

# SPIRIT OF KANSAS

## A Journal of Home and Household.

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LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1879.

WHOLE NO. 363.

### "FOR THE CHILDREN'S SAKE."

BY LOUISE S. UPHAM.

Not for ourselves do we roam the fields  
And search the garden through—  
Not for ourselves do we cull the flowers,  
Red roses and violets blue—  
For a little face of wholesome grace  
Is smilingly raised to ours,  
And a baby-hand, from life's wonder land,  
Should gather only the flowers.

So we deck the walls of our rural home  
With the triumphs of art and skill,  
And we hedge with green the sunny bowers  
Where birds their songs may trill;  
Hands toll or rest, but home is blest  
Where the sunshine gleams—  
Where the sun is won, or work well done,  
And all for the children's sake.

For his children's sake, how the rugged swain  
Turns the brown sod over again!  
Till the early and late, with no thought of rest,  
Till he harvests the yellow grain!  
Then he sings anew, "The labor is through,  
For harvests a pastime make;  
For sweet joy I find with each sheaf I bind,  
For I garner for love's dear sake!"

For a baby's sake, hearts grown too cold  
For love's sake understand,  
Will wander back to their own glad spring  
At the touch of a dimpled hand!  
All unawares, life's toil and cares,  
Like a fugitive dream, glide by;  
And no need of bliss seems so rich as this,  
A love that never can die.

What greater joy in a happy home  
Than the merry, charming row  
Of its own bewildered boys and girls,  
Their faces with love aglow!  
There the matron and sire, by home's glowing  
Fire,  
With the children sweet music will make,  
And as peasant or king, join hearts as they sing  
A psalm for Love's dear sake.

### A BITTER NUT.

BY G. O. T. G.

"Who cracks the nut to-night?" It was an odd way of expressing it and meant—Who tells the story?

You see we had a fashion of meeting the last night of the year, recounting the events of the past twelve months, and then finishing up with a story, dull enough sometimes, but never omitted. We graduated a class of thirty-five. After four years' companionship we parted commencement day, agreeing to meet, by letter or person, the last night of every year.

The first twelve months scattered us widely; three of us crossed the sea, a dozen or more went toward the setting sun, one cast anchor where there is no sailing away, and only ten ever came together.

Located within the radius of an hundred miles, we find it possible to meet. The world has given us many, hard knocks, and we find life for the most part uphill work, but this night has a charm; for a time we are emancipated from care and toil, and as the old years lapse on to the new we again stand on the threshold of life, we live over old scenes, crack old jokes, and bring back the dear, ambitious days when we thought the world waited for us, and would eagerly recognize our worth.

Two of us are distinguished—the two who ended the class, not where the honors lay, but the dissertation. They starred some names on the college programme that never shone again.

"Boys, do you remember the cow I brought into the chapel?"

We were gray headed, but on this night boys still. It was one of our distinguished ones who spoke—a professor with LL. D. attached to his name.

"Yes, and how old professor got the best of us on that joke. I can see him now, resting on his cane, his keen eye twinkling, and his voice slightly sarcastic.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I knew the cow was inside, as the calves were about the door."

"Do you remember when he caught us with our new kerosene cans filled with burning fluid—not the sort the outside would indicate, but what we were pleased to call our nectar?"

"Gentlemen," he said, "your recitations do not show so much illumination as these frequent purchases would warrant; permit me to examine. Ah! I see, you fill your stomachs instead of your lamps."

"He turned out the best old cognac in the market, and left us a blue set. No use to try that dodge again."

"The contents of those cans so often smuggled up the hill did more damage than we can ever calculate."

It was our other distinguished one who spoke, a comparatively young man, but already leading his profession—an author of note, and an authority on scientific as well as medical subjects.

"I am appointed to crack the nut to-night," he continued; "the meat may not be to your taste, and is somewhat bitter, but bear with me, for the story has something to do with the kerosene can of our college days. You see, the fire kindled then in many cases burned on a blue flame, remorseless and scorching, licking up, as does a prairie fire, every spear of verdure, leaving only a blackened plain."

"You never carried the can," said the LL. D., with a sly laugh.

"No," answered the doctor, with dignity; "but when the fun came in that had the true ring in it, I was not behind, you know that well; I held from the start that man was not made a beast, but the master of himself. My motto was, to throw on the ground what would place me there. I meant to keep my head level and my feet steady. I have drunk with you every night, and had my toast over ruddy wine; to-night I shall refrain. As for you, let the social glass alone until my nut is cracked, and then if you wish, pledge yourselves, and pass the bumper round. I ask it as a favor," said the doctor.

"Certainly," was the answer; but there were some dry throats, and quite a damper was thrown upon us.

We who had come together for a good time, did not like a chill; we would rather feel our pulses bounding, even though the reaction brought headache and nausea.

The doctor began in his clear, manly tone:

"You remember when we met two years ago I had joined the scientific exploring party, and was to have started with them the first of February. I had calculated a good deal on this experience and companionship to aid me in some private researches; but I was disappointed, I did not go with them. I went alone three months later, and although I gained little where I had planned much, I found what I least expected, and have reason to thank God that I missed the party."

"Interested as I am in explorations of all sorts, unearthing cities, uncovering mines, bringing out of rubbish a regulated palace, and out of mud a brilliant gem, I find, after all, my chief delight is in studying the human family, the ills of the body and the tortures of the mind, tracing the cause and seeking the cure."

"It seems as if a doctor carried his profession outside. I never came into a town without being consulted within twenty-four hours. I might spin you a dozen stories and crowd them with humor and pathos, but to-night I have only one to tell."

"I was sitting in the reading-room of that splendid new hotel in San Francisco, trying to decide whether I would visit the Missions, or go directly to the quicksilver mines, when one of the waiters came to me with a white, scared face, saying:

"Doctor there is a man up stairs crazy as a loon; the clerk wants you to go to him."

"I answered by rising to my feet and following the fellow, who himself seemed like a madman, going up the stairs three at a time."

"He is there," he said, pointing to number 27. "He is smashing the furniture, and cursing like the demon. He's got the horrors, and the best thing he can do is to fling himself out of the window."

"Is the door locked?"

"No," said the terror-stricken waiter. And turning, he fled as if a hundred demons were at his heels.

"I opened the door and went in."

"The poor man was crouching behind the bed; his teeth were chattering, and his face was white as the counterpane he had wrapped about him."

"Keep off," he was saying, piteously. "Give me one more chance; let me see my little Belle, my precious little Belle! I want to kiss her sweet lips, and to thank her for her love; then, I swear, I'll go with you."

"The room was in the wildest confusion. He had smashed the commode, broken the earthenware, wrenched the chairs apart, and shivered the mirrors."

"He caught sight of me, and, if possible, he blanched a shade paler. His hands were raised entreatingly."

"Let me alone," he said. "Cover me in Hades ten fathoms deep, but give me one more chance. I must see my little Belle."

"Come out here, friend, and we will talk it over," I said.

"Who says friend? I haven't a friend in the world!"

"Yes you have; come out here and sit down."

"He came out, dragging the counterpane after him, and saying, in a dazed sort of way:

"Friend? friend?—where have I a friend?"

"I had him in a quiet sleep an hour after breathing like a child. He had been two weeks on a spree, and his bill was still unsettled. It was not until I went secretly myself that I got him fixed as a man in his situation should be. I was with him that night, and studied his face closely, for I could not get out of my mind the impression that I had seen him before."

"When he opened his eyes and fixed them on me in a questioning way, I started. O, those beautiful blue eyes, with their heavy black lashes! those eyes capable of so much expression that flashed fire and beamed with love; those eyes the girls raved over and the boys envied. I knew them well; their bewitching gaze I had not forgotten; they won what I lost. There he lay prone on the bed, my rival—the man who had taken from me the best part of my life. All that was left of his proud beauty were the matchless eyes, and they burned like lights in a deserted city. I uttered one word—'Horace.' He knew me, and whispered, 'Albert.'"

"Yes, it was our valedictorian, the pride of our class. You will pardon me, knowing as you all do the story of my disappointed love, that my first thought was of his wife."

"Where is she?" I asked.

"He mournfully shook his head."

"Dead?" I questioned still.

"No. Would to God she were dead and still mine," he said, passionately.

"Albert, you loved her," he continued. "I wish you had married her. I broke her heart! I loved her, but I loved cursed drink better. O, those kerosene cans! They helped me on to this! I smuggled into my room and drank the stuff that laid the foundation of what I am to-day. I thought it clever then to elude the professor's watchful eye. I thought it a great joke."

"I curse the trick now. I wish I had been chained—yes, I wish I had been shot—before I brought myself to this. You asked me if she was dead? She is to me. She has a divorce. I am—he whispered hoarsely—an habitual drunkard!"

"He was still a few moments, then starting forward he said, fiercely:

"I have something they can't divorce. I have a child—not here; she's there" (pointing upward). "She did her best to save me, and she died for me."

"Tears dimmed the blue eyes, and sobs shook his frame."

"I'll tell you about it, Albert. You always had a big heart. You will blame me, but I know you will pity, too."

"She came the year after we were married. We always called her our gift, for she came Christmas eve. When she was big enough to speak she would lip, 'I am the Christ-child's gift to you, papa.'"

"By and by she learned what was amlis in our home, knew I was wrong, and throwing her arms about my neck would say, 'Don't, papa.'"

"I used to think I wouldn't, but I did. I tried to stop at one glass, but the thirst maddened me. Belle was six years old. I had grown worse and worse, and nobody but this child had any faith in me. She has led me home many a time and said, 'Promise truly, papa; I know you can keep sober.' I would promise and we would seal the vow with a kiss, and on the morrow I would break my word. There came a time when she went after me, and not finding me—Here he broke out into sobs."

"Don't say any more," I said; "wait until you are calm."

"I shall tell it now, or never."

"It was Christmas eve. They had planned to keep me at home, the child and her mother, but I stole away, and little Belle crept out of bed when they thought she had cried herself to sleep, put on a little woollen wrapper she used to wear when sick, and with nothing on her head, and only slippers on her feet, stole after me. It was snowing hard, and every one but a drunkard felt the storm a bitter one. Filled with an inner fire, I knew nothing of the storm that was chilling my darling. She must have sought me up and down the streets; many remembered seeing a child, but no one took her out of the storm until the Lord in mercy folded her in His sheltering arms. She died for me; died alone on that bitter night. They found her frozen quite stiff, her face pressed against the window of a groggery. No doubt she thought I was there. She sank down into the drift and died, and inside was warmth; and I—I was there."

"I shall never see her again. I know where she is I cannot come, but her memory—that is mine, and it cannot be taken away. You think I might have kept sober after that? So do I, looking upon myself as another man would."

When I drank I forgot, and I kept drinking to keep forgetting, and to quench my maddening thirst."

"You know what I might have been. I never took any honors after the college ones. A curse on rum! It robbed me of my wife, murdered my child! It was not I—it was rum. If you live, doctor, be its enemy. Empty out every can of it; break every bottle; dash the glass from every lip! If you ever see any of the old boys, tell them my story. Tell them I meant to reform, but drink mastered me. It has robbed me of friends, fortune, wife and child!"

"He was exhausted. I bade him rest. He assented, and slept soon after. His beautiful features, sharpened by want and dissipation, seemed softened. His hair fell over his forehead in curls. I thought of him as the noble fellow we all loved and admired, not as the dissipated sot who, as it were, flung himself to the winds."

"He opened his eyes as the day was ending and said faintly:

"Is there any hope?"

"Of what?" I asked.

"That I may meet my little Belle! Is God merciful?"

"Yes," I answered, taking his hand and pressing it. "God is merciful; He made you; He forgives you."

"Will He give me back my little Belle—my Christmas gift? I can't be parted from her. She loved me. Somehow I feel He pities me and that He will forgive, but will He give me back my little Belle?"

"He had other answer than mine, for, lifting his eyes, his beaming eyes, he exclaimed rapturously:

"Belle, my precious Belle, God's gift to papa! I will come with you; I will go wrong no more."

"There was a convulsive tremor, the radiant expression faded away—then I was alone; Horace had gone to little Belle."

"Poor Horace!" said the professor, who had listened to the story with tears rolling down his cheeks; "Intimate as we were in college, I never knew what became of him. A brilliant life cut short by rum. He sent word to us to hate it. We will. Boys, let us forswear it."

We pledged ourselves that night; we will never break the vow."

"It is nearly two years since he died," continued the doctor. "To-morrow I invite you to my wedding; the wife once his becomes mine. I have waited for her long. I shall love her forever."

A Thought.

People despise each other too much. There is really some good in almost every one; something admirable in most. The stiff and solemn serious man may be a model of integrity and purity, though the gay Bohemian grins at him. The Bohemian at whose approach the sober solid man shudders may really be warm-hearted, generous and self-sacrificing, though many libations flush his face and he seldom gives enough to buy himself the coffin for which he makes himself prematurely ready.

The business man whom others think a creature of dollars and cents doubtless fought in his youth a very Apollon of discouragement, and is secretly more tender-hearted and charitable than he dare let the world know.

From this self-contained and unrefined person you often hear excellent homely truths and honest sentiments. This elegant creature who seems to live to be pampered, proves herself strong and steadfast in time of need.

Even those deep in the gulf of vice may not merit as much scorn as we give them. Who has held out the helping hand? Not we who gather back our robes lest they should touch theirs. Did we not so deeply despise those of whom we disapprove, doubtless the shining example we are vain enough to fancy that we set them would do them more good.

But one thing is certain; whatever good impulses we are conscious of, exist in other bosoms. God did not make us in peculiar fashion. We suffer and rejoice, aspire and fall, as others do. The man who despises his fellow-man only scorns himself under different circumstances.

M. K. D.

West-end school teacher to smart boy—"What is liquid?" Smart boy—"I dunno; I never seed any." Teacher to another smart boy—"Show Johnny some liquid." Smart boy—"No, 2 fills a tin dipper, minus a handle, full up with water, and sticks it in front of the first boy's face."

"Now, Johnny, what is liquid?" said the persevering teacher. Johnny—"A tin dipper without any handle on it," triumphantly cried this very smart boy. The teacher smiled. Johnny will in the future saw cordwood.

### Young Folks' Column.

Who Won the Prize.

Viola Belle Booth, of Leocompton, Douglas county, wins the prize offered to the children for the best letter. And while we congratulate our little friend on her success, yet we would by no means forget the other children who have contributed so many interesting letters for the children's department of THE SPIRIT.

We extend a cordial invitation to all the young folks to continue to send along these letters, and before long we will offer another prize. Send us your letters, children, we are always glad to hear from you.

MR. EDITOR:—As I have never written for your valuable paper, I will make an effort. We take your paper and I think it is worth all the praise it gets. When THE SPIRIT comes we all jump for it. I think the editor is very kind to give the young folks a column. I would like to see some of my little friends, especially my namesakes. Pa and ma are grangers. If I see this in print I will write again and tell you something of our surroundings. Yours respectfully, EVERETT J. MOON.

P. S.—Pa's initials are C. B. E. J. M. LABETTE CITY, Kans., Jan. 11, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—It is with pleasure I write my first letter for the "Young Folks' Column." I do not know but you will think me too old to write for it, but I would like to join in the number very well. I will tell you my age and you can judge for yourself. I am sixteen. I go to school, as do almost all the young folks, and my teacher's name is Mr. Olin; I think he is a very good teacher. We live in the country, about two miles from the city. We have very good times sleigh riding. Well, this week will tell you who will get the prize; I think I have an idea who will get it. As I have not noticed the answer why Christmas is celebrated, I would say, it was the day our Savior was born. I will close by giving a riddle:

White as snow and snow it isn't.  
Green as grass and grass it isn't.  
Red as blood and blood it isn't.  
Black as pitch and pitch it isn't.

From your friend, JULIA GIBSON, LAWRENCE, Kans., Jan. 13, 1879.

### About Collodion.

A Lawrence boy wrote to the editor of the American Agriculturist requesting the editor to tell him about collodion, and why it was used in taking pictures. For the benefit of our little readers we publish the answer of the editor: "Collodion—from a Greek word meaning 'to stick'—came about very curiously. About thirty years ago, a German chemist wiped up some acid with a lock of cotton, and when he threw it into the fire noticed that it burned with a flash, and differently from common cotton. He took the hint and made experiments, and found by soaking cotton in a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids, washing and drying it, that, while it looked like ordinary cotton, it would explode with great force—with more power than gunpowder. This was called gun-cotton, and while it is not much used for guns, it is sometimes employed in blasting. A medical student in Boston discovered that gun-cotton would dissolve in ether, and make a varnish which he called 'collodion'; he found it dried upon his fingers, as a film which would not wash off, and was transparent. It occurred to him that this might be used for dressing wounds, and it is still employed in some cases, and still sold as liquid court plaster and liquid cuticle, to cover places where the skin has been knocked off, and for such uses. But the greatest use of collodion is in photography; it dries very rapidly, and forms a thin, transparent film. Some of the chemical substances used in taking photographs are dissolved in collodion; a little of this poured on a clean plate of glass at once spreads evenly over the glass, the other dries in a few minutes, and there is a transparent coating of the needed kind for the light to act upon. In taking the picture. Of course, this is a mere outline, and does not pretend to tell all about taking the picture—only the use of collodion, in doing it. See what a great thing has come from a mere trifle—our portraits and views, which are often so dear to us, are all due to that sharp-eyed Schonbien, the chemist, who would not let such a trifle as the usual burning of a bit of waste cotton pass, without looking into the cause, and following it up. At first it was thought that gun-cotton would supersede gunpowder, but there are reasons why it is of but little use as a destructive and life destroying agent, while it has found a more peaceful as well as more beneficent work to do."

Respectful Society



## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 15, 1879.

## Patrons' Department.

## NATIONAL GRANGE.

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

## KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

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

## Co-operative Farming with Paupers.

The annual report of the Boston Industrial Aid society quotes the following account of a charitable society at the Hague, in Holland, composed at first of wealthy men, who purchased in 1816 some tracts of state land amounting to fifteen thousand acres, on which they colonized families of beggars and paupers under a system of regulations, the object of which was to make them industrious and self-supporting:

"Not less than twenty thousand persons finally subscribed to the enterprise, each paying two florins, or about \$1.60 of our money, annually, for its maintenance. Each adult, if able and willing to work, was provided with a small cottage, two acres of land, a pig and a cow, and occasionally a few sheep. The tillage, labor and general management were carefully supervised. If the pauper or beggar was ignorant of agriculture, as is usually the case in cities, he received daily instruction until he learned whatever it was necessary for him to know. His children were sent to school, for which competent teachers were furnished by the society. The women were employed in sewing, spinning and weaving, and every one was kept busy, the rule of the society that no one shall be idle. At the close of the day, a laborer gets a card with an exact statement of his earnings, for which he is paid in food and clothing. Whatever he needs the first year is furnished, but after that he is expected to pay the cost of his equipment; and most of the coloulets have done so. The great majority of them are self-supporting, and some of them have laid by considerable money. Subject to strict rules and under severe discipline while they remain, they are permitted to go away if they wish, after they have discharged their indebtedness and gathered the first harvest. The failure of this enterprise was generally predicted; but the success is now insured, the expenses of it being partially paid by government, so as to relieve the individuals who first assumed the expense and the responsibility of carrying on the establishment."

Why might not some such system as this be effectually carried out, under provisions of law and with carefully selected superintendents, on every town or county "poor farm" in America? With a little more brain and heart brought to the work of the overseers, we believe that the present slovenly method might be worked up to something like the Dutch standard of efficiency, economy and usefulness.

## Missouri State Grange.

In a previous issue we gave a short report of some of the proceedings of this grange. We now give still further proceedings that we think the Patrons in our own state will be interested in reading. We copy from *Coleman's Rural*:

The report of the executive committee was an able document, and spoke very plainly to the order. The past year had been an unfavorable one to the grange. Hard times and politics had operated against it. There had been apathy in the order. Still the grange was in good condition. The last state grange should have taken action to reduce expenses. Such action was imperative at this session. The grange has a perfect title to 850 acres of land in Audrain, and a portion of it must be sold, or money borrowed on it to defray the expenses of this session.

The business of the commission agency has increased and is satisfactory. Business to the amount of \$275,000 had been transacted. The business of the live stock agency was also satisfactory. There have been failures with grange stores, though there are exceptions. Great caution was recommended in starting them and great care in conducting them.

Caution was also urged in regard to starting grange mutual insurance companies. The lecturing system had not proved as efficient as had been anticipated, and there should be a change in the plan that had been practiced.

Numerous resolutions were offered from representatives of various counties. One from Cooper county favoring the repeal of the re-emption act; one from the county of Crawford, favoring the appointment of a committee of three members of the grange to go to Jefferson City during the session of the legislature, and do all that can be done to advance in a legislative way the interests of the farmer. A resolution favoring biennial sessions of the state grange, brought on a lively discussion and was voted down.

Appropriate resolutions were offered and passed in regard to the death of the chaplain, Thomas R. Allen, and Sister Smelser.

The committee on salaries reported the following: Master, \$500; secretary, \$300; treasurer, \$200; chairman of executive committee, \$250.

By resolution of the grange, the chairman of the executive committee was authorized to accept the offer of \$3,500 for two hundred acres of the Quisenberry land, situated near Mexico, Missouri, and to make out a deed for same. H. C. Ohlles, of Lafayette county, chairman

of the committee on salaries of civil officers, made the following report which was unanimously adopted: Your committee on salaries in answer to the many demands coming from various and almost every portion of the state upon this grange, and referred to this committee for a reduction of the salaries of nearly all the civil officers of the state and counties, and recognizing the importance to the taxpayers of the state of a more economical use of the burdensome taxation of the state and counties thereof, would recommend to this state grange that the attention of the legislature of the state soon to assemble in biennial session in the capital of the state, be called to the just and almost universal demand coming from the taxpayers of the state for reduction of the salaries of all civil officers of the state and counties, to proportions that will be equivalent to the shrinkage that has occurred in personal and real estate, and in the products of soil and mines of the state since these salaries were fixed by law and now upon the statute books of the state; and that very desirable changes have been asked and universally demanded by the people may be more thoroughly and equitably made known to the representatives of the people in the next general assembly; that this state grange do recommend to all subordinate granges, and all taxpayers and voters of the state to prepare, circulate, and sign petitions to each, and that this be done promptly and without delay, and forwarded to the speaker of the house of representatives and president of the senate respectively. Your committee would recommend that the following scale of reduction of salaries be asked, which we conceive to be required, and as just and fair and reasonable. That is to say:

1. That all civil officers of this state and counties thereof whose salaries amount to \$500 and less than \$1,000 be reduced ten per cent.
2. That all civil officers of this state and counties thereof whose salaries amount to \$1,000 and less than \$2,000 be reduced 25 per cent.
3. That all civil officers of this state and counties thereof whose salaries amount to \$2,000 and less than \$2,500 be reduced 30 per cent.
4. That all civil officers of this state and counties thereof whose salaries amount to \$2,500 or less than \$3,000 be reduced 33 1/3 per cent.
5. That all civil officers of this state and counties thereof whose salaries amount to \$3,000 and less than \$4,000 be reduced 35 per cent.
6. That the office of county collector be abolished, and the treasurer of the county be made to collect the revenue, and that all fees arising and to be collected in any and all of the counties in this state in excess of the salary attached to said offices shall be paid over into the county treasury.

Your committee would further recommend that whatever action this state grange may determine to take upon the reduction of salaries of civil officers of the state and counties, may be so far perfected as to meet the unanimous approval of this body, and a copy of such proceeding be forwarded by the secretary of this state grange to each branch of the general assembly immediately upon its assembling in its next biennial session.

## Indiana State Grange.

In accordance with invitation the state grange in a body visited Purdue university, two miles west of the city of Lafayette, the lively stable men and citizens generously furnishing conveyances.

This institution owes its existence to the state and liberality of Mr. Purdue, a citizen of Lafayette, recently deceased, who gave \$150,000 to the enterprise, including 18 1/2 acres of land on which the university is built. Most of the land is used as a model farm. The campus consists of twenty acres, and in time will be beautiful, as the natural situation is very fine. The buildings are all new and the principal one is very fine. Our reception was cordial. President White showed us first the fine mules, then the Short-horn and Jersey cattle, Essex and Suffolk pigs, and Plymouth Rock chickens. We then visited the laboratory and were shown some interesting experiments by the students, and saw for the first time the French electrical light, and, though the reflector is only about eight inches in diameter, they claim that it will throw a stream of light into the streets of Lafayette, two miles away, so strong that the people can read by it at night.

The course of study is claimed to be in the interests of the industrial classes, especially of the farmer.

After the sight-seeing, all repaired to the hall and were entertained by short speeches from President White, W. M. Henry James, W. O. Archibald Johnson, Bros. Milton Trusler, Aaron Jones and Robert Mitchell, which, with the ride to town in the evening twilight, closed our visit to Purdue university.

The gentleman to whom this institution owes its name, was a trader, who made by his operations a fortune of perhaps seven hundred thousand dollars, and spent it liberally for others. He never married, which he told a friend was the only great mistake of his life, which was a long one, ending at seventy-five.

There were represented at the state grange 521 granges, with a membership of 16,000.

The proposition submitted from the National grange for reducing minimum dues in subordinate granges to five cents per month met with strong opposition and was voted down.

Many resolutions were presented from subordinate and Pomona granges, asking the next legislature to reduce the salaries of county officials and abolish their fees; to regulate freight charges by railroads, so that they shall not be advanced when crops are seeking market; to reduce the legal rate of interest to six per cent. Several amendments to school laws.

The plan of fire insurance adopted by the granges of St. Joseph county was indorsed and recommended.

A resolution was adopted recommending monthly reports on stock and products, from subordinate granges to secretary of state

grange, and by him sent out for the benefit of all members.

In the interest of temperance earnest resolutions were passed by a rising vote, urging the passage of more stringent laws on the subject, and in the interest of the people instead of the liquor dealers.

Bro. Robert Mitchell, whose term had expired, was re-elected member of the executive committee.

Indianapolis was selected as the place for next session of state grange.

A resolution was introduced to encourage the rat-terrier, and exempt him from taxation under the dog law.

The character of the representation, judging from appearances, would not suffer in comparison with any similar body we have ever seen. A few were young men, but by far the larger part had reached, or were past the prime of life, and are men of both intelligence and influence in the state.

There was a very fair representation of the ladies of the order who showed by their attention and votes that they did their own thinking and voting.

The committee on credentials reported seventy-one counties represented by delegates.

The fifth degree was conferred on the second evening of the session; after which an "experience meeting" was held, and many short and excellent speeches made. The good results already obtained were stated and compared, and it was generally admitted that a genuine grange revival was taking place and would grow in the near future.

The following important resolution, pertaining to delinquent members and dormant granges, was adopted.

Resolved, That any member of any dormant grange in the state of Indiana, who may desire to become a member of any living grange, may do so by presenting to such grange a petition for membership, and paying to the secretary one quarter's dues in advance, if upon satisfactory investigation such applicant is found worthy, by electing as in case of new applicants, and no other fee shall be charged.

Section 1. That all members who have become delinquent to their subordinate granges may on payment of one quarter's dues, be reinstated by majority vote of the members present at any regular called meeting of their grange.

Sec. 2. Any dormant grange in the state of Indiana may resume work according to law, by notifying the secretary of the state grange of such intention, and paying to him ten cents, the amount of state dues for two quarters upon all members reported by such grange as having complied with section first of the resolution.

## Blue Rapids Grange.

EDITOR SPIRIT.—At the regular meeting of Blue Rapids grange, No. 332, P. of H., held at grange hall in Blue Rapids on December 29, 1878, the following officers were duly elected for the ensuing year: William Thompson, Master; A. J. Walraven, Overseer; O. A. Bennett, Lecturer; Warren Leslie, Steward; H. C. Whiteside, Assistant Steward; D. F. Sharrott, Chaplain; Robert Harris, Treasurer; A. J. Palmer, Secretary; W. H. Thompson, Gatekeeper; Alice D. Leslie, Ceres; Julia Thompson, Pomona; Inez Thompson, Flora; Mary J. Thompson, Lady Assistant Steward; F. Hamilton, Louisa Reynolds, Leatha Whitesides, trustees. Brother and Sister Palmer attend to the music.

Saturday, January 4, 1879, the installation took place, in presence of a large number of brothers and sister of Blue Rapids and other granges. Bro. W. H. Lea, past-master, officiating, assisted by Bro. W. J. McAtee and Sister Minnie E. Moore. The newly installed master delivered a short address, suited to the occasion, after which all present partook of a sumptuous feast, indulging largely in social intercourse.

## MASTER THOMPSON'S ADDRESS.

Sisters and Brothers of Blue Rapids Grange:—Your selection of master last meeting dispenses with the address of the retiring master. I should have taken pleasure in making to you a good retiring speech, which I sought for, not because I was unwilling to perform any duty in this grange, but because my poor hearing makes it unpleasant for me to preside. But you may be assured of my gratitude to you for your partiality as expressed by you in electing me again master of this grange, and will say that, again entering on a second term, I shall claim your aid and patience as I have had in the past, for which I thank you kindly. And I again promise you that I will try to live up to the duties as laid down in the laws of the order; and I hope before another election takes place that we can realize some of the benefits for which the order of Patrons of Husbandry was created.

I heard while at the state grange much of the benefits of co-operation which has proved a success. I know we can better our condition if we will. Other granges have done well; cannot we do the same? In looking at the countenances of our members, they look as much like business as those that made good reports on co-operation. Let us try again and we can and will succeed.

Brethren, I again thank you for the honors you have conferred on me.

W. LESLIE.

## AN ICE BRIDGE AT NIAGARA FALLS.

Spanning the Entire Width of Niagara River just Below the Cataract. [Buffalo Courier.]

For some days a large amount of snow-covered ice from Lake Erie has been passing over the falls. At 8 o'clock on Sunday morning the accumulated mass of ice came to a standstill beneath the Suspension bridge, and the watchers began to hope that there would be a bridge with smooth surface. But the huge dam of ice suddenly began to heave and grind and break into fragments with a loud noise. At 10 o'clock there was a second standstill, and it seemed certain that the bridge had been formed, but at 2 in the afternoon there was a third and more severe disturbance.

Great hummocks weighing hundreds of tons

were pushed into the air and remained there as monuments of the fearful battle. Large boulders were torn from the shore and swept into the stream, and the solitary fir which was wont to mark the landing place of the ferry became a victim to the warring element, though ordinarily it stands three feet above high water. The slow, awful strength of the infuriated waters was so apparent that it seemed as if they must rend the great gorge in twain and escape from their thralldom by some new road; but there was only one gateway for them, and as they could not break the mile-wide dam in two they lifted it up bodily and swept away beneath. Having thus succumbed, the water allowed the ice to rest above it, accepting the yoke which it could not break, despite its boasted strength. And now the victor rests quietly, torn and ragged it is true, but invincible; and so it will remain until the beams of the spring sun deprive it of its strength, and once more restore Niagara to its accustomed freedom. The bridge is nearly a mile in length, extending from a line drawn perpendicularly from Point Lookout, in the American Park, half way to the railroad bridge, and filling the gorge from shore to shore.

The first view of the falls brings the heart up into the mouth with a shock that is almost painful in its suddenness and force. Everything is so changed, so transfigured. Ice everywhere! Ice upon the rocks, upon the trees, encroaching upon the cataract itself and deadening its roar, even stealing away a large portion of its power, to all seeming. As the spectator stands upon this point the wind blows the spray into his face, and soon covers him all over with jewels, but what cares he for the spray in the enthusiasm of the glorious view! In the park the ice has been as destructive as it has been beautiful, and though it has robbed the trees and buildings in snowy beauty, it has torn down huge limbs by its overpowering weight. Looking over to the Canadian shore, the observer can see huge icicles of many tons weight hanging like the ropey locks on the foreheads of giants in the story books. But these sights are nothing when compared to the broad sheet of wrinkled snow-ice which lies at his feet. There is the conqueror of Niagara—sparkling in the sunlight calmly and peacefully.

Beside the rotunda which stands at the base of the American fall a mountain of snowy spray ice towers up eighty feet high, and is each day climbing higher and higher toward the summit. The dome of the rotunda bears an ice crown of exceeding beauty and along the roof of the dressing shed are curious ice formations which nothing less than photographic camera can adequately picture. Giant icicles hang from the cliffs and every once in a while a huge fragment comes tumbling down. The ice is perfectly white and seemingly quite porous, but excessively hard frozen. Its appearance is exactly that of spun glass. It is said that the spray which formed this ice was perfectly pure, and that if a ton of it were melted it would produce no appreciable quantity of sediment. The ice mountain is still in comparative infancy, but if the wind and the mercury are favorable it will soon be in a condition to form a coasting hill for the people as it did during the winter of 1875.

The great ice bridge itself is a counterpart in miniature of an Alpine glacier. You have the rough, broken surface, the hammocks reaching ten, fifteen, twenty feet into the air, the startling fissures gapping perhaps with a depth of thirty feet in the solid ice; and you have the pure snow ice itself in a million strange and inexplicable shapes; but there is an association of terror in this place which does not belong to the genuine glacier, and which may come from the muffled roar of the waterfall, perchance the thought of 200 feet of water seething and boiling beneath your feet. Many of our readers have stood on the bank beside the whirlpool rapids and seen the wrathful waters mound upward toward the sky in a thousand contending currents as they battle to escape from their prisoning walls. Imagine this agitated surface suddenly becoming petrified, and every broken wave halting just where it was, and this will give an idea of the magnitude of this structure. In thickness it is probably about sixty feet, while the surface of the ice is at least half that distance from the surface of the water. There are crevasses twenty-five or thirty feet in depth, and yet they show no signs of water. As we have said before, the surface of the ice bridge (or ice field, for it is really that) is exceedingly rough, and the work of crossing is very fatiguing. Before long, however, a road will be constructed from the American to the Canadian shore, and it will be quite an easy matter to cross.

The ice formation of the bridge is curiously dissimilar on the different sides of the river. On the American side it is composed of snow ice, formed into rounded boulder shapes, and looking exactly like white coral. As you near the center of the river, the ice fragments grow larger, and when you near the Canadian shore you find huge cakes of water ice amalgamated into a solid mass. The surface of the bridge is roughest upon the American side, and it would seem as if the greater pressure was here exerted, though the wildest disturbance evidently took place at the lower end of the bridge, for the hammocks are very large and frequent here. The first man that crossed was Mr. Tom Conroy, the well known guide, who saved a man from the rapids a year or two ago. As Mr. Conroy weighs about two hundred pounds, he demonstrated the entire safety of the bridge for purposes of locomotion.

## Will Be More Confident Next Time.

As the happy couple were leaving the church the husband said to the partner of his wedded life: "Marriage must seem a dread(ul) thing to you; why you are all of a tremble, and one could hardly hear you say 'I will.'" "I will have more courage and say it louder next time," said the blushing bride.

## Temperance Department.

CONDUCTED BY GEO. W. CALDERWOOD.

A man of family who votes for license built the rum vulture with his own blood.

The legislature of Kansas has no authority from the people to effect compromises with the devil; and upon the question of temperance it must, as a body, vote for the devil or vote for the people.

Perhaps it might as well be stated right now that the next National Temperance camp meeting will not be held at Bismark grove, unless some very material changes are made in the management. Upon this assertion we speak from "tau."

If the legislature will not enact a prohibitory law, let it declare that all places where intoxicating liquors are sold must abolish the word "Hole," "Den of Iniquity," "Robber's Roost," "Saloon," as a sign, and institute therefor "Hell," "Murder's Inn," or "Misery Manufactory." The word "Saloon" is a deception and fraud, and has misled millions.

We heard W. A. B. Harris' lecture at Topeka last Thursday night. Had the audience been larger the lecture would have been better. But as it was, Harris made a good effort, and we think a good impression. His illustrations were just to the point, and no one that we have ever heard can tell a story and draw the moral with a better flow of language, a more studied gesture and with greater effect than Harris.

G. W. C. T. Detwiler was certainly too hasty in getting out his petition to the legislature, for, while it covers considerable ground, it falls to declare against the importation of rum. As well might we quarantine against the importation of yellow fever patients, and then suffer infected clothing to be brought into the state, as to declare against the sale of whiskey and at the same time permit its importation within our borders.

Luther Benson knows that Shelton. (End of chapter 1st.)

Mace Long knows that Shelton. (End of chapter 2d.)

E. S. Branch knows that Shelton. (End of 3d chapter.)

Governor St. John knows that Shelton. (End of chapter 4th.)

We know that Shelton's history has—more chapters in preparation.

GEO. CALDERWOOD—Dear Sir:—Any temperance work that does not aim at suppression of the liquor traffic must be temporary in its results. Many men may be turned to habits of total abstinence, but the process of manufacturing more drunkards will go on all the while. The result of the Father Mathew movement proves this.

The new temperance movement, what is called the "Gospel Temperance," has thrown to the surface many more adventurers—men of no principle, but full of cant—who will have their day because many people like humbug, not knowing it is humbug until the delusion passes away, and then for a time the cause will be left worse than before.

This is not peculiar to our cause, and we must not be discouraged. There is and can be no deliverance from the drink cause but in the suppression of the drink trade, though by ordinary temperance work, if wisely conducted, a great many people, especially the young, may be won permanently to total abstinence habits. There are now a great many such cases. I am very glad the cause stands so well in Kansas. If you have a prohibitory law, see that it be a good one. Some of the attempts at such a law are mere shams and must fail for want of suitable provisions. Respectfully,

NEAL DOW.

PORTLAND, Jan. 8, 1879.  
There are a few points in the above letter deserving special notice. The suppression of the liquor traffic is the only way to effectually check the manufacture of drunkards. The cause must be removed by the suppression of the trade, and the young thereby protected from an evil which threatens to engulf them and their young manhood in an ocean of misery and wretchedness. Let our people see to it that a prohibitory law is enacted which shall now and forever shut up the dram-shops which disgrace the fair name and fame of our young state, and not accept anything about which there can be any quibbling or uncertainties. The "dram-shop act" of Kansas is a (rare) a libel upon the judiciary of the state. It is composed of "you may and you shan't" sections that favor the ingenuity of unscrupulous lawyers. Any law upon this question is a simple mockery that fails to entirely prohibit, when prohibition is intended, or refuses to permit when license is meant.

## "OH! MY BACK!"

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



### Noble Prentiss and His Kansas Home—Mysterious Disappearance.

[Wichita Eagle.]

Noble Prentiss, whose name is familiar to every home in the state, spent several months in Europe last year. He sums up a lecture in a bit of advice as follows:

"And what can we learn from the old country? By we I mean the people of Kansas. I went there as a Kansan, my fellow passengers called me 'Kansas,' and it was the only nickname I ever was proud of, and I saw things with Kansas eyes, and it seemed to me that the lesson we should learn is that of steadfastness. England is great because her people love her very earth. England is beautiful through centuries of patient cultivation. The undulating surface of Kansas is not unlike that of England, and we have a brighter sky and a richer soil. Here let us rest. Let us not be driven to and fro like a weaver's shuttle, by drouth and grasshoppers, and a vague uneasiness which is not enterprise. Here let us rest, and trim our hedges and plant our trees and build homes for our grandchildren to live in. Here let us rest, until we have a fairer England, a thriftier Scotland and a greener Ireland. There are some women who to have once loved renders it impossible ever to love again. As the 'gray and melancholy main' to the sailor, the desert to the Bedouin, the Alps to the mountaineer, so Kansas to her children."

"No one ever feels any enthusiasm about Wisconsin, or Indiana, or Michigan. The idea is preposterous. It is impossible. They are great prosperous communities, but the inhabitants can remove and never desire to return. They hunger for the horizon. They make new homes without the 'maladie du pays.' But no genuine Kansan can emigrate. He may wander. He may roam. He may travel. He may go elsewhere, but no other state can claim him. Once naturalized the allegiance can never be torn away."

A man named Frank Cochran disappeared very mysteriously from this city last week, and the city marshal nor his assistants have been able to unravel the serious look of the matter. The man came here with a team and was engaged in renovating feather beds by some process, his partner being in some other portion of the state engaged similarly. Cochran concluded to move on to Wellington, it seems, and hired a man to drive his team. The goods being loaded on at the depot, Cochran told his employee that he must go back up town, but that he would return in half an hour. That was about noon on Wednesday last, we believe, after which nothing was seen of him. The driver, tiring, came down town in the evening, and not finding Cochran, put the team in the stable. In a day or two his partner came on, but he is as much in the dark as any one. Cochran was an industrious and sober man, and had some money about his person.

### Remarkable Ending of a Divorce Trial.

[Atchison Patriot.]

On the 26th day of last month there was tried in our district court the divorce suit of Robinson vs. Robinson. Mrs. Caroline Robinson sued for a divorce from her husband, James Robinson, and for \$800 alimony, and judgment, we believe, was rendered accordingly. The case was one of considerable interest, and quite a large number of witnesses were examined on both sides. Friday, the 27th, after the conclusion of the case, the parties to the suit and the witnesses left for their homes, in the western part of the county. At Muscotah, and before reaching her home, Miss Martha Gentry, a maternal witness for Mrs. Robinson, died. On the first inst. Mrs. Robinson died, and we ascertain that nearly every witness in her behalf—some eight or ten—are sick, some of whom are not expected to recover. Further, the defendant, Mr. Robinson, we learn, is confined to his bed and not expected to live, while of his witnesses quite a number are sick, with the chances of recovery in some of their cases very doubtful. It appears that in the journey home, the weather being very severe, these parties contracted bad colds, which were followed by pneumonia.

### Whisky Did It.

[Wamego Tribune.]

On Sunday night of last week Mortimer Augustus Curtis, son of A. T. Curtis, five miles east of St. Marys, was at the mission in company with his nephew, Alonzo Osgood, and made too frequent visits to the doggeries of that town—we won't honor them with the name of saloon. The two started home, and on arrival at the father's house Mr. Curtis was found in the wagon lying on his face, and on attempting to arouse him the horrible fact was discovered that he was dead. Osgood was driving and had not discovered anything wrong.

Curtis was twenty-nine years old, or would have been on the 6th inst. He was buried without a post-mortem examination. His aged father, who is one of the most highly esteemed citizens of our country, was in Wamego, Friday, and from him we learned these facts. He informs us that of late his son had been several times brought home intoxicated. The father is justly indignant at those poison vendors whom he holds responsible for the sadness that has befallen his household. He is going to try the virtue of law in the premises, and has placed the matter in the hands of R. S. Hicks, of Louisville.

### Robbed.

[Topeka Commonwealth.]

Last Friday night, Luther Swords, living at Wakarusa station, was robbed of six hundred dollars in money, and an open faced silver watch. Mr. Swords had placed the money in a wallet and put it in his trunk, and that night went to work shoveling snow on the railroad. He expected to be gone but a short time, and left a window open. Upon his return he learned of his loss. No clue has yet been obtained of the robbers. Mr. Swords offers a reward of \$200 for their capture and the return of the money.

### A Noted Frontier Outlaw Captured.

[Ford County Globe.]

Hearing that the great king of outlaws was in the hands of the Las Animas county officials, at Trinidad, Sheriff Masterson went up last Wednesday to see what he could see, and if possible, secure the prisoner and bring him to Ford county to answer for the many "irregularities" in his conduct toward the owners of horseflesh in this vicinity.

Sheriff Masterson arrived with Dutch Henry in charge last Monday morning.

When the officers went to arrest the notorious Henry he was in a saloon, watching a game of pool, and was evidently off his guard, making no resistance whatever. He is now suffering from sickness and has very little to say to any one. His trial will take place as soon as the witnesses for the state can be subpoenaed.

A Globe representative visited Dutch Henry in the county jail this morning. Henry was lying on a mattress, and on inquiry as to his health said he was feeling better than on the previous day, but was still far from well. He talked very composedly, and when his probable trial was referred to did not seem uneasy in the least. He said he thought the officers arrested him more to make capital for election purposes than anything else. He says he had been at Trinidad several weeks and was well acquainted with everybody there, including the sheriff and officers, and never had any suspicion of any attempt to arrest him, and never carried arms; was not armed when the officers arrested him. He spent last summer in catching wild horses, and last fall killed and dried a load of buffalo meat which he sold. His character as a horse thief is greatly overestimated, and it has become the custom of all the thieves in the country to saddle their crimes upon him. Says he never stole a white man's horse in his life. Says there are many old settlers here who have known him heretofore and who he thinks will not believe all the stories told about him. For these parties he seems to have a warm regard and says he has saved Dodge from ashes several times, when some of his associates wanted to burn the town to get revenge for treatment from some of the citizens. Of his early history Henry has but little to say, as he does not wish his friends in his Eastern home to identify him. During a recent visit home, where he remained several months, he frequently received papers from the West, containing accounts of horse stealing, etc., which was all charged on Dutch Henry, while in reality he was a thousand miles away. He says he could make some revelations but does not wish to, and will not if he is treated fairly.

The appearance of Dutch Henry is that of an educated German-American, and his language is very slightly broken. His career opened in the West in 1867, when he joined the Custer expedition, since which time he has been a roving plainsman. He says no one in the West knows what his real name is. His examination on the charge of stealing Emmerson's mules about a year ago, takes place as soon as the witnesses arrive. Parties who claim to know say that Henry's real name is Henry Borne.

The Largest Farm in the Arkansas Valley. [Hutchinson News.] Last week we visited Mr. Edward Uhl, the largest farmer in the Arkansas valley. His place is in the Cheyenne bottoms, six miles north of Great Bend. The farm consists of 7,746 acres. The residence is now building, the contract price being \$5,000. It is to be 20x44, with an L 28x28, and kitchen attached 16x16, a cellar under the whole house. A windmill pump will supply the water for range and bath-room, and force both hot and cold water throughout the house. This will be, when completed, one of the handsomest houses in Western Kansas. The purpose of Mr. Uhl is to make this a stock farm, and every preparation is being made to this end. He will break up the next season 1,200 acres, 200 acres for corn, and 1,000 acres for wheat on which clover and timothy will be sown. He will sow during the spring and summer 1,000 bushels of blue grass seed on prairie, to be trampled in by cattle. During next year he will put out 10,000 forest trees, a majority of them evergreens, and a large number of fruit trees. During the next season the farm will be stocked with neat cattle, native cows and choice Durham bulls.

The residence is located on a high bluff which overlooks the country for many miles. Mr. Uhl is a thoroughly practical man, and fully understands the business he has engaged in, and we can expect from him a good report.

Poisoned by Diphtheria. [Troy Chief.] We have frequently read of cases of diphtheria poisoning, and of the virulent character of the matter forming the disease; and now a case has occurred in our immediate vicinity. Mr. Schuffler, a farmer north of town, died of the disease last week. During his illness, a swab was used by his attendants to remove the phlegm or matter, as it collected in his throat, and obstructed his respiration. One night, shortly before his death, Fred Moser was sitting up with him. In one of the patient's choking spells the swab could not be found, and as there was no time to lose, Moser thrust his fore-finger and thumb down his throat, and removed the phlegm. Moser either had a scratch on his fingers, or received one from the patient's teeth, in placing his fingers in his mouth. The fingers soon after became inflamed, constantly growing worse, until, we learn, the doctors have decided that the finger and thumb must be amputated, in order to save the arm. They are in hopes that this course will save the limb.

A Fenderous Locomotive. An engine has been built in Philadelphia for the A., T. & S. F. railroad that weighs 118,005 pounds, the heaviest locomotive ever constructed. Strangely enough, the wheels are made of paper, with steel tires.

### 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 FLOW,

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 best 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 best of grain drills.

#### WAGONS, PLOWS, HARROWS

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

#### The St. John Sewing Machine

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

PHILIP RHEINSCHILD.

### THE PARKHURST

#### WASHER!

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

#### Will do any Family's Washing in One Hour!

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

#### DOES NOT WEAR THE CLOTHES.

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

The long, dreaded washing is of the past.

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

#### READ, EVERYBODY!

### ROBERTS & BILLINGS'

STRICTLY PURE

### MIXED PAINTS

Are more than satisfying all who use them.

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Of the very best materials, viz.:

Strictly Pure White Lead,

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OLD PAINTERS USE IT,

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

Give these Paints a Trial

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

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

## THE TWENTY-THIRD

### DESCRIPTIVE

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

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

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

### MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

227 & 229 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

### NEW FALL STYLES FOR 1878!

Just received at

MRS. GARDNER & CO.'S,

### Hats, Bonnets and Elegant Stock of Notions.

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

MRS. GARDNER & CO.

### GEO. INNES & CO.

### SECOND WEEK OF OUR KEEN CUTTING SALE!

TERRIFIC BARGAINS!

### IRRESISTIBLE INDUCEMENTS!

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

A choice line of gingham at 7 1/2c. The prettiest and best prints at 5c.

### GREAT TEMPTATION IN MUSLINS:

Wamsutta bleached 10c. Ulica nonpareil 10c. New York mills 10c.

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

### GREAT REDUCTION IN BROWN MUSLINS:

50 pieces of 4-4 brown at 5c.

75 pieces of extra heavy at 6c.

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

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

### BARGAINS IN SILKS.

We offer special bargains in summer silks at 50c., 60c., 65c. and 75c. Good black gros grain silks at 62 1/2c., 65c., 75c. and \$1.00. Our special dress silks at \$1.25, \$1.40 and \$1.50 are the best bargains ever seen in this market.

### RUCHINGS—NEW STYLES.

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

### A RATTLING BARGAIN.

100 pieces choice percales, yard wide, for 6 1/2c. a yard, cheap at 12c.

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

GEO. INNES & CO.



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

### COFFINS, CASES AND CASKETS!

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

Corner of Henry and Vermont streets, Lawrence, Kansas.

HILL & MENDENHALL.



## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 15, 1879.

## GET UP CLUBS.

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

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

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

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

NEXT to being president of a savings bank and safely quartered in foreign lands, the commissioners appointed to wind up the affairs of the Freedmen's bank in Washington have had one of the pleasantest situations going. In the past five years they have "wound up" things very successfully. Their total expenses foot up \$318,753, and if there should not be enough remaining out of the assets, originally estimated at \$2,500,000, to maintain this rate of winding up, the depositors might be assessed for the balance.

## THE SOURCE OF WEALTH.

Labor, either of muscle or mind, is the true source of wealth. It is not by gains of trade, or successful speculation, that the resources of a nation are increased; but by the harmonious, unimpeded labor of every person in the business for which he is fitted, and the equitable interchange of the products of manual skill, of inventive genius, and of mental toil. Mental labor is properly included among the sources of national wealth, because, though often deemed unproductive, it is the agency by which unskilled labor is directed aright and rendered valuable. The moral and intellectual growth of a people is also a source of wealth, adding to material gains while it increases the ability to derive legitimate pleasure from abundance. The foundations of our national wealth are laid upon agriculture, manufactures, commerce and mining. Of these, agriculture is of first importance. It is that which feeds and clothes all other labor, which supplies the material to be transformed by the skill of the artist, and which freights our commerce, foreign and domestic. Agricultural labor is, then, the leading and most direct source of wealth. The skill of the mechanic may improve; the enterprise of the merchant may exchange; but the source of wealth is in the earth, and the cost and profit are alike determined by the results of agriculture. No other branch of human industry has stronger claims upon the fostering care of legislation; for not only upon its prosperity does that of the state now depend, but the future of the nation is closely bound up with its healthy and sustained progress. Upon the conservation by the present generation, of those forces in the soil to which we owe our wealth of vegetable and animal products, upon our ability to continue, without deterioration, to produce material food and clothing sufficient for the wants of a rapidly increasing people, depends in a great measure the future of our country. What question of material interest is more momentous, or demands more earnest consideration? To the prosperity of agriculture we owe most of the increase of wealth, and the consequent civilization and refinement of the present age. This is so obvious that agricultural statistics are considered by every statesman as a thermometer, indicating most unerringly the advance or decline of a nation's prosperity.

In view of these facts in regard to agriculture, we sincerely trust the members of the legislature of Kansas will continually bear in mind that they represent a constituency nine-tenths of whom are engaged in agricultural pursuits. We do not ask our legislators to pass any laws that will oppress men following other pursuits; but there is some legislation needed to protect the interests of our farmers. What that needed legislation is, was so well un-

derstood that it was during the late campaign made a plank in the platform of all the political parties.

## THE USEFUL AND THE BEAUTIFUL.

The love of the beautiful is as deeply implanted in the nature of man as the love of what is simply useful. The love of the beautiful ministers as largely to human welfare and human happiness as any other passion inherent to man. We have heard farmers remark that they had a strong love for the beautiful in nature and art, but had no time to indulge in its gratification. They were so hard pushed to obtain the bare necessities of life that they had no leisure to bestow on mere ornamentation—the culture of flowers, the nice arrangement of a garden, the beautiful ordering of a landscape, or the tasteful surroundings of the home. They stoutly affirm that they would enjoy all these orderly and beautiful concomitants of farm life if they could be had without sacrificing the weightier matters of food, clothing and ready cash to pay the inevitable tax bill when presented.

We believe that the farmer has, in this matter of beauty and utility, put asunder what God hath joined together. Beauty and utility are in such close alliance, are so internally connected that they cannot, without the sacrifice of fruitful results and practical benefits, be separated. The beautiful and the useful are one.

There may be an inferior sort of utility extracted from an unsightly, half cultivated, weed-smothered field of corn. It may produce, with small attention to the regularity of its rows, their distance apart, the proper disposition of the hills, the number of stalks grown on a given area, the size and quality of the ears, a fair crop of corn. The field may be left to take care of itself, the cockle burs and corn may grow together, the cows may occasionally steal a march over the fences that inclose it, and yet in the time of harvest there may be something in the field worth gathering; the farmer may reap some advantage from his crop; he may obtain a small remuneration for his labor.

But no farmer who had the least appreciation of beauty, of order, of symmetry, or the faintest idea of utility even, would derive any satisfaction from such a field of corn. The whole concern would be an eye-sore and a disappointment; at the end of the year he would be ashamed of himself and his work.

But from this unlovely picture let us turn to another of greater beauty. Here are twenty acres of the best corn land, waiting for cultivation. The farmer in the fall or early spring prepares it for the seed in the most thorough manner. He spares no pains to make the soil light and friable; he works it over with plow and harrow till it is in the best possible condition. At the earliest moment in spring, when the frosts are over and the earth is in the best condition of warmth and moisture, he plants the corn. The seed is of the selectest kind, and he puts it in with the greatest care. If the ground has been seeded with weeds of the previous year's growth, he is careful to plant his corn in rows both ways. He takes not a little pains to have his rows straight, parallel and of exact width apart. He finishes his work, not regarding so much the length of time it takes as the workman-like manner in which it is done. The corn comes up quick and with great evenness. It may be that the early springing weeds will necessitate the use of a harrow even before the blades of the corn are fairly in sight. A light harrow will do no injury to the springing corn, but will pulverize the soil and destroy a multitude of weeds. The weeds must be effectually exterminated. They will give no quarter when suffered to grow, and they must receive no quarter; the last one, at whatever cost, must be eradicated. The good farmer, who loves the beautiful and appreciates the useful, will insist upon an absolutely clean culture. That is what the most successful farmers, both East and West, have not only recommended but actually done. By about the first of July the work of weeding and cultivating will be finished. The corn will then have attained a good growth and so taken possession of the field that the weeds afterwards will cut but a sorry figure. If they should dare to show their heads, another application of the cultivator or hoe will effectually check their pride.

If the farmer can gratify his taste for

the beautiful in any way more satisfactorily than by presenting to his own eye, or the eye of his neighbor, just such a field of corn as we have pictured, let him do so. But this would satisfy us. We can hardly imagine anything more beautiful in nature or art, or in both combined, than such a field of corn, both in its growing state and in its ripened perfection. And its yield is from eighty to a hundred bushels per acre. Here comes in the utility. A grand crop, a clean culture and a golden harvest—something for the eye, the heart and the affections to feed on as well as the hungry appetite.

## General News.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The secretary of the treasury has issued the eighty-first call for the redemption of the 5-20 bonds of 1865, consols of 1865. The call is for \$20,000,000—twelve million coupon and eight million registered. Principal and interest to be paid at the treasury on and after the 14th of April next, when interest will cease.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The greatest excitement prevails in Ponty Pridd and neighborhood of that densely populated district. It is said there are fifty-eight men in the pit. The explosion was very violent, and it is feared none of the men can escape. The bottom of the shafts are temporarily impassable. No attempt at rescue can be made yet.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Madam Anderson concluded the task of walking 2,700 quarter miles in as many quarter hours, to-night. Considerable money is said to have changed hands on the result. She commenced the last quarter mile at 10:45, and made it in 2 minutes and 35 3/4 seconds. During her last four quarter miles she was the recipient of several presents. She appeared greatly exhausted after her last quarter mile had been accomplished, and was taken to her physician's, where she will be under treatment for a week or two. At first she will not be allowed to sleep more than fifteen minutes at a time, as it is said she would probably never waken if not disturbed; but the time of rest will be gradually increased until she can take all the sleep she desires without fear of injury.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—James H. Prentice, owner of two large hat factories at Brooklyn, has failed, and to-day made an assignment. Liabilities \$100,000. The mill employees are thrown out of work.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The report of the department of agriculture for December says that the corn crop for 1878 is 30,000,000 bushels in excess of 1877, constituting it the largest ever raised in this country. No material change in barley. Rye, one-sixth larger than in 1877. Potatoes, a fall of 46,000,000 bushels. The cultivation of sorghum is receiving increased attention, and the results of this year's culture are satisfactory. Twelve tobacco growing states, representing the bulk of the production of the country, report the production compared with last year as follows: Kentucky 60, Virginia 73, Missouri 56, Tennessee 53, Ohio 90, Maryland 84, Indiana 83, North Carolina 89, Pennsylvania 86, Illinois 50, Connecticut 86, Massachusetts 95. Grapes, apples and pears show greatly decreased yields.

The committee on ways and means, to-day, after further discussion on the sugar tariff question, agreed, by a vote of six to four, to submit to the house a bill fixing rates as follows: On all sugars, syrups, etc., not above No. 13 Dutch standard, \$2.41 per hundred pounds; on all sugars, syrups, etc., above No. 13 and not above No. 16 Dutch standard, \$2.75 per hundred pounds; and on all sugars above No. 16 Dutch standard, \$4 per hundred pounds.

TOPEKA, Jan. 11.—A special dispatch to the Kansas City Journal says: "Of the candidates for speaker, Mr. Biddle has headquarters at the Tefft, room No. 97. Mr. Clarke is also at the Tefft, room 107. Gen. Bull is at Mrs. Rankin's. Price has not yet arrived, but is expected by the next train. There are but few members here as yet, consequently what is said or written about results is very largely conjecture. Of the well known members who are supporting Biddle may be named Briggs, of Atchison; Randolph, of Coffey; Manning, of Cowley; Humes, of Washington; Col. McKay, of Cloud; Spilman, of Riley; Kelley, Kennedy and Selover, of Doniphan; Breyfogle, Shaw and Bruner, of Johnson; Smith, of Marshall; Gilmore and Woodward, of Wilson; and both members from Linn county. Gen. Bull's strength at present is in the northwest, and his chances of success contingent upon friendly relations with Biddle. Clarke will throw to Price as a last resort, and vice versa.

"The senatorial candidates have secured quarters at the Tefft, except Gov. Anthony, who attends to one thing at a time and will see St. John comfortably ensconced in his new quarters before coming down to see the boys. Senator Ingalls has rooms Nos. 17, 19 and 21, the rooms from which Tom Osborne went out a defeated candidate for the senate to accept a scarcely less distinguished position in the diplomatic service. He will be here about the 20th inst. Phillips has rooms 111 and 113, from which Harvey went out defeated for re-election, to resume the duties of a plain farmer and a most estimable citizen. Pomeroy has rooms 94 and 96, from which P. B. Plumb went forth a

senator, after one of the most sanguinary contests known to the history of Kansas politics. Simpson, the only senatorial candidate present, is domiciled in 84, and has more callers than any man in the reception business at this time. Ben talks freely senatorially and otherwise, and like 'Barkis,' is willing. "Martin and Baker, or as the irreverent who don't fear red hair nor false teeth, call them the 'Strawberry Blonde' and 'The Gentleman from Parry,' are shaking it up lively on the printer question. I really believe they would subordinate every clerkship and doorkeeper in the house for this trifling position. At this writing the excitement runs high; Martin has found homes for the most members and distributed the most public documents; but Baker, who has long been suspected of dealing some crushing blow to his opponent, has just sent two dozen able-bodied prairie chickens to New Zealand! Call it bribery or what you will, it will have its effect in that quarter, and Baker is ahead.

"Walton leads for chief clerk with Emmert and Strickler hard after him. Ed. Waynant of Marshall, is almost certain of the second place, unless Walton's opponents pool their issues and scoop both Walton and Waynant.

"J. C. Hebbard, the last journal clerk, is a candidate for re-election, and if competency and faithful service are prime considerations he should have it by acclamation. W. O. Kresinger, of Miami county, is a candidate for clerk clerk, as is also C. E. Westling of Salina; both are good men, and their chances are so evenly balanced at this time that a Philadelphia lawyer can't tell who is going up or down. Billy Higgins is away ahead for sergeant-at-arms, although several good men are after it. For the second place the leading candidates are Doc Early, of Shawnee, formerly of La Cuyne, and Hon. Jerome Kunkle, of Jefferson, with the chances decidedly in favor of the latter.

"For enrolling clerk the candidates are Miss Emma Ferguson, of Topeka, Miss Lola Bell, of Lawrence, and Miss Josie McCracken, of North Topeka. Miss Ferguson is admirably qualified for the position, and having the support of all the old members will no doubt be re-elected.

"For engrossing clerk, Miss Maria Cheaney, of Shawnee county, is a candidate for re-election, opposed by Mrs. M. A. McLaughlin, of Paola, Miss Maggie A. Hughes, of Osage, and Miss Alice L. Mills, of Ness, are also candidates for clerical positions.

"The senate is already organized with the exception of sergeant-at-arms and assistant secretary, vacancies caused by resignation of Jeff Fleming and Judge Hauback. Ed. R. Smith, of Linn county, is the only candidate now known for the first place, and will get it without opposition probably. For the assistant secretaryship there are numerous candidates, Shawnee county, with customary liberality, furnishing three or four. Just who is ahead it is difficult to determine, but it is tolerably certain that no Topeka man need apply.

When the time comes to act the Shawnee county delegation will quietly suggest to these ambitious youths to step down and out and not jeopardize important matters by their foolishness." TOPEKA, Jan. 13.—The day has been one of great activity, and the inauguration ceremonies were successfully carried out. A platform was built across the front of the state house leading to the executive chamber, and the speeches were delivered from this, and on it Chief Justice Horton administered the oath of office to Governor St. John and the newly elected state officers. Fully 15,000 people witnessed the ceremonies. The cannon was fired, and cheer after cheer was sent up from the citizens and soldiers. When the ceremonies were ended, Governors Anthony and St. John each delivered short addresses.

There are nine companies of militia in the city, quartered in hotels and private residences. The men number all told 421; of these, 75 belong to the Craig Rifles of Kansas City, 64 to the Drought Rifles of Wyandotte, 30 to the Seneca Rifles of Seneca, 30 to the Council Grove Guards of Council Grove, 43 to the Montgomery Rifles of Independence, 58 to the Ottawa Rifles, 34 to the Paola Rifles, 27 to the Kansas University Cadets, Lawrence, and 40 to the Capital Guards of Topeka.

Prof. Worrell, of this city, made a sketch during the inauguration, and from it will be made engravings for Harper's Weekly and English periodicals.

At 10 o'clock this evening a reception was held in the governor's private room, which was attended by 3,000 people. It is now as crowded as ever, and a grand ball is being held in representatives' hall. Special trains will leave at 2 o'clock, carrying home the visitors. The inauguration has been a perfect success.

TOPEKA, Jan. 14.—The house of representatives met at noon to-day, with 126 members present. They were sworn in by Judge Valentine, of the supreme court. D. H. Hodge, of Abilene, was elected temporary chairman by acclamation, when an adjournment was had till 2:30 p. m.

The senate met at the same hour. The three members who were elected to fill vacancies were sworn in, and an adjournment was had till 3 p. m.

The senate, upon re-assembling, accepted the resignation of Louis Hanback as assistant secretary, and elected S. M. Strickler to that position. Elder Smith was elected sergeant-at-arms.

Mr. Morrill presented papers in the contest case of James Stray against I. O. Savage, of Republic county, and the senate by a unanimous vote laid the matter on the table. This case had been looked into by the committee on elections at the last session, and their report was in favor of allowing Mr. Savage to return to his seat.

Senator Morrill offered a resolution (adopted) that a committee of three be appointed to present resolutions on the death of the late Senator O. H. Sheldon, and that the senate adjourn to 3 p. m. to-morrow, as a mark of respect.

The house of representatives elected Sidney Clarke as speaker. The vote was as follows: Sidney Clarke 76, John M. Bull 12, G. R. Bishop 2, W. W. Walton was elected chief clerk, and E. M. Wayrett assistant clerk.

## THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.	
ST. LOUIS, Jan. 14, 1879.	
Flour—Fall superfine.....	\$3.00 @ 3.25
XXX.....	3.45 @ 3.55
Family.....	3.75 @ 3.85
Wheat—No. 2 fall.....	4.00 @ 4.25
No. 3 red.....	84 @ 89
Corn—No. 2.....	29 @ 29 1/2
Oats—No. 2.....	22 @ 22 1/2
Rye.....	42 1/2 @ 43
Barley.....	60 @ 80
Pork.....	7.57 1/2 @ 7.90
Lard.....	5.62 1/2 @ 5.70

CHICAGO, Jan. 14, 1879.	
Wheat—No. 2 winter.....	84 1/2 @ 85
No. 2 spring.....	82 @ 82 1/2
No. 3.....	69 @ 69 1/2
Rejected.....	60 @ 61 1/2
Corn.....	30 @ 30 1/2
Oats.....	19 @ 20
Pork.....	7.80 @ 7.85
Lard.....	5.50 @ 5.60

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 14, 1879.	
Wheat—No. 2 fall.....	81 @ 82 1/2
No. 3 fall.....	75 @ 77
No. 4.....	70 @ 72
Corn—No. 2 mixed.....	22 1/2 @ 22 3/4
Oats.....	22 @ 23
Rye—No. 2.....	32 @ 32 1/2

Live Stock Markets.	
KANSAS CITY, Jan. 14, 1879.	
Cattle—Choice nat. steers av. 1,500	3 75 @ 4 00
Good ship. steers av. 1,250	3 40 @ 3 65
Fair butch. steers av. 1,000	2 65 @ 3 25
Good feed. steers av. 1,100	2 80 @ 3 25
Good stock steers av. 900	2 50 @ 2 80
Good to choice fat cows	2 50 @ 3 00
Common cows and heifers	1 75 @ 2 00
Through Texans.....	2 00 @ 2 25
Hogs—Packers.....	2 25 @ 2 50

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 14, 1879.	
Cattle, firmer; best shipping and butcher grades scarce and wanted; good to choice fat steers \$4.25 to \$4.65; light, do, \$3.40; native butcher steers, \$2.75 to \$3.50; feeding steers, \$3.50.	
Hogs are active; choice heavy, \$2.70 @ 2.90; light, \$2.40 @ 2.60.	

CHICAGO, Jan. 14, 1879.	
Cattle are firm and active; heavy native shipping steers, \$4.00 @ 5.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.30 @ 3.00; butchers'—cows and heifers, \$2.00 @ 3.00, steers, \$2.40 @ 3.30. Receipts 2,100.	
Hogs are active but 10c. lower than previous day; heavy, \$2.80 @ 3.00; light, \$2.50 @ 2.65. Receipts for last twenty-four hours, 65,000—the largest receipt of the season.	

In Kansas City leading articles of produce are quoted as follows: Butter, choice, 13 @ 15c; fair, 12 @ 13c; poor, in large supply, dull at 7c; cheese, prime Kansas, 5 @ 6c; eggs, 20 @ 25c; broom-corn, 2 @ 3c. 1/2 lb; chickens, live, per doz., 90c @ 1.50; turkeys, dressed, 9c. 1/2 lb; geese @ 7c; potatoes, 60 @ 75c; salt, \$1.50; green apples, \$3.25 @ 3.00; bubbly onions, 30 @ 50c. 1/2 bush; flax seed, 1/2 bush, \$1.05; castor beans, \$1.45; hominy, \$1.87 1/2; cranberries, \$3 @ 7c; sauerkraut, \$7 1/2 bbl; hay, \$8.00 @ 25.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: Fancy brands, 1/2 sack, \$2.15 @ 2.25; XXX, \$1.80; XX, \$1.50. Rye flour, \$1.65. Corn meal, 1/2 cwt., 75c.

There is no change since last week in either wheat or corn worth mentioning.

For future delivery, No. 2 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at 93c. January, 93 1/2c. February, and 95c. March. In Chicago No. 2 is 82 1/2c. January, 83 1/2c. February, and 84 1/2c. March. In Kansas City No. 2 is 81 1/2c. January, and 82 1/2c. February. No. 3 is 77 @ 77 1/2c. January, and 78c. February.

Rye and other grain have not changed materially.

Sheep are quoted in Kansas City at \$1.25 @ 3.00; in St. Louis, \$2.75 @ 4.25; in Chicago, \$2.75 @ 4.00.

Money yesterday in New York was quoted at 2 1/4 @ 4 per cent.; prime mercantile paper, 4 @ 5 1/2 per cent. The stock market opened with great activity and excitement. Enormous blocks of stock were taken out of the street for investment, and transactions aggregated a larger amount than on any previous day for months. There was an advance in the entire list of 1/2 to 2 1/2 per cent. Government bonds firm and active—one of the national banks sold seven millions of 4 per cents; railroad bonds firm; state securities dull. Clearances for the day were not quoted.

The Prairie Farmer says: "On last Tuesday there were in the Chicago elevators 5,556,662 bushels of wheat, 1,945,988 bushels of corn, 427,933 bushels of oats, 226,684 bushels of rye, and 1,166,762 bushels of barley, a total of 9,324,029 bushels, against 9,060,977 the previous week, and 2,800,098 at the same time last year. New York and Brooklyn warehouses contain 3,812,000 bushels of wheat, 2,950,000 bushels of corn, 1,069,000 bushels of oats, 564 bushels of rye and 918,000 bushels of barley.

"Grain in sight on the 21st of December: Wheat 18,917,000 bushels; corn, 9,058,000 bushels; oats, 2,999,000 bushels; rye, 1,555,000 bushels; barley, 6,000,000 bushels. Exports from seaboard ports last week included 97,488 barrels of flour, 1,104,420 bushels of wheat, 639,289 bushels of corn, 19,944 bushels of rye, 6,993 barrels of pork, 6,420,174 pounds of lard and 15,797,917 pounds of bacon."



## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 16, 1879.

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

V. W. MAY, M. D.,

## Physician &amp; Surgeon.

Gives particular attention to

Surgery and to Diseases Peculiar  
to Women.Office in Chester's drug store, three doors south  
of Ludington house, opposite the Journal office,  
Lawrence, Kansas.

## City and Vicinity.

THE sad news comes to us this morning that  
 Mrs. Jane W., wife of Martin Adams, died last  
 night at her home, about ten miles north of this  
 city, of typhoid fever.

LAWRENCE was represented at the inaugu-  
 ration ceremonies and governor's reception at  
 the capital, on Monday, by about twenty-five  
 citizens and the University Cadets.

MARRIED, in this city on the evening of the  
 12th inst., at the residence of the bride's par-  
 ents, Miss Ella Tyrrell to Mr. O. J. Harris, of  
 Cleveland, Ohio, Rev. L. W. Spring officiating.

MESSRS. NEAL & WHITNEY shipped to Kan-  
 sas City from this point last week, fourteen car-  
 loads of fat hogs. On Monday last they re-  
 ceived two hundred head more. All the hogs  
 shipped by this firm have been purchased from  
 the farmers of Douglas county.

Douglas County Horticultural Society.  
 The twelfth annual meeting of the society  
 will be held at the university, on Saturday,  
 January 18, 1879. The election of officers for  
 the year will be had at this meeting, and the  
 standing committees for 1879 are requested to  
 make full reports for the year past.

G. C. BRACKETT, President.

## Personal.

VICE-PRESIDENT EVATT, of the Kansas  
 Valley Fair association, went to Topeka yester-  
 day to attend the meeting of the state board  
 of agriculture now in session at the State  
 house.

DR. BANCROFT left yesterday on a lecturing  
 tour through the Eastern states. He is going to  
 tell the people all about Kansas "with the  
 blanket off" as he terms it. We wish for him  
 abundant success. The doctor is authorized  
 to take subscriptions for THE SPIRIT during  
 his absence.

AGAIN we take pleasure in making mention  
 of the well known grange supply house of  
 Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago, Ills. This  
 firm has stood the test of many years; they  
 "have been weighed and found not wanting."  
 With every week that passes they are adding  
 to a well earned reputation for promptness  
 and fair dealing with our Patrons and farm-  
 ers. Those of our readers under whose notice  
 this item falls can do no better than to send in  
 their orders to Montgomery Ward & Co. We  
 feel safe in saying that their goods and prices  
 will prove satisfactory to each purchaser.

**Terrible Death of Widow Blanton.**  
 Widow Blanton, who lived on her farm near  
 the Wakarusa river, just south of this city,  
 was burned to death in her own house early on  
 Monday morning last. No one knows just how  
 it happened, and no one was near to render as-  
 sistance until it was too late. The widow Blan-  
 ton, with whom everybody for miles around  
 was well acquainted, lived alone on her farm;  
 she had however in her employ a half witted  
 colored boy, whose duty it was to go over  
 every day from his home, about half a mile  
 distant, and milk the cows, chop the wood and  
 attend to such other little chores as was re-  
 quired of him. When this boy arrived at the  
 place on Monday morning he discovered that  
 the house was on fire, and so startling was the  
 discovery that what he did immediately there-  
 after the boy does not even know himself; but  
 certain it is that he soon alarmed some of the  
 neighbors, and among them George Brown, J.  
 B. Sykes, Wm. Meairs, Scott Kennedy and  
 Captain Kennedy. When assistance arrived  
 the house was burned to the ground, and all  
 that was left of poor widow Blanton was found  
 in the smoking ruins. It is thought by some  
 that Mrs. Blanton was murdered for her money,  
 and that after committing the deed the mur-  
 derer set fire to the house to cover up his  
 crime, others think that the house caught fire  
 accidentally. The unfortunate victim was  
 about seventy years of age and had been a re-  
 sident of Douglas county ever since its earliest  
 settlement. Time may unravel the mystery  
 that now surrounds her terrible death.

**A Lawrence Man Mortally Wounded.**  
 EDITOR SPIRIT:—While at a dance last night,  
 a man named Harrell, from Lawrence, Kan.,  
 got into a dispute with another man who gave  
 his name as W. T. Watkins, and was in the em-  
 ploy of the M. & T. railroad. Some words  
 passed between the men and Harrell drew a  
 pistol and shot at Watkins, who immediately  
 drew his revolver and shot Harrell, mortally  
 wounding him. Harrell is now in a bad condi-  
 tion. If he has friends near Lawrence we hope  
 this will come before them. Yours truly,  
 J. P. LOWRY.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I have learned  
 that the wounded man's name is Joseph Har-  
 rell.

VINITA, Indian Territory, Jan. 3, 1879.

[The above communication reached this of-  
 fice on the 11th inst.—Ed.]

## Dedication of a New Grange Hall.

Last week we gave an account of a festival  
 held by Vinland grange on the completion of  
 their new hall, and we also referred to the fact  
 that the grange would dedicate their new hall  
 on Thursday evening, January 9th. Having  
 received an invitation to be present on that oc-  
 casion, Thursday afternoon we took the train,  
 in company with Master Sims and Bro. Wake-  
 field, of the Tribune. Arriving at Vinland we  
 were met by Bro. Roe, who escorted us to his  
 beautiful home. After partaking of an excel-  
 lent supper in company with Bro. Roe and his  
 family, we repaired to the hall, which we found  
 crowded with Patrons and their friends. The  
 hall was comfortably seated, warmed and beau-  
 tifully trimmed with evergreens, and the walls  
 hung with a large number of fine pictures,  
 mottoes and emblems of the order.

The ceremonies begun by the installation of  
 the newly elected officers, J. T. Stevens acting  
 as installing officer, assisted by Hon. L. H. Tit-  
 le of Centennial grange.

After this came the beautiful and impressive  
 ceremony of dedicating the hall to the use of  
 the order, conducted by the master of the state  
 grange. Worthy Master Sims then gave a brief  
 address on the principles and objects of the or-  
 der, of which we can give but a few leading  
 ideas. He said the primary aim of the order  
 was to secure individual happiness by promot-  
 ing general prosperity, it being self-evident  
 that the welfare of particular individuals can  
 only be secured by promoting that of the en-  
 tire community of which he forms a part. This  
 object of securing the moral, mental and ma-  
 terial advancement of its members, the Pa-  
 trons of Husbandry profess to secure by the  
 diffusion of knowledge; the inculcation of char-  
 ity and mutual confidence and good will; the  
 avoidance of litigation; the promulgation of  
 the social life of the farmer; the advancement  
 of education of both adults and children, and  
 by mutual co-operation in all our business  
 matters. In short, to develop a better and  
 higher manhood and womanhood. Knowledge  
 is power, and power guided by knowledge  
 and virtue secures happiness. It is the aim  
 of the order to give its members that knowledge  
 necessary to make them good citizens, good  
 neighbors and good men. All any one gets by  
 going to law is the verdict of his neighbors,  
 sitting as a jury, and this can be had far more  
 cheaply and efficiently by arbitration. Over  
 seventy per cent. of the people of Kansas are  
 farmers, and if properly organized and united,  
 they need not complain of neglect of their in-  
 terests by the government of the state, or of  
 oppression by those engaged in other business.

The grange makes woman the equal of man,  
 and is peculiarly her helper and protector. It  
 provides for the widow, the orphan, the desti-  
 tute and helpless; nurses the sick, and relieves  
 those in distress. Its motto is, "In essentials,  
 unity; in non essentials, liberty; in all things,  
 charity."

These are but a few points in this able ad-  
 dress, which was listened to with deepest at-  
 tention by all present. We must not forget to  
 say that a good choir furnished excellent mu-  
 sic for the occasion.

## People's Meeting.

One of the most interesting of the series of  
 meetings that have been held at the court-house  
 was held last Thursday night, at which there was  
 a better attendance than usual, and we may say  
 more interest was manifested. In the absence  
 of Mr. Bowersock, Judge Emery was called to  
 the chair, who stated on coming forward that  
 it was from a sense of duty that he attended  
 the meeting, and he was glad to know that  
 other counties were a unit on the very impor-  
 tant question our banded indebtedness, and  
 he thought it was the prevailing sentiment  
 that the question involved must be speedily  
 settled.

He then called upon Gov. Robinson to tell  
 something of the action of the Leavenworth  
 county people on the subject.

Hon. S. A. Biggs asked that the representa-  
 tives be instructed as to the amount thought to  
 be within reason, and that should be inserted  
 in the law sought to be passed by the legisla-  
 ture authorizing compromise. He had heard  
 it said that we could not afford to pay thirty-  
 five cents.

Governor Robinson said he was opposed to  
 including back interest in the compromise, and  
 that such back interest should never be bond-  
 ed. He thought that legislation was necessary  
 in order to protect city and county officers by  
 changing the respective municipal organiza-  
 tions and allow them to say how much they  
 can pay. If it was true that Judge Dillon could  
 order the levy to be made on any particular  
 day, the law in regard to levying taxes should  
 be amended. He said that the fight was not  
 over and would never be over until we were in  
 a condition to defy a levy. He said that Leav-  
 enworth county railroad bonds were quoted in  
 the market at seventeen cents, and a proposi-  
 tion is abroad to raise a fund to buy them up.  
 A law to meet such a requirement would be a  
 good thing. The holders of the bonds would  
 rather take fifteen cents cash than a thirty-cent  
 bond.

Col. H. M. Green, another state senator, said  
 he thought the question under discussion was  
 of the greatest importance—that it was prob-  
 ably of more importance than any other ques-  
 tion that would come before the legislature this  
 winter, not excepting the election of United  
 States senator or railroad transportation ques-  
 tion. He was at a loss to know what the citi-  
 zens desire in the matter, and thought that  
 there should be frequent meetings of the citi-  
 zens during the session to indicate their pleas-  
 ure in the matter, and he for one would pledge  
 himself to conform to their wishes.

Governor Robinson advanced the novel idea  
 that should a bankrupt law be passed this win-  
 ter, a clause should be inserted applying to  
 municipalities; whether law or not, the idea  
 was a good one.

Isaac Kilworth said that probably we might

pay fifty cents on the dollar; that \$50,000 of our  
 city indebtedness had been settled at 52½ cents,  
 and that we might do as well. At any rate,  
 whatever we do, we should do in unity.

Governor Robinson said that the fight on the  
 freight and passenger tariff would be general,  
 and would not be as to the present discrimi-  
 nation against certain points, and that was  
 where we were most interested.

Mr. George Innes favored a fair, honest com-  
 promise, the same as any business man in the  
 same circumstances would do.

Dr. Deskins said that the bond question could  
 never be settled except by compromise. He  
 said he would quickly accept an offer of twenty-  
 five or thirty cents on the dollar in new  
 bonds at five per cent. interest. At fifty cents  
 a tax of six mills would pay the interest, or  
 \$24,000 added to the present tax of \$149,000.  
 Five years ago we paid over \$300,000 yearly tax.

Dr. Caniff offered the following resolution:  
 Resolved, That a committee of five citizens of  
 the county be appointed to meet and co-op-  
 erate with our representatives in the legislature  
 in order to agree upon some plan of action for  
 our relief from our present bonded indebtedness.

Upon motion it was adopted, and Dr. Des-  
 kinds, William Roe, Judge Emery, Dr. Caniff  
 and George Shearer were appointed as such  
 committee.

## Patrons, Look to your Interests.

Buy the combined anvil and vise and you  
 will get something that will be of no small val-  
 ue to you. The vise is just what every farmer  
 needs in repairing broken machinery, harness,  
 etc., and you can sharpen your own plowshares  
 the anvil. We warrant the anvil and vise to  
 stand all work the farmer may use them for.  
 The price of the combined anvil and vise is  
 \$7, and they will save their cost to the farmer  
 every year. I want a good canvasser in every  
 grange and county to order from me direct. I  
 will make it to their interest. Address  
 GEO. RHEINSHILD,  
 Lock Box 28, Lawrence, Kans.

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

## Lumber.

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

CANNOT be exploded—the calcium oil sold by  
 Leis' Bros.

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

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

## Equinoctial Storm.

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

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

**In the Whole History of Medicine**  
 No preparation has ever performed such mar-  
 velous cures, or maintained so wide a reputa-  
 tion, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which  
 is recognized as the world's remedy for all dis-  
 eases of the throat and lungs. Its long-con-  
 tinued series of wonderful cures in all climates  
 has made it universally known as a safe and re-  
 liable agent to employ. Against ordinary colds,  
 which are the forerunners of more serious dis-  
 orders, it acts speedily and surely, always re-  
 lieving suffering, and often saving life. The  
 protection it affords, by its timely use, in the  
 throat and lung disorders of children, makes it  
 an invaluable remedy to be kept always on  
 hand in every home. No person can afford to  
 be without it, and those who have used it nev-  
 er will. From their knowledge of its compo-  
 sition and effects, physicians use the CHERRY  
 PECTORAL extensively in their practice, and  
 clergymen recommend it. It is absolutely cer-  
 tain in its remedial effects, and will always cure  
 where cure is possible.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

**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 fam-  
 ilies, there are still thousands upon thou-  
 sands of smart, hard working, intelligent men  
 pouring into the great Arkansas valley, the  
 garden of the West, where the Atchison, To-  
 peka and Santa Fe railroad offers them their  
 choice of 2,500,000 acres of the finest farming  
 lands in the world at almost their own prices.  
 If you do not believe it, write to the under-  
 signed, who will tell you where you can get a  
 cheap land selling ticket, and how, at a mod-  
 erate expense, you can see for yourself and be  
 convinced.  
 W. F. WATKINS,  
 Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't, Topeka, Kans.

**THE GREAT LUNG BALSAM**  
 Coughs, Colds, Consumption,  
 Asthma, Bronchitis, and all  
 Throat and Lung Affections.  
 Endorsed by the Press and  
 Physicians. Taken by thou-  
 sands. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

**PRESCRIPTION FREE**  
 For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Loss  
 of Manhood, and all disorders brought on by Indis-  
 cretion or Excess. Any Druggist has the Ingredients.  
 ADDRESS: DR. JACQUES & CO., 120 W. Sixth St.,  
 CINCINNATI, O.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

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

McCurdy Brothers,

THE OLDEST

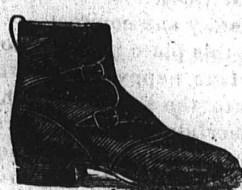
## BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE

In Lawrence, Established in 1835,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS

In all kinds of

## BOOTS AND SHOES



Patentees and Man-  
 ufacturers 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. S. CREW - - - - - President  
 W. A. SIMPSON - - - - - Vice-President  
 A. HADLEY - - - - - Cashier  
 J. E. NEWLIN - - - - - Asst's Cashier

LOOK HERE! LOOK HERE!

T. O. Stephens,

## MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER

AND DEALER IN

FRUITS, NUTS, ETC.,

No. 73 Mass. street,

keeps constantly on hand the largest and finest  
 stock of goods in his line in the city. Oysters and  
 game served in superior style.  
 Give T. O. Stephens a call.

LAWRENCE

## EYE AND EAR

DISPENSARY,

72 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

Special attention given to Eye and Ear surgery.

S. S. SMYTH, M. D.,

Consulting Physician and Surgeon.

FRANK SMYTH, M. D.,

Ophthalmic and Aural Surgeon.

G. H. MURDOCK,

## WATCHMAKER

—AND—

ENGRAVER,

75 Mass. Street, Lawrence, Kans.

Formerly with H. J. Rushmer.

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.

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 work parts of STEEL, securing dur-  
 ability and finish.  
 Best ROBBIN'S ENDER used, without running  
 the machine or removing the work.  
 Best TENSION and TAKE UP, only the needle  
 to be threaded.  
 Best SHUTTLE in the world, the easiest man-  
 aged, no holes or slots to thread. In fact it can  
 be threaded in the dark. Its bobbin holding more  
 thread than any other.  
 New TREADLE, neat in appearance, perfect in  
 shape.  
 Best HINGES, giving solid support and perfect  
 manipulation.  
 The universal expression of all who have seen  
 and tested the Dauntless is, that beyond doubt it  
 is "THE BEST IN THE MARKET." We shall  
 be pleased to have your orders, feeling confident  
 our machine will render perfect satisfaction.  
 Agents wanted. Special inducements and low-  
 est factory prices given.

Dauntless Manufacturing Co.,

Norwalk, Ohio.

J. T. RICHY, Agent, Lawrence, Kans.

## THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY

LINES.

The only route through Canada under  
American management.

THE

## SHORT &amp; QUICK

LINE TO THE EAST VIA

Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

Direct connections made at Detroit and Toledo  
with all RAILROAD TRAINS from  
West, North and South.Connections made at Buffalo and Niagara Falls  
with NEW YORK CENTRAL and  
ERIE RAILWAYS.

Wagner Sleeping and Parlor Cars

On all Trains to Principal Points East.

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

FRANK E. SNOW,

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

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss.

W. H. Haney vs. Timothy J. Honbrooks et al.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE TO ME

directed, and issued out of the Fourth judi-  
cial district court, in and for Douglas county,  
Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will, on  
Saturday, the 15th day of January, A.  
D. 1879,between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock p. m. of said  
day, at the front door of the court-house, in the  
city of Lawrence, county and state aforesaid, offer  
for sale at public auction, and sell to the highest  
and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right,  
title and interest whatsoever of Timothy J. Hon-  
brooks and Mary Honbrooks and each of them in  
and to the following described premises, to wit:  
Commencing at the stone in the center of section  
18, in township twelve (12) range  
twenty (20), and running thence due west 191-100  
chains to a stake; thence south 190-100 chains to the  
middle of the track of the U. F. & W. Co.; thence north  
along the middle of said railway track 18-100  
chains to a stake; thence due east six (6) chains to  
the middle of the highway; thence north along the  
middle of said highway, and on said quarter sec-  
tion line, to the place of beginning, containing  
twenty-nine (29) acres and six (6) rods, more or  
less, with the appurtenances, situate, lying and  
being in the county of Douglas and state of Kan-  
sas, and appraised at eight hundred and seventy  
(\$870) dollars. Said property to be sold to satisfy  
said order of sale.Given under my hand, at my office in the city of  
Lawrence, this 18th day of December, A. D. 1878.

H. S. CLARKE,

Sheriff of Douglas county, Kansas.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss.

R. S. George vs. Joseph Hammond et al.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION TO ME

directed, and issued out of the Fourth judi-  
cial district court, in and for Douglas county,  
Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will, on  
Saturday, the 15th day of January, A.  
D. 1879,between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock p. m. of said  
day, at the front door of the court-house, in the  
city of Lawrence, county and state aforesaid, offer  
for sale at public auction, and sell to the highest  
and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right,  
title and interest whatsoever of Joseph Hammond  
and Minerva Hammond and each of them in and  
to the following described premises, to wit: Lot  
two hundred and twenty-eight (228) on Ohio street,  
in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas and  
state of Kansas, and appraised at eight hundred  
(\$800) dollars. Said property to be sold to satisfy  
said execution.Given under my hand, at my office in the city of  
Lawrence, this 18th day of December, 1878.

H. S. CLARKE,



## Horticultural Department.

## Make Home Beautiful.

"More than building showy mansions,  
More than dress and fine array;  
More than domes and lofty steeples,  
More than station, power and sway,  
Make our home both neat and tasteful,  
Bright and pleasant, always fair,  
Where each heart shall rest contented  
Grateful for each beauty there.

Seek to make your home most lovely,  
Let it be a smiling spot  
Where in sweet contentment resting  
Care and sorrow are forgot.  
Where the flowers and trees are waving,  
Birds will sing their sweetest songs;  
Where the purest thoughts will linger,  
Confidence and love belong.

There each heart will rest contented,  
Seldom wishing far to roam;  
Or, if roaming, still will ever  
Cherish happy thoughts of home.  
Such a home makes man the better,  
Pure and lasting its control.  
Home with pure and bright surroundings  
Leaves its impress on the soul."

The above song, which has long been a favorite here, is a brief description of a beautiful home and its effect on the inmates. There are but few persons who do not admire stately buildings and magnificent furniture; but though these features are not to be depreciated, they are of comparatively slight importance to the real comforts and beauty of home, for let the architecture be ever so magnificent and the inmates supplied with apparel of the most elegant style, if these are not surrounded with the influences which the beauties of nature will add, the home is a mockery and the inmates selfish, and cold hearted—strangers to the joy and comfort and beauty which nature if invited into the home, would bring.

Our country homes where there is plenty of room for the free growth of nature's beauties, afford excellent opportunities for cultivating and exhibiting taste in ornamenting the home. The busy season on the farm comes at a time when the work of ornamentation seems impossible, but if the inmates possess a real love for the beautiful, and will exert themselves to accomplish a little now and then, they will be surprised at the improvement thus made. First, let us consider the grounds—the outer home.

Our fruit trees of various kinds are ornamental as well as useful, but there is much of beauty in variety, and with a very little work and expense we can obtain a fair variety of forest trees and ornamental shrubs. The elm, box-elder, maple, osage orange and others are easily transplanted and all beautiful.

The cultivation of flowers is comparatively neglected. The labor and expense of having them about us the whole year is so slight, and the pleasure and comfort they bring so great, that we wonder every household does not encourage their presence. They are one of the finest gifts of Providence, and most profusely given. The poor can have them as well as the rich. They are never out of place. They cover the rubbish by the wayside; they adorn the lawn; they tint the landscape; they cheer the sick-room; they climb old forest trees, and everywhere lend an influence of cheerfulness and hope by their simple, innocent beauty.

"God might have made the earth bring forth  
Enough for great and small—  
The oak tree and the cedar tree  
Without a flower at all.  
We might have had enough, enough  
For every want of ours—  
For luxury, medicine and toil—  
And yet have had no flowers!

Then wherefore, wherefore were they made  
All dyed with rainbow light,  
All fashioned with supremest grace,  
Upbringing day and night;  
Springing in valleys green and low,  
And on the mountains high,  
And in the silent wilderness  
Where no man passes by?

Our outward life requires them not;  
Then wherefore had they birth?  
To minister delight to man,  
To beautify the earth;  
To comfort man—to whisper hope  
When'er his faith is dim—  
For whose careth for the flowers  
Will care much more for Him."

If instruction were given frequently by our committee on floriculture, or by any of our members on that subject, we should all be benefited and an interest might be aroused which would result in a more general culture of shrubs and flowers.

But it is not enough that our grounds are beautiful. Winter will strip the trees of their verdure and all that was fair and lovely will be brown and bare, or buried in snow. Neatness and order about the grounds in winter are the only charms we can add, so let us look indoors and see what we can do there to make our homes more attractive. Beauty is anything which pleases the senses. Neatness, cleanliness and order are the first requisites to comfort and happiness; to these let us add all the beauties of form,

color and sound, that are within our power.

Flowers are still one of the best help-mates. Never mind if we do have to keep fire all night to keep them from freezing, they are well worth the trouble and expense. Their bright foliage and fragrant bloom remind us of the fair days of summer and encourage hope in the coldest, darkest days. Train beautiful climbers over the walls and about the pictures, and wear the bright leaves and flowers; art can furnish no more beautiful ornament. Beauty is powerful and joy-giving wherever it is found, but flowers possess a simple, innocent beauty all their own, and those who have once had them in winter, will not fail to miss the cheerfulness they give a home.

Next to growing plants for ornamentation in winter are decorations of dried grasses, flowers and evergreens. A little care during the summer to collect pretty grasses, ferns, leaves, etc., will supply a home with material for many pretty ornaments in winter—bouquets, mottoes, wreaths, etc. The word "Welcome" seen on entering a room always gives one a feeling of freedom and comfort, and the word "Home" will be a source of many pleasant thoughts. To those who enter after the day's toil and care, this word brings a feeling of safety and comfort, and they realize that this place is home and strive to make a true, happy home. Bring everything into the home that will add to its cheerfulness—music, birds, games; everything that will bring joy, mirth and happiness, and drive away care, discord and sorrow.

But little observation is needed to discover the good influence such homes have upon the inmates. Teachers can almost describe their scholars' homes before they have seen them. The outer life effects the inner life physically, mentally, and morally. Truly, as in the song above quoted,

"Such a home makes man the better,  
Pure and lasting its control;  
Home with pure and bright surroundings  
Leaves its impress on the soul."

## Novel Way of Advertising.

The Portland Transcript gives the details, as follows, of an experiment made by a Maine fruit grower, from which some of our Kansas fruit raisers or dealers may get a good idea of a "Yankee trick," in the way of advertising:

"A year ago last winter, L. J. Stout, of Limington, Maine, while barreling apples to be shipped to parts unknown to him, conceived the novel idea of ascertaining their destination by putting a letter enclosing money to pay the postage on a letter in one of the barrels, kindly asking the purchaser to write him the date of opening it, his name and residence, the price paid, the condition of the apples when opened, etc. In about three months Mr. Stout received a letter from a merchant in London, England, saying one of his customers found the letter, and passed it to him, and by him it was neatly answered, giving all the desired information in regard to apples, etc. Last winter Mr. Stout received a letter from the same merchant in relation to filling an order for Maine apples, but the quality and scarcity of the fruit last year prevented his filling the order satisfactorily to himself. Last week Mr. Stout received another order by cable for several hundred barrels as samples from the same persons. As Mr. Stout will undoubtedly fill the order, the English gentleman will no doubt be surprised at the size and quality of the fruit, which is this year probably a third larger than two years ago.

## Pruning.

The best season for pruning is at any time you see a twig that needs removing. Nine persons in ten in the West prune too much. The head of the tree should be kept as dense as possible, yet allowing for the leaves to get a due allowance of light and air. In this every man must judge for himself, taking into consideration the characteristics and habits of the tree. It is better, however, that the top be rather thick than too thin. If the trees really want pruning, on general principles any time in the winter during soft weather, or when the wood is not frozen, will do.

—Prairie Farmer.

It does not require a great amount of labor to raise an abundance of fruit for family use. A little care and attention at the right time will bring the desired result. An abundance of small fruit can in this way be provided.

## The Household.

We again invite our lady readers to keep this column full.

## Advantages of "Plain Living."

There are many good reasons for living on plain, simply-cooked but nourishing food. Variety is necessary—that is, a judicious mingling of dishes of grains, vegetables, fruits and meats. There need be but few kinds at one meal if the family are agreed in their tastes. The larger the family, as a general rule, the more need of variety at each meal that each one may follow natural instinct in selection, as far as can be done with due reference to the rights of others. Plain living reduces not only our expenses, but our labor in the kitchen. Another important thing I have been taught by both reason and experience—plain living reduces our liability to diseases of all kinds. As I said recently, there has been but one case of absolute sickness (down sick in bed, undressed all day) in our little family of four children during the more than dozen years since the eldest was born. I think this is due to care in regard to the general rule of health, as no preventive or curative medicines, not even catnip tea or camphor, have been used. Yesterday a daughter complained of a slight sore throat—a very unusual complaint here—and I felt some little uneasiness, as diphtheria is abroad in this part of the country (six children from one family buried lately in a city not far away), and a few cases in our own place. But I felt condemned for the dinner of the day before—hot bread pancakes, upon which I knew that the little girl was eating quite too much butter in a melting condition, followed by pumpkin pie, which disgraced me because it was too sweet and spicy for health. She had the good sense (or the cultivated instinct) to go without supper last night, and a wet cloth on her throat during sleep, covered by a dry one, perfected a cure of all sore throat. I know a family whose mother always dreaded the coming of winter, because croup, diphtheria, sore throats, coughs and other cold weather diseases so threatened her children, and worried or seriously alarmed her; and then dreaded hot weather on account of children's bowel diseases—until she learned to regulate their health by regulating their diet. A beautiful but plain bill of fare in exchange for the "richer" or more highly seasoned food common among prosperous people, has changed all that. A healthier flock of children, and a more happy and hopeful mother is seldom found. She almost never makes cake nowadays, and pies very seldom, and then very plain ones. Children who live habitually on plain fare, show evil effects from rich food much more quickly than those who live regularly on the latter, and some suppose this proves that their stomachs are weaker on account of plain living, but I think it is because they have a more correct or healthy tone, and it seems to me fortunate that the first deviation from health is so quickly reported, and thus there is little danger of serious disease.

—Faith Rochester, in American Agriculturist.

## Beef in Pickle.

For preserving beef in pickle, the following method has been adopted by many housekeepers with the best success:

To one hundred pounds of beef cut in pieces suitable for boiling, add four quarts of salt, four pounds of brown sugar and four ounces of saltpeter. Sprinkle the mixture over each piece as it is packed, and pound down solid and weight heavily with stones. No water need be added, as there will be enough brine formed from the beef and other materials. The brine must constantly cover the beef, as the air would soon spoil it.

The following recipe for pickling beef in brine, we find in a communication to the Rural Home:

After slaughtering your beef, let it stand, if convenient, in some good place, twenty-four hours; it should not freeze before being packed. Then with your saw and knife, cut it to suit your convenience, leaving your ax in the woodshed. To one hundred pounds of beef, use ten pounds of fine salt, four ounces of saltpeter, two pounds of sugar, two ounces of black pepper—to be put into hot water enough to cover the meat. Let it stand until lukewarm. Then pour it on the meat; be sure to keep the meat from rising in the barrel.

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## Farm and Stock.

## Popular Errors in Cold Weather.

A common error, one often injurious to health and not infrequently fatal to human life, and one greatly unprofitable in the care of stock, is illustrated by the practice of some farmers we remember in our boyhood days on a Western farm. The error is quite prevalent still. These farmers kept their sheep especially, and sometimes other stock, in open fields, or at best in exposed yards and sheds, allowing them to feed from the sides of open hay stacks. Hay was cheap, and the sheep ate it voraciously. This large consumption of food was considered a mark of vigor, and of health even. (We do not forget that these farmers were accustomed to apply pine-tar freely to the noses of their sheep in spring, to cure a sort of catarrhal discharge always prevalent, but attributed to something outside the real cause.)

Many parents, alas I believe, and practice upon the belief, that thin clothing, sleeping cold, and bare legs and arms, harden children and make them vigorous. What are the facts? Our bodies are warmed precisely the same as our rooms are warmed. In burning wood, coal, corn, wheat, oil, etc., the oxygen of the air unites with the carbon (coal) of these substances, producing carbonic acid, which escapes unseen. In thus combining, heat, before insensible, is given out in a sensible condition. (Scientists will excuse this form of illustration.) When we eat the corn, wheat, flour, meat, or other food, it is worked up or digested in the stomach, goes into the blood, and there meets with oxygen from the air absorbed into the blood through the delicate membranes of the lungs. Each atom of food that unites with an atom of this oxygen in the blood, produces carbonic acid, and gives out heat which warms the blood, and through it the body. (The carbonic acid is breathed out through the lungs, and escapes invisible, just as it does from the fire.) When no food is taken for some time, the reserved supply of fat and flesh stored in the body is consumed to supply the heat needed to keep the body alive. Let it be fixed in the mind that all the heat of the body must come from food actually burned in the blood, or, in the absence of food, from burning some of the substance of the body itself. We do not see the burning, simply because only very small atoms are burned at any one point; but the facts are just as stated.

But heat is always escaping from the surface of the body, and the more there is escaping, the more fuel (food) must there be supplied, or more of the fat and flesh of the body will be consumed and wasted, and the body decreases in weight and substance. If just enough food is supplied, there will be no change. If there is supplied and digested more than enough food to meet this heating requirement and the other wastes, flesh and fat will accumulate in the body. Is it not clear that if, by warm clothes, by warm rooms, and warm barns, we stop some of the heat from escaping from the surface of our bodies and those of our animals, less fuel (less food) will be needed for producing heat in the blood? Those sheep referred to above were obliged to eat much hay to keep from freezing to death. A good shelter to ward off the driving winds and showers that so rapidly carried away their heat, would have saved a great deal of food. A warm barn or enclosure would have saved more. They crowded close together to catch from each other the escaping heat which helped some. Bees, by clustering closely in winter, save a good deal of heat. This explains why animals take on flesh faster from the same food in warmer than in colder weather. They use up less in supplying heat. Cows, in warm quarters, and in warm weather, secrete and furnish us with carbonaceous butter, which they must burn to supply loss of heat in cold weather, when not warmly sheltered.—*American Agriculturist.*

## Saving What Has Been Gained.

It is not flattering to their skill as farmers but it is none the less true, that the cattle of very many farmers make nearly or quite all their growth, and certainly all their net gain in weight during, say five of the twelve months of the year. During the summer and fall, while on fair or good pasture, such cattle often make reasonable gains, growing in size, and adding to

their flesh; but from the time cold weather comes on, too often they begin to lose in flesh, perhaps in health and "come out" in the spring weak, poor, spiritless, with staring coats and morbid or capricious appetites, if not with positive disease. At the best, when turned on the grass again, several weeks must elapse before they regain the condition and weight possessed in the fall. If the animals are young, serious difficulty often results. It is almost impossible that an animal subjected to such treatment should grow up with symmetrical form or with ability to make the best use of the food consumed.

Every consideration of economical management impresses the importance of saving all that has been gained by the cattle during the summer. This cannot be done if they are subjected to a sudden change of food and treatment, or are placed in such conditions that they must necessarily be exposed to all the changes of temperature and all the storms of our average winters. At least, the flesh gained cannot be preserved under such circumstances without a consumption of food much greater than would otherwise be needed. The proper temperature of the body must be maintained in some way—either by shelter or by increased consumption of food. An animal in good health and flesh will withstand a severe storm without apparent injury; but the exposure to the storm has caused increased consumption of some of the surplus fat stored up from food eaten in the past.

To provide warm stables for the stock undoubtedly costs more, in many cases, than does the extra quantity of food required by the animal when exposed. It is also true, that animals which have never been housed may not thrive as well, at least for a time, in a stable as in the open air; but it is exceedingly rare that any combination of circumstances exists making it good economy both to leave the animals unsheltered and poorly supplied with food. If the lower prices for beef and pork tempt the farmer to give less care to his stock than in former years, let him remember that grain and hay are correspondingly low. If profits promise small, let it be borne in mind that they may disappear entirely if careful management be not given.—*National Live-Stock Journal.*

## Transport of a Herd of Cattle.

A correspondent of the Birmingham Post writes: "The agriculturists have been somewhat moved by the news just brought from America of the safe arrival at Beechgrove farm, Indianapolis, of a whole herd of cattle from Jersey. The feat of thus transporting a whole drove, was accomplished by Mr. Jackson, the owner of Beechgrove farm, one of the largest and most successful dairy farms throughout the country. This is the first experiment of the kind ever made, and has astonished the world not a little. Mr. Jackson had long been impressed with the idea that the native breed of America could never be permanently improved by the system hitherto pursued of taking over from Europe a few of the first-rate specimens of stock—now and then a thousand-pound bull, or a Duchess of Devonshire beyond all price, having been consigned at intervals, who generally have pined and lingered out their little season and then died; but that to establish a new and efficient breed it would be necessary to introduce at once a sufficient number at the same time. The very sympathy which is known by naturalists to exist among animals was considered by Mr. Jackson as a point in favor of his enterprise, so he resolutely set out from Indianapolis, determined to hazard the experiment at his own risk and peril. He went at once to Jersey and visited the different cattle-breeding farms of the island. He found the farmers at Jersey at first but little disposed to sell their finest specimens of stock; but when told that the purchase was intended for exportation they joyfully parted with the most valuable of their herds. It would seem that a certain degree of jealousy exists in Jersey against the English farmers, and that some little difference has arisen within the last few years concerning the pretended deterioration of the Jersey cows as milk producers when transplanted to English pasture. The spare, scant herbage of the rocky island being their accustomed food, they grow too large and fleshy when feeding in the rich, succulent meadow grass of En-

gland. The undertaking itself was hardly enough; but what shall we say of its complete and entire success. By dint of incessant vigilance and care, watching night and day over the welfare of the herd, Mr. Jackson has accomplished the gigantic task of transporting it, not only without the loss of a single head, across the Atlantic, and again by railway journey from New York to Indianapolis, but an addition of two individuals was made during the journey. A magnificent bull calf was born on board the vessel 1,500 miles from shore; and when the herd was on exhibition for two days at New York where it was made to repose before venturing on the remainder of the journey, the little creature, named Ocean Born, formed an immense attraction to the ladies. Another calf was born on the cars during the railway journey to Indianapolis, and was called Otranto, in honor of the vessel which had brought its mother safely from the old world to the new. This vessel, also, has a share of the interest inspired by the successful experiment. The construction of the berths allows each animal to lie down at pleasure. The sides are padded, so that the rolling of the ship in any ordinary sea will not result in injury. None of the herd were in the least bruised, none suffered from the fourteen days' sea voyage. And so Mr. Jackson may be regarded as the man so long looked for in America as destined to become the forger of a new link between the two hemispheres. Beechgrove farm is famous for the manufacture of butter and cheese, which produce is sent to every part of the Union. The immense increase in this produce will, no doubt, ere long be felt on the English markets, and we may soon expect a double amount of huge American cheeses and highly compressed American butter to be shipped to Liverpool from Indianapolis."

## Counting the Cost.

In common with most other classes, farmers feel the pressure of the times, and are struggling under their burdens. The flattery of agricultural and political orators will fail to convince them that they, more than any other men, are growing rich. The constant confronting and pressure of debts, the resulting forebodings and anxiety, the low prices and heavy taxes, are a constant protest against the truth of such statement.

The lessons which farmers are now receiving in regard to incurring large debts will not need to be repeated to the present generation, at least to those who are made wiser by experience. Is it a question of expediency merely, or right and justice to all concerned, for a farmer with but little capital to run into debt \$5,000, \$10,000, \$15,000 or \$20,000 for 100, 200 and 300 acres of rock-ribbed hills and stunted valleys? If a farmer wants to be "shook over hell" all his days, he can do so, but will the act increase his reputation for wisdom, among the wise? The folly of such a course should, it would seem, now be patent to all observers. Farmers and others who have paid for their present farms or homes, need not hesitate, at fair prices, to gradually add to their acres or buildings as they need, incurring debts therefor which they may be able to meet. Such gradual additions will not distress the family, and often prove a stimulant to industry and economy, and thus tend to wealth. But to incur such heavy risks as many have is most stupendous folly. A shrewd and successful business man who owns hundreds of acres of land, told me he never bought or run into debt for any land that he could not pay for at any time, if necessary. With so many examples of failure on account of excessive debts, is it not the dictate of wisdom to heed the scriptural suggestion of first counting the cost, before laying the shoulder to the terrible burden of debt?—*Ex.*

## Stock in Winter.

All farmers have more or less stock to care for in winter. It is generally considered that wintering stock is a losing business—that is to say, that the farmer gets no return for the value of the corn, hay, and other feed given stock in winter. As a rule, no adequate return is received for winter food. With proper management, however, good returns could be derived for all the winter food given stock. In the first place, only young and healthy stock should be kept over winter. Such stock as have passed their prime should be disposed of in the fall.

Secondly—Good shelter of some kind

should be provided for all stock. Stock cannot thrive if left exposed to the storms of winter. With much more food given them when exposed, they will come out in spring in poorer condition. The old saying that shelter is food is a good one. The meaning of it is, that animals require less food if they have warm shelter. It matters not whether they are tied up in stables or have abundance of shed room with plenty of straw for bedding. To get pay for the food eaten they must have enough to keep growing, thriving. If they have neither gain or loss of flesh all the feed that is given them brings no return, only to carry them through winter in the same condition they entered it. If there is a gain of flesh there is a return for what has been fed them, and the more the gain the better the return.

Thirdly—Many farmers are careless about supplying water to their stock. Ponds get frozen over, the weather is cold and stormy, and hired men frequently only care for their pay, and they will not expose themselves to the cold, and the stock are allowed to suffer. Stock need water more in winter than summer. They are kept on dry food in winter and must have water regularly or a shrinkage in flesh will be the result. Regularity in feeding is just as desirable as regularity in watering. Stock know to the minute when feeding and watering time come, and worry and fret if their attendants are not on time.

Fourthly—Young stock should be separated from the old stock, otherwise they will be driven away from the best food and only be allowed to eat what the old animals reject. The young stock should have the best food the farm affords.—*Colman's Rural.*

## A New Breed of Imported Cattle.

Last Saturday evening there arrived in this county a herd of Aberdeen polled cattle, all the way from Aberdeenshire, Scotland, from whence they were shipped direct to Messrs. Anderson & Findlay of Lake Forest. The herd consists of six head (five heifers and a bull), and they represent the first and only specimens of this breed of cattle that have ever been brought to this country. In company with Mr. Anderson, we visited the inclosure where the cattle are kept, last Monday afternoon, and were shown five as handsome young head of cattle as we have ever seen. They are a jet black color from hoof to back, with occasionally white spots under their fore legs. Their tongues, noses, and even the inside of their ears are black. They have straight limbs and back, an easy, graceful movement, are very docile, and have no horns. The oldest of the heifers is nineteen months old, while the youngest has seen but thirteen months. They are now in excellent condition, considering the long journey which they have so recently taken. Mr. James H. King of Aberdeenshire, took charge of them at the commencement of the journey, and still continues to look after their interests. These cattle are celebrated principally for their beef-producing qualities, and are considered much better milkers than the Durham breed. They are considered by all breeders who have seen them, to be a valuable addition to the stock of Lake county.—*Lake County (Ill.) Patriot.*

## The Men Folks.

The Golden Rule has the following: "Well, what are you going to do with your farm 'help' this winter? If he's hired by the year, he won't stop eating or drawing pay if you do stop keeping him at work. Around how many kitchen fires are the 'old man' and his 'help' smoking and dozing, loafing and growling, or swapping jokes and stories, as the cold weather comes on? One would think that farming was fair weather work, and confined to six or seven months in the year. Are there no ditches to dig before the ice blockade sets in? No muck to get out? No holes to prepare for the hundred fruit trees you ought to set next spring, which you can dig now as well as then? No ice-house to build? No wood to get in snug and nice, convenient to the kitchen? No gates or bars to fix up? No broken machines to repair? No cellars, no corn cribs, or pens, or sheds, to get ready for winter? If not, suppose you and the hired man takes a winter's vacation somewhere, and relieve the housewife of the trouble of taking care of you."

## Veterinary Department.

## Thoughts in a Sick Stable—How to Administer Medicine.

To Give a Ball.—Let an assistant turn the horse's head round in the stall, standing to his left or near side. The operator standing on the right or off side having taken the ball between the thumb and first three fingers of his right hand, the assistant should seize the upper jaw with his left hand and with his right forcibly open the horse's mouth; the operator then gently withdraws the horse's tongue out of his mouth with his left hand, with a downward sideways movement; he then passes the ball over the root of the tongue, quickly closing the mouth, when the horse will swallow it. Never, by any means, use a sharp stick for this purpose, as many very serious accidents have happened by such means.

To Give a Drench.—Let an assistant turn the horse's head round in the stall, and back him up in the manger; then make a loop with a short length of cord, just large enough to go over the top jaw, over which it must be slipped; then let the assistant get hold of it with the prong of a stable fork, pushing upward. The operator then standing on the off side of the horse easily gives the drench, which is best done either out of a strong, long-necked bottle, or with a small cow's horn.

Giving Physic or Purgatives.—These are always best given in the morning, fasting. (See No. 21.) The horse should fast three hours after, and then be fed on warm bran mash, and have his water with the cold taken off, by adding a little warm.

Blistering.—In every case, the hair should be clipped off as closely as possible, then let the parts be well brushed, after which apply the blister ointment for at least fifteen minutes, with a smart friction; after which tie the horse's head up, for at least three days and three nights, so that he cannot get his teeth to the parts; otherwise he would probably blemish himself.

## RECIPES.

1. Colic Medicine.—Sweet spirits niter 1 ounce, laudanum 1 ounce, linseed oil 8 ounces. Mix. One dose.
2. Stimulating Ball.—Carbonate of ammonia 2 drachms, camphor 1 drachm, linseed meal 3 drachms. Mix. Dose, one a day.
3. Tonic Ball.—Ground gentian 2 drachms, ginger 2 drachms, powdered sulphate of iron 3 drachms. Mix. Dose, one a day.
4. Alternative Ball.—Powdered saltpeter or niter 4 drachms, tartarized antimony 1 drachm, linseed meal 1 drachm. Mix. Dose, one a day.
5. Tonic Ball.—Powdered sulphate of iron 4 drachms, camphor 1 drachm, gentian 1 drachm. Mix. Dose, one a day.
6. Stimulating Tonic Ball.—Carbonate of ammonia 1 drachm, camphor 1-2 drachm, gentian 4 drachms. Mix. Dose, one a day.
7. Cough Ball.—Powdered digitalis 1-2 drachm, powdered camphor 1 drachm, tartarized antimony 1 drachm, niter 3 drachms, linseed meal 1-2 drachm. Mix. Dose, one a day.
8. Tonic Condition Ball.—Powdered ginger 1 drachm, powdered gentian 2 drachms, powdered camphor 1 drachm, powdered sulphate of iron 2 drachms. Mix. Dose, one a day.
9. Diuretic or Staling Ball.—Powdered resin 3 drachms, powdered niter 2 drachms, powdered ginger 2 drachms, oil of juniper 20 drops. Mix. Dose, one a day.
10. Cordial Mass.—Powdered ginger 6 ounces, powdered gentian 6 ounces, powdered linseed meal 6 ounces. Mix with molasses or soap, and divide into balls of one ounce each.
11. Cough Ball.—Powdered licorice 2 drachms, powdered ginger 1 drachm, powdered aniseed 2 drachms, powdered camphor 1 drachm. Mix. Dose, one a day.
12. Astringent Ball.—Powdered opium 1-2 drachm, gum acacia 1 ounce, sulphate of iron 1 drachm, linseed meal 3 drachms. Mix. Dose, one a day.
13. Alternative Ball.—Powdered Barbadoes aloes\* 1 drachm, powdered niter 4 drachms, tartarized antimony 1 drachm. Mix. Dose, one a day.
14. Laxative Ball.—Powdered aloes 4 drachms, powdered niter 2 drachms, powdered ginger 1 drachm. Mix. One dose.
15. Constitution Ball.—Powdered aloes 2 drachms, powdered ginger 1

\*In all cases where aloes are prescribed, the Barbadoes are meant.



drachm, powdered gentian 2 drachms, powdered niter 2 drachms. Mix. Dose, one a day.

16. *Constitution Ball*.—Powdered aloes 2 drachms, powdered ginger 2 drachms, powdered resin 2 drachms, powdered niter 2 drachms. Mix. Dose, one a day.

17. *Fever Ball*.—Powdered camphor 1 drachm, tartarized antimony 1 drachm, niter 3 drachms, linseed meal 1 drachm. Mix. Dose, one a day.

18. *Fever Ball*.—Powdered niter 4 drachms, tartarized antimony 1 drachm, camphor 2 drachms. Mix. Dose, one a day.

19. *Cough Ball*.—Powdered aloes 1 drachm, tartarized antimony 1 drachm, powdered squills 2 drachms, powdered anise seed 1 drachm, powdered camphor 1 drachm. Mix. Dose, one a day.

20. *Ball for Chronic Diseases of the Liver*.—Powdered opium 1-2 drachm, powdered calomel 1 drachm, castile soap 3 drachms, digitalis 1-2 drachm, linseed meal 1 drachm. Mix. Dose, one a day.

21. *Cathartic or Purging Ball*.—Powdered aloes 5 or 6 drachms, powdered ginger 2 drachms. Mix. One dose.

22. *Red Bottle for Sprains*.—Alcohol 2 ounces, acetic acid 2 ounces, oil of origanum 2 drachms, Armenian bole 4 drachms, water 6 ounces. Mix and apply once a day.

23. *Ball for Worms*.—Powdered gentian 2 drachms, powdered quassa 2 drachms, powdered camphor 2 drachms, sulphate of iron 2 drachms. Mix. Dose, one a day.

[NOTE.—In all cases where a ball is prescribed, it can be given in the form of a drench, if necessary.]

Gideon W. Thompson. James H. Payne.

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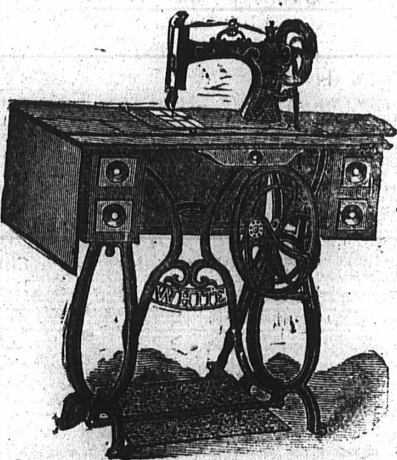
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THE WHITE



## SEWING MACHINE.

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

The result of this combination is the "WHITE," the most durable, the cheapest, best and largest family sewing machine in the world. If you need a machine try it. You will like it and buy it. Agents wanted. Needles and supplies for all machines. Singer sewing machine at \$20.

J. T. RICHIEY, Agent, No. 110 Massachusetts street, opposite Geo. Innes & Co.'s, Lawrence, Kans.

## THE GRANGE STORE

Is now prepared, and will sell all kinds of

GROCERIES

—AND—

## Farm Produce Cheap.

If you want Good Bargains

Go to the

GRANGESTORE.

FRESH GOODS

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

Farm Produce Bought and Sold.

Go to the Grange Store for bargains.

The highest market price paid for grain at the Grange Elevator.

TO TREE PLANTERS!

22d Year—12th Year in Kansas.

KANSAS

## HOME NURSERY!

Offers for the spring of 1879 home grown

APPLE, PEACH, PEAR, PLUM

—AND—

CHERRY TREES,

QUINCES, SMALL FRUITS,

GRAPE VINES, EVERGREENS,

—AND—

ORNAMENTAL TREES

IN GREAT VARIETY.

All of the above stock is warranted true to name. The fruit trees were propagated from bearing trees of varieties only tested for this climate. Patrons and friends, make up clubs and submit them to us for prices. Note the following: Apple trees two years old, five to six feet, good heads, per hundred, \$10; three years old, \$12.50. Other trees in proportion. Cash orders will receive prompt attention. No charge for packing.

A. H. & A. C. GRIESA,

Lawrence, Kansas.

## A FIRST-CLASS COMBINATION.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC!

The best place in the city to have your

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC.,

Repaired, re-painted, re-ironed.

The Best Place to Get New Ones

The best place to get your

MULES & HORSES SHOD.

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

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

CREW & HADLEY

Keep constantly on hand a full stock of

WALL PAPER,

SCHOOL BOOKS,

WINDOW SHADES,

BOOKS, STATIONERY,

CROQUET SETS,

BABY WAGONS.

ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF

PICTURES,

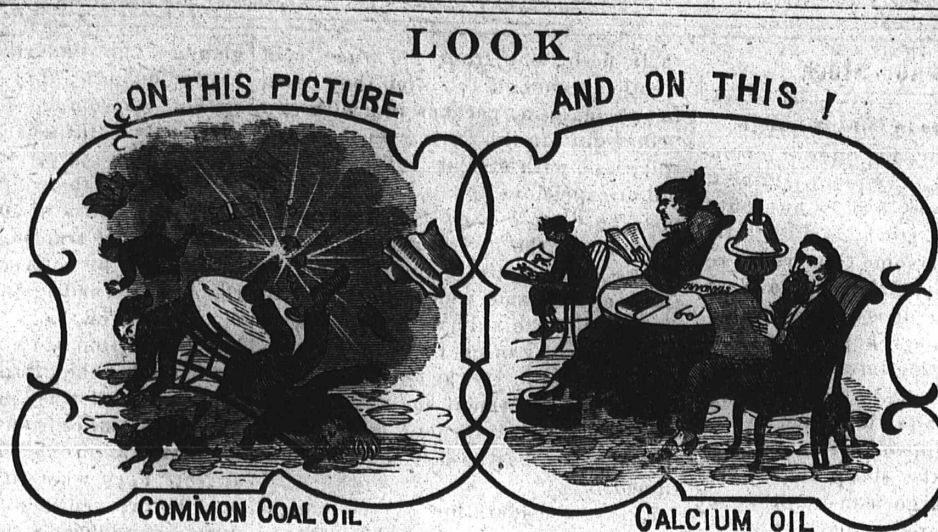
PICTURE FRAMES

AND NOTIONS.

Next door north of Simpson's bank.

CALCIUM OIL.

ASK FOR IT!



ASK FOR IT!

CALCIUM OIL.

It will not Explode. Ask for it. Use no other Oil in your Lamps.  
NO MORE RISK WITH COAL OIL!

The time has come when, if you value your life and property, you must consider the question, "What shall I burn?" and CALCIUM OIL is the desideratum. Sold only by GEO. LEIS & BRO., Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists, Square Corner, No. 95 MASSACHUSETTS and HENRY STREETS, LAWRENCE, KANSAS, where everybody is made welcome.

## ELMENDARO HERD.



LEVI DUMBAULD.

Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas.

—BREEDER OF—

THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE

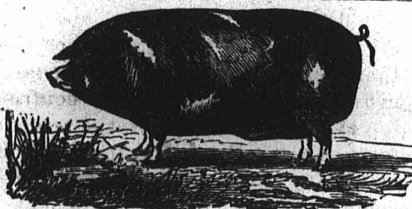
—AND—

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

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

KING OF THE PRAIRIE.

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



ROBERT COOK,

Iola, Allen county, Kans.,

Importer, Breeder and Shipper of

PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS

—AND—

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

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

Eight weeks old.....\$25 00  
Three to five months old.....32 00  
Five to seven months old.....42 00

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

A Boar, eight months old.....\$25 00

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

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

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



Will be FREE to all applicants. It contains 100 pages, and full descriptions of 100 different varieties of plants, including 100 different varieties of Vegetables and Flower Seeds, Plants, Roses, Rio

valuable to all. Send for it. Address D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit Mich.

ELY'S AUTOMATIC

COW-MILKER.

[PATENT APPLIED FOR.]

PERFECTION AT LAST.

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

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

It never gets out of order; never wears out.

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

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

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

LOOK

ON THIS PICTURE

AND ON THIS!

COMMON COAL OIL

CALCIUM OIL

## CHRISTMAS GIFTS!

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

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

## SILVER-PLATED GOODS.

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

GLASS SETS.

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

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

## GOODS SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS!

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

J. H. SHIMMONS, Agent.

W. A. ROGERS.

H. D. ROGERS.

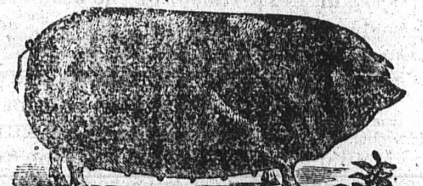
## ROGERS & ROGERS, KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

Poland-China Hogs a Specialty.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

CONDUCTED BY

E. L. and W. J. YOUNG.



A CHOICE LOT OF PIGS

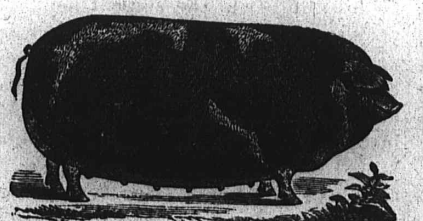
For this season's trade.

Address HENRY MIEBACH.

Huswaha, Brown county, Kansas.

RIVERSIDE HERD, NO. 1.

(Established in 1868.)



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

Poland-China and Berkshire Pigs

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

J. V. RANDOLPH,

Emporia, Lyon county, Kansas.

## The Kansas Monthly

TELLS ALL ABOUT KANSAS.

Its resources and advantages, with valuable suggestions to immigrants.

PRICE, \$1.00 PER YEAR.

A copy of the

KANSAS HAND-BOOK, giving a complete description of the state, recommended by a map colored by counties, sent free to every subscriber. Address J. S. BOUGHTON, Publisher, Lawrence, Kansas.

Containing instructive and interesting articles and abstracts of articles, original, selected and illustrated, from the pens of the leading scientific men of different countries. Accounts of important scientific discoveries. The latest views of science to the practical arts. The latest views put forth concerning natural phenomena, by savants of the highest authority. Prominent attention will also be given to those various sciences which help to a better understanding of the nature of man, to the bearings of science upon the questions of society and government, to scientific education and to the conflicts which spring from the progressive nature of scientific knowledge.

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FOR SALE ON LONG TIME.

These lands belong to the university of Kansas. They comprise some of the richest farming lands in the state, and are located in the following named counties: Woodson, Anderson, Coffey, Lyon, Wabunsee and Allen. They have been appraised by authority of the state, and will be sold at \$3 to \$8 per acre, according to quality and nearness to railroad stations. Terms, one-tenth down and remainder in nine equal annual installments with interest. For further information apply to V. F. WILSON, Agent University Lands, Abilene, Kansas.