported having heard a whistle during their absence. Going out into the stock-yard they waited and looked, and were soon rewarded by hearing a whistle. Tracing it up and getting on opposite sides of a stack, out bounced thief No. 2. They soon brought him to a halt, and afterwards marched him down to jail.

The Messrs. Duncan and Stump are deserving of credit for their coolness, courage and discretion. They have rid us of two bold, bad men, providing—and there comes in a petit jury. Who can predict a verdict?

The Coal Miners' Strike.

[Osage County Chronicle.]

The strike among the coal miners in this county is assuming an unpleasant and serious character. The original cause of the trouble was the proposed reduction by proprietors, as follows: Scranton, from 7 cents per bushel to 6; Osage City, from 8 to 7; Kansas Coal company, from 6 to 5. The men would not consent, and left the mines. Afterward they wanted to compromise on 5½, 6½ and 7½. This was refused. Now the men propose to accept the original reduction, provided the rates are maintained for six months. This has been refused by the proprietors.

Last week, on Friday, the Kansas Coal company agreed to the compromise, giving its men 6½ cents, with the guarantee of doing so for six months, and the men went to work. Parties of miners from shafts of the Carbon Coal and Mining company, however, did not like it, and succeeded by threats and arguments in inducing the men to quit work, though being paid all they asked. Mr. T. Hayson, the superintendent, asked the Carbon miners what they wanted. "Will 6 cents satisfy, and let my men work?" The response was, "No."

This action of the miners outside of those interested is a serious matter, and if the miners of the Kansas Coal company are satisfied and want to work, they will be permitted to do so. Mob law is not paramount in Osage county. It is by such folly that the sympathy of the thinking public is alienated.

At Scranton, there is a dead lock. From conversations with the men and the employers we are convinced that there is little ground for compromise. The former complain that they cannot live and support their families on such small pay, and with an average of little more than half time allowed, while the proprietors say that, with close competition, it is impos-

sible for them to pay more. In regard to short time, the proprietors say it is owing to the fluctuation of orders. That they would like the men to work all the time if they had orders for the coal taken out. On the other hand, the men claim this is not true, and quote advertisements for men in Eastern papers to prove it.

Large numbers of miners are leaving for the East and West, and proprietors are ordering out tools preparatory to closing the shafts. In the meantime, strippers are doing a lively business to supply the local demand.

About five hundred miners are engaged in the strike.

Terrible Prairie Fires.

[O'Neill's Gross Republicans.]

As we go to press news is received of the terrible havoc of a prairie fire in Elm Creek township, on Thursday afternoon, by which one life was lost and two others placed in great peril, besides the destruction of a large amount of property, including stables, farm implements, wagons, harness, grain and hay.

The fire came in from towards Diamond creek and was driven by a strong west wind, and the people were successfully back-firing against it, when the sudden change in the weather took place and a fierce blast blew from the north, entirely changing the whole line of the fire, and sending a terrific head fire sweeping with resistless force over everything with which it came in contact, leaving ruin and desolation in its track.

Mr. Harry Pease, his son Ross, a lad about nine years old, and his brother-in-law, Mr. Harry Cooper, were fighting the fire when the change took place and they were forced to fly for their lives. Mr. Pease and Cooper were badly burned, and only saved their lives by jumping into the creek. The boy got separated from them and nothing was seen of him until after the fire had passed, when after a search his body was found with the clothing burned off, and his features burned almost beyond recognition. When found he was still conscious, but died in a short time.

All Thursday night Mr. Pease and Cooper were under the doctor's care. They are both dangerously burned, but it is thought they will recover. The little boy, Ross Pease, will be buried to-day.

A large list of losses by the fire occurred but no other lives were lost. F. M. Weirman gave us the following particulars of the losses:

Wm. Wiggins lost his stables and a large amount of grain.

Mr. Wood lost his stables and contents, hay and grain.

W. H. Gardner lost his stables and all his grain and hay.

Considerable hedge was burned over, but it is not supposed that it is entirely destroyed.

[Sterling Gazette.]

A Mr. Bowman, living a mile north of John W. and Joseph W. Antrim, began plowing around a piece of land on Thursday and continued on the same day and a half, plowing a strip some three miles wide. The grass being high on the land, he concluded to burn it, and supposed the strip of plowed ground was amply sufficient to keep the fire in bounds; but just after he had started the fire the wind suddenly changed into the north with such fury as to carry the fire clear across the plowed strip, and all will remember that it blew a gale on Friday evening.

The Antrim brothers being south, started to go to Mr. Bowman's assistance, but before going far discovered the fire coming upon their place and hastened back to protect their premises, but before they reached the place the fire was upon them. Their first efforts were to release the horses, three in number, from the stable, which was on fire; one horse was extricated without any trouble, the second one gave some trouble at the door to John who was trying to get him out, whereupon Joseph kicked the horse to get him out, which was finally accomplished, and he returned, as is supposed, to release the third horse. He was not seen again for five minutes, as John had to seek the open air to catch his breath; but on returning he saw Joseph some two rods from the stable lying on the ground, some ten feet from a hay-stack which was on fire and the flames from which were lapping over his prostrate body, but they could see that life was extinct and nothing could be done to extricate him.

It is supposed that when he came out of the stable he inhaled the hot air and never breathed again, just having time to run where he fell. It is supposed that he did not untie the third horse, as it perished where it was tied.

The loss in property was one horse, some 250 bushels of corn, 75 bushels of oats, and all their hogs and chickens.

Building.

[Atchison Champion.]

Never in the history of this city has there been so much building in contemplation. When the season fairly opens, hundreds of buildings will be erected. Business houses are in such demand that the increase in rents has made it desirable and profitable for lot owners, in the business portion of the city, to erect substantial buildings to accommodate Atchison's increasing trade. The pressing demand just now is for dwelling houses. An unusually large number of residences and tenement houses will be built this year, many of which will be of an elegant and expensive character. Rents are high and there is not a vacant dwelling or business house in the city. The demand for houses speaks volumes in favor of Atchison as a trading point, and as a city which has a flattering future. By the middle of April building will be actively commenced, and the amount in contemplation will keep carpenters, bricklayers and plasterers in active service until late in the fall.

McNetheron is to have a bank. It will also soon build a new union depot.

The Calamity at Szegedin in Hungary.

PESTH, March 14.—A large portion of the suburbs of Szegedin being below the level of the river, the water rushed in from the high ground behind the town, and being several feet above the present level of the river, bore down in its way the hills and road embankments, rushing in cascades into the lower ground, and inundating it with fearful rapidity. Instead of five or six hours which it was calculated it would take for it to spread through the town, scarcely an hour and a half had passed before Szegedin lay submerged up to its present level. Withal, however, some hope is entertained that, on account of the alarm which for days before the occurrence of the calamity aroused the population to a sense of their danger, and gave them an opportunity to fly for refuge, the loss of life has not been very great, but the victims must at any rate be numbered by hundreds if not by thousands. Nor is the havoc yet complete. Besides those swept away on that terrible night, all through Wednesday dull, fatal sounds were heard in all directions, indicating the successive falls of buildings. The special government commissioner says the poorer classes were extremely unwilling to abandon their houses. In many cases force had to be used to pluck people from houses that were in a dangerous condition. All the communities in the neighborhood vie with each other in relieving the distress. They are sending provisions by land and water, and are opening their houses to receive the refugees. Comparatively few, however, seem to avail themselves of the latter offer. The working classes especially prefer abiding by the nearest safe spot in the town or close to it without. Thousands are encamped on the high embankment running along the river, which stands firm, so that the opening of its embankment to let the water from above and behind the town run in to the river in front could only be imperfectly carried out. Emperor Francis Joseph will forego his visit to Pesth to receive congratulations on the occasion of his silver wedding. He desires that the money intended for festivities shall be distributed among the sufferers by the flood. The emperor and empress also gave 40,000 florins from their private purse.

PESTH, March 14.—The government commissioner at Szegedin reports that he was rowed through the submerged streets and found three-quarters of the town in ruins. He thinks, if the water remains a few days longer, scarcely two hundred houses will be left standing. The burgomaster estimates that several thousand people have been drowned. He attributes the disaster to the indolence of the inhabitants and to the fact that the government commissioner concentrated all their efforts on the strengthening of the dams, and did not prepare means of saving life in event of the contingency of the breaking of dams.

LONDON, March 14.—A correspondent at Szegedin telegraphed, Thursday, that thousands of people were starving. He passed on one of the relief boats four hundred persons who had taken refuge in a church, and the boat was unable to afford them any help. There were hardly any serviceable boats available. In a school-house one hundred and fifty people had taken refuge, and were without food. A large number of boats which were proceeding to aid the submerged city had been stopped by a storm, which had cut off communication by river.

VIENNA, March 14.—The authorities at Szents, Vasmari and Csongrad, which towns contain an aggregate population of eighty thousand, have telegraphed to Pesth for aid. The dikes protecting them from the water are destroyed, and sickness has broken out.

LONDON, March 14.—A dispatch from Szegedin, Friday, says: "A fearful storm is still raging. The vast lake around the remains of the town is tossing like the sea, and the inhabitants who have not been taken away are crowded into the citadel, in the upper stories of a few houses and in the railway depot. These people are fairly provided with provisions, but thousands are encamped on dikes, and with those it is impossible to communicate. Four hundred corpses were recovered in the village of Szeged yesterday. A correspondent at Pesth reports the waters around Szegedin rising."

A dispatch from Szegedin says that the river Moros is rising rapidly and threatens New Szegedin. Numerous villages in the vicinity are crowded with refugees. Anarchy and confusion reign here and in the surrounding country because of the insufficient number of troops. Several incendiaries have been summarily punished.

A dispatch from Pesth, Friday night, says: "The storm drove the waves across the dike protecting Szeged, which has 16,000 inhabitants, and the town was partially inundated. People are actively engaged in repairing the damages, and may perhaps escape, as the storm has ceased. Szents, a town of 26,000 inhabitants, is engaged in a similar struggle."

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CHERRY TREES,

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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 leads, per hundred, \$10; three years old, \$12.50. Other trees in proportion.

Cash orders will receive prompt attention. No charge for packing.

Justus Howell is our agent for the city. A general assortment of trees can be had at his place of business.

A. H. & A. O. GRISEA,

Lawrence, Kansas.

READ, EVERYBODY!

ROBERTS & BILLINGS'

STRICTLY PURE

MIXED PAINTS

Are more than satisfying all who use them.

INSIDE AND OUTSIDE COLORS

Of the very best materials, viz.:

Strictly Pure White Lead,

ZINC AND LINSEED OIL.

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

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

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

LAWRENCE FOUNDRY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858

KIMBALL BROS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

MILL WORK AND

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

G. H. MURDOCK,

WATCHMAKER

—AND—

ENGRAVER,

A Large Line of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.

No. 75 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas.

Formerly with H. J. Rushmer.

WHEN IN WANT

BOOTS & SHOES,

CUSTOM

READY MADE,

CALL ON

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62 MASS STREET

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THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST!

Farmers, Look to your Interest

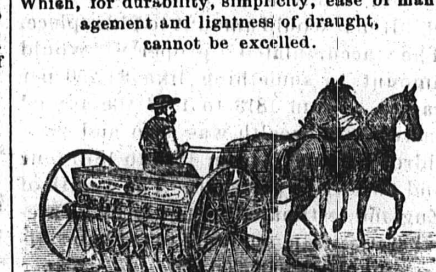
And bear in mind that the best goods are always the cheapest in the long run.

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



THE GILPIN SULKY PLOW,

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



THE HOOSIER DRILL,

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

WAGONS, PLOWS, HARROWS

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

The St. John Sewing Machine

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

Visitors will always be cordially welcomed at 114 Massachusetts street.

PHILIP REINSCHILD.

McCurdy Brothers,

THE OLDEST

BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE

In Lawrence, Established in 1865.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

In all kinds of

BOOTS AND SHOES

Patentees and Manufacturers of the

CENTENNIAL

Patent-Buckle

PLOW SHOE.

This is absolutely the best Plow shoe made.

All Goods Warranted to be as Represented.

Large or small orders promptly filled at lowest cash rates.

FOR SPOT CASH we will make prices that defy competition.

THE

NATIONAL BANK

OF LAWRENCE.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

CAPITAL \$100,000.

COLLECTIONS MADE

On all points in the United States and Canada.

Sight Drafts on Europe Drawn in

sums to suit.

J. E. McCoy - President

A. HADLEY - Vice-President

J. E. NEWELL - Cashier

Attend the Lawrence Business College

For a thorough course in

Penmanship, Book-Keeping and

the Commercial Branches.

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

H. W. MACAULAY, Principal.

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THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1879.

THE State National bank of Raleigh, N. C., has chosen Mrs. M. C. Williams a director and president to take the place of her late husband.

MR. DANE, of Indianapolis, preserved for a long time the pen with which his grandfather wrote a sermon on commercial honesty, and now his son has used the same pen to forge a check.

Not only does little Rhode Island permit women to serve on school committees, but they actually serve, and have done so for several years. The present secretary, who has held the place for five years, is a woman.

THE wealth of England is simply immense. Its public debt is also large. If equally distributed among the thirty-four millions of men, women and children it would amount to \$125 apiece. The accumulated property would amount to something like \$1,250 per capita. From 1813 to 1843 the annual increase of wealth was two and two-thirds per cent.; from 1843 to 1875 four and two-fifths per cent. The wealth of England, estimated recently by a careful statistician, amounts to the snug little sum of \$12,000,000,000.

FACT VERSUS FICTION.

Facts are worth ten times as much as theories. Let us have the facts in regard to the raising of eighty bushels of corn to the acre, when the experiment has succeeded, and they are worth much more than an account of how the thing can be done. If we could induce more of our practical farmers to tell in the columns of THE SPIRIT the exact processes from beginning to end by which they have averaged eighty bushels of corn to the acre on their farms, or their thirty bushels of wheat, or their fifty bushels of oats, the story would be a more profitable one than the theories, which, for lack of better matter, we sometimes publish. Will our Patrons and farmers take the hint?

DISEASE AND DEATH AMONG CALVES.

Almost every spring or summer we hear of deaths among calves. The sight of calves that look puny, unthrifty or sickly is one of which not unfrequently pains the eyes and sympathies of those who have occasion to travel in the rural districts. Whence comes these losses and painful sights? More frequently, we think, from stinging, starving and unnatural modes of feeding than from any other cause. To enable the owners to make a few extra pounds of butter, the poor calves are deprived of the food which nature has provided for them, and get some cold substitute in the shape of skim milk, or some other innutritious slop. The consequence of this short-sighted, mistaken economy is that the starved sufferers become puny and sickly, stunted and unthrifty, and that death steps in now and then to relieve some of them from their miserable life of avarice-induced starvation and suffering. Those who would avoid this cruelty and bad economy, and those who would secure animals that will pay, will keep their calves well for the first three or four months at least; for creatures starved and stunted in their youth will never make as thrifty, healthy, well formed and fine cattle as those which are well cared for and well fed while young.

PRIZES FOR FARMS.

The National Live-Stock Journal makes some excellent and pertinent suggestions on this subject. It is a matter of surprise that a plan of awarding prizes for the best managed farms in a given district has awakened little interest in this country. The offer is now made in but few states. In Illinois the state board offers fairly liberal prizes, and yet no entries are made.

A good degree of pride in business and his success in it are certainly commendable things in a farmer, and incentives to continued success; and it would seem a proper mode of gratifying such pride to secure official recognition of his good management by a state or county agricultural board. Aside from this, intelligently prepared reports of farms entered in competition for such prizes would be valuable additions to our agricultural literature, and would prove of permanent interest and value as a means of comparison of the condition of farming at different times. Probably one reason for the lack

of interest in such prizes is, that the farm cannot be "shown at the fair." To partially meet this it would be worth while trying the plan, especially for county competition, of not only having the farm examined by a committee but also having an exhibition of its various products at the fair.

My Theory of Farming.

NO. III.

DEAR SPIRIT:—Having selected a site for my farm-house, the next thing in order was to make preparation for its erection. My limited means compelled me to plan on a small scale and with an eye to economy. I had looked over my limestone quarry and found the strata of rocks suitable for building and easy of access. My predilections for a stone house were not strong, for those I had seen and noticed on farms were anything but models of architectural beauty. They were simply stone boxes, without grace of outline, with no art in design, but cold, bare, uncomfortable and cheerless in look. After contemplating the matter for some time, I could see no reason why stone could not be piled up in a tasteful and comely style of architectural art; I could see no reason why a stone farm-house could not be made to assume a cheerful look—a pleasant exterior and an artistic form.

So I made up my mind to have a stone house, or so much of a stone house as my means would warrant. After some figuring and drawing of plans, I determined to build a plain kitchen or back room to which I could add a main structure when my means were more abundant. The ground plan was drawn eighteen by twenty feet, and I began excavating immediately for my basement cellar. It was my determination to have a cellar sufficiently light and airy for a kitchen, if need required. I hired a man and team to assist me in my work, and we, with plow and shovel and scraper, very soon scooped out a space large enough for a cellar. As the walls of the basement were to be built mostly above ground, it was necessary to dig down only about four feet below the general surface of the ground. This job we finished up in a day, and we were ready the second day to attack the quarry of stone. We found the upper strata of stone to be somewhat thin and scaly, but as we penetrated downward and into the bluff the rock had become more regular and firm and the stone more equal in thickness and of a better quality. Our first day's work in quarrying was hard, but quite satisfactory in its outcome, for we got out and piled up as near as I could judge some five cords.

It would not be interesting to your readers to dwell on details and follow the work day by day as it progressed. I will mention only one thing in regard to my house—I was determined to do the work thoroughly and well and build in the most substantial manner, and have my homestead proof against rats. In one month after the commencement of the work it was finished to the extent of having good walls, a good roof, good floors, tight windows and well made doors. With the outfit of a comfortable stove, six good chairs, two beds which my wife had got together and finished while boarding, and sundry other necessary household utensils, we moved into the house on the 20th of October, 1867. It was on this day, Saturday, I think, that we took our evening meal in our own house, and though we felt some anxieties for the future, yet we were hopeful and were determined to make the most of our opportunities and get all the good we could out of our new life and new surroundings.

LAWRENCE, Kans., March 17, 1879.

To the Patrons of Kansas.

For the information of all, and for the purpose of saving time and correspondence, I desire to request those having in possession copies of our Digest to turn to page 90, and under "Form of Report," change fourth section by striking out all after the word "however" and insert the following—"that such dormant granges may be revived, and dues shall only be required from date of revival."

Also, change section 6, on page 108 of Digest, by striking out all after the word "upon," where it occurs in the second line of said section, up to and including the word "re-instatement," where it occurs in the third line of said section, and insert in lieu thereof these

words—"such terms as may be prescribed by the grange."

WM. SIMS,
Master Kansas State Grange.

TOPEKA, Kans., March 14, 1879.

I desire to again call your attention to the importance of electing county deputies, as provided for at last session of state grange.

Under the law and plan adopted for diffusing among the membership and farmers generally the information necessary to a correct understanding of the purposes of our order, and the means to be employed in their accomplishment, it becomes necessary to have in each county a competent working deputy. In the absence of such an officer, the officers of the state grange find it very inconvenient, in fact, in many instances, impossible, to keep up that communication between the subordinate and state grange necessary to the proper promulgation of the principles of our order, and to secure that unity of action essential to success in the accomplishment of the purposes of our organization.

Since the close of last session of the state grange twenty new deputies have been elected and commissioned, and, as a rule, are doing good work. In some counties, where no elections have been held, the old officers continue to act, and are doing well; in other localities they seem to think their term of office has expired, and are doing nothing; while in many counties the office has become vacant by resignation or otherwise; and in some no appointments have ever been made. Now, I trust the membership will see the importance of taking the action necessary to secure the services of a competent deputy in their respective counties at an early day.

Knowing it to be a very difficult matter in many counties to conform strictly to the requirements of the law providing for the election of deputies, I now here give notice that appointments will be made in counties having no Pomona grange upon the recommendation of the majority of working granges.

Any information relating to the organization of granges in localities in which no organizations have as yet been effected will be furnished on application to secretary of state grange.

It has been made the duty of county deputies to take the general supervision of the work of our order in their respective localities (and they have full power to act in all matters pertaining to their office in all counties having no acting deputy). It is their duty to visit and instruct the grange in the work of our order (written and unwritten), organize new and revive dormant granges, collect statistics and report to secretary of state grange the amount of business and general condition of our co-operative associations within their jurisdiction.

Lists giving the name, number and present condition of the granges of the several counties, will be furnished to county deputies on application to this office. Blank limits and instructions relating thereto will be furnished deputies on application to secretary of state grange.

Deputies will report the general condition and wants of the order in their respective counties to this office.

The compensation provided for deputies is, for organizing new or re-instating dormant granges, two dollars each, to be paid by the grange organized or re-instated; twenty-five cents for each limit, to be paid by the member limited, and one dollar per day while working under the direction of master of state grange.

WM. SIMS,
Master Kansas State Grange.

TOPEKA, Kans., March 16, 1879.

A LIVE PATRON'S TALK.

The Members of the Order Preparing for Rochdale Co-operation—Granges in Linn and Bourbon Counties Visited.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—It has been some time since I have said anything to my brother and sister Patrons in the state, through the columns of THE SPIRIT. I can see signs of revival in the grange everywhere. As I am called frequently for copies of the Rochdale plan of co-operation, I judge Patrons in this (Linn) county and other counties are making arrangements to go into some kind of co-operation on that plan; and I wish to say, in my humble judgment, no other plan will succeed as well in this country as the Rochdale plan recommended by the state and National granges.

On the last Monday in February the state lecturer and myself visited Stone-wall grange in Linn county. The brethren and sisters here are determined to reorganize their grange. It was once the banner grange in the county. This is right, brethren; go on, and may success attend your efforts.

On the first day of March I attended a grange meeting three miles north of Fort Scott, in Bourbon county. The weather being bad there were but a few out. I talked the best I could to the few, then adjourned to meet on the following Wednesday evening. Came home. Started from home Wednesday morning, accompanied by wife. The roads proving so much worse than I expected, we had a hard drive; distance 37 miles. Arrived on time. The house was soon well filled—everything lovely for a good meeting. First thing in order was the installation of officers. The opportunity was so grand for making a speech I could not resist the temptation, so for about one hour I tried the best I could to show the necessity of our organization and urge the Patrons here to patronize their little grange store (for it is true the brethren here have been using their grange fund in the purchasing of goods and selling them at a little advance. It is true, too, that they have increased their fund in this way from \$30 to nearly \$100; but, strange as it may appear to others, for the past year they have nearly all neglected the little store. Brother Stanley Woodruff, the agent, is a young man of promise and a person that knows no such word as fail. I gave him a copy of the Rochdale plan of co-operation. The brethren are going to organize immediately.)

I had some business in Fort Scott. Stanley hitched his horses on his delivery wagon, and, strange as it may appear to most farmers in the state, took a large basket nearly full of as fine lettuce as I ever saw into market. On my way home I stopped at Brother George Amy's and got dinner. Clear weather and high winds greatly improved the roads so that I reached home about 9 o'clock at night, well paid for my trouble in trying to promote the interests of our noble order.

Yours truly,
GRANGER.
CADMUS, Kans., March 14, 1879.

TAME GRASS.

At the last meeting of the Douglas County Pomona grange the subject of "Tame Grass" was under consideration. The general opinion expressed was that all kinds would succeed if proper attention was given to preparing the ground and sowing in season. The land should be plowed in the fall, or as early in the spring as possible, and should be made fine and compact by harrowing before sowing the seed. Timothy, red-top, Kentucky blue grass, orchard grass and English blue grass should be sown as early in the spring as the ground was in condition to work, as the plants are all hardy and not easily damaged by frost. The quantity of seed recommended when sown separate was: Timothy, 1-4 bushel per acre; red-top, 1-2 bushel; Kentucky blue grass, 1-2 bushel; orchard and English blue grass, 1 bushel per acre; red clover, 10 pounds per acre. For hay, timothy, red-top and clover, sown separate or mixed. For pasture, the more varieties the better. When sown too early the red clover plants are in danger from hard frosts. A light harrow or brush should be passed over the ground after seeding.

As a pasture for hogs, all agreed that red clover was the best and indispensable to raise cheap pork. Clover alone was not considered good pasture for other stock, it causing cattle to bloat and horses to slobber; but a portion with other varieties of grass was recommended.

A few had succeeded by sowing in the fall; the majority preferred early spring. Some had succeeded in getting a good stand of grass by sowing with wheat; most preferred to sow it alone and use the mowing machine. In a good growing season a fair crop of grass may be secured, rather weedy, but if well dried stock relish it and the ground is left in good condition for another year.

All agreed that one acre of good tame grass would furnish more feed than 1-2 acres of prairie hay; some felt confident it would do more than two acres.

WM. ROM,
Master Pomona Grange.

Early Amber Seed.

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

Respectfully,

J. H. WHETSTONE.

POMONA, Franklin county, Kans., March 9, 1879.

An Act

To amend section 127, article 18, of chapter 34, of the session laws of 1876, in relation to lands sold for taxes.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

SECTION 1. That section 127, article 18, of chapter 34, of the session laws of 1876, be amended so as to read as follows: Section 127. Any owner, his agent or attorney, may, at any time within three years from the date of sale, and at any time before the execution of the deed, redeem any land or town lot, or any part thereof, or interest thereon, by paying to the treasurer of the county where such land was sold, for the use of the purchaser, his heirs and assigns, the amount for which said land was sold, and all subsequent taxes and charges thereon, paid by the purchaser or his assigns, in accordance with the provisions of this act, or such proportion thereof as the part or interest redeemed shall amount to, with interest at the rate of twenty-four per cent. per annum on the amount of the purchase money from the date of sale, and the same rate on all subsequent taxes paid thereon, and indorsed on the certificate of sale, as hereinbefore provided, from the date of the payment of the same.

SEC 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the Daily Commonwealth.

Approved March 10, 1879.

Negroes Heartily Deceived.

ST. LOUIS, March 15.—A large number of negroes recently arrived here from Vicksburg and other points in Mississippi and Louisiana with the impression, as they assert, that they would be provided with means of subsistence while here, and free transportation to Kansas, where on their arrival they are to receive lands from the government, money, mules, plows, etc. Several hundred, perhaps more than a thousand, have already arrived, most of them in a destitute condition, and six hundred more will reach here to-morrow by the steamer Grand Tower. As no such provision as above stated has been made for these people, they having been evidently grossly deceived for some malicious purpose, and in view of all the circumstances in the case, Mayor Overstolz this afternoon issued a proclamation warning all persons against coming to St. Louis without money to support themselves and to pay their fare to their destination. No employment can be obtained here, and there must of necessity be much suffering and destitution among them. Two or three hundred had money enough to reach Kansas City, and have started for that point. The board of health held a meeting this evening to consider the question, and it was first thought that all the destitute should be sent to the quarantine station, where they could be sheltered and fed; but it was finally concluded to take no action in the matter at present. Railroad and steamboat companies disclaim having had anything to do with the affair, and the Anchor line have offered to take the negroes back on their boats free. The matter is assuming great importance, and what the end will be no one can tell.

Discussion in the Reichstag.

BERLIN, March 17.—The reichstag, to-day, discussed the report explanatory of the action of the government in sustaining a petty state of siege in Berlin. Herr Liebknecht, socialist, strongly censured the measure, which he pronounced wholly unjustified. He declared that his party was a party of reform, not of revolution. He defended the course of the social deputies in not rising from their seats when cheers were given for the emperor. The president of the reichstag, among others, remarked that this conduct offended the moral sense of the chamber. Herr Liebknecht continued: "If a republic is established, Germany—" He was unable to finish the sentence in consequence of the uproar which the words provoked. The president threatened to deprive him of the right of speech. Count Von Eulenberg explained that the government's reason for proclaiming a state of siege was that Berlin was in great danger because it was the home of the socialist agitation. Referring to what he termed an assassination and murder epidemic, he said that investigations showed that instruments of crime were prepared in Berlin and East Prussia. The reichstag then took formal cognizance of the report concerning the state of siege.

Count Von Eulenberg stated that Bismarck and the emperor had lately received a great many letters threatening them with assassination. Internal machines had been discovered in Berlin and East Prussia, although it was true that the East Prussian machine was only constructed to secure the inventor an informer's fee.

At the conclusion of Herr Liebknecht's speech, the president of the reichstag threatened him with forcible removal from the tribune. The tumult at the time was indescribable.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1879.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.

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

NEWSPAPER LAW.

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

City and Vicinity.

The university committee on buildings and grounds have decided to proceed at once to grade the grounds just east of the university building.

If there is a baby show at our next fair Wm. Cunningham may be counted in as an exhibitor. Girl—ten pounds—born on Tuesday of last week.

At the Kansas M. E. conference, held at Leavenworth last week, Rev. G. W. Henning was appointed to the North Topeka charge and Rev. Mr. Jacobs, pastor of that charge last year, comes to Lawrence.

F. E. BOSWELL & Co. come to the front this week with their spring manifesto. They are selling and offering for sale some of the best agricultural implements manufactured, at bottom prices. See their advertisement in another column, and then give them a call at McCurdy Bros.' old stand.

Personal.

CHARLIE CARMAN has gone to Denver.

FRANK OLSMITH left on Sunday for Washington, D. C. He will return in about a fortnight.

REGENT JOHN W. SCOTT, of Iowa, is in the city looking after the interests of the state university.

DR. C. C. PICKETT is in from the Sac and Fox agency, Indian territory, for a few weeks' visit. He reports business good and everything going along harmoniously in the Indian country.

While passing down Massachusetts street one day last week our attention was called to a new carriage repository just opened at Katzenstein's old stand, and stepping in we were not long in finding out that it was I. N. Van Hoesen, the energetic McCormick reaper man, who was making the display. The room was filled with fine new road wagons, single and double carriages and phaetons. We inquired as to prices and found that the above mentioned vehicles were selling at from \$70 to \$400. Mr. Van Hoesen has also just received a car load each of the well known Whitehead and Milburn wagons, and he is prepared to sell them cheap. Go and see for yourself.

Union Temperance Meeting.

It being announced from the various pulpits of the city on Sunday morning last that a union temperance meeting would be held at Plymouth church in the evening, that church was packed full at the appointed hour. The people came from every church and from every temperance organization in the city, and not only were the christian and temperance people there in force but we noticed that the whisky and license element was largely represented. The near approach of our city election, which event, judging from present indications, will be recorded in history as a hard fought battle of temperance against intemperance—prohibition against license—undoubtedly best explains the presence of so large a number from both sides. The speakers for the evening were Drusilla Wilson, Rev. Mr. Peck, pastor of the Baptist church, Mrs. J. S. Wilson, and Dr. Marvin, chancellor of the state university. They were introduced by Rev. Mr. Spring in the order above named, and we feel safe in saying that never before has the whisky side received such a scorching from a pulpit in Lawrence. Strange as it may seem, each speaker was loudly applauded at the conclusion of their remarks.

Gould's Agricultural Implement Depot.

Mr. Geo. R. Gould, of No. 181 Massachusetts street, is so well known to the farmers of Douglas county that an attempt at further introduction would be superfluous; but we will say a word about the immense stock of agricultural implements that he has now on hand. In the way of plows, Mr. Gould is offering for sale that wonderful invention the J. I. Case center-draft sulky plow. It is claimed for this plow that it is one-quarter lighter draft than any other plow manufactured. Orders are coming in for it faster than they can be filled. Then he has the celebrated Keystone corn planter. Those desiring a perfect planter should not fail to examine the Keystone before purchasing. In wagons, Mr. Gould is offering the Mitchell spring platform and farm wagons. The Mitchell speaks for itself at all times. We will at this time simply mention the Evans & Co. Western cultivator, Imperial cultivator, Moline plows (all sizes), J. I. Case & Co.'s thrashing machines, and the Wood harrow and binder; all these will be found among the complete line of agricultural implements now offered for sale at Gould's depot, No. 181 Massachusetts street. Farmers and everybody will find it to their interest to call at Gould's. Fair dealers. All treated alike.

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.

Wedding Bells.

In our issue of the 5th inst. we stated that cards were out for another wedding soon to take place on Tennessee street. Last night, at the residence of the bride's parents, Miss Minnie E. Richardson, daughter of Rev. A. M. Richardson, and Mr. Wm. L. Lawrence, of Boston, Mass., having promised to cling to each other for aye, whether the beams of a prosperous sun be making bright their pathway, or the dark clouds of adversity be lowering, were pronounced man and wife. Rev. Mr. Richardson, assisted by Rev. Mr. Tremper, performed the ceremony. About forty invited guests were witnesses, and when the solemn part of the ceremony had drawn to a close all formally was, as it should be on such occasions, thrown aside and the congratulatory utterances and good wishes that were showered upon the happy united were in themselves enough to make the world look bright.

The bride is a well known and highly respected member of society in this city. The groom is an estimable young man and, in every respect worthy of the prize he came all the way from Boston to claim.

A beautiful banquet, from the center of which loomed a huge frost-capped wedding cake, was spread for the company, and over this substantial provision all continued to express their good feeling for such occasions.

Numerous and beautiful were the presents received by Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence.

The happy couple will leave this afternoon for their future home in Chicago. May they live long in peace and happiness.

City Politics—Citizens' Meeting.

A largely attended meeting of the citizens of Lawrence was held at the Ludington house on Monday night last. The meeting was called to take into consideration the best interests of the city in the matter of the coming election. Dr. Lawrence was called to the chair and N. O. Stevens acted as secretary. A petition having been circulated and signed by about five hundred citizens of Lawrence requesting Hon. John P. Usher to become a candidate for mayor, it was stated that a telegram had been sent to Mr. Usher, but up to 6 o'clock no response had been received. The following committee of eighteen citizens of Lawrence was then appointed to wait on Mr. Usher when he returns and urge him to accept the nomination: I. N. Van Hoesen, S. O. Thacher, R. W. Ludington, O. P. Smith, C. W. Lawrence, H. S. Clarke, L. J. Worden, Henry Tisdale, Isaac Kilworth, J. E. McCoy, Thos. Sternberg, Elias Summerfield, John Charlton, Ira Brown, Geo. L. J. T. Stevens, Geo. A. Hunt and F. Deichman. A committee of five representing each ward was appointed to present at the next meeting names for councilmen and members of the school board. The committee are as follows: First ward—I. N. Van Hoesen, J. T. Stevens, L. J. Worden, E. Summerfield, John Charlton. Second ward—I. Kilworth, J. A. Bliss, J. E. McCoy, Wm. Bromelsick, G. W. Hume. Third ward—O. P. Smith, Thos. Sternberg, Wm. Nolan, Geo. L. J. T. Stevens. Fourth ward—R. W. Ludington, F. Deichman, James Donnelly, Ed. Manter, Charles Achning. Fifth ward—Dr. Lawrence, Wm. S. Hunter, E. Fisher, J. D. Fincher, Parker Putnam. Sixth ward—A. J. Dieker, C. C. James, C. W. Walton, Henry Snider, Ishmael Keith.

For the benefit of the voters of Lawrence, Mayor Van Hoesen stated that he had sought for information concerning the register law just passed by the Kansas legislature, and that the best legal advisers had pronounced the law unconstitutional. The election in this city will therefore go on as usual, *i. e.*, without opening books for registration.

The meeting adjourned at about 9 o'clock to meet again at the call of the committee.

LATER.—The following message from Judge Usher, who, it seems, had gone to Washington, was received yesterday morning:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18, 1879.
I. N. VAN HOESSEN—Mayor:—I elected, I will accept.

TO GEORGE FORD, Esq.—We, the undersigned, voters of the city of Lawrence, hereby ask you to be a candidate for mayor of our city at the coming city election, and hereby pledge you our support for the office.

[Signed]
A. G. EIDEMILLER,
J. W. JOHNSON,
T. D. THACHER,
J. E. COVILL,
PITTS,
H. C. BURNETT,
ALYX. GREGG,
P. J. RINKYOUR,
and many others.

GENTLEMEN:—I have received your note requesting me to be a candidate for mayor at the ensuing city election, and have duly considered the same. In complying, as I now do, with your request, which has been made without solicitation on my part, I can only add that, in the event of my election to the office of mayor, I shall endeavor to discharge its duties faithfully. Very respectfully,
GEORGE FORD.

For Sale.

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

Nothing Short of Unmistakable Benefits.

Conferred upon tens of thousands of sufferers could originate and maintain the reputation which AYER'S SASSAPARILLA enjoys. It is a compound of the best vegetable alteratives, with the richest of all remedies for scurvy, mercury, or blood disorders. Uniformly successful and certain in its remedial effects. It produces rapid and complete cures of Scrofula, Sores, Boils, Humors, Pimples, Eruptions, Skin Diseases and all disorders arising from impurities of the blood. By its invigorating effects it purifies the blood, and often cures Liver Complaints, Female Weaknesses and Irrregularities, and is a potent renewer of vitality. For purifying the blood it has no equal. It tones up the system, restores and preserves the health, and imparts vigor and energy. For forty years it has been in extensive use, and its day-day most available medicine for the suffering sick, anywhere.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

Equinoctial Storm.

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

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.

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

A Cure.

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

Lumber.

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

Please call and examine stock before purchasing. C. BRUCE.

LAWRENCE, Nov. 20, 1878.

Announcement.

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

To Farmers.

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

Atmospheric Churn.

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

Harness and Saddles.

Those of our farmers and others wishing to purchase Harness, Saddles, Collars, Whips, in fact anything kept in a 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.

THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOE.

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

The "Old Reliable" Hannibal and St. Joe railroad will hereafter run magnificent day coaches, furnished with the Horton reclining chairs, between this city and Chicago, without change, by way of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railway. This is one of the most direct and safe routes to the East, and this step places it in the very first rank in point of elegance and perfection of accommodations. Without doubt it will early become the most popular line in the West with the traveling public. The Hannibal and St. Joe is the only railway superior in point of comfort and ease of management to all others now in use, and those placed in the Hannibal and St. Joe cars are of the finest workmanship and material. But to the traveling public it is useless to speak of the excellence of these coaches, until they have proved so entirely successful, and so fully met the needs of the traveling community, that they have become a necessity. Mr. H. D. Price, the efficient passenger agent of the Hannibal and St. Joe in this city, furnishes the information that these day coaches will be placed on the road this week. They are the only west of the Missouri river equipped with the Westinghouse improved automatic brake. Freight shippers' attention! The Kansas Pacific fast freight express makes the best time and affords the most rapid transit of freight between the Missouri river and all principal points in Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, San Juan and Arizona.

The Golden Belt Route.

The quickest, safest and most reliable route to all points East or West is via the Kansas Pacific railway, through the famous "Golden Belt" (the finest wheat region in the world). The Hannibal and St. Joe is the only line that should be remembered that this is 120 miles the shortest, 23 hours the quickest, and the only line running through to Denver without change of cars. Going east, close connections are made at Kansas City and Leavenworth with all the great through routes to the East. North of the Missouri river the favorite line to the San Juan mines. Passengers taking the Kansas Pacific can stop over at Denver and visit the mines and smelting works in its vicinity. Close connections made with the Denver and Rio Grande railway for Colorado Springs, La. Vista, Denver, and the City. The only line west of the Missouri river equipped with the Westinghouse improved automatic brake. Freight shippers' attention! The Kansas Pacific fast freight express makes the best time and affords the most rapid transit of freight between the Missouri river and all principal points in Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, San Juan and Arizona.

For information concerning rates, maps, guides, pamphlets, etc., call upon or address, D. E. CORNELL, Gen'l Pass't Ag't, JOHN MOIR, Gen'l Frt Ag't, T. F. OAKES, Gen'l Supt., Kansas City.

The Currency Question.

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

W. F. WHITE.

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

New, Rare or Choice.

TO FARMERS AND GARDENERS.—For the following New, Rare or Extra Choice Vegetable Seeds, postage paid by me: Marblehead Early Sweet Corn.—Decidedly the earliest of all varieties of sweet corn. Per package, 15 cents.

Early Sweet Corn.—Decidedly the sweetest of all varieties of white sweet corn. Per package, 10 cents; per quart, 5 cents.

Marblehead Early Sweet Corn.—The largest of all varieties, and the earliest of the extra large kinds. Per package, 15 cents; per quart, 5 cents.

Longfellow's Yellow Field Corn.—Kernels and ears extra large; not suited to the South. Per package, 10 cents; per quart, 5 cents.

Early Amber Sugar-Cane.—Samples of the sugar, and full instructions for cultivation and making of sugar, sent with each lot. Per quart, 5 cents; per pound, 45 cents.

Marblehead Early Blood Turnip Beets.—The best of the earliest, a great acquisition. Per ounce, 12 cents; per pound, \$1.25.

Marblehead Early Beets.—The best cropper, and purest of all the extra early sorts. Per package, 10 cents; per quart, 5 cents.

Faithful Cucumber.—Large, very handsome and very prolific. A prize for any garden. Per package, 15 cents; per quart, 5 cents.

Marblehead Champion Pot Beans.—15 cents per package. The earliest of all varieties.

Kentucky Wonder Beans.—15 cents per package. Compared with scores of varieties, they have proved the most prolific.

Butternut Squash.—20 cents per ounce; 10 cents per package.

Marblehead Squash.—20 cents per ounce; 10 cents per package.

Suburban Squash.—20 cents per ounce.

As the original introducer of these three splendid winter varieties, I offer seed grown specially for purity.

Champion Squash.—10 cents per package; 30 cents per ounce. Excellent in quality and an elegant ornament for the parlor. Very prolific.

Manure Carrot.—\$1.50 per pound; 10 cents per ounce. Forty bushels have been raised to the acre.

Sally's Melon.—A cantaloupe; sweet, spicy, delicious. Price, 20 cents.

Vicks's Early.—20 cents per ounce; 10 cents per package. The best of all the early watermelons.

Excelsior Melon.—25 cents per package; 30 cents per ounce. Has been raised in Massachusetts to weigh 75 pounds. Quality excellent.

White Egg Turnip.—The new American turnip. Early, large and of excellent quality. Per ounce, 15 cents.

My Seed Catalogue, treating of all the above varieties in detail, and an immense collection of Vegetable and Flower Seed, will be sent free to all who write for it.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

Attention, Farmers!

CLYDE & BLISS,

BUTTER AND FRUIT

Are Paying the Highest Market prices for

BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, FRUITS, ETC.

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

Mr. Clyde of the firm has had twelve years' experience in the business.

Don't forget the place—No. 42 Massachusetts street, three doors north of the post-office.

H. W. HOWE,

DENTIST.

First-Class Work

Done and Warranted.

PRICES ALWAYS FAIR.

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

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.

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

VINLAND

Nursery & Fruit Farm

Twenty-third Year.

PRICE LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

W. E. BARNES, Proprietor.

Vinland, Douglas County, Kans.

MARKET GARDENERS

Buy Fresh Seeds of the Grower.

BE THE FIRST IN MARKET!

And you will COIN MONEY.

Garden Manual and Price List for 1879 sent free.

Address J. B. BOOTH, Hookford, Ill.

The Kansas Monthly

PRICE, \$1.00 PER YEAR.

A copy of the

KANSAS HAND-BOOK,

giving a complete description of the state, is sent free to every subscriber.

Address J. S. BOUGHTON, Publisher, Lawrence, Kansas.

THE WHITE

SEWING MACHINE.

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

First—It is the lightest running shuttle sewing machine.

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

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

Fourth—It is the simplest and best constructed machine.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

J. T. RICHET, Agent.

No. 64 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

WE DESIRE TO CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO

The Latest New Improvements

Just added to the popular

DAUNTLESS SEWING MACHINE.

Thousands are now in use, all giving perfect satisfaction.

Only the needle to thread.

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

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

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

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

New TREADLE, neat in appearance, perfect in shape.

Best FINGERS, giving solid support and perfect insulation.

The universal expression of all who have seen and tested the Dauntless is that it is the best in the market. We shall be pleased to have your orders, feeling confident our machine will render perfect satisfaction.

Agents wanted. Special inducements and lowest factory prices given.

GENERAL AGENT WANTED in Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas.

Nowhere, Ohio.

Gideon W. Thompson.

James H. Payne.

THOMPSON, PAYNE & CO.

LIVE STOCK BROKERS

Union Stock Yards,

Kansas City, Mo.,

have for sale draft stallions, harness stallions and thoroughbred jacks and ponies; also 100 high-grade bullocks, from 10 to 15 months old; also Berkshire hogs.

Reference—The Mastin Bank.

Administrator's Notice.

Horticultural Department.

HORTICULTURAL HUMBUGS.

Some of the Trickery Resorted to to Deceive the People Shown Up.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—As we review the work of that class of men claiming always to be the representative agents of some highly extolled nursery in some one of the states east of us, during the past ten years, and more especially with the last two years and the opening of the present one, we are driven to the conclusion that they are most unreliable and unscrupulous set, whose main purpose is to get hold of our people's money regardless of all principles of honesty. The means used to secure their ends have been of the most infamous kind. The most extravagant representations of the work of the nurseries and falsity in the character of the stock that is offered is made most prominent. All have some specialty, of great value, and accordingly a high price must be asked and paid to obtain it. The utter unreliability of the statements, and most certainly of the stock included in these specialties, must easily be discovered by any intelligent, practical fruitman; and the unscrupulousness in the management of this kind of traffic is so barefaced that it is a wonderment that even the most inexperienced should not be able to comprehend it at a single glance.

RUSSIAN APPLES.

The traffic in this class of apple trees during the year 1878 was one of the most extensive and extortionate delusions ever inflicted upon the people of this state in the tree line. The means then used by an irresponsible class of agents were most consummately villainous. Their consciences stultified by continued repetitions of deep laid schemes to rob the people the better qualified them for their work. They were as cheeky a set as ever swung out of the Keystone state, or graced the gambling dens of the city of brotherly love. We will award to them all the glory due for persistency and zeal, which was deserving of a better cause. It is hard to be compelled to publicly denounce energetic young men (whose faces should bespeak an internal honesty of purpose) as rogues, who cloak themselves about with the semblance of truth and honor, beneath which rests a heart sordid and full of all manner of deception; yet to such a conclusion are we forced by a knowledge of their works. It is of their own invocation. Nor is it alone the young that we have to deal with in this direction. Those whose measure of life is nearly run, and whose gray heads should be symbols of purity and devotion to truth and an honest traffic, are not untruly found resorting to means akin to deception to further their material gains. Not long since my attention was called to the following clipping, from the October issue of the *Kansas Farmer*, and which I am informed is substantially a copy of the original manuscript prepared for publication:

"THE NEW HYBRID APPLE WEALTHY."

"This superior apple was originated by Peter Gideon, of Minnesota, and is a cross of the Siberian crab and Benoni, and so much is this apple prized in Minnesota that the legislature of that state has pensioned Mr. Gideon for life, allowing him \$3,000 annually."

I do not desire to pronounce upon the variety here referred to until such times as a thorough test will prove its character in our peculiar climate. It may prove valuable, and as it has been sold to our people we certainly hope it may sustain the valuable qualities awarded to it in Minnesota. But the delusion made so prominent by the false statement of the action of the legislature of Minnesota in pensioning Mr. Gideon is what I propose to deal with at this time, as it was unquestionably used as a means of increasing the sales of this variety of apple trees. By correspondence with the secretary of the Minnesota State Horticultural society, I have been able to reach the following in regard to the matter:

"You ask information concerning the 'Wealthy' variety. Its misstatement is ludicrous. Fancy a republican government pensioning a man for his sort of services. The truth, briefly stated, is this: The legislature last winter directed the University of Minnesota to purchase as a part of the experimental farm 140 acres of land, suitably located, and also appropriated \$1,000 to pay for labor, both to be used for the purpose of producing long keeping varieties of apples suited to the climate of this state. It was understood that the appropriation should be repeated from year to year for ten years. Mr. Gideon was appointed to perform this labor, and thus he is the recipient of the \$1,000 per year."

And as to the hybrid character of this apple, and its parentage, I also cite to his letter of same date as follows:

"As to the parentage of the 'Wealthy' I know nothing, and I suspect Mr. Gideon (the orig-

inator) knows of it extends only to the fact that it strikingly resembles certain varieties in certain respects. Beyond this, I believe the relationship to be assumed."

Of its parentage, Charles Downing says: "A new variety, originated by Peter M. Gideon near St. Paul, Minn., from seed gathered in Maine about 1860."

New, as to the standing of this apple in Minnesota. By referring to the reports of their State Horticultural society, I find, on page 17, the 'Wealthy' is recommended for general cultivation; and on page 35 same report, under the head of 'Discussions on the Apple List,' I also find several prominent orchardists in that state offer serious objections to it.

As to its standing in Iowa, I find, by action of the State Horticultural society (report for 1877, page 105), in list of apples for general cultivation in Northern district, the 'Wealthy' is recommended. On page 178 same report, in list for general cultivation in Central district, also on page 179 same report, in list for general cultivation in Southern district, neither include the 'Wealthy' and neither recommend it even for family uses. The Central district does place it on the trial list; and this district, I think, includes the nursery grounds of the parties introducing it into our state, under the highest statements of its character, in quality and hardiness, because it originated in the Northern state of Minnesota. And here is a fact, established by years of practical experiment, I hope every fruitman or person seeking trees and plants will bear in mind: There is no guarantee that a variety of any class originating in a cold climate will succeed in a warmer climate because thereof. The experience of twenty years in this state has established beyond any question the fallacy of such an argument.

From the most reliable authority this apple is in season in Southern Iowa with the Maiden's Blush, and in our southern latitude cannot be considered as any other than an early variety.

IOWA BLUSH.

This variety, I am informed, is also being introduced by the same parties offering the 'Wealthy'. It sustains in Iowa about the same standing as the 'Wealthy', only is objected to on account of its small size, which is about the size of the Gilpin or small Romanite, without the color or merit of the Gilpin. Some of the most eminent fruitmen of Iowa, fully acquainted with these varieties and with the tendencies of our climate, are of the opinion that neither the 'Wealthy' nor Iowa Blush are desirable for Kansas, and say that Kansas has plenty of fall varieties which have already proven themselves that are more desirable, even if these two should adapt themselves to our existing conditions. These varieties can be bought at the Iowa nurseries at \$50 to \$60 per thousand, or about \$10 per hundred.

CONOVER'S SEEDLING GRAPE.

reported to be a new variety; large white fruit borne in immense clusters, and in all respects equal to the Malaga of California.

I wish to here give notice to the introducers of the above named variety of grapes, and to our people generally, that in the next issue of THE SPIRIT I will give a complete expose of this biggest of all humbugs, and the fraud being imposed upon the people of Coffey and Lyon counties at this time. So, Messrs. N. H. Albough & Son, Tadmore, Ohio, under the name of Hill Home nurseries, doing business in said counties through your authorized agents, Messrs. Marshall & Co., prepare your batteries, shot with grape of Conover's manufacture, and try and silence me as you supposed you could the vice-president of the state society in Lyon county. G. C. BRACKETT.

LAWRENCE, Kans., March 15, 1879.

Why Grape Juice Ferments.

M. Pasteur, by a series of experiments, claims to have discovered that the fermentation of grape juice is exclusively due to the presence of yeast cells at the surface of the grapes, caused by atmospheric action. He claims that if these could be suppressed, by excluding atmospheric dust, no fermentation of the juice could ensue. Suppose we admit this, it would be of no practical value, from its cost, yet, as a scientific fact, it is correct. It is curious, nevertheless, the fact is not, how that fermentation may be prevented by the exclusion of all the preservation of fruits and their juices by means of canning is precisely on this principle.

The Household.

The Upland Cranberry—"Cornu" Answered.

DEAR SPIRIT:—In your issue of February 26, "Cornu" inquires whether upland cranberries will grow in Kansas—what kind of soil and cultivation is required, and where can they be obtained? I propose to give what information I have, and tell where more can be had.

There is a high cranberry which grows on a bush several feet high. It is not properly a cranberry. The fruit is nearly as large as the common cranberry, but has a stone or pit. It is called cranberry because the taste of the fruit is very like that of the true cranberry. It is rarely cultivated in gardens at the East. I presume it is not this that "Cornu" inquires about.

The true cranberry (*Oxycoccus macrocarpus*) is common in New England and in Wisconsin and Minnesota. Eastwood, in his book on cranberry culture, says there are three principal varieties—the bell cranberry, which is pear-shaped; the cherry cranberry, round; and another, of which I have forgotten the name, which is oval. Two of these are found native only on peat-bogs, and are not cultivated successfully anywhere else; the other grows on hard land. I saw it in several places in Massachusetts last year—in one place on high dry land by the side of the road, and was told of it in another similar situation. To be certain, I found and ate a cranberry. I think, however, that the upland cranberry prefers a moist soil. Whether it would grow in Kansas I do not know. The cranberry belongs to a very large natural order (the Ericaceae), having east of the Mississippi eighty-three species, not one of which have I ever seen in Kansas, though two are reported. This would indicate that our soil or climate, or both, are not suited to them. It may be known by trial. A few years ago I sent for some roots and planted them at the north end of a house, but they did not live. Perhaps the roots had not been kept moist. I have friends who would send me roots again if I wanted, but they would want some pay for their trouble if asked to send them for others.

If "Cornu" wants to try, it would be well to send to the office of the *American Agriculturist* for "Eastwood on the Cranberry," price 75 cents; or "White's Cranberry Culture," price \$1.25. J. H. CARRUTH.

LAWRENCE, Kans., March 14, 1879.

Eat Celery.

We notice with satisfaction that celery is becoming more common and cheaper in our markets; its cultivation cannot be too strongly recommended to farmers, as by its production they not only grow a profitable plant, but confer a benefit on the community, as the habitual daily use of this vegetable is much more beneficial to man than most people are aware of.

A writer who is familiar with its virtues says: "I have known many men, and women too, who from various causes had become so much affected by nervousness that when they stretched out their hands they shook like a pen-leaves on a windy day, and by a moderate daily use of the blanched stalks of celery as a salad they became as strong and steady as other people. I have known others so nervous that the least annoyance put them in a state of agitation, and they were in constant perplexity and fear, who were also effectively cured by a moderate daily use of blanched celery as a salad at meal-time. I have known others to be cured of palpitation of the heart. Everybody engaged in labor weakening to the nerves should use celery daily in the season, and onions in its stead when not in season."

To this we may add that a prominent New York druggist draws in winter from his soda fountain a hot extract of celery, mixed with Liebig's meat extract, under the name of "ox-celery." It is a nourishing drink at lunch time, far better than coffee or tea, and is doing a great deal in this neighborhood to promote temperance. Distilled drinks are no better for a man than a whip is for a horse to make him work; oats are better than the whip, nobody will deny that, and to keep up the strength of a human being ox-celery or beef-tea is better than whisky, but this fact many do not appear to know or realize.

But to return to celery. We give it almost daily to our canary birds, and it

cures them of fits; they are little animals, with very delicate nerves, easily frightened, and therefore they need such a remedy very much, and the relish with which they take it is a proof that their instinct guides them to eat what is good for them.

A manufacturer of perfumery of our acquaintance some years ago commenced to prepare an extract of celery seed, put up in medicine bottles, and intended to give strength to old or exhausted persons, who, by overindulgences, have reached such a state as to require restoratives.—*Builder*.

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

BENSLEY, WAGNER & BENSLEY,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office, 66 Exchange Building,

Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

EL MENDARO HERD.



LEVI DUMBAULD.

Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas.

—BREEDER OF—

THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE

—AND—

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

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

KING OF THE PRAIRIE.

7 lbs. 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 Sow, eight months old, \$25.00

A Sow, eight months old, with pig, 25.00

De-cription 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 MERRICK.

Hiawatha, Brown county, Kansas.

"OH! MY BACK!"

HUNT'S REMEDY
The Great Kidney and Liver Medicine
It is not a new compound, having been used by all classes for 30 years, and saved from lingering disease and death hundreds of thousands of lives. HUNT'S REMEDY cures all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, and Urinary organs. Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, and Indigestion, and Retention of Urine. HUNT'S REMEDY cures Bright's Disease of the Kidneys. General Debility, Female Weakness, Nervous Diseases, Intemperance, and Excesses. HUNT'S REMEDY cures Bilious Headache, Sour Stomach, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, strengthens the Bowels and Stomach and makes the Blood perfectly pure. HUNT'S REMEDY is prepared expressly for these diseases, and has never been known to fail. One trial will convince you. HUNT'S REMEDY is purely vegetable, is used by family physicians, and the most reliable may be placed in it. HUNT'S REMEDY is sold by all druggists, and by the proprietor, Wm. E. Hunt, at No. 101 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all Druggists.



HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF

any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country. Composed principally of Herbs and roots. The best and safest Horse and Cattle Medicine known. The superiority of this Powder over any 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 a horse, such as Founder, Distemper, Fistula, Poll-Evil, Hile-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 procuring digestion, &c. The farmer can see the marvelous effect of LEIS'S 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'S POWDER stands pre-eminently at the head of the list of Horse and Cattle Medicine.



LEIS'S POWDER being both Tonic and Laxative, purifies the blood, removes all 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 people, styled Cholera, Cholera, Diarrhea, Biliousness, Glanders, Malignant Ophthalmia, &c. LEIS'S 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 diet once or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all disease. In severe attacks sometimes they do not eat; it will then be necessary to administer the Powder by means of a quill, blowing the Powder down their throat, or mixing Powder with dough to form pills.

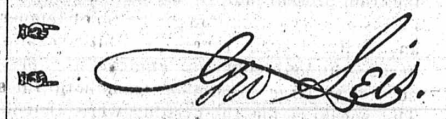


Cows require an abundance of nutritious food, not to make them fat, but to keep up a regular secretion of milk. Farmers and dairymen attend the fact that by judicious use of LEIS'S CONDITION POWDER the flow of milk is greatly increased, and quality vastly improved. All gross humors and impurities in the blood are at once removed. For Sore teats, apply LEIS'S Chemical Healing Salve—will heal in one or two applications. Your Cattle also require an alternative agent 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'S 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'S CONDITION POWDER. For Distemper, Inflammation of the Brain, Coughs, Fevers, Sore Lungs, Measles, Sore Ears, Mange, Hog Cholera, Sore Throat, Kidney Worms, &c., apply a centimetre added to a tub of will and given freely, is a certain preventive. It promotes digestion, purifies the blood, and is therefore the Best Antidote for fattening Hogs.

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



For sale by all druggists. Price, 25¢ and 50¢ per box, as above.

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Special attention given to Eye and Ear surgery.

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Dr. W. S. Hunt's Alternative Restoring

These powders prove invaluable remedies in all cases of inflammatory actions, such as croup, colds, influenza, bronchitis, nasal catarrh, nasal gleet, indigestion, all derangements of the stomach, and urinary organs, and for expelling worms. These powders are the only blood purifier or renovator now in use and only prepared by Dr. W. S. Hunt, 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 keeps the skin from all dandruff, and cleanses your animals in fine spirits after you are tending them. All powders warranted to give satisfaction. Dr. W. S. Hunt, Lawrence, Kansas.

Farm and Stock.

Science and Practice.

There is no really intelligent farmer, there is no editor competent to manage a first-class agricultural paper, who does not know that science has done much to help the farmer in his work—to lighten the burdens of manual labor—to enrich the soil and to increase the products of the farm. Yet all the science in the world, though it may greatly help to make a good farmer, could not of itself make one. When a young man has learned all that professors, books, cabinets and colleges can teach, he will still need practice and experience to make him a good farmer.

Thorough Farming the Cheapest.

We believe that Horace Greeley was right and spoke no more than the exact truth when he said: "It is very rarely impracticable to grow good crops, if you are willing to work for them. If your land is too poor to grow wheat or corn, and you are not yet able to enrich it, sow rye or buckwheat. If you cannot coax it to grow a good crop of anything, let it alone; and if you cannot run away from it, work out by the day or month for your more fortunate neighbors. The time and means squandered in trying to grow crops where only half or quarter crops can be made constitute the heaviest item on the wrong side of the balance-sheets, taxing them more than their national, state and local governments together do."

Good crops rarely fail to yield a profit to the grower. There are exceptions, but they are very few. Keep your eye on the farmer who almost uniformly has great grass, good wheat, heavy corn, a productive garden and fields clear of weeds unless he drinks or has some other bad habit, you will find him growing rich. White blackbirds are as rare as the farmer growing every year poorer who still raises good crops.

Holstein Cattle.

The constant inquiries I receive asking "What are the characteristics of the Holsteins?" "Do they give as much milk as the Jerseys?" etc., induces me to use your columns again, in hopes to save a great deal of writing. I learned long years ago that "comparisons are odious," and hence avoid them. I am willing other breeds should be pushed by all the influence their owners can bring to bear. There is room for us all, and I hope the work will go on till every native scrub is driven out of the country by improved animals.

To answer the above questions in the fewest words, I will say that mature Holstein cows weigh from 1,400 to 1,800 pounds; steers from 1,800 to 2,500 pounds. They are hardy, rapid growers, and mature early. The meat is of excellent quality, and particularly well "marbled." The cows, although difficult to keep in high flesh when in milk, fatten readily when dry. As first-class milkers, we have positive proof that their record extends back several centuries, the Netherlands having been largely devoted to the dairy and production of beef for more than a thousand years.

I have before me a long list of carefully kept records of whole herds, and they range from heifers three years yielding 8,246 pounds in one year to 16,274 pounds by a mature cow. The majority of them range from 9,500 to 12,000 pounds per year. In this connection it should be known that those results are the production of an even flow of milk throughout the season, and not an extravagant flow for three months. The best daily yields reported (where annual yield is also given) range from 66 to 77 1/2 pounds. Of my own importation, Porcelain is reported as giving 80 pounds per day for ten days; Astria 75 to 78 pounds for the same time; Nina, over 66 pounds per day for over a month; Maid Marion, 11, 112 pounds; Zwaar 12,000 1/4 pounds, and Lady Clifton 16,274 in a year.

Holsteins impress their own peculiar qualities upon their grade offspring with remarkable certainty, half-bloods very often milking equal to full-bloods. The unqualified satisfaction the Holsteins have thus far given wherever tried, and the rapid progress the breed is making in public favor, is sufficient evidence of their value for the wants of our country.

Although it is scarcely twenty years since they began to attract much attention on this side of the Atlantic,

they have found their way into all parts of the United States, and are proving a success, owing to their unequalled combination of valuable qualities. The third volume of Herd Book, just published, records more cattle than the first and second volumes together. With judicious breeding, in a few years there will be no occasion to look to Holland for first-class stock of this breed, but on the contrary the West can supply them with choice specimens as is the case with American Short-horns and English breeders.—Geo. E. Brown, in *Prairie Farmer*.

Merits of Different Varieties of Bees.

Had means been at my command, I would years ago have been in the native lands of some of the exotic races and species which I shall notice in this article, and then I would not, to-day, be obliged to present to you merely the views of our apiarian cousins in the Old World, and information derived from the accounts of travelers who are not bee culturists, and therefore give very meager reports. These accounts, however, allowing a margin for their inaccuracies, still lead us to believe that in many parts of the East there are varieties and species of bees distinct from our own, and at the same time more valuable than any bees we have yet cultivated.

THE GERMAN OR COMMON BEE.

This is our common black bee with which all are familiar. In the early settlement of this country it was introduced from Europe. I merely mention this bee because it is with this and

THE ITALIAN RACE.

that we must compare all foreign races. Of the Italians I need say but little, for all bee-keepers up with the times recognize their superiority over our common black or brown bees. What a large part of the progress apiculture has made in the last eighteen years is due to their introduction! Who can say but that equally great results will come from the introduction of some of the races noticed? Relying upon the correctness in the main of the testimony I have been able to obtain concerning some Eastern races and species of bees, I firmly believe similar results would follow their introduction.

THE EGYPTIAN BEE.

Having experienced, on several occasions, the effect of the wrath exhibited by Egyptian bees, even when well treated, and which exceeded that shown by any hybrid Italian and black bees, I cannot recommend them in any way except that they are diligent workers and prolific breeders; yet I do not think they equal in these respects our gentle Italians.

THE HEATH BEE.

This bee, found in the heaths or heathlands of Germany, does not differ greatly from the common bee, except in its great disposition to swarm. A single colony has been known to increase in one season by natural swarming to twelve. On the heaths of Northern Germany where the management of these bees is best understood, by restraining their disposition to swarm, large returns of honey are secured.

CARNIOLAN BEES.

In their inclination to swarm, these bees are only second to the heath bees. Coming from Carniola in the southwestern part of Austria, near the Adriatic, they are distinguished for their gentleness and the ease with which they can be subdued at all times. They may be recommended especially to beginners or such as experience serious results from stings. In some provinces of Central Europe the honey harvest was very poor in 1875, and common and Italian bees failed to secure enough honey for winter, while pure and hybrid Carniolans gave quite a surplus, under the same conditions. Several eminent bee-keepers in Europe, who have bred these bees, say they excel the common bees in every respect.

HUNGARIAN BEE.

The bees among the mountains of Northern Hungary and those found in Banat, a Southern province, are probably the same; at any rate, the descriptions are substantially the same. They are quite black, with somewhat longer bodies than our common bees—the abdomen rather clumsier, and are covered with light gray hair. The colonies have a greater inclination to swarm than have the common bees, the queens are more prolific, the bees are livelier in their work, and show themselves somewhat less susceptible to severe weather than the common bees, hence they have wintered well further north than Hungary. They are easily handled, and are

very industrious. In 1875 they were next to the Carniolans, and ahead of the common and Italian bees as honey gatherers in Central Europe. A beekeeper who tried them first in 1862, said, in 1875: "This bee is more industrious and persevering in collecting honey than our native bees, and deserves the preference." His reason for only keeping them a few years was that he obtained still better races.

SMYRNIANS.

are another variety of bees which several apiarists in Europe, having tried, praise very highly. The editor of a European journal of apiculture having presented a colony of Smyrniar bees in 1873, said in 1875, when comparing them with his other bees: "This colony works like a giant." These bees come from the region about Smyrna in Western Asia. Those colonies brought to Europe contained some bees that were entirely black and others having orange-yellow or reddish bands, their bodies pointed, wasp-like, but strong. The queens have three orange-yellow bands, and are not as black on other portions of the body as the workers. In latitude 50 degrees north, on a line with Newfoundland, Southern British America, and Vancouver's island, these bees have distinguished themselves by the manner in which they have wintered, remaining free from disease when other colonies were affected. They fly earlier and later in the season, also earlier and later during chilly days, than do the common bees. They have likewise proven themselves very active, gentle, and the queens exceedingly prolific. They defend their hives from robber bees with great bravery, and quite as well when queenless as at other times. They are not inclined to start drone brood when they become queenless. The variation in color indicates that this is not a fixed race of bees. But the Smyrniars, where introduced, had to make way for a still nobler race.—Benton.

Shoeing Horses.

The Rev. W. H. H. Murray, who is well posted on the horse, says about shoeing: "We have frequently referred to the correct principles of horse shoeing, but there are many matters of detail that, if overlooked, will spoil the best of principles ever laid down. The nails should be quite small and driven in more gently than is the custom. There is no reason why the smith should strike a blow at the little nail head as strong as he would deliver at the head of a spike in an oak beam. The hoof of the horse is not an oak stick, and the delicately pointed and slender-headed nail is not a wrought iron spike; and yet you will see the nailer whack away at them as if it was a matter of life and death to get them entirely set in two blows of his hammer. Insist that the nailer shall drive his nails slowly and steadily, instead of using violence. In this case, if his nail is badly pointed and gets out of the proper line of direction, no great injury is done. It can be withdrawn and a new one substituted without harm having been done the foot. But the swift, blind and violent way prevents all such care, and exposes the horse to temporary, if not permanent, injury. Gentleness should be exercised in clinching the nails. Never allow a smith to touch a rasp to the outer surface of the hoof. Nature has covered it with a thin filament of enamel, the object of which is to protect the inner membrane and fiber from exposure to water and atmosphere. The enamel is exactly what nature puts on the surface of your finger nail, reader. Under no circumstance should it ever be touched. If it is removed nature will be wickedly deprived of her needed covering, and cruelly left exposed to the elements. It will be a great service to the smith, as also a wise measure of assurance for yourself, to insist that he use only the best nails, that is, a nail made in the right way from the best material.

Feeding Large or Small Animals.

Abundant experience, if such proof were necessary, shows that there is more profit in feeding the larger breeds than there is with the smaller breeds of animals, whether for meat or milk. Of course there are exceptions to this, as in all general rules; the small Jersey cow, for example, which is expected to produce an exceptional product of high-colored and finely flavored butter. But this does not affect the rule above stated. It is only necessary to consider that, when we feed two animals of 700

pounds each, we have to supply the demands of two sets of breathing, circulating and muscular apparatus, which are considerably more extensive and expensive than those of one animal of 1,400 pounds.

This is true of every animal we feed, from the fowl and pig up to the cow and fatted steer. Ten small Merino sheep, weighing 80 pounds each, will cost much more to feed than four Cotswolds of 200 pounds each, or five of 160 pounds each. Besides the gain in feed, we have also a large advantage in the less proportionate amount of offal in the fewer large animals than in the larger number of small ones. Where flesh and milk are the objects in view, this consideration ought to have great weight in the selection of stock to be kept. The choice, of course, will be restricted by the opportunities for keeping the stock, for it will not pay to keep Short-horn cows upon a pasture where only small, active cattle can pick up a living; but where other things are equal, this consideration should be well weighed.

Just now there is opening up a large opportunity for feeding stock for beef, which many farmers will very soon find a desirable one to seize upon. In choosing animals for feeding, then they will find it to their profit to select such large breeds as the Short-horn or Hereford, where their locality admits of it; and where it does not, they will certainly labor under the disadvantage of preparing for market an article which can neither sell for the highest price nor can be produced at the lowest cost. Further, there is another advantage in marketing the largest amount of product in one package, so to speak, for animals of 1,500 to 2,000 pounds can be sent to market at less proportional cost than the same weight in the form of animals that are one-half or one-third smaller.—*Agriculturist*.

The Farmer's Friends.

The swallow, swift and night-hawk are the guardians of the atmosphere. They check the increase of insects that otherwise would overload it. Woodpeckers, creepers and chickadees are the guardians of the trunks of trees. Warblers and fly-catchers protect the foliage. Blackbirds, thrushes, crows and larks protect the surface of the soil; snipe, and woodcock protect the soil under the surface. Each tribe has its respective duties to perform in the ceremony of nature; and it is an undoubted fact that if the birds were all swept away from off the earth, man could not live upon it, vegetation would wither and die, and insects would become so numerous that no living thing could withstand their attacks.

The great and inestimable service done to the farmer, gardener and florist by the birds is only becoming known by sad experience. Spare the birds and save your fruit. The little corn and fruit taken by them is more than recompensed by the vast quantities of noxious insects destroyed. The long persecuted crow has been found, by actual experiment, to do far more good by the vast quantity of grubs and insects he devours than the little harm he does in a few grains of corn he pulls up. He is one of the farmer's best friends.—*Springfield Republican*.

The Curry Comb.

A great many farmers make a mistake in buying their curry combs. They buy them in the spring, at about the time when they get a new hired man. The proprietor tells his man to clean his horses well. So the new groom, with the new comb, scratches the horses up and down, backward and forward, for five or ten minutes. I would like to see a horse that would not get angry with such treatment. Always buy my curry combs in the fall—November or December is a very good time. At that time the horse has a thick coat, and then there is not much danger of scratching a horse so badly that he will bite or kick at you. I know a man who always has horses that kick or bite, and I am satisfied that it is his own fault. He licks and kicks his horses more in one week than I do mine in five years. I advise those who want to buy horse brushes to buy the best they can get. Eleven years ago I bought a brush that cost \$3.50, and it is as good yet as it was when I bought it. "The best is always the cheapest."—D. N. Kern, in *Practical Farmer*.

Stock cattle, and especially milch cows, should receive extra attention this time of year. Feed grain liberally.

Veterinary Department.

Worms.

I find that my mare has worms. Please state what to do for the same.

ANSWER.—Santonine in two-drachm doses; tartarized antimony in one, or areca nut, pulverized, in half ounce doses. Either are excellent anthelmintics. It should be given in soft feed, two doses a day for two days; then followed by a cathartic of aloes. Six or seven drachms, made into a ball, and given before feeding is sufficient for the largest animals, when they have been previously prepared.

Splint.

I have a horse that has thrown out a splint on the inside of his leg under the tendon. The friction of the tendon over the splint produced inflammation and swelling. I have applied a sharp blister daily for several days, and administered a ball. Is treatment correct? Will the animal be fit to use as soon as the inflammation and fever have disappeared, provided there is no lameness? Please give a recipe for an ordinary cold, such as horses often have—coughing, sneezing and watery discharges at nose, and oblige.

ANSWER.—Your treatment will, in all probability, have the desired effect. The animal will require a little time to fully recover. We think you had better let him stand thirty days from the time of the first applications of the blister. He may, when you begin driving him, show a little lameness on hard roads, but it will gradually subside. 2. Keep the animal warmly clothed and stabled, feed on warm bran mash, and give one of the following powders once a day till you have given four or five: Take nitrate of potash, three; resin, pulverized, and gentian root, pulverized, of each two ounces; mix and make into six powders. If the animal should be required to work, it must be as light and slow as possible.

Fistula of Withers.

I have a fine young mare which has a fistula coming on her withers. I first noticed it about two weeks ago, but did not think it was a fistula, and a person here applied some liniment, which drove it away for ten days, so I thought it would get well, but now I see it is coming back again. Four days ago I clipped the hair from the swelling and applied tincture of iodine for two or three days, but it seemed to cause a great deal more heat than was in it before. Please tell me if it could have been kept off by the use of proper remedies; if so, what would they have been? Also, what course shall I follow to effect a complete cure, as I am very anxious to have it thoroughly done, and I will follow minutely all your directions. 2. Please give me a recipe for a good condition powder, and oblige a regular reader of your valuable paper.

P. S.—I forgot to state that the fistula is on both sides of the withers, and is not very large or sore yet, but may be by the time I receive your paper. If you think it needs a seton or opening, please state whether it must be on both sides or one.

ANSWER.—A fistula of the withers is nothing more nor less than a deep-seated abscess, the result of an injury to or a bruise of the tissues. You might, possibly, at the beginning, before there was a breaking down of the tissues, have caused it to abort by applying cooling and sedative applications, but it is somewhat doubtful. But after they have become inflamed and swollen it is better to encourage the suppurating process by warm poultices, or what would be better, a mild blister to the parts; then, as soon as it points, that is, gets a little soft at its most prominent point, make a bold incision four or five inches long, and extending to the bottom of the cavity, and if there should be found any tracts—sometimes called pipes—which may be determined by carefully manipulating with the fingers, they will require to be opened up with the knife. The opening should be made on the side which is the most prominent, and it would be well to introduce a seton from the center of the opening, passing through and out at the center of the swelling on the opposite side; then inject once a day with tincture of aloes one pint, sulphate of copper two ounces, the latter to be dissolved in the aloes. It would also be well to inject it once a day with carbolic acid crystals one part to forty of water, and if there is no bone involved you may reasonably expect a cure. The knife is your potent agent, but it will have to be liberally applied, and we would advise you, if possible to do so, to get a veterinarian to see the case. *Wm. H. Field and Farm*.

Never allow a blacksmith to cut the frog of your horse's feet.

Proceedings at Washington.

LOUISVILLE, March 14.—A special to the *Courier-Journal* from Washington says: "A conference of Mr. Blackburn's friends was held at his headquarters tonight. In regard to the reports circulated by telegraph and otherwise to the effect that in a contingency Blackburn may withdraw and someone else be substituted in his stead, the whole of them were unanimously denounced as a device of the enemies rather than the friends of Blackburn, and it was directed to be authoritatively announced that the issue was undoubtedly made as between Blackburn and Randall, and that if any dark horses were to be brought out it must be by the withdrawal of Randall instead of Blackburn."

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Representatives of the National Labor party make a public communication to the Republican and Democratic members elect of the house of representatives of the Forty-sixth congress which says: "We propose to co-operate with you by electing as speaker either S. S. Cox of New York, or James Phelps of Connecticut, or W. D. Kelley or Hendrick B. Wright of Pennsylvania, Thomas Ewing of Ohio, Greenbury L. Fort of Illinois, Wm. H. Felton of Georgia, J. M. Bright or H. C. Young of Tennessee, each of whom by their public record on financial questions has secured the confidence of our constituents; or any other member of the house, of experience, competent to conduct its business, who by his previous adherence to our principles has shown that in their behalf he can rise above former political affiliations."

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The Democratic senators resumed their caucus to-day, and extended it till to-morrow afternoon, the time of the committee arranging membership of standing committees. Senator Beck offered a resolution providing in substance that the legislative business of the senate during the extra session shall be confined to the passage of the two annual appropriation bills which failed last session, including the political measures incorporated by the house of representatives, viz., repeal of federal election laws and of the juror test oath, and prohibition against the presence of troops at the polls. After some discussion, this resolution and the general subject of the order were referred to the following committee, with instructions to report to the caucus to-morrow, or as soon thereafter as practicable: Thurman, Saulsbury, Whyte, Kernan, Jones of Florida, Bailey, Lamar, Voorhees and Vance. All the Democratic senators were present at to-day's caucus except Gordon, Maxey and Hampton. Gordon is ill, Maxey expected from Texas to-night, and Hampton has not yet left South Carolina.

In the house Democratic caucus, the first ballot for speaker resulted as follows: Randall 75, Blackburn 57, McMahon 8, Morrison 2, Cox 4. This insures the nomination of Randall for speaker of the Forty-sixth congress on the first ballot. The vote for clerk of the house resulted: Adams 76, Caldwell of Alabama 64. Thompson and Fields, present incumbents, were nominated for sergeant-at-arms and door-keeper, respectively, by acclamation. Dr. Harrison was re-nominated for chaplain. When the result of the ballot was made known to Blackburn, he went into the hall, and in an eloquent speech moved that Randall's nomination be made unanimous, which was agreed to. Randall expressed heartfelt thanks for the honor conferred, and the caucus adjourned. The caucus' action will probably be carried into full effect to-morrow.

The Republican representatives, at their caucus this evening, unanimously nominated the following candidates for the various elective offices of the house: For speaker, Gen. Garfield; clerk of the house, ex-Congressman Rainey, of South Carolina; sergeant-at-arms, Jeremiah M. Rusk, of Wisconsin; door-keeper, James Melton, of Tennessee; paymaster, Gen. Harry Sherwood, of Michigan; chaplain, Dr. Naylor, of the Methodist Episcopal church, Washington City.

The following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That it is the sense of this caucus that no legislation shall be entered upon during this session of congress other than that for which the session was specially called.

Only one vote was cast against the adoption of this resolution. During the preliminary interchange of views, a very general desire was expressed that the session should be of short duration. Political topics and questions on party policy in the impending contest were not discussed.

The Greenbackers decided, to-night, to cast their votes for Hendrick B. Wright, of Pennsylvania, for speaker. Unless they can make their opposition felt on the speakership, they will probably offer no strenuous opposition to candidates for other positions.

The case of Mary S. Olive against Hon. Simon Cameron for \$50,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage came up in the circuit court to-day. The plaintiff testified that in 1875 Cameron proposed marriage to her, and she accepted him. Three letters from Cameron were submitted, one of them closing with the sentence, "You will be my wife." Cameron did not come to the house where she lived, as he said that people did not like it. She saw him quite often in this city. He would come from Harrisburg about once in every two weeks until congress met,

and then she would see him at the committee room. There were improper privileges taken with her by Cameron during their engagement.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.

ST. LOUIS, March 18, 1879.

Flour—XX	\$4.45 @ 4.60
Family	4.90 @ 5.40
Wheat—No. 2 fall	1.01 1/2 @ 1.02 1/2
No. 3 red	98 1/2 @ 99 1/2
Corn—No. 2	31 1/2 @ 32
Oats—No. 2	25 1/2 @ 26 1/2
Rye	40 1/2 @ 41
Barley	70 @ 75
Pork	10 15 @ 10 20
Bacon—Shoulders	8 5/8 @ 4.00
Clear sides	4 50 @ 4 75
Lard	6 40 @ 6 50
Butter—Dairy	14 @ 22
Country	9 @ 15

CHICAGO, March 18, 1879.

Wheat—No. 2 spring	89 @ 90 1/2
No. 3	81 @ 81 1/2
Rejected	68 @ 69 1/2
No. 2 winter	88 @ 89 1/2
Corn	33 @ 33 1/2
Oats	22 @ 23 1/2
Pork	9 80 @ 10 60
Lard	6 40 @ 6 65

KANSAS CITY, March 18, 1879.

Wheat—No. 2 fall	90 @ 90 1/2
No. 3 fall	84 @ 84 1/2
No. 4	84 @ 84 1/2
Corn—No. 2 mixed	24 @ 25
Oats	27 @ 27 1/2
Rye—No. 2	80 @ 82 1/2

Live Stock Markets.

KANSAS CITY, March 18, 1879.

Cattle—Choice nat. steers av.	1.500 4 40 @ 4 60
Good shlp. steers av.	1.350 4 10 @ 4 30
Fair butch. steers av.	1.000 3 65 @ 4 00
Good feed. steers av.	1.100 3 50 @ 4 00
Good stock steers av.	900 3 00 @ 3 65
Good to choice fat cows	3 00 @ 3 25
Common cows and heifers	2 50 @ 2 90
Hogs—Packers	2 75 @ 3 25

ST. LOUIS, March 18, 1879.

Cattle, good demand but little doing for want of supply; export steers, \$5.10 to \$5.20; good choice heavy fat shipping steers, \$4.85 to \$5.00; fair, \$4.25 to \$4.50; native butcher steers, \$3.25 to \$4.37; cows and heifers, \$2.75 to \$4.25; feeding steers, \$3.75 to \$4.15; stockers, \$2.75 to \$3.75.
Hogs, lower; heavy, \$3.75 @ 4.10; light, \$3.50 @ 3.70.

CHICAGO, March 18, 1879.

Cattle, firm and active; heavy native shipping steers, \$4.10 @ 5.10; stockers and feeders steady at \$2.90 @ 4.00; butchers' firm—steers \$3.40 @ 4.20, cows \$1.75 to \$2.20.

Hogs, a little higher; daily receipts are declining; heavy, \$3.70 @ 4.20; light, \$3.60 @ 3.75. Receipts for last twenty-four hours 7,500.

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter—choice 15 @ 20c, fair 12 @ 14c, poor, in large supply, 5 to 8c; cheese, prime Kansas, 5 @ 6c; eggs, 10 @ 12c; broom-corn, 2 @ 3c; 1 lb. chickens, live, per doz., \$2.50 @ 2.60; turkeys, dressed, 10c. 1 lb.; green apples, \$2.40 @ 3.00 bbl.; onions, 70 @ \$1.10 bush.; flax seed, 1.50 bush.; castor beans, \$1.50; hominy, \$1.87 1/2; cranberries, \$4 @ 7 bbl.; sauerkraut, \$3 @ 3 1/2 bbl.; hay, \$5.50 @ 6.50; potatoes, 50 @ 70c.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: Fancy brands, 10 sack, \$2.50; XXX, \$1.85 @ 2.00; XX, \$1.50 @ 1.60. Rye flour, \$1.05. Corn meal, 10 cwt., 80c. Buckwheat flour, 10 bbl., \$4.50 @ 5.00.

Wheat is a few cents lower than last week, but it fluctuates considerably from day to day. At Kansas City, there is a remarkable difference between cash wheat and March and April wheat; No. 4 for March is from 7 to 9 cents higher than the cash wheat.

For future delivery, No. 2 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at \$1.02 1/2 March, \$1.03 1/2 April, and \$1.04 1/2 May. In Chicago No. 2 is 89c. March, 90 1/2c. April, and 91 1/2c. May. In Kansas City No. 2 is 90 1/2c. March, and 92c. April. No. 3 is 88 @ 89c. March, and 89c. April.

Corn has fluctuated a little in most markets. It is a little lower than last week in Kansas City. The depression is occasioned by the large accumulating stocks. A sale of 600,000 for May delivery sold yesterday in Kansas City at 29 1/2 cents. It was said to be a "bluff." There were many other sales in futures.

There is a slight advance in live stock, but there is not much on the markets. A petition in relation to the cattle export trade was sent on the 17th to Secretary Evarts. It is signed by many railroad presidents, insurance and bank presidents, and prominent merchants. It suggests that certain sanitary precautions be adopted by the British government, whereby no danger need be apprehended from the exportation of our cattle, and whereby the present burdensome edict may be removed, or at least relieved sought for at the earliest possible moment, as the question is one of national importance, and threatens the destruction of one of our greatest commercial enterprises.

The cattle plague still continues its ravages in the northeastern portions of the German empire, it having appeared in at least thirty-seven different localities. The most vigorous precautionary measures for counteracting the spread of the terrible disease have been adopted by the German government. Detachments of soldiers have been dispatched to the infected districts in order to strictly watch and superintend the execution of the laws. Arrests have been made of persons supposed to have introduced these infected cattle into Russia.

A New York paper says: "Prospects of business are cheering. The spring trade opens with activity. Railroad earnings increase, and returns of traffic show surprising gains. The sales of bonds, though smaller than they have been, still bear witness to the undiminished public confidence in the government; the subscriptions the first half of March were \$11,169,700, and this does not include the second supply of \$10,000,000 sent to Europe for disposal of the syndicate there. The foreign

imports last week were in round numbers \$7,000,000, against \$6,000,000 for the corresponding week last year. A moderate decrease in exports appears, in comparison with the unprecedented transaction of last year, but not as much as the known decline of prices explains. In short, all signs are very favorable."

The following is the visible supply of wheat and corn, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, and in transit by rail March 8, 1879:

In store at	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.
New York	3,029,751	1,363,672
Albany	1,200	23,000
Buffalo	708,569	455,935
Baltimore	7,542,254	3,198,135
Chicago	3,508,283	25,073
Duluth	333,000	60,000
Toledo	588,731	1,505,273
Detroit	935,008	956
Owego	295,000	270,000
St. Louis	141,248	2,191,993
Boston	328,404	228,035
Toronto	85,858	118,252
Montreal	530,800	418,490
Philadelphia	4,912	336,810
Peoria	14,167	245,269
Indianapolis	319,855	622,712
Kansas City	740,000	1,217,584
Rail shipments	749,835	1,217,584
Afloat in New York	825,000	125,000
Afloat at Chicago	164,823	910,436

Total March 8, 1879	21,416,350	14,063,832
Total January 25, 1879	20,319,324	10,539,164
Total March 9, 1879	8,214,013	6,438,182

Lawrence Markets.

The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 12 @ 17c; eggs, 7c. per doz.; poultry—chickens live, \$1.75 @ 2.00 per doz., dressed 7c. per lb.; turkeys, live, 6c. per lb. dressed 8c. per lb.; potatoes, 35 @ 65c; apples, 70 @ 1.00; corn, 21c; wheat, 60 @ 86c; lard, 4 @ 6c; hogs, \$2.50 @ 2.75; cattle—feeders, 3.00 @ 3.25, shippers, \$3.25 @ 4.00, cows, \$2.50 @ 3.00; wood, \$4.00 @ 5.00 per cord; hay, \$4.00 @ 4.50 per ton.

There has been no change worthy of note in the Lawrence market since last quotations. Good butter has advanced a little, not much coming in from the country for several days.

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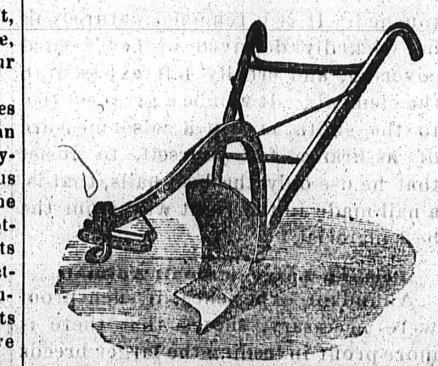
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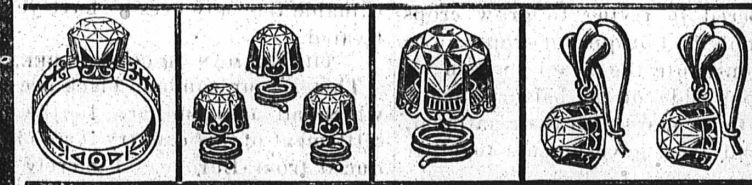
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