

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

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LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1880.

WHOLE NO. 414.

SHUT THE DOOR.

BY JOSEPHINE POLLARD.

There's an enemy about;
Shut the door!
Keep the rash intruder out;
Shut the door!
If an entrance he should win,
Greater troubles would begin;
To encourage him is sin;
Shut the door!

Lest temptations prove too strong,
Shut the door!
Lest you yield to doing wrong,
Shut the door!
While inclined to virtue's way
E'en her slightest hint obey;
There is danger in delay;
Shut the door!

'Gainst the evils that approach,
Shut the door!
That no foes may e'er encroach,
Shut the door!
That around the dear fireside,
With its ample cheer supplied,
Peace and comfort may abide,
Shut the door!

When your adversaries plead,
Shut the door!
That you may not hear nor heed,
Shut the door!
For so closely they pursue
There is no escape for you;
But there's one thing you can do—
Shut the door!

Do not wait to be advised;
Shut the door!
Do not wait to be surprised;
Shut the door!
Every moment that you halt
Will encourage an assault;
That you may not be in fault
Shut the door!

OUR THREE MILITIAMEN.

BY JAMES PARTON.

Major John Andre, however unfortunate he may have been in his life-time, has had wonderful luck since his death. I remember standing before his monument in Westminster Abbey—a small marble slab, stuck up high on the wall—and saying to myself, in Byron's words:

"Not that the thing is either rich or rare,
The wonder is, how the — it got there."

Few readers will dissent from Mr. Bancroft's remark on the subject, in the tenth volume of his history, that such a memorial does not reflect credit upon the persons who set it up.

"Such honor," observes our historian, "belongs to other enterprises and deeds. The tablet has no fit place in a sanctuary dear from its monuments to every friend to genius and mankind."

Nevertheless, there it is. And now a second monument rises to perpetuate his memory. A short time ago a group of gentlemen were gathered in an old orchard in Tappan, Rockland county, New York, to witness the completion of a monument upon the spot where his bones once reposed. It is a plain granite shaft, nearly seven feet high, weight fifteen tons, erected by Mr. Cyrus W. Field, who has also bought a tract of thirteen acres as a park for the monument to stand in. Three aged men still live in the neighborhood who remember seeing Major Andre's body removed in 1821; and it was certainly a happy thought to ascertain the precise spot and mark it in such a way that a site so interesting should never be forgotten.

But while these unusual honors are paid to an unskilled and discomfited spy, we find the attempt renewed to blacken the memory of the three militiamen who captured him and frustrated his scheme. A letter has been published from General King, the officer to whom Major Andre was taken soon after his capture, and to whom he first unbosomed himself. The prisoner, it seems, as prisoners usually do, spoke very ill of his captors, declaring they were freebooters, who surrendered him only because they thought they could make more money by so doing than he could give them. According to this account the militiamen said to their prisoner:

"Where is your money?"
To this Andre is said to have replied:
"Gentlemen, I have none with me."
"You a British officer! pooh! A gold watch and no money? Let us search him."
Finding no money in his pockets, one of them said:
"He has his money in his boots; let's have them off and see."
In his boots, as every one knows, they found the fatal papers; and then it was that he agreed to give them a large sum of money (a thousand guineas, General King thought) if they would let him go.

"But," said they, "we deliver you at King's bridge we shall be sent to the sugar-house (prison in New York) and you will save your money."

In reply to this he is reported to have said:
"If you will not trust my honor, two of you may stay with me, and one shall go with the letters I shall write."

After a long consultation, Andre said they told him that if he wrote letters a party would be sent out from New York to seize them, and therefore they had concluded to take him to the nearest American post.

Now, the question is, are we bound to believe this story? Must we give up the three militiamen? Are we to surrender and obliterate one of the most pleasing episodes of the revolutionary war, and this, too, on the testimony of an enemy, reported at second hand? I think not.

In the first place, the witness is not unimpeachable. Being a British officer of that generation, he naturally inclined to think, as nearly all of his class thought, that poor men were all either corrupt or corruptible; and, supposing him free from prejudice, it was not possible for him to tell how far the militiamen were merely endeavoring to draw him out, and make him reveal important secrets. Nor did he hear their consultation with one another.

In the second place, Major Andre himself was not too nice on the point of honor. Another musty old letter has been disinterred, written by Mrs. Susanna Morgan, a distinguished lady of the revolutionary period, in which she relates a discreditable incident of the time when Major Andre occupied Dr. Franklin's house at Philadelphia, a house which had peculiar claims to his respect. When the British army was leaving the city, Major Andre carried off valuable effects; among others, some French books on scientific subjects, several of which belonged to the Philosophical society of which Dr. Franklin was president. The lady, seeing him engaged in packing the books, remonstrated, and told him that the Hessian general was leaving his house intact, and had even paid rent to the owner. Major Andre, however, persisted, and carried away the books.

This is the lady's story, and I regret to find in the Franklin correspondence evidence which confirms it. Mr. Bache, Dr. Franklin's son-in-law, wrote to the doctor as follows:

"They (the occupants) stole and carried off with them some of your musical instruments—a Welsh harp, etc. They took likewise a few books that were left behind, the chief of which were Temple's school books, and the History of the Arts and Sciences, in French, which is a great loss to the public; some of your electric apparatus is missing also. Captain Andre also took with him the picture of you which hung in the dining-room."

I beg to remark that this was a barbaric action, and absolves us from the necessity of believing the perpetrator thereof, against such a mass of excellent testimony as we have in favor of the fidelity and patriotism of the militiamen. That testimony convinced General Washington, who was on the spot, who had heard Andre's story, who was himself rather prejudiced in Andre's favor, and shared the prejudices of his class and time against poor men. That testimony convinced Washington Irving, who lived close to the scene of the capture, knew the families of the three men, and added some particulars from the lips of Commodore Hiram Paulding, a son of one of the captors. That officer used to tell the story, during a long life, exactly as he heard it scores of times from the lips of his father. If I had space to give at length the evidence of the three militiamen the reader would perceive that Andre might have honestly misunderstood and misrepresented them.

John Paulding, Mr. Bancroft says, was then about forty-six years of age, and not "the stout-hearted youngster" of Washington Irving's narrative. He was a devoted patriot, who had been in the service of his country from the beginning of the war; had twice been a prisoner; had recently escaped from New York, and had formed a little band to capture cattle and other provisions going to the British army. The following is the conversation which occurred between Andre and Paulding, according to the testimony of Paulding himself:

Andre (with Paulding's musket at his breast)
—Gentlemen, I hope you belong to our party?
Paulding—Which party?
Andre—The lower party.
Paulding—We do.
Andre—I am a British officer out on particular business, and I hope you will not detain me a minute.

Paulding—Dismount.
Andre (showing Arnold's pass)—By your stopping me you will detain the general's business.

Paulding—I hope you will not be offended;

we do not mean to take anything from you. There are many bad people going along the road; perhaps you may be one of them. Have you any letters about you?

Andre—No.

Paulding (after searching him and finding the papers in his boots)—This is a spy.

Then Andre offered a hundred guineas, or any sum of money, if they would let him go. Upon which Paulding cried:
"No; not for ten thousand guineas."

This is the material part of the conversation, omitting the oaths and exclamations, as related by the captors. Mr. Irving adds other particulars derived from the families of the men, and all harmonizes with their sworn testimony. It is not in the least necessary to set aside the verdict of a court, the judgment of congress, the conviction of General Washington, the narratives of Mr. Irving and Mr. Bancroft, because a prisoner, bewildered and distressed by his capture, misconceived the conversation of his captors. I give up the little hatchet story as a manifest and ridiculous invention, but I hold fast to my three militiamen, and invite the reader to do likewise.

Facetiae.
A Whitehall woman calls her husband Good Resolutions, because he's always broke.—*Whitehall Times.*

"No, gentlemen of the jury," thundered a New Jersey lawyer, "this point is not for you, but for his honor to decide, who sits there sleeping so sweetly." "Ah!" exclaimed the judge, opening his eyes, "your narcotic speech would put anybody to sleep."

A professor who stated that one cannot taste in the dark, as nature intends us to see our food, was disconcerted by a student's exclaiming, "How about a poor man's dinner?" But he recovered himself, and answered, "Nature has provided him with eye-teeth, sir."

An officer in the regular army laughed at a timid woman because she was alarmed at the noise of a cannon when a salute was fired. He subsequently married that timid woman, and six months afterward he took off his boots in the hall when he came in late nights.

A peaceable Scotchman completely cowed a belligerent Frenchman who insisted on fighting him in an inn where they chanced to meet by going down on his knees and imploring heaven for pardon for having killed "two men already, and being about to kill another ain."

Frederick the Great, being overturned one day in his carriage, liberally vented his anger on the coachman, and then asked him what he could say in defense of his want of skill. "Did you never lose a battle?" was the rejoinder of the coachman. Frederick was instantaneously pacified.

A lady who was in the habit of spending much of her time in the society of her neighbors happened one day to be taken suddenly ill, and sent her husband, in great haste, for the physician. The husband ran a few rods, but soon returned, exclaiming, "My dear, where shall I find you when I get back?"

"A drummer" for a New York house called on a merchant recently, and handed him a picture of his betrothed instead of his business card, saying he represented that establishment. The merchant examined it carefully, remarked that it was a fine establishment, and returned it to the astonished man, with a hope that he would soon be admitted into partnership. The last seen of the drummer and merchant they were talking about the outrage in Maine.—*Kingston Freeman.*

Little Children.
People who habitually put little children out of their hearts, and close their doors upon them, have no idea how much comfort they set aside—what pleasure, what amusement. Of course, the little creatures meddle with things, and leave the traces of their fingers on the wall, and cry, and "bether" a little, but when one gets in a way of it, as mothers and other relatives do, those things become of minor importance. They say such pretty things, and do such funny things; the touch of their little hands is so soft; the sound of their little voices so sweet; their faces are so pretty; their movements so graceful and comical. The whole family goes baby-mad—and it is no wonder. No book was ever written that is half so interesting as a little child that is learning to talk and think, that is developing from a tiny animal into a being with a conscience and a heart.

Parents who cram their children into an upstairs nursery, in company with a nurse, while they "go into society;" old bachelor uncles

who always call some one to take away that troublesome boy if he scrambles into the study; or aunts who detest children because they climb upon one's lap, and rumple flounces and tear laces, are all losing more than the smiles and bows of those who care nothing for them. The most important business affairs, or the most immaculate toilets, can never repay them; for the sweetest thing on earth is a little child when it has learnt to know and love one.

Did You Do It?

Young man, when, a year or more ago, we advised you to take up some branch of study, some language, the reading of history—anything that you had a taste for—and pursue it regularly every day, even if you gave to it only ten minutes in a day—did you do it? If you did, and have unflinchingly pursued the course we indicated, you have acquired in this way, within the past year, an amount of knowledge which you would not part with for money. If you have once formed this habit we have no fear of your relinquishing it, for you must have become too deeply impressed with its value to admit of your giving it up.

If you did not follow our advice then—if you merely resolved to put it into practice, but never did—begin now. Take up some branch—every study is useful—and never go to bed at night without having given some time, if only a few minutes, to it. You will be surprised at the end of a year, or of six months—or of three months even, if you have never missed a day—to find how much you have learned.

We repeat this advice to our young readers, because we know that if adopted and adhered to it will be worth more to them than gold.

Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR:—I have not written for a long time; I thought I would write a few lines. I go to school and study reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic and geography. Our teacher's name is Miss Gripper; I like her very well. What has become of the young folks? they do not write now. Father takes THE SPIRIT; they do like to read the "Young Folks' Column" very much. We have got five horses and five cows and nine head of hogs. I guess I will close for this time. Please excuse all mistakes and bad writing. If I see this in print I will write again. Yours truly, GEORGE W. LEWIS.
LAWRENCE, Kans., Dec. 30, 1879.

Lessons for the Young Folks.

NO. XX.
ROLL OF PERFECTION:

1. James Stepp.....Douglas county, Kans.
10. Emma Boles.....Lawrence, Kans.
1. Alice Rorer.....Burlington, Kans.
1. Kate Frye.....Morrill, Kans.

ROLL OF EXCELLENCE:

12. James Stepp.....Douglas county, Kans.
10. Emma Boles.....Lawrence, Kans.
7. Mark C. Warner.....Tiblow, Kans.
7. Flora D. Chevalier.....Lawrence, Kans.
6. Alice Rorer.....Burlington, Kans.
6. Etta Blair.....Hartford, Kans.
2. Samuel Porter.....Tiblow, Kans.
1. Kate Frye.....Morrill, Kans.

DANIEL BOONE.

[Correction of Exercise No. XIX.]
Boone seems now to have thought that he must do something more than use his rifle. He was to make a home for his wife; and busied himself, accordingly, in enlarging his farm as fast as he could, and industriously cultivating it. Still, on his busiest day, he would find a leisure hour to saunter with his gun to the woods, and was sure never to return without game. His own table was loaded with it, as when at his father's, and his house, like his father's, soon became known as a warm and kind shelter for the wandering traveler. In this industrious and quiet way of farming and hunting, years were spent, and Daniel Boone was contented and happy. Several little children were now added to his group; and, with his wife, his children, and his rifle, for companions, he felt that all was well.

But his peace was at length disturbed once more. His old troubles pursued him; men again began to come near. The crash of falling trees was heard, as the new settlers leveled the forests; huts were seen springing up all around him; other hunters were roaming through the woods, and other dogs than his were heard barking. This was more than he was willing to bear. Happy as he had made his home, he determined to leave it, and find another in the wilderness, where he could have that wilderness to himself. For some time he was at a loss to know where to go; yet his heart was fixed in the determination to move. The circumstances which pointed him to his new home, and where that new home was made, you may learn in the next chapter.

EXERCISE FOR CORRECTION.

Please correct the exercise below by writing capital letters and pauses where they belong; omit curves and words between them and improve by writing one word, a better one, in their places. The exercise will be corrected next week. Send us your manuscripts at once and we will publish your names in one of two lists—a roll of perfection, and a roll of excellence. The entry of your name ten times on the first roll or fifty times on the second will entitle you to a desirable gift, providing your parents are subscribers to THE SPIRIT.

DANIEL BOONE.

(part 81) (two)

my young friends all know where the state of Kentucky is (placed 1) | it is hardly (needful 2) for me to say | that at the time of which I am writing | that (part of the country 3) was an (entire 4) (wild tract of land 5)

It was in the year 1764 that a white man first (went to see 6) the country of Kentucky | this was James m'bride | in (a party 7) with several others (in the time of 8) that year | he was passing down the ohio | when he (found out 9) the (emptying place 10) of Kentucky river | and made a landing | near the spot where he landed | he cut upon a tree the first letters of his name | and these letters | it is said | could be seen and (easily 11) read for many years afterward | with his (messmates 7) | he (went about 12) through the (wild lands 5) | the country (stirred up the feelings of 13) them all as being (strangely 14) (fair 15) | it is not (strange 16) | then | that when they (went back 17) home | they were filled with fine stories about the new (place 3) | they (said 18) that it | was the best tract of land in north america | and (doubtless 19) in the world

in spite of their pleasant stories | however | it was a long time before any one was (minded 20) to follow in their track | at length | doctor walker | of Virginia | with a number of friends | started upon a western (round 17) of (finding out 9) | some say that he was in search of the ohio river (only 21) | others that he went (just 22) to (gather 23) strange plants and flowers | he (went to 24) the (great hills 24) at what is called the Cumberland river | and roaming on through the forests | at length | after much (tired feeling 26) and (feeling of pain 27) | (got to 28) the big sandy | the country was (very pretty 15) | yet they were too much (worn out 29) to go further | and from this point began to (go back 17) (toward home) | they had (felt pain 27) more than m'bride | and therefore their story was not so bright as his | yet they gave a very pleasant (story 30) of the new country

ROOTS OF WORDS.

1. [L.] *Situs*, a place, position.
 2. [L.] *Ex*, out, and *cedo*, to go away, to give up.
 3. [L.] *Regio*, a country, limit, part of a town or city.
 4. [A.-S.] *Breacan*, to break.
 5. [A.-S.] *Wild*, and *dygn*, secret, hidden.
 6. [L.] *Viso*, to go to see, survey.
 7. [L.] *Com*, with, and *paice*, bread.
 8. [L.] *Duro*, to harden, to last, to continue.
 9. [L.] *Dis*, apart, con, with, and *operio*, to shut up, close, hide.
 10. [A.-S.] *Mutha*, emptying place of a river.
 11. [L.] (9), and *tingo*, to color.
 12. [L.] *Vado*, to go, walk, wend or wind.
 13. [A.-S.] *Strican*, to hit.
 14. [Fr.] *Re*, again, and *marquer*, to mark.
 15. [Fr.] *Beau*, very fine, fair.
 16. [A.-S.] *Wander*, surprise, admiration.
 17. [L.] *Re*, again, back, and *torno*, to turn.
 18. [L.] *De* (used intensively), and *claro*, to clear, make bright.
 19. [L.] *Probo*, to make good, prove, try, like.
 20. [L.] (9), and *puce*, to lay, put, set, place.
 21. [L.] *Puro*, a pure.
 22. [A.-S.] *Mera*, only.
 23. [L.] (7), and *leg*, to gather up, choose.
 24. [L.] *Mons*, a great hill, great quantity.
 25. [L.] *Cruc*, a gibbet, gallows, anything or person that troubles or torments.
 26. [L.] *Fatigo*, to tire, to weary.
 27. [L.] *Sub*, under, and *fero*, to carry, bear, bring, endure.
 28. [L.] *Rego*, to lead straight, to guide.
 29. [L.] *Ex*, out of, from, and *aurio*, to draw, fetch up, eat, drain, waste, undergo.
 30. [L.] *Computo*, (7), and *puo*, to reckon, sum up, think, adjust.
 31. [L.] *Caput*, head.
- Omit vertical lines and in their places insert sixteen periods, four semicolons, twenty-seven commas, one pair of quotation marks, and one apostrophe.

W. A. B.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS. LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 7, 1880.

Patrons' Department.

NATIONAL GRANGE. Master—Samuel E. Adams, of Minnesota. Secretary—Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C. Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Henley James, of Indiana. D. W. Aiken, of South Carolina. S. H. Ellis, of Ohio. KANSAS STATE GRANGE. Master—Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county. Secretary—P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county. Treasurer—W. P. Popenoe, Topeka. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county. Levi Dumbauid, Hartford, Lyon county. J. S. Payne, Cadmus, Linn county.

What Does the Grange Aim At?

The true object of the grange is to bring about universal unity. Its aims are noble and inspiring. Its aim is nothing less than to establish the perfect integrity of the human soul, and the perfect order of human society. Its ruling and regulating principle is the conscience, or that longing which is universal among men, for what is absolutely just and true and good in all departments of thought and feeling and external relation. It is utterly opposed to every falseness, to every meanness, to duplicity and selfishness in all their forms, both outward and inward; and the demands of its work can only be satisfied, so far as individuals are concerned, by the most transparent sincerity, the most rigid honesty, and the most disinterested devotion to the good of others. As it respects society it requires complete order in the arrangement of even its minutest particulars, the strictest justice in the distribution of its functions and its rewards, the fullest education, physical, intellectual and moral, of all its members, and the best moral discipline and refinement.

Do the Patrons of Husbandry understand the broad, generous and just principles which underlie their order and are the foundation-stones on which they build? Some undoubtedly do; but the larger number, we fear, have not as yet arrived at a just appreciation of the length and breadth, the height and depth of the life-giving and regenerating power of the gospel, the good news, that we preach and teach. In our present phase of civilized life there is, strictly speaking, no society. There are societies, to be sure, sects, parties, clubs, coteries, unions, but no unity; there are many members but no body compacted and fitly joined together. The fundamental idea of the grange is to unite, to bring together, the fragmentary parts of society. Its purpose is to heal the antagonisms, the alienations, the contentions, the competitions, the dislocations of society, and bring all into a loving brotherhood, a co-operative union, in which each member shall work for the good of all and thus become a partaker of the blessings which flow from united effort, and organized industry, and harmonious action, and brotherly love.

A Word to Patrons.

Although the last state grange had more delegates than were in attendance last year, and although the officers of the state grange as well as all the delegates were anxious to adopt measures that would build up the order in our state, yet on looking over the financial condition of the state grange it was found entirely inexpedient to adopt any measure that would require the outlay of money. The salaries of all the officers was cut down to a mere pittance in order to keep the expenses entirely within the income. The state grange owes nothing, so we stand erect on that score. But the object in writing this article is to urge the Patrons to do some noble work during the present winter months for the building of the order in our state. Let every member resolve to reclaim a backsliding brother or sister, or bring a new member into the fold. In this way our strength will be doubled. If all good Patrons would go at it in earnest it would be an easy matter to increase our numbers four fold. We would advise all granges to hold an open meeting at least once a month, and extend a cordial invitation to all farmers and their families in the neighborhood to meet with them, and also invite them to take part in the discussion of questions before the meeting. But see to it without fail that important and interesting questions of practical utility to farmers and their families are brought forward for consideration. The question of how to obtain cheaper transportation for our surplus produce should be thoroughly discussed, and some practical plan agreed upon that will bring the desired end. This and numerous other questions of vital importance to our farming interests should be talked over and definite plans agreed upon. We urge the live working Patrons of the state to take the work in hand, and write to us what you are doing, and what you have accomplished, so that we may publish it for the benefit of the order in the state. Kansas is a great state, and capable of being made a very rich state; but if this is done it must be done by our agricultural people, for all know that our manufacturing facilities are not the most abundant, and we as the editor of an agricultural paper feel very desirous that our farmers should immediately take front rank among the farmers of the country.

In reading the reports of the masters of the different state granges given to the National grange we felt humiliated when we read the report of Master Sims, and we know he must have felt somewhat so himself; yet his report was true, every word of it, and he as a truthful man could have given no other or better report. Now, Patrons, one and all, let us go to work and make the order a living success, so that when Master Sims is called upon at the next annual meeting of the National grange

he can feel proud of his state when he tells them the order is wide-awake, and has increased at least ten thousand during the year.

ANNUAL ADDRESS

Of Isaac W. Nicholson, Worthy Master New Jersey State Grange, December 9, 1879.

It is a duty incumbent upon us to use our best endeavors to elevate the agriculturist to the position he should occupy socially, and be rewarded also for the labor he bestows upon his calling. It is his labor that furnishes the materials of which the greater part of the commerce of the United States is composed; the busy hum of the millions of spindles in this country would in a very short time cease were it not for his labor; he it is that furnishes the means to produce and keep alive that vital energy that promotes and directs all achievements of whatever kind may be undertaken by manufacturer or capitalist.

If the agriculturist is occupying such an important position in respect to the welfare of this country, let us ask if he has kept pace with the other classes of the country—do the agriculturists, compared with the other classes of the community, show as great improvement? The answer candidly given will be emphatically in the negative.

CO-OPERATION.

Co-operation is one of the vital principles to actuate the agriculturist—"meet and act together." This has been clearly demonstrated in this state the present year by the great uniformity to the answers to the blanks that were distributed by the special tax commission. If you have succeeded in accomplishing anything by the past action on your part the field is before you for still greater efforts.

EDUCATION.

The education of the youth should not be neglected. It must be admitted that "knowledge is power;" therefore it should be directed in the course. And cannot this be achieved more effectually by co-operation?

The education of the children should not consist of what is acquired solely from "text books," but should also consist of a knowledge to obtain a livelihood. Are our schools as now conducted accomplishing this purpose? Are they not in many, too many, instances instilling into the minds of the pupils that physical labor is for the ignorant and not the learned?

Let us examine this point. Labor is the wealth of this country; it develops everything. Let it be actuated by intelligence, as well as directed by it. Let nothing be done or taught in our schools that will have any tendency to impress upon the minds of the children that it is more reputable to belong to one of the professions, or some other class than a farmer.

When such ideas shall be taught its effect upon society will be marked, and the criminal calendar of our courts will not show the percentage of convicts it now does that have received a common school or collegiate education.

The state pays large sums of money for the support of schools. Is this money judiciously and properly expended? The children of tender age are taken from their homes and influence of their parents for several hours during the day, and they become the wards of the state. Does the state exercise a paternal or judicious influence over them? or does the duty of the state to these children consist in their being crammed with the different text books now in use?

UNITED EFFORTS.

These are questions that will eventually force themselves upon us, and if by co-operation the minds of the public can be so prepared for them the better for society, and the result will be that the highest merit will be for those with practicable ideas and who are able to utilize them in their daily efforts.

Nothing but co-operation among the farmers as among the other classes can obtain anything like a just reward for his labor and the capital employed; and yet in many instances the consumer pays one hundred per cent. more for an article than he who produced it receives. Is this proportionate or just?

The tendency of the times is the centralization of money, and with it the "boasted independence of the farmer" becomes a myth. Examine the different reports of the census bureau and you will find the decrease in percentage of those who control the money or moneyed interest of the country has been with fearful rapidity.

What does this portend? We have but to examine history. The results have been the same—an aristocracy owning their thousands of acres, and the farmers tenants, subject to the will of a landlord; then where will be the independence of the American farmer? It can be answered by a child, and will be a thing of the past.

GOVERNMENTAL CARE.

While the government is dependent upon agriculture for its prosperity and financial success, does it receive the fostering care from it that it should? The appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors in one year double all appropriations of the agricultural department since its first establishment, and yet papers that are controlled by rings and monopolies are endeavoring to load it down with ridicule. Our efforts should be directed through our representatives in congress to make the agricultural department a representative department in accordance with the interest it represents.

The National grange at its last session ordered a committee to co-operate with the commissioner of agriculture in an endeavor to secure greater recognition by government, and assist in the dissemination of knowledge that will be of benefit to the agricultural class.

It was an acknowledgment due upon the part of the National grange to the commissioner of agriculture for the recognition of it (National grange) by sending representatives to its sessions, extending invitations to visit the department, and imparting instructive and valu-

able information upon subjects of importance to us.

The benefits that will be derived from a liberal administration of that department will return an hundred fold upon the expenditure.

WOMAN IN THE GRANGE.

Grange is intended to imply a home or homestead, and into it we take woman as well as in the creation, a companion and equal, remembering "It is not good for man to be alone."

Her presence has a refining influence upon our language, actions at our meetings, and is an incentive to prepare ourselves for positions from which we complain because we are ignored and from which we cannot be excluded when properly educated for them.

The supervision of children at school if entrusted to woman would be an advance in the right direction. From the mother the offspring derives its first lessons of right and wrong, and no board of trustees as now constituted can continue this impression as well as those who first gave it.

History can never point to what this country owes to the parental training received from the matrons of those men who have been so prominent in its history.

Her movements and influence are like springs that flow noiselessly and unseen and everywhere diffuse incalculable blessings.

Prompt to obey the calls of duty and humanity, sacrificing ease and comfort to relieve the suffering.

We should be thankful this order was so organized that her presence among us may be an incentive to the better performance of our duties, and may we use our best endeavors to make our meetings both instructive and pleasant.

THE GRANGE PRESS.

The agricultural press (or grange papers as they are called) is a powerful lever to lift the farmer from the influence and prejudice of partisanship, teaching him his interests are above it; keeping him posted on the state of the markets, imparting entertaining and instructive intelligence; instilling into the minds of the young a better appreciation of their homes, thus preventing the influx of the young from their country homes to the cities.

They should receive our warmest sympathy and patronage to the extent of our ability.

POMONA GRANGES.

I have during the year visited all the Pomona granges at least once, and have found them very interesting; and their influence is calculated to strengthen the subordinate granges. If there was a more general attendance the result would be beneficial. * * *

The subordinate granges that adhere most strictly to the rules of the order are those where the most interest attends their meetings. I therefore recommend a strict adherence to the ritual. * * *

Let us with diligence attend the business that shall come before us that our work may be fraught with good, not only to the order, but those also who are engaged in like pursuit.

Memorial to Congress on Patent Laws.

The National grange, at the recent meeting in Canandaigua, memorialized congress on the subject of the patent laws, so far as they work injustice to innocent offenders. For many years farmers have been imposed upon by "royalty men," who prosecute them for the use of agricultural implements manufactured without a license from the patentee. It is unjust that these men should suffer because the manufacturer has broken the laws. They have therefore petitioned that congress so amend the statutes that the infringing manufacturers and vendors shall alone be held to the full responsibility for the breaking of the laws; or, if this cannot be done, that a discontinuance of the infringement shall exempt the infringer from prosecution. Many petitions of this nature were sent into congress last winter; but the politicians, having a good deal of "bloody shirt" legislation on hand, failed to provide redress. —Land and Home.

24th YEAR—12th YEAR IN KANSAS!

KANSAS

Home Nurseries

Offer for the fall of 1879

HOME GROWN STOCK.

SUCH AS

- Apple Trees, Quinces, Peach Trees, Small Fruits, Pear Trees, Grape Vines, Plum Trees, Evergreens, Cherry Trees, Ornamental Trees.

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Also New and Valuable acquisitions in Apple and Peach Trees.

We guarantee our stock TRUE TO NAME, propagating in the main from bearing trees. We invite all in reach of the nursery to a personal inspection. We know they are as fine as any in the West, and of varieties not one of which will fail. All have been proven to be of first value for this climate. Cash orders will receive prompt attention. No charge for packing, and Price-List. Send for Catalogue.

A. H. & A. C. GRIEBA, Lawrence, Kansas.

Real Estate Agency.

JAS. E. WATSON & CO.

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



GILT-EDGE BUTTER MAKER

This powder makes "Gilt-Edge" Butter the year round. Common-sense and the Science of Chemistry applied to Butter-making. July, August and Winter Butter made equal to the best June product. Increases product 4 per cent. Improves quality at least 50 per cent. Reduces labor of churning one-half. Prevents Butter becoming rancid. Improves market value 2 to 3 cents a pound. Guaranteed Free from all injurious ingredients. Gives a nice Golden Color the year round. 25 cents' worth will produce \$8.00 in increase of product and market value. Can you make a better investment! Beware of imitations. Genuine sold only in boxes with trade-mark of dairymaid, together with words "GILT-EDGE; BUTTER MAKER" printed on each package. Powder sold by Grocers and General Store-keepers. Ask your dealer for our book "Hints to Butter-Makers," or send stamp to us for it. Small size, 1/2 lb., at 25 cents; Large size, 2 1/2 lbs., \$1.00. Great saving by buying the larger size. Address, BUTTER IMPROVEMENT CO., Prop'rs. BUFFALO, N. Y.

Southwestern Iron Fence Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IMPROVED STEEL BARBED WIRE,

Under Letters Patent No. 204,312, Dated May 28, 1878.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

We use the best quality Steel wire; the bars well secured to the wire, twisted into a complete cable, and covered with the best quality rust-proof Japan Varnish, and we feel sure that we are offering the best article on the market at the lowest price.

ORDERS SOLICITED AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

CHEAP CHARLEY,



THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,

IS THE POPULAR CLOTHIER

Because he MANUFACTURES GOOD CLOTHING, suitable for every age, occupation and condition of mankind. He marks every garment in plain figures and makes

NO DEVIATION IN PRICE!

A child can buy as cheap as the most expert man. In selling goods, they not only

WARRANT EVERY GARMENT

To be as represented, but should the purchaser, after home inspection, become dissatisfied with either fit, material or price he will cheerfully exchange, or pay back the purchaser's money; provided always that goods are returned in good order and in reasonable time.

CHILDREN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING.

We aim to keep constantly an unlimited stock suitable for every-day and Sunday wear at prices that cannot fail to prove satisfactory to every buyer. In

YOUTHS' AND MEN'S CLOTHING,

We display an endless variety of suits and separate garments, substantially made and handsomely trimmed, appropriate for either

LABOR, BUSINESS OR DRESS,

AT SUCH LOW PRICES as to continually challenge but never produce successful competition. BOOTS and SHOES are sold at prices of the manufacturers, and

HATS, CAPS AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

Always of latest styles, at Chicago jobbing prices, after addition of freight. One price C. O. D. to all. And buying for twenty-one different branch stores enables us to retail at wholesale prices and guarantee a saving of from 20 to 50 per cent.

KAUFMANN & BACHRACH.

FACTORY: 244 N. CLARK ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

From the Factory to the Wearer.

Shirts of Superior Muslin, Extra Fine Linen Shield Bosom, Open Back, French Yoke, and completely finished for \$7.50 A DOZEN!!



Having completed arrangements with one of the largest Cotton Factories in the United States for an unlimited supply of Shirts of Muslin, at extremely low prices, and having largely increased our facilities for the manufacture of men's and boys' Shirts, in all styles, we have decided to make an important departure from the course usually adopted by similar establishments, and to place ourselves directly in communication with the consumer, thus avoiding the enormous profits required by middlemen and the retail trade, and enabling us to make the following unprecedented offer: An elegant set rolled gold plated Sleeve and Collar Buttons presented to each purchaser of 2, 5 or 12 Shirts. Sample Shirt finished complete, with a set Buttons as above, sent prepaid by mail on receipt of 25 cents. We warrant these Shirts to be first-class in every respect, to be substantially and neatly finished, and equal in appearance, durability and style to any shirt in the market costing two or three times as much. Send size of collar worn, circumference of chest and length of arm. Remember in ordering from us you save all outside profits. Boys' Shirts same price as above. Patterns, Cuttings or Corsets taken. Catalogue of goods sent with all shipments. NEW YORK FURNISHING CO., 481 Broadway, New York, U. S. A.

CRIMINAL WORK.

Robbery of an Old Lady—W. W. Embry Shot Through the Heart and Almost Instantly Killed by his Partner, Thomas C. Thurston.
[Leavenworth Times.]

Last night about 8 o'clock one of the boldest robberies on record for a long time was perpetrated on Lawrence avenue, near Schmeckel's store. An old lady named Reynolds, who had been doing business in the market place, was returning to her home, riding in her wagon, and had just reached a point near Schmeckel's when two men sprang into the wagon; one seized her by the throat and choked her, while the other searched through her clothing and found her purse, containing a considerable sum of money. The old lady was pitched out of the wagon, and one of the robbers, taking hold of the lines, drove off on the Lawrence road at breakneck speed. The alarm was at once given, and Mr. Buttlinger and another gentleman mounted horses and gave chase. At 12 o'clock nothing had been heard from them at police headquarters.

On Thursday, the first day of the new year, we are compelled to chronicle the death of another human being, who was hurried into eternity by a pistol shot fired by a temporary enemy.

W. W. Embry was shot through the heart and almost instantly killed by Thomas C. Thurston, in Patrick Doran's saloon, at No. 505 Cherokee street, at about half past 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

That there had been a difficulty between the two men there is no doubt. They, as partners, had disagreed regarding moneys due to a paper called the *Sunday Herald*, in which they were interested, and Embry had caused Thurston to be arrested by the police on the charge of having embezzled funds belonging to the firm, adding to the crime the charge of larceny. Thurston was released from confinement on his own recognizance, although the bail had been fixed at \$500, and on the afternoon of Wednesday he was comparatively free. He it is said, then swore out a warrant charging Embry with a crime similar to that of which he had been accused, and hot words passed to disinterested parties from each toward the other, without either having a chance to hear them.

In Doran's saloon there seemed nothing unusual on Thursday. The usual run of "trade" was taken care of during the forenoon, and everything seemed pleasant. After dinner quite a large party gathered in the house, Thurston among the number, and a game of poker was suggested by somebody, and it was not long until a game of "freeze-out" for the drinks was made up at one of the tables in the card-room. The players were Thomas C. Thurston, who took his seat on the west side of the table; J. J. Phillips, who sat on the east side facing Thurston; Frank Hopper on the south side; and C. H. Lamar on the north side. The game went on comfortably for awhile. Hopper got up and went out and Al Sargent "took his hand," which was that of the first "deal" on a new game. Before any "chips" were bet, the game was disturbed and broken up indefinitely.

Mr. J. J. Phillips, who was sitting opposite to Thurston, says: "I had my cards in my hands, and all at once heard Thurston say, 'They are going to attack me.' I turned around in my seat, and saw Embry and Doran standing together, and said, 'How do you do, Mr. Embry?' He did not speak; I don't think he had time, for as I turned my head back I saw Thurston up, leaning forward, and a revolver close to my face. In an instant the revolver was discharged, but I did not know who was shot at until I looked around again and saw Embry reel around. I then thought he had been hit. We all got up from the table, and much confusion followed. I ran through the back door into the hall that is separated from the card-room by a half partition, and saw Embry at the end of the hall nearest the front door. Thurston ran against me as he was trying to get out through the back door of the building. I thought I was between two fires, and considered myself in a dangerous position. Before I could get in a safer place Thurston ran out through the back door, toward the south, and I, in looking around, saw Embry on the floor. I think Thurston ran because he was afraid that Embry would follow him up. I heard neither of the two speak in the card-room, except Thurston, when he said, 'They are going to attack or assault me.'"

The other parties who were in the room corroborated Mr. Phillips's statement substantially. The parties who were in the room were, besides the players, Chas. Dunham, Joe Hartman, L. Multhead, Mike Griffin and Frank O'Leary.

Railroad Completed.
[Arkansas City Traveller.]

The last rail that connects Arkansas City with other railroad towns was laid yesterday. Come, ye who seek new homes, to this promised land. Here you will find a rich soil, good climate, intelligent people, excellent schools, orthodox churches and stalwart Republicans. What more can you expect below the clouds? Sell out that old barren farm "down East" and plant your nickels in a soil that will yield you dollars. You have scratched and scraped for years on that lean old mountain side, where the sunlight never casts a ray until the hour of noon, and your children have never seen their length in a rainbow. Come out to the broad prairies and see the beautiful country that God has made for the strong arm and willing hearts.

Civil Damages.
[Anthony Journal.]

A suit for damages was filed on Saturday before Justice Blackburn, by Mrs. H. E. Hadley, against A. N. Kephart for selling whisky to her husband after notification in accordance with the law.

A Horse Thief Arrested and Shot by the Sheriff.
[Eureka Herald.]

Three horses were stolen from near Oswego some days ago. Last Friday night the sheriff of Wilson county came to Eureka in search of the thief. On Saturday morning a man rode into town leading two horses. He put them in a livery-stable, and in a little while brought one out on the street to sell him. By this time two of the horses had been identified as two of those that had been stolen, and Sheriff Claycomb walked up and took the man prisoner. He wanted to go down to the stable before going to jail, but the sheriff preferred to go direct to the latter place. The fellow had left two fine revolvers at the stable, and it was supposed that he wanted to get possession of them and give battle. He was taken charge of by the sheriff of Wilson next day, who started for Oswego with him. The fellow gave his name as Jackson, and said he was from the Indian nation.

Since writing the above we learn through Mr. Laban Prichard that a sad fatality befel the prisoner. The sheriff of Wilson county started with him in a buggy toward Fredonia Sunday morning. When a little way below Twin Falls the prisoner asked to be released from his handcuffs that he might attend to the necessities of nature. The sheriff complied; but when the man got a short distance off he made a vigorous assault on the sheriff with stones, and attempted to escape up a steep and rocky embankment. The sheriff fired a shot from one of the large revolvers that had been taken by Sheriff Claycomb as the property of the prisoner. The ball penetrated his left breast and he fell. Some parties came along in a few moments and rendered what aid they could to the dying man. He lived about an hour and a half, and in reply to questions said his real name was Roberts, and that he was from Texas. The sheriff related the circumstances to those who happened to be passing and congregated at the place, and he seemed greatly troubled over the matter. The body was taken to Fredonia by the son of Laban Prichard and another young man the same day.

Drive-Well Meeting at Wichita.
[Wichita Republican.]

After hearing the report of the secretary, Judge Campbell was called upon and addressed the meeting at some length. After his remarks, Judge Campbell offered, among others, the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the executive committee is hereby instructed and directed to have printed a sufficient number of pledges and rolls of membership, according to the forms adopted at the meeting of December 6, 1878, and have them signed by all persons desirous of joining the organization, in sections of twenty and no more. Five sections shall constitute a division. Each section shall choose a trustee, and the five trustees of a division; and when ten or more divisions are organized, the secretary of this organization shall cause a meeting of the directors, who shall have power to adopt such rules and regulations for the government of the association as may be deemed advisable for a permanent and general organization.

Resolved, That the executive committee heretofore appointed be continued in office, as at present organized, and they are intrusted with all powers necessary to effect the object of their appointment; and the secretary of the organization is directed to keep a record of all subscriptions, so that subscribers may be credited therefor upon any assessments hereafter made.

Judge Campbell also presented to the meeting a form of memorial to congress praying for a law authorizing the attorney-general of the United States to institute a proceeding in court to investigate the validity of Green's patent, and to have the same declared void.

Arrested for Obtaining Goods Under False Pretenses.
[Louisville Reporter.]

A man by the name of Lusbaugh, living in the northwest part of the county, was brought down and lodged in jail by Sheriff Sheeh, on Thursday of last week, upon the charge of obtaining goods in Topeka under false pretenses. It seems that some time ago he went to Topeka, bought two new wagons, mortgaging a team for each wagon to different parties, under the name of Wm. Smith and Wm. Carter. The dealers swindled soon discovered the fraud, and consequently his arrest. On Friday morning an officer from Topeka arrived and the prisoner was turned over to him and was taken to the capital to face his accusers. The man has a family living in the county, and we give the facts as related to us without comment.

Serious Prairie Fire.
[Emporia News.]

Sunday evening a very extensive prairie fire was seen from the city in a southwest direction. The wind blew hard most all day, and it was very evident that a prairie fire on such a day was bound to do serious damage. Monday news was received that the fire was some eleven miles southwest of the city, near the headwaters of Eagle creek, and that one farmer, Albert J. Borchardt, had been burned to death. Coroner Trueworthy went down and impaneled a jury.

The evidence shows clearly the disastrous effects of setting the prairie on fire in a careless manner.

Fatal Hog Disease.
[Concordia Empire.]

Mr. Wm. A. Dildine, of Arion township, informed us last Saturday that he had lost five hogs from a disease which had its outward development in a swelling of the throat, or underneath it, and which proved speedily fatal. One of his neighbors also had lost two from the same malady. If others have had the same thing to contend with and know an efficient remedy we shall be glad to publish it if sent.

\$125 profits on 30 days' investment of \$100
in Erie E. R., October 15.—
Proportional returns every week on stock opt'ns of
\$20, — \$50, — \$100, — \$500.
Official Reports and Circulars free. Address
T. POTTER WIGHT & CO., Bankers, 35 Wall St., N. Y.

WANT YOU TO READ THIS!

NEW FAMILY
PROCESS OF TANNING,
SIMPLIFIED

And adapted to farmers and others not skilled in the art. Individual Rights sold for one-twentieth of their value.

The inventor has been a practical tanner over thirty years, in all the departments of the business, and been awarded the first premium on his tanning at the United States fair, Mechanics' Institute fair at Chicago, and at the Illinois State fair. This family process enables farmers and boys, and even ladies, to tan domestic furs and trophies of the hunt at a trifling cost, and apparel themselves at a cost 500 per cent. less than they can purchase those luxuries. They can tan furs of all animals, hair or wool skins, in a superior manner for

APPAREL, ROBES, RUGS, ETC.;

can tan a beautiful kid calf leather for gloves, mittens and shoes; also a superior quality of whang or string leather to sew belting or mend harness.

The tan materials are but a trifle in cost, and readily obtained on the farm and in drug and grocery stores. Tans from one to ten days, according to the kind of hides or skins. The process and full directions are printed in pamphlet form, the blanks filled in with writing, a map of ladies' and boys' glove and mitten patterns, of different patterns, sizes to cut out. All secured in United States patent office.

PRICE \$3.00.

Remit by post-office order or registered letter to "KID LEATHER TANNER," care THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS office.

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.

THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST!

Farmers, Look to your Interest

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

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



THE GILPIN SULKY PLOW,

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



THE HOOSIER DRILL,

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

WAGONS, PLOWS, HARROWS

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

The St. John Sewing Machine

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

Visitors will always be cordially welcomed at 114 Massachusetts street.

PHILIP BREINSCHILD.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

229 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

ORIGINAL WHOLESALE

GRANGE SUPPLY HOUSE

SEND FOR PRICE LISTS.

1859. } FOR TWENTY YEARS { 1879.
The Leading Fashion House in Every Respect!

MRS. GARDNER & CO.,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS,

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.

1,000 SEWING MACHINES A DAY!

THE BEST

BUY ONLY

ALWAYS WINS

THE

GENUINE!

IN THE

LONG RUN.

Beware of Counterfeiters.



No Singer Machine is Genuine without our Trade Mark, given above. THE SALES OF THIS COMPANY, AVERAGE OVER 1,000 MACHINES PER DAY.

Long Experience has proven the Genuine Singer to be THE BEST MACHINE.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

Singer Building, Fifth and Locust streets,

ST. LOUIS.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

GEO. R. BARSE.

ANDY J. SNIDER.

Barse & Snider,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the sale of Live Stock.

KANSAS STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Consignments solicited. Personal attention paid to the care and sale of all stock. We make all sales in person. Special attention paid to the feeding and watering of stock. Business for 1876 over three million (\$3,000,000) dollars.

W. A. ROGERS.

H. D. ROGERS.

ROGERS & ROGERS,

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.



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. 7, 1880.

CLUBS are coming in, and we are much obliged to our friends for the interest they manifest in our paper.

FINE SHEEP.

Mr. W. G. Hill, of Canada, arrived in our city a short time since with some of the finest Cotswold sheep that were ever brought west of the Mississippi.

BETTER TIMES, AND DANGERS TO BE AVOIDED.

The increased gains for the farmers from the larger prices received for all kinds of produce this year over last will be a handsome sum.

THE SUPREME COURT OF MAINE.

The supreme court of Maine has returned a unanimous answer to the questions proposed to it by Governor Garcelon.

The first question was: When the governor and council decide that there is no return on which representatives can be summoned to attend and take their seats in the legislature, is it their duty to order a new election?

The second question was if it was competent for the governor and council to allow the substitution of other evidence in the place of the received returns to enable them to determine what persons appear to be elected representatives to the legislature by a plurality of all the votes.

The reply of the court is: "The statute of 1877, chapter 212, allows this to be done, and while the language is permissive, it falls within the well-known legal rule that when public rights are concerned it shall be construed as mandatory—a command clothed in the language of courtesy, so clothed because it could not be doubted that the high and honorable officials would unhesitatingly avail themselves of all

lawful means to declare the result of the election according to the actual fact, in obedience to the fundamental principles of popular government; the governor and council are bound by the statute; it is mandatory upon them; it imposes a duty to the public that must be performed."

The decision of the court upsets the returns of Gov. Garcelon. But how it will end nobody can tell.

SOME FACTS IN REFERENCE TO THE SUPPLY OF PORK THIS YEAR.

At prominent interior points there has been a continued fair number of hogs killed during the past week, but at most of the large cities the business has fallen off, particularly at Chicago, and the aggregate killing for the week at ten principal points is 163,000 less than the corresponding week last year, and now shows a decrease of 42,000 for the season, the total to date being 3,151,000, against 3,193,000 at same date last year, and for the past week 299,000, against 430,000 for the preceding week, and 462,000 for corresponding week last year.

Special reports to the Cincinnati Price Current show the number of hogs packed at the undermentioned places since November 1 to date as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Location, 1879, 1878. Includes Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, Louisville, Kansas City, Cleveland, Cedar Rapids, Atchison.

Mr. Thomas D. Kingan, of the great Kingan house at Indianapolis, who has been in this city the past week, expresses a conviction that at no time during the next ten months will hogs appear more scarce than to-day.

The reports also show that the hogs that have gone to market this year average much lighter in weight than the hogs marketed last year, and consequently the yield of lard will be much less.

CORNERING WHEAT.

Keene at the Head of a Financially Powerful Pool.

[New York Evening Telegram, Dec. 23] In the Produce exchange this morning, in the absence of anything else to do, most of the merchants killed time by discussing the probabilities of the impending "corner" in wheat.

Being asked as to the personage of the clique, a leading grain merchant said to a Telegram reporter: "Of course we can't tell definitely, but the general impression is that James Keene is at the head of the clique, and that Rufus Hatch has something to do with it. They and their friends are said to control 6,000,000 bushels of grain in Chicago. Of the 11,000,000 about or in the elevators at this port, they also control a large proportion—exactly how much no outsider knows. All their Chicago wheat is No. 2 spring, the standard, and is held there at \$1.30 per bushel. Here the same wheat is quoted at \$1.46. And right here I may mention two singular facts. In the first place you should remember that the freight by rail on a bushel of wheat is 24 cents, while the handling and other expenses amount to 4 cents a bushel. This would make the price \$1.58 in New York when it is \$1.30 in Chicago, but our actual quotation is \$1.46. Secondly, the same grade that is held here at \$1.46 is selling at Liverpool to-day at \$1.42, which shows that the demand in that market for the present is light."

"Do you think there is a heavy short interest in the market?"

"That's what bothers us. We suppose there is a considerable short interest, but cannot even approximately estimate its amount. Thus far there is not what we call a corner in wheat, but the developments of the next few days may show that there is. Next month will tell the story. It is known, however, that the parties who are operating the pool are financially strong, and they are still buying. The chances of success depend upon many circum-

stances that cannot be certainly foreseen. Since September last (estimating the shipments from this date to Jan. 1) we have shipped to Europe say 120,000,000 bushels of grain.

"Now the question is, will Europe need any more grain for a month to come? If not, the stock held here for the raise will not be needed, and the pool will be forced to carry their wheat at a monthly expense of about two cents a bushel. The very fact that wheat is four cents per bushel lower in Liverpool than in New York shows that the demand there is far from being brisk."

"Then the pool may lose heavily?" "Most assuredly. If they fail to obtain a market abroad and cannot 'squeeze' the shorts' here they stand a pretty good chance of losing. Wheat is higher now than it has been for many years, notwithstanding the almost unprecedented largeness of the crops. But they have in their favor the fact that large quantities of grain held by the farmers—estimated at about one-half the entire crop—cannot by any possibility find its way to market at this time of year."

"Are there not freight discriminations in favor of wheat shipped direct from Chicago to Liverpool that in some part account for the difference in price between that port and this?"

"Oh, yes. The railroads do not discriminate in favor of individuals—at least they say so; but they do discriminate in favor of their steamship connections. Wheat shipped from Chicago direct for Liverpool can be landed there for but little more than would cost to put it down in New York, for both the railroads and steamship lines make concessions for that sort of business. The rate by steamship to Liverpool (to private parties) is about four pence, but where the corporations are concerned, and full cargoes guaranteed, half this price is said to be often taken."

Items of General Interest.

The total of notes in circulation in Canada is \$12,170,606; excess of specie, \$33,212. It is estimated that last year we lost not less than \$21,000,000 from the hog cholera.

The leather belt manufacturers have determined to advance their prices ten per cent.

The first gold mine in the United States was discovered in South Carolina in 1700.

The tobacco crop of the Connecticut valley is greater than in any other year since 1864.

Ten thousand counterfeit trade dollars are said to be in circulation in New York.

The Turk's island salt crop is short this year, and the price has risen from \$1.75 a hoghead to \$3.20.

A machine for making paper boxes just introduced at Cleveland produces 15,000 complete boxes in a day.

The locomotive electric light recently introduced in England, for railway use, is said to operate satisfactorily.

No less than \$70,000 are disbursed weekly for wages to workmen in the Wheeling (W. Va.) iron mills and furnaces.

The semi-annual meeting of the Indiana Wool Growers' association will be held at Indianapolis January 8 and 9, 1880.

The Southern Central railroad has transported from Oswego, N. Y., over 300,000 bushels of Canada barley since October 1.

American exporters of live cattle and fresh beef have sustained considerable loss of late, and have been vexed with bad luck on account of the recent storms on the Atlantic.

Idle English blast furnaces are being rapidly put in blast, and a great many rolling mills are also being restarted.

In a word, there is a general waking up in the iron trade over there.

The sixth annual meeting of the Iowa State Fine Stock Breeders' association will be held in Des Moines, commencing Wednesday evening, January 14, and closing Friday noon.

Rye straw is as valuable as the grain in Pennsylvania in the manufacture of paper. With the increased acreage of the season just closed (3,500,000 bushels) the yield is not equal to the demand.

Recent experiments on the Lake Shore railroad prove that petroleum can be successfully used as fuel for locomotives with a great saving of money, besides doing away with smoke and cinders.

It is said that never in the history of this country was there so much winter wheat sown as this fall, nor ever was it looking better, if as well. Many farmers are feeding it down with sheep, calves and cows.

At the recent Dairy fair in London an American milking pail attracted much notice. It has a spout and strainer for the milk, and cannot be kicked over, because the milker sits on a seat to which is attached the cover.

The 25 Aroostook (Maine) starch factories have closed up their fall business, having made nearly 10,000 tons of starch, or more than ever before in one year. Fully \$500,000 have been paid to the farmers for potatoes.

The Toronto Globe says the "American stock feeders will have the old country markets greatly to themselves for months to come. Our farmers will soon begin to feed, and there is good

ground for the belief that prices of cattle for export will be high next spring."

According to a paper read at the Dairy fair in New York, it appears that Denmark, with about one-twentieth as many milch cows as the United States, exports fully as much butter as this country, although it can be produced on American farms at half what it costs in Denmark.

Paper as a substitute for wood in the manufacture of lead pencils is being attempted in Germany. The paper is steeped in an adhesive liquid and rolled around the core of the lead to the required thickness, and is colored after drying, when it resembles an ordinary cedar pencil.

The Mobile Register reckons that \$20,000,000 will be made this year by Southern planters by the rise in crops over what they expected to get for them, and it urges that part of this be put into the establishment of manufactories in the South, especially for those spinning yarn from seed cotton.

General News.

DUBLIN, Jan. 5.—A very serious affray occurred Friday between the Constabulary and Galway peasants, during which the police fired on the people, but nobody was injured. Galway county is in a very distressing condition. Two hundred police have been commissioned.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 5.—Telegrams received from British consuls state that a terrible famine prevails in the districts of Boskalah and Bayazid, in Armenia. The authorities are helpless to aid the people, and it is feared that the famine will become general on the eastern frontier of Turkey.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 5.—Nearly one thousand coal miners, representing all the miners' lodges in the St. Clair district, Illinois, assembled in mass meeting near French village, about eight miles from East St. Louis, this afternoon. They say that in consequence of the increase in the cost of blasting powders and all articles of family consumption they must have higher wages. A delegate meeting will be held at East St. Louis to-morrow, at which a formal demand will be made on mine owners and operators for 4 cents per bushel for mining, and if not complied with the entire district will strike.

LEAVENWORTH, Jan. 3.—The defendant, Joseph Pulitzer, of the Post-Dispatch, of St. Louis, commenced taking depositions to-day, in this city, in the famous Patti libel suit. Four witnesses have been examined who swear positively that she was under the influence of liquor and that her singing was poor. The bartender of the opera-house saloon swears he mixed four drinks of hot Scotch whisky for Madam Patti during the concert. G. L. Fuller, the stage carpenter of the opera-house, swears that he saw her drink three glasses of whisky during the concert, and that, in his opinion, she was drunk.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—A number of collisions between union and non-union men have occurred within the past forty-eight hours, union men being in every case the aggressors. The employers threaten to take summary methods for protecting the workmen. Some have built bunks in the packing-houses. It has been rumored, but cannot be positively stated, that the strikers are ready to allow packers to hire non-union men, provided the former union employees are taken back. The packers seem very decided in their determination not to take back any of the strikers while they remain in the union. The packers have lost nothing by the strike, but on the contrary are much better off than they would have been had they packed heavily, with the relative rates for hogs which existed before the strike.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Chairman Cameron of the National Republican committee, issued to-day the following call: "A National convention of the Republican party will meet at Chicago Wednesday evening, January 14, and closing Friday noon. For the nomination of candidates to be supported for president and vice-president at the next election. Republicans, and all who will co-operate with them in supporting the nominee of the party, are invited to choose two delegates from each congressional district, four at large from each state, two from each territory, and two from the District of Columbia, to represent them in the convention."

"J. D. CAMERON, Chairman. "THOMAS B. KEOGH, Secretary."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Col. Boudnot, a well-known Cherokee residing here, made an argument before the commissioner of Indian affairs, to-day, in support of the petition filed by him praying that he be put in possession of the hotel property at Vinita, Indian territory. Col. W. P. Adair, the second chief of the Cherokee nation, with several other members of the Cherokee delegation, and ex-Congressman Phillips, of Kansas, opposed Boudnot's claim. The discussion became so warm that the argument was adjourned ten days by the commissioner. Boudnot and Adair, however, continued the controversy in a heated manner outside the commissioner's room. Finally each struck at the other with canes and then clinched and fell to the floor. They were separated by the department watchman before serious injury was inflicted. The fight created much excitement in the interior department.

Castoria

Millions of Mothers express their delight over Castoria. It is nature's remedy for assimilating the food. Unlike Castor Oil, it is pleasant to take, and unlike Morphine Syrup, it is harmless. Castoria regulates the Bowels, destroys Worms, Cures

Sour Curd and Wind Colic, and allays Feverishness. What gives health to the Child, promotes rest for the Mother. Children Cry for Fitcher's Castoria. It is the most reliable, effective and popular article dispensed by Druggists.

NEVER

Since Healing remedies have been used by SUFFERING MAN has there been known such absolute Pain-relieving agents as the

CENTAUR LINIMENTS.

They soothe, heal, and cure. They HEAL—Cuts, Wounds, Galls, Old Sores, Broken-breasts and Sore Nipples; CURE—Pain in the Back, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Ear-Ache, Tetter, Pimples, Itch, Salt Rheum, and all Flesh, Bone and Muscle ailments of Animals;

SUBDUCE—Inflammation and Swellings; RELIEVE—Boils, Felons, Ulcers, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Croup and Quinsy; EXTRACT—Pain from Burns, Scalds, Stings, Frost-bites, Sprains and Bruises. The experience of centuries has made the

CENTAUR

Liniments, the most speedy and effective curative agents for

MAN and BEAST

the world has ever known. The Centaur LINIMENTS

have relieved more bed-ridden cripples; healed more frightful wounds, and saved more valuable animals than all other liniments, ointments, oils, extracts, plasters and so-called "pain killers" and "skin cures" combined.

Physicians and Veterinary Surgeons endorse the Centaur Liniments; millions of men, women and children in all countries use them, and Housekeepers, Farmers, Planters, Travelers, Livermen, Teamsters and Stock-growers, are their patrons. They are clean, they are handy, they are cheap, and they are reliable. There is no ache, pain, or swelling which they will not alleviate, subdue, or cure. Sold throughout

THE HABITABLE GLOBE

for 50 cts. and \$1.00 a bottle. Trial bottles, 25 cts.

Catarrhal Poison

Wei De Meyer's Treatise on Catarrh, explains the following important facts:

- 1. That Catarrhal Colds become a poisonous infection, at first local, and finally constitutional.
2. That, being Constitutional, the infection is beyond the reach of mere local remedies.
3. That impurities in the nostrils, are necessarily swallowed into the stomach and inhaled into the lungs, thus poisoning the Digestive, Respiratory and Genito-urinary organs.
4. That Catarrhal virus follows the mucous membrane and causes Deafness, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhoea, Bronchitis, Leucorrhoea, and Consumption.
5. That Smokes, Douches, Inhalations, and Insoluble Snuffs, cannot possibly remove infectious inflammation from the organs named.
6. That an antidote for Catarrh must possess an inoculative affinity for, and the quality of being absorbed by, the purulent mucous wherever located.

Based upon these plain theories, Dr. Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure has proved to be infallible. It not only relieves, it cures Catarrh at any stage. Home testimony:

Cured! Cured! Cured!

- W. D. WOODS, 487 Broadway, N. Y., Cured of Chronic Catarrh.
F. J. HASLET, 859 B'dway, N. Y., 4 yrs Catarrh.
G. L. BRUSH, 448 B'dway, N. Y., 10 yrs Catarrh.
S. BENEDICT, Jr., Jeweler, 687 Broadway, N. Y., (Only friend) cured of Chronic Hay Fever.
Mrs. EMMA C. HOWES, 39 W. Washington Square, N. Y., cured of 30 years Chronic Catarrh.
REV. GEO. A. REIS, 169 Jay St., Brooklyn. "It restored me to my ministerial labors."
REV. CHAS. J. JONES, New Brighton, S. I., "Worth ten times the cost."
REV. ALEX. FREES, Cairo, N. Y., "It has worked wonders in six cases in my parish."
L. F. NEWMAN, 305 Fulton St., Brooklyn, cured of 4 years Chronic Catarrh.
Mrs. J. SWARTZ, Jr., 200 Warren St., Jersey City, cured of 18 years Chronic Catarrh.

A real cure for this terrible malady, is the most important discovery for the relief of human suffering, since vaccination. Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure is sold by all Druggists, or delivered by D. B. Dewey & Co., 43 Dey St., N. Y., for \$1.50 a package. To Clubs, six packages for \$7.50. Dr. Wei De Meyer's Treatise, with full explanations and overwhelming proofs, is Post-paid and sent free to anybody.

Horticultural Department.

STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Proceedings of the Thirteenth Annual Meeting. Held at Holton Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, December 16, 17 and 18, 1879.

TUESDAY MORNING.

President E. Gale called the meeting to order at 10 o'clock, in the courthouse hall, and the exercises opened with prayer by the Rev. J. Denison, of the city.

The following committees were announced:

On Arrangements—Dr. V. V. Adamson, secretary Jackson County Horticultural society, Holton; Dr. J. C. Chase, Holton; Geo. Y. Johnson, Lawrence.

On Obituary—Rev. J. Denison, Holton; Prof. E. Gale, Manhattan; Samuel Reynolds, Lawrence.

On Membership—Dr. V. V. Adamson and J. Hixon, Holton.

On Resolutions—Geo. Y. Johnson, Lawrence; J. W. Robson, Cheever; Abner Allen, Wabaussee.

On Credentials (delegate)—Dr. J. Stayman, Leavenworth; E. A. Colman, Lawrence; A. N. Godfrey, Madison.

On Final Resolutions—F. Wellhouse, Leavenworth; J. W. Robson, Cheever; E. A. Colman, Lawrence.

On Auditing Accounts—Geo. Y. Johnson, H. E. Van Deman, N. P. Deming.

The committee on Obituary reported through Prof. E. Gale:

PROF. B. F. MUDGE.

It is our sad duty to chronicle the death of Prof. B. F. Mudge, which occurred very suddenly on the 21st day of November last.

As a member of our society and an earnest friend of horticulture we feel that the occasion calls for some fitting notice on our part. While his own life was devoted to the interest of pure science, we know from his frequent attendance upon our meetings, and his well-remembered addresses, that he was thoroughly in sympathy with not only horticulture but everything that could promote the development of his adopted state. And it is not with an ordinary feeling of sorrow that we record the departure of one bound by so many ties to the interests of Kansas. We feel as we review his life-long work in behalf of science, and remember how he has been identified with the cause of education for many years, that few men will gather a larger or more varied circle of genuine mourners.

Prof. Mudge was a little more than sixty-two years old. For eighteen years he was engaged in the practice of law in Lynn, Mass. During this time, however, he was almost constantly identified with the educational interests of the city and of the state. He thus indicated where his real life-work lay, giving evidence that he could be happy only as he found work somewhere in connection with the education of our youth. The large geological cabinet which he brought from the East and donated to the State Agricultural college attests that even in his earlier manhood he was pervaded by the same enthusiastic love of science that characterized his later years up to the very last day of his life. His connection with those engaged in kindred pursuits has been intimate and pleasant. His name is by them associated with several new species or forms which he has given to science.

As a teacher among teachers he has long been honored and loved. A very large number of pupils will count Prof. Mudge as one of their best friends. As a citizen and neighbor he was ever ready to speak out in behalf of the right; and with a rare unselfishness did he administer to the wants of those around him. If the community has lost so much in the death of Prof. Mudge, how can we express the loss of that little home circle where in their loneliness they gather to be reminded by everything of the departed?

As one of the founders of the Academy of Science, and its president at the time of his death; as one of the faculty of the State Agricultural college for many years; as one of the most faithful friends of the State Teachers' association; as one of the most enthusiastic collectors in the interests of geology, both for the Kansas State Agricultural college and for Yale college; and as a friend and sympathizer with the efforts of our own society the memory of Prof. B. F. Mudge will be long and faithfully cherished.

Rev. J. Denison, in appropriate remarks, indorsed the sentiments of the report.

An interesting report from the standing committee on Meteorology, Prof. F. Haun, Leavenworth, was read by the secretary. This paper furnished some of the climatic causes of the failure of fruit crops the past season; and from the unprecedented high temperature during the month of October, causing the unnatural phenomena in plant life occurring in many portions of the state—the blooming of fruit trees and plants in autumn, followed in some

places with fruit—was an occurrence calculated to excite feelings of uneasiness among horticulturists as to the safe passage of their orchards through the present winter should the temperature fall to an extreme point.

In the discussions following this paper upon the limited rainfall of the past autumn, the opinion became prevalent that the hand of the cultivator of the plains of Kansas done more toward the encouragement of rainfalls and their proper distribution than any or all other agencies; that in the tillage and planting of the soil with trees, etc., would be found the main source of relief from the droughts too often occurring upon these plains.

Trees, plants, etc., were reported in fine condition at that date by all the delegates, and all were quite sanguine of realizing fine crops of fruit in 1880.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

The standing committee on Botany and Vegetable Physiology, J. W. Robson, read a report on the structure and functions of the stems of plants.

At this moment it was announced that the Indiana Horticultural society was holding its annual meeting at Dublin, Ind., on the same days of the Kansas society. The following congratulatory message was ordered to be telegraphed to that society:

HOLTON, Kans., Dec. 16, 1879.

To the Indiana Horticultural Society:—The Kansas State Horticultural society now in session at this city tenders you most fraternal greetings. That your meeting will meet your most sanguine expectations in its results is the earnest hope of your co-laborers in the good work on the American desert. E. GALE, President. G. C. BRACKETT, Secretary.

To which the following response was promptly returned:

DUBLIN, Ind., Dec. 17, 1879.

To the Kansas Horticultural Society:—Your hearty greeting received. Accept the cordial response of the Indiana Horticultural society, and the hope that you may never falter in the good work. This session is the best ever held by our society.

SYLVESTER JOHNSON, President. W. H. RAGAN, Secretary.

The discussion following the report on botany, etc., led into the forest tree culture and adaptation of varieties. The matter of the influence of altitudes upon vegetation in their growth and fruiting was generally recognized, and facts in nature are common in its support. The case of trees making regular upright forms in the eastern portion of the state, but which, when planted on the higher altitudes of the western portion, become so dwarfed in form as to render them valueless for timber purposes, was considered. The growth of the white willow and that of several other varieties was cited as instances clearly demonstrating the principle of altitude effects. The study of this important subject by persons engaged in agricultural and horticultural pursuits was deemed of the first importance to a successful development of Western Kansas. The work of this society in the future will be largely in that direction, with the hope of being able to secure valuable information to the settlers on our "treeless plains."

The subject of entomology was interestingly presented in a practical paper by Miss Celina Roby of Holton, and Mary Murtfeldt of St. Louis, Mo., and N. P. Deming of Lawrence, each illustrating their points with specimens of insects.

TUESDAY EVENING.

Exercises opened with music by the Holton choir.

A hearty welcome was extended to the society by Judge Hoagland in behalf of the citizens of Holton, which was appropriately responded to by President E. Gale.

The president's annual address (which appeared in the last issue of THE SPIRIT) followed, with music, closing the first day's work of the meeting.

G. C. BRACKETT, Secretary.

The Household.

"Advice Wanted."

First let me ask, does it mean anything in the outset for a man to pledge himself before God and witnesses to take a woman, provide for, love, cherish and protect her? Protect her from what? A woman often wishes she might be protected from the meanness of her own home, practiced and carried on by these so-called "lords of creation." In fact, it seems they would fail to know themselves men were it not for this continual treading on some one at home. Their estimation of self

is in considering women and children as things to be "kept under," snubbed and sneered down.

It is said "one of the secret means of making home happy or miserable is the manner in which the husband behaves in the sacred precincts." The man who thinks because he is the "lord of creation" that he is therefore absolute master of his home in the sense that he has a right to control, direct and "boss things about the house generally" is the man in whom the baser nature is cultivated to the exclusion of his better—if he has any better to cultivate. Such a man usually leaves things belonging to his own sphere that might be improved, and pokes his nose into things outside, just because he can! "And how are you going to help yourself?" he will ask.

He intends to do "just as he pleases," and the place to do that is at home. He'll court the world's favor with smirks and fawning, but at "home" he'll "please" to make himself as disagreeable as possible; and if there was a label reading "Concentrated selfishness" posted on his back it would be the most appropriate epithet he could have.

Now for the advice to the wife who finds herself in such a situation. Look and expect no sympathy from your "neighbors," and you will not be disappointed. Raise a standard of right in the midst of all these difficulties—a standard reaching from your best impulses of heart and mind to the Author of every just cause. Your "help" must come from that same source in bringing up and guiding those under your care. "Though all others teach otherwise," a mother should be true, and teach the truth! Your reward is with you in a good conscience, and the hope of hearing the "well done" beyond.

How sweet will the words then be from Him who knoweth all things—"She hath wrought, what she could."—*Lois H. Cash, in Western Rural.*

To Drive Away Rats.

A lady writer discourses in the following style concerning the treatment of rats and mice: "We cleaned our premises of these detestable vermin by making a whitewash yellow with copperas and covering the stones and rafters of the cellar with a thick coating of it. In every crevice where a rat might tread were put crystals of the copperas, and scattered the same in the corners of the floors. The result was a perfect stampede of rats and mice. Since that time not a footfall of either rat or mouse has been heard about the house. Every spring a coat of the yellow wash is given to the cellar, as a purifier as well as a rat exterminator, and no typhoid, dysentery or fever ever attacks the family. Many persons deliberately attract all the rats in the neighborhood by leaving fruits and vegetables uncovered in the cellar, and sometimes even the soap scraps are left open for their regalement. Cover up everything eatable in the cellar and pantry, and you will soon starve them out. These precautions, joined to the service of a good cat, will prove as good a rat exterminator as the chemicals can provide. We never would allow rats to be poisoned in our dwelling, they are so liable to die between the walls and produce much annoyance."

Recipes.

MINCE-MEAT.—After an experience of more than forty years I can recommend the following recipe for mince-meat: Two pounds beef suet, 2 pounds good apples, 2 pounds raisins (stoned, all chopped very fine), 2 pounds currants (washed and dried), 2 pounds powdered sugar, one-half ounce mace, one-half ounce nutmeg, a little less than one-quarter ounce cloves, one-quarter ounce cinnamon, all mixed up together with a teacup and a half of brandy.

BOILED HAM.—Soak the ham in water from twenty-four to thirty hours, changing the water two or three times; wash thoroughly, clean and trim it; then put it into a boiler filled with cold water (a bottle of sherry added to the water is a great improvement), add carrots, celery, onions, garlic, parsley, thyme, marjoram, bay leaves, cloves and mace—the proportion of these must be regulated by the size of the ham and the skill or taste of the cook. Bring it gradually to a boil, skim carefully and simmer from four to six hours. When it is done it should be allowed to remain in the liquor until nearly cold. Remove the skin, glaze the ham and ornament the knuckle with a paper frill.

Read, Everybody! STORY & CAMP'S

Mammoth Music House, 912 & 914 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

S. G. M'CONNELL, MERCHANT TAILOR,

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

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES

In the city. Fresh

SPRING GOODS

Just received.

First-Class Workmen and Low Prices.

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

Attention Everybody

J. W. WILLEY,

at No. 104 Massachusetts street, wishes to say to the citizens of Lawrence and Douglas county that he has now on hand the

BEST ASSORTMENT OF STOVES IN CITY.

These Stoves will be sold at the lowest figures for CASH. Also a fine stock of

Granite Ironware, Pumps and Tinware.

JOB WORK, ROOFING AND GUTTERING

A SPECIALTY. Everybody is invited to call and see for themselves.

104 MASSACHUSETTS STREET.

THE NATIONAL BANK

OF LAWRENCE, UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

CAPITAL \$100,000.

COLLECTIONS MADE

On all points in the United States and Canada.

Sight Drafts on Europe Drawn in sums to suit.

J. E. McCoy - President
J. S. Crew - Vice-President
A. Hadley - Cashier
J. E. Newlin - Assis't Cashier

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

VAUGHAN & CO.,

Proprietors of

ELEVATOR "A,"

GRAIN

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Room 21 Merchants Exchange.

Grain Elevator, corner Lever and Poplar Sts.,

KANSAS CITY, - - MISSOURI.

Gideon W. Thompson James H. Payne.

THOMPSON, PAYNE & CO.,

LIVE STOCK BROKERS

Union Stock Yards,

Kansas City, Mo.,

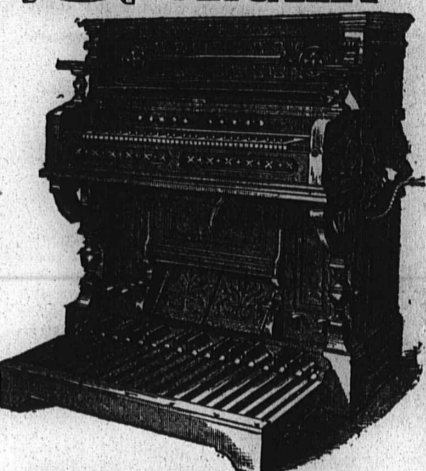
have for sale draft stallions, harness stallions and thoroughbred jacks and Jennets; also 100 high-grade bull calves, from 10 to 14 months old; also Berkshire hogs.

CONTINENTAL

Insurance Company OF NEW YORK.

Cash assets January 1, 1879, \$3,327,774

ESTEY ORGAN



DECKER BROTHERS' MATHUSHEK

And other First-Class Pianos. Also the unrivaled

ESTEY ORGANS.

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

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

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



ROBERT COOK,

Iola, Allen county, Kans., Importer, Breeder and Shipper of

PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS

—AND—

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

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

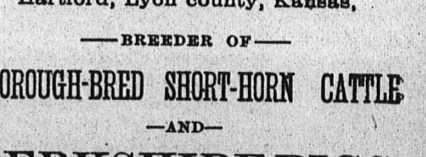
Eight weeks old.....\$22 00
Three to five months old..... 32 00
Five to seven months old..... 42 00

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

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

Description of the Poland-China Hog: The prevailing color is black and white spotted, sometimes pure white and sometimes a mixed sandy color. All Pigs warranted first-class and shipped C. O. D. Charges on remittances must be prepaid.

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. Poland-China Hogs a Specialty.

A CHOICE LOT OF PIGS:

For this season's trade. Address HENRY HIEBACH, Hiawatha, Brown county, Kansas.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 7, 1880.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.

Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, \$2.00; one month, \$6; three months, \$10; one year, \$30.

The Spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation of any paper in the State. It also has a larger circulation than any two papers in this city.

City and Vicinity.

Boots and Shoes.

Go to Daniel McCurdy's Head Center Boot and Shoe store, No. 128 Massachusetts street, for the best and cheapest boots and shoes.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum,etter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all kinds of skin eruptions.

SEE advertisement on our eighth page of Youth's Companion.

A COPY of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, latest edition—1880—for sale at this office.

Lippincott's Magazine for January is an unusually interesting number. This magazine differs in some respects from any other published in the United States.

An Old Citizen Gone.

Mr. J. W. Hadley died in this city Sunday morning last. Mr. Hadley was an old citizen of Kansas and through a long business career in this city had maintained a good name.

Mr. Hadley leaves a wife and three children. A short time before his death he had his life insured in the Ohio Valley Protective union for \$2,000, which, with what he had already accumulated, we judge leaves them comfortably provided for.

The Funeral of Minnie Colman Richardson.

The funeral of this well-known lady took place at the residence of her father, E. A. Colman, Esq., six miles west of Lawrence, at 1 o'clock p. m., on Friday.

Rev. M. Tremper, of this city, conducted the services, which were very impressive.

Miss Carrie Morris, Miss Lizzie Williams, Charley Creamer and Will Carruth furnished appropriate music.

School Report.

The following is the report for district No. 53 for three months, ending with December, 1879:

Number of pupils enrolled, 40; average daily attendance for October, 32 3-10; for November, 35 2-10; for December, 31.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Attendance for December. Includes Susie Randall, Nellie Randall, Nettie Rogers, etc.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

Immense Stock of Fall and Winter Clothing for Men, Youths, Boys and Children have arrived and are now on exhibition at

STEINBERG'S CLOTHING HOUSE.

We can safely say that we are the BOSS CLOTHIERS of this town. Never! no, never! were we so well prepared as now to exhibit such a fine assortment of

DRESS SUITS, BUSINESS SUITS AND WORKING SUITS. PANTALOONS IN ENDLESS VARIETIES.

OVERCOATS!

From the very Cheapest up to the Finest quality, enough to supply the entire community.

Our Boys' & Children's Clothing Department

Is in full blast. Special care has been taken to make this department complete. Our stock of

Hats, Caps, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Valises and Traveling Bags

cannot be excelled either in low prices or in quality, as our buyer has spent six weeks in the Eastern markets in the early part of the season, and buying such immense quantities of goods, which were bought very cheap for cash, and being satisfied with a small margin, we can easily convince the closest buyers that the place to get the full value of your money is at

STEINBERG'S CLOTHING HOUSE,

87 Massachusetts street, Lawrence.

Having added a Custom department to our establishment, and having received a full line of samples of Cloths and Cassimeres, we will take measures for Suits and Overcoats with but a small advance from ready-made and guarantee a perfect fit at

STEINBERG'S CLOTHING HOUSE.

The Revival Meetings.

Every available seat was occupied in the Baptist church on Sabbath evening. Large numbers could not obtain seats, and many left.

The inquiry meetings are largely attended; many persons, middle-aged and more youthful ones, giving in evidence of conversion.

A deep interest is manifested. Rev. DeWitt is a celebrated evangelist whose reputation as a successful revivalist extends from ocean to ocean.

A Wonderful Discovery.

For the speedy cure of consumption and all diseases that lead to it, such as stubborn coughs, neglected colds, bronchitis, hay fever, asthma, pain in the side and chest, dry hacking cough, tickling in throat, hoarseness, sore throat, and all chronic or lingering diseases of the throat, and lungs.

83 MADE FROM 25 CENTS.

Twenty-five cents' worth of Gilt-Edge Butter Maker will increase product and market value of butter produced \$3. Gives butter a rich golden color the year round. Increases product 6 per cent. Increases quality 20 per cent. Prevents butter from becoming rancid. Makes July, August and winter butter equal to best June product.

To Farmers.

Use Geo. Leis' celebrated condition powders, the great American remedy for diseases of horses and cattle, recommended by veterinary surgeons, livery keepers, stock raisers and everybody who has tried it.

Groceries—Harness.

C. Worthington, at No. 118 Massachusetts street, is now ready to supply the public with first-class groceries at lowest prices.

GEO. INNES & CO.

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS.

109 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

Fall Stocks Complete in all Our Departments.

We invite our friends in Douglas and adjoining counties to come to Lawrence to trade. It is the best market in Kansas to buy and sell.

In dry goods and carpets: We know that we are selling these goods cheaper than any town in the state.

You cannot make money easier than by bringing your grain and produce to Lawrence and by buying your dry goods of

Drive Wells.

We are authorized to drive wells in Douglas county; and all men with drive wells will find it to their interest to call on us, as we keep a full stock of drive-well pumps and repairs.

COAL! COAL!

We keep in stock Anthracite, Blossburg (Pa.), Fort Scott red and black, Cherokee, Osage City, Sebastian and Williamsburg shaft coals in quantities to suit customers at lowest prices.

LAWRENCE GAS, COKE & COAL CO. OFFICE—58 Massachusetts street.

Money to Loan.

Five-year loans on improved farms at 8 per cent. per annum. Also

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENTS.

Call at our office over J. House & Co.'s clothing store.

NOYES & GLEASON, Lawrence, Kans.

How Watches are Made.

It will be apparent to any one, who will examine a Solid Gold Watch, that aside from the necessary thickness for engraving and polishing a large proportion of the precious metal used is needed only to stiffen and hold the engraved portions in place and supply the necessary rigidity and strength.

For sale by all jewelers. Ask for illustrated catalogue, and to see warrant.

FALL 1879.

WINTER 1879.

J. HOUSE & CO.

New Styles and Lower Prices!

OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

IS NOW READY FOR INSPECTION.

We have taken great pains in selecting our GOODS and PATTERNS, and are confident that our present stock will fully sustain our well-established reputation for selling the BEST GOODS at the LOWEST PRICES.

J. House & Co., the Popular Clothiers,

79 MASS. STREET, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

For a thorough business education attend the Lawrence Business college and institute of Penmanship, Telegraphy, Mechanical and Architectural drawing.

New Grocery. Justus Howell has opened a new grocery store at 188 Massachusetts street.

Removed. Plemberton & Mills have removed their O. K. Barber Shop to the room a few doors south of McCurdy's shoe store, west side of Massachusetts street.

Dandelion Tonic. The great blood and liver purifier and life-giving principle, purely vegetable. Manufactured by the laboratory of Geo. Leis & Bro., druggists and manufacturing chemists, No. 93, corner Massachusetts and Henry streets, Lawrence, Kansas.

New Grocery. I have just received a stock of choice fresh groceries which I will sell as low as the lowest, and I hereby extend a cordial invitation to all my old friends and patrons to give me a call and examine my goods and prices.

Answers to Correspondents. Who sells the best Clothing in Lawrence? J. HOUSE & CO.

Who keeps the largest assortment of Boys' Clothing? J. HOUSE & CO.

Who sells everything of the best for the very lowest prices? J. HOUSE & CO.

A Card. To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a receipt that will cure you, free of charge.

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

The "Old Reliable" Hannibal and St. Joe railroad will hereafter run magnificent day coaches, furnished with the Horton reclining chairs, between this city and Chicago, without change, by way of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway.

Notice of Final Settlement. To all PERSONS INTERESTED IN THE estate of Anna Gerstenberger, deceased, late of Douglas county, Kansas: You are hereby notified that I will, on the 23rd day of January, 1880, make final settlement of the business of said estate.

G. H. MURDOCK. WATCHMAKER

ENGRAVER, A Large Line of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.

\$250,000 TO LOAN! On Improved Farms,

AT REASONABLE RATES.

J. B. WATKINS & CO., Lawrence, Kansas.

ORGAN BEATTY PIANO. Fresh, Pure SEEDS FOR YOU.

MARKET GARDENERS. Send for Garden Manual and Price List for 1880.

J. B. ROOT, SEED GROWER, Rockford, Ill.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY LINES.

The only route through Canada under American management.

SHORT & QUICK LINE TO THE EAST VIA Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

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

Wagner Sleeping and Parlor Cars. On all Trains to Principal Points East.

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

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

Darning Attachment FOR SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE AT J. C. PENNY'S

THE CRYSTAL PALACE BARBER SHOP

Under First National Bank. All work done in the latest style. Prices reasonable. Customers all treated alike.

JOHN M. MITCHELL, Prop'r.

Notice of Final Settlement. To all PERSONS INTERESTED IN THE estate of John Bing, deceased, late of Douglas county, Kansas: You are hereby notified that I will, on the 23rd day of January, 1880, make final settlement of the business of said estate.

Notice of Final Settlement. To all PERSONS INTERESTED IN THE estate of Anna Gerstenberger, deceased, late of Douglas county, Kansas: You are hereby notified that I will, on the 23rd day of January, 1880, make final settlement of the business of said estate.

Master's Sale. In the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas. The Concord Savings Bank, Complainant, vs. Witter S. McCurdy, James McCurdy, M. S. Beach, the City of Lawrence, William A. Simpson, H. S. Fillmore, James McMahon, George Jones, and the Topka Bank and Savings Institution, and Martha A. Andrews, and Martha A. Anderson, Defendants.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a decree of the circuit court of the United States in and for the district of Kansas, rendered in the above entitled suit, I will, on Monday, the 30th day of January, A. D. 1880, at 11 o'clock a. m. of said day, after publication at auction and sell, without appraisal, at to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, at the highest and best bid, in the city of the front door of the court-house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, state and district of Kansas, the following described real estate of Kansas, to-wit: The south half of lot lands and tenements, viz.: The south half of lot number twenty-nine (29) on Massachusetts street, in the city of Lawrence, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, situated in the county of Douglas, state and district of Kansas.

HIRAM P. DILLON, Master in Chancery.

O. A. BARRETT, of Lawrence, Kansas, solicitor for Complainant.

Farm and Stock.

Farm Horses.

Sixteen hands is a good height for a farm horse. Except for very heavy work we have always had more satisfaction from horses below this standard than above it. Horses of this medium size are much stronger than their appearance indicates, have great powers of endurance, and can be kept in prime working condition at much less cost than bulkier animals. It is on muscular power and nervous energy that the strength of animals depends, and this, therefore, should be sought after in the farm horse rather than mere bulk.

Brood mares should not foal earlier than about the first of May. Provided they are not unduly pushed, or put to work heavy loads, they may be kept at work almost to the time of foaling, and are thus available for the pressing labors of spring. It is of importance, too, that the pasture should be fresh and the weather mild ere their nursing duties begin. Mares seldom require assistance in bringing forth their young; and they should be kept as quiet as possible, as they are impatient of intrusion, and easily disturbed in such circumstances. A sheltered place, with good grass, and where there are no other horses, is the most suitable quarters for a mare that has newly foaled. There must be no ditch, well, or pond in it, as young colts have a peculiar fatality for getting drowned in such places. A mare, in ordinary condition, receives the stallion on the ninth or tenth day after foaling, and with greater certainty than after a delay of a longer period. If the labor of the mare can be possibly dispensed with she should be left free with the foal for two months. She may then be put to easy work with perfect safety, so that she is not kept away from the colt longer than three hours at a time. When the colt is strong enough it may be allowed to follow the mare at work and suck at will. When four months old colts are usually weaned, are put under shelter at night, and receive a small quantity of oats, along with succulent food. Good hay, bran, carrots, or beets, and a few oats, must be given regularly during the first winter, with a warm shed to lie in, and an open space for free exercise. At the time of weaning it is highly expedient to put on a halter and lead them about till they become well accustomed to this kind of treatment. A few lessons at this early age, when they are easily controlled, saves a world of trouble afterward.

By giving good pasture in summer, and a liberal allowance of hay, roots and oats in winter colts may with safety, and even with benefit, be put to moderate work in their third spring; but they should not have more than five hours' work a day for the first summer. The press of field work being over by midsummer, it is advisable then to turn the striplings adrift, to enjoy themselves in a good pasture, till the fall plowing returns. Horses should not be put to heavy loads until they are five years old.

On every farm requiring four or five pairs of horses it will be an expedient measure to have a pair of young ones coming in annually. This enables the farmer to be provided against contingencies, and to have his stable occupied at all times with horses in their full vigor, which go through their work with spirit, and never falter for a little extra pushing in emergencies.

To Choose Dairy Cows.

A book on dairy farming, by J. P. Sheldon, published in London, gives the following rules for selecting good dairy cows: "The first thing a young beginner must do is to select a number of good young dairy cows, full of quality but not too full of condition. Good store condition is better than more—it enables the buyer to see what the animal really is. 'Fat hides many faults,' and it is no good to pay dearly for superfluous condition in animals that are wanted for breeding purposes, especially when that surplus condition is detrimental to the object in view, viz., breeding. But the animal should come of a good stock and should have plenty of quality. He should be careful to ascertain, if he does not already know, the 'lines' on which and the kind of stock from which they have been bred, and he will then have a correct notion as to how far their qualities may be regarded as fixed and transmissible. The

next thing to do is to select a bull from a still better family than the cows, for in this way the herd may be improved by the introduction of superior blood through the agency of one animal only. The first male will have a most important influence on the herd, and it is 'penny wise and pound foolish' not to get a really good and suitable one, even though he costs fifty or sixty guineas, for if there are twenty-five or thirty cows to put him to it will be only two guineas per cow and will generally be repaid in the first crop of calves. The cows selected should have well rounded, robust looking frames, indicating a strong and vigorous constitution. The back and loins should be level and wide, the legs moderately short, with a fair amount of bone; the forequarters should be deep, wide and finely molded, the hindquarters massive, well filled in with flesh, wide and deep, the tail set on squarely and the flanks well let down; the neck should be fine, fairly long and elegant, and the face should have a distinctly feminine appearance, for a masculine looking cow with a heavy, muscular neck and a massive, clumphy head is never a good milker, however well she may lay on flesh; and last, though not least, the udder should be well formed and the teats squarely set on. The bull selected should be symmetrical, vigorous, fleshy, of good girth, strong in his loins, of good constitution, well developed in his quarters and stout and strong on his legs. His head and neck should be massive and masculine looking, and he should come of a good milking family. In cows and bulls alike a good constitution is indicated by a well rounded form, the luster and oiliness of the hair and the prominence and brilliancy of the eyes, and quality is ascertained by the general appearance of the animal and the softness and mellowness of the skin under the hand."

Bones for Poultry.

A writer in the *American Poultry Yard* urges upon poultry keepers the necessity of giving to fowls a liberal supply of baked bones and oyster shells, and writes his own experience in a very entertaining manner. It is as follows: "I supposed I did my duty by my hens when I burnt bones to ivory whiteness, ground them to the consistency of flour, and fed them occasionally, with the idea that I was giving them egg shells in a very available form. But I did not consider that the gelatine, the fat, the ammonia and other constituents of the bones, which were discharged by the internal heat (leaving only a little pure lime) were really the richest possible food for the hens and the greatest egg-producing diet that could be furnished them. My new tenant only bakes them, more or less brown, in an old tin plate on the top grate of the stove oven. This is not a very pleasant process; for, like all scorched portions of animal frame, they give a pungent, half-suffocating smell which tempts you to 'clar de kitchen' till the fresh air from doors and windows has sent the objectionable odors into outer space. But you soon become reconciled to the invasion of ill scents when the fiery combs, the ceaseless cackle, the evident high health of your fowls, and the daily filled egg-baskets show you what they have accomplished. No other food nor any amount of food, if this is left out, will give you such returns; and this baked bone, pounded on a rock in your poultry pens and fed with ordinary feed, will give results that ought to satisfy the most craving disposition. The hens cluster around that primitive bone-mill gulping down the rich morsels with evident delight; and since everything necessary for the production of eggs is thus fully furnished there is no undue strain on the vital forces, no weakening of the system, but a daily attention to business to the complete satisfaction of the fowls and their owners. You can hardly give too much burned bones to your hens to provide the necessary amount of lime for the egg shells, and the next best thing for that purpose is oyster shells, which can be obtained by the barrel (and generally without cost, except taking away) at hotels or restaurants in your nearest city. My new tenant goes eighteen miles for them and considers them cheap enough at that. The hens eat them when pounded into fragments as eagerly as they pick up shelled corn, and they furnish more completed material for the egg shell more completely than anything else. I do not quite believe in giving broken earth-

aware, as some propose doing. The sharp corners are more likely to cut or otherwise injure the crop than the more easily digested oyster shells. It is very probable, also, that some of the constituents of the shells may be beneficial to the hens in other ways than simply furnishing egg shells, and it is not possible that they could find anything nourishing in broken kitchen dishes."

Hints about Carrots.

Professor Welch, in the *Chicago Times*, strongly advocates the raising of carrots, and tells as follows how to raise them and why they are profitable: The carrot is admirably adapted to thrive in our climate. The root does not rise above the surface of the ground, while its numerous thick leaves serve to protect the soil from the burning rays of the sun. For these reasons the carrot suffers less from the drought than almost any root raised for stock food. As a consequence its growth is continuous from the time the seed germinates till the frost kills the tops. Carrots will be crisp and tender, although turnips and beets grown beside them will be tough and stringy. The carrot has many other points of excellence. It is more nutritious than any root ordinarily grown for feeding to stock. It is also relished by some kinds of animals. Horses and hogs will generally decline turnips and beets, but they are fond of carrots. An occasional feed of carrots has an excellent effect on horses, improving their digestion and imparting a fine gloss to their hair. Sheep prefer carrots to any kind of roots or tubers. Carrots are sufficiently sweet to make them acceptable to young animals. Carrots are the best roots to feed to milk cows. They tend to increase the production of milk and impart a rich color to it as well as to the butter and cheese that are manufactured from it.

To Raise Onion Sets from Seed.

As early in the spring as the ground is fit to work prepare a piece of poor land for the seed-bed by plowing, harrowing and leveling. No manure should be added, as the object is to grow the sets small, those ranging between the sizes of a pea and an acorn being the best. When the land is prepared, drill the seed in thickly in rows one foot apart. During the summer the sets should have cultivation enough to keep the weeds down, but nothing more. In August they will be ready to take up. When well dried they should be removed to a barn-loft, or some similar place, the tops adhering, and here spread out some five or six inches thick. On the approach of cold weather they must be covered with hay or straw to protect them against the frost. If they are spread on a loft over a warm stable there will be no danger of frost from beneath, otherwise a layer of hay should first be spread on the loft, this covered with canvas to prevent their being lost in the hay and the sets laid on the canvas. A little frost will do no harm. Early next spring they are again planted in rows a foot apart and three inches between the sets, this time in rich land, as the larger they now grow the better. The best way is to plant them by hand, pressing each bulb down firmly and taking care that the top points upward. The crop will be ready for market by the end of June.—*Rural New Yorker*.

Salt on Wheat.

A Canada paper says: "In an interesting series of experiments recently made on the farm of the Royal Agricultural Society, of England, the manure value of salt was unmistakably indicated. An acre of wheat dressed with 300 pounds of common salt yielded thirty-nine bushels of grain, with its proportionate amount of straw, while an adjoining acre left unmanured produced only twenty-nine bushels per acre, with the straw imperfectly developed. The entire cost of the crop is not stated, but this experiment shows an additional ten bushels resulting from the salt were produced at a cost of thirty cents each. In another case a piece of ground intended for wheat was plowed the preceding fall and again in May, when it was sowed with salt and afterward plowed before seeding. On the 1st and 2d of September wheat was sown at the rate of two bushels to the acre. The crop, when harvested, yielded, according to the estimate of the owner, Mr. John Park, not less than forty bushels to the acre, with a luxuriant growth of straw. From these and many similar cases the

inference seems to be that salt is a specific for the wheat crop, imparting solidity to the grain and firmness to the straw. But it must be concluded that equally good results will always follow the application of salt."

Vermin on Stock.

Unless the stock is kept in good condition and cleanly, vermin are far more liable to accumulate in winter than in summer. This is not only the case in reference to hen lice, which swarm in dirty hen-roosts, and by their attacks on birds and quadrupeds worry their victims out of all growth and improvement, but certain other acari attacking the legs of horses, cattle and sheep often suspend active operations, ascend upon the hairs and give rise to no irritation during the warm season; and it is only on the return of winter that they return to the skin and produce their characteristic form of mange. The closer and the filthier the barn, the more troublesome will be these pests; while cleanliness and a wash with a weak solution of tobacco will usually put a period to their ravages. So it is with lice and ring-worm, which increase in proportion to the closeness and uncleanness of the buildings and poor condition of the animals. Animals with the least vitality usually harbor the greatest number of parasites, which speedily undermine what remaining vigor of constitution is left.—*National Live-Stock Journal*.

A Hint on Potato Culture.

The best soil for potatoes is a rich clover sod turned over in May. If thoroughly plowed with a jointer plow the clover will not interfere with after cultivation, but it will prove a constant source of moisture and fertility, and the potatoes will be found to stand much more drought. It must be borne in mind that where manure comes directly in contact with potatoes while they are growing it injures the quality, for which reason it is better to have the ground sufficiently manured with some previous crop.

Keep Teats Dry.

In the case of late (or early) calves and foals, a warm stall or box should be secured, if the dam is allowed to do the nursing. In the same way the hands should be kept dry in milking cows in the cold season, and the filthy practice of dipping the hands in the milk cannot be too strongly condemned. Wetting of the teats means evaporation, chilling, inflammation, chapping; followed by trouble in milking; a habit of kicking, or holding up the milk, loss of teats, or even loss of a quarter.—*National Live-Stock Journal*.

Veterinary Department.

Worms.

I have a stallion in my possession which commenced last winter to lose flesh, and has kept doing so till he is now reduced to a frame covered with skin. I believe the cause of the trouble to be "worms." Can you prescribe to kill and remove the worms? This horse has heretofore always been in remarkable health and an easy keeper. Please also prescribe for a yearling colt having the same difficulty.

ANSWER.—If worms are the cause of the trouble, the following, if attended to, will have the desired effect: Take tartarized antimony one ounce, arsenic nut pulverized three ounces; mix, make into eight powders and give one morning and one night in soft feed; then follow with seven drachms of pulverized Barbadoes aloes, made into a ball and given in the morning before feeding. It will be necessary to exercise the animal four hours afterward to encourage it to act. For the colt give one-half of the above quantities.

Ring-bone.

A friend of mine has a horse that has a ring-bone on one leg; came there this summer. If there is anything that will take the soreness out and kill the ring-bone will you be so kind as to prescribe for it?

ANSWER.—You may afford some relief by applying a shoe adapted to the purpose. If in the hind leg, raise the heel; while, if it should be in the fore foot, require him to wear a shoe lower at the heel than the toe. At the same time apply cooling applications in connection with the following liniment to the feet: Take tincture of opium and tincture of aconite of each two, Goulard's extract and hamamelis of each three ounces, water ten ounces; mix, and bathe twice a day. This is only palliative treatment, while our advice to you is to have the parts nicely fired with very fine points, blistered, and at

the same time give the animal a run to grass of not less than two months. That is, in our opinion, the only thing that will kill the growth of the bony deposit and effect a permanent cure.—*Turf, Field and Farm*.



USE GEORGE LEIS' CELEBRATED CONDITION POWDER FOR HORSES & CATTLE.

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



Every Farmer a Live-Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict a horse, such as Founder, Distemper, Colic, Pleurisy, Hiccough, Inward Strains, Scratches, Mange, Yellow Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Fatigue, Stiff Joints, Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Complaint), and proving fatal to so many valuable Horses. The blood is the fountain of life itself, and if you wish to restore health, you must first purify the blood, and from the purified blood, must keep it pure. In doing this you infuse into the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spirit, the promoting digestion, and the farmer can see the marvelous effect of LEIS' CONDITION POWDER, by the loosening of the coat and smoothness of the hair.

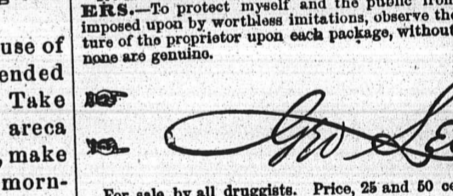
Certificates from leading veterinary surgeons, stage companies, livery men and stock raisers, prove that LEIS' POWDER stands pre-eminently at the head of the list of Horse and Cattle Medicines.



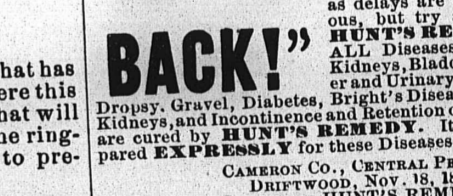
LEIS' POWDER being both Tonic and Laxative, purifies the blood, removes bad humors, and will be found most excellent in promoting the condition of Sheep. Sheep require only one-eighth the dose given to cattle.



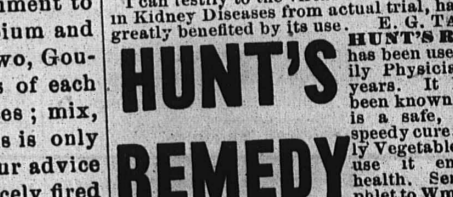
In all new countries we hear of fatal diseases among Fowls, styled Chicken Cholera, Gapes, Hiccough, Griping, Megrimas or Giddiness, &c. LEIS' POWDER will cure all these diseases. In severe attacks, mix a small quantity with corn meal, moistened, and feed twice a day. When these diseases prevail, use a little in their first onset. In all cases, apply it to the water they drink from, or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all diseases. In severe attacks of Cholera, Griping, Gapes, or any other fatal disease, apply LEIS' POWDER, and your fowls will be kept free from it; it will then be necessary to administer the Powder by means of a quill, blowing the Powder down their throat, or mixing Powder with dough to form Pills.



Cows require an abundance of nutritious food, not to make them fat, but to keep up a regular secretion of milk. Farmers and dairymen attend the fact that the milk of cows is greatly increased, and quality vastly improved. All gross humors and impurities of the blood are removed from the system, and the cow is kept in the best condition. For Sore Teats, apply LEIS' CONDITION POWDER to the teats, and they will heal in one or two applications. Your Cattle also require an alternative aperient. Your Cattle also require an alternative aperient. Your Cattle also require an alternative aperient.



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



For sale by all druggists. Price, 25 and 50 cents per package. WHOLESALE AGENTS: FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago, Ill.; MEYER, WEBER & GRAHAM, St. Louis, Mo.; MEYER, BRO. & CO., St. Louis, Mo.; COLLINS BROS. Why do you suffer with the Pain in your Back, Loins or Side? Your Kidneys are diseased. Do not delay, as delays are dangerous, but try at once HUNT'S REMEDY ALL Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Liver and Urinary organs, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, and Retention of Urine, are cured by HUNT'S REMEDY. It is prepared EXPRESSLY for these Diseases.

HUNT'S REMEDY has been used by Family Physicians for 30 years. It has never been known to fail. It is a safe, sure, and speedy cure. It is purely Vegetable. All who use it enjoy good health. Send for pamphlet to H. E. Clarke, Providence, R. I. Sold by all Druggists.

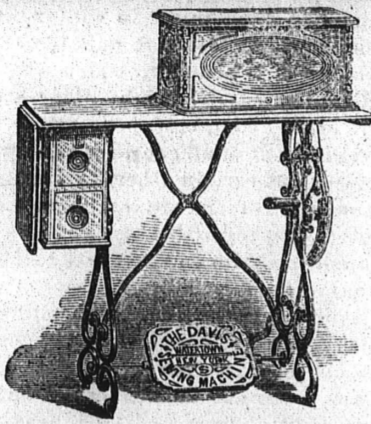
THE LATEST MARKETS.

Table with market prices for various commodities like Flour, Wheat, Corn, etc. across different locations like St. Louis, Chicago, and Kansas City.

Live Stock Markets.

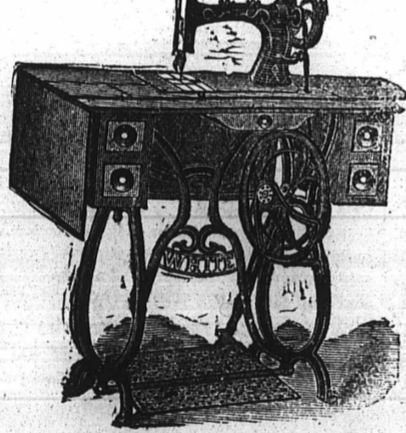
Text describing live stock markets including Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep prices and market conditions in St. Louis, Chicago, and Kansas City.

THE DAVIS SEWING MACHINE.



Advertisement for the Davis Sewing Machine, highlighting its features like vertical feed, ease of use, and durability.

THE WHITE SEWING MACHINE.



Advertisement for the White Sewing Machine, describing its advanced features and quality.

Advertisement for boots and shoes, featuring the text 'DON'T YOU FORGET IT!' and 'PERRY & COMPANY'.

Advertisement for 'Holiday Presents' and 'OUR STOCK IS COMPLETE IN', listing various goods and toys.

Advertisement for 'IN FANCY GOODS' and 'Japanese Cabinets, Trays, Boxes', listing various decorative items.

Advertisement for 'IN JEWELRY' and 'Silver-Plated Ware', listing various jewelry and silverware.

Advertisement for 'IN DRY GOODS' and 'LAWRENCE BAZAAR', listing various clothing and household items.

Advertisement for 'Dr. W. S. Riley's Alternative Renovating Powders', describing its medicinal benefits.



Advertisement for 'My Annual Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed for 1880', listing various seed varieties.

Advertisement for 'Nurs'ry & Fruit Farm' and 'UNIVERSITY LANDS'.

Advertisement for 'THE DEAF HEAR THROUGH THE TEETH', describing a hearing aid device.

Advertisement for '50 TIMES OVER and More', listing various goods and services.

Advertisement for 'This Will Pay You' and '\$2,000,000,000', likely a financial or insurance advertisement.

Advertisement for 'FENCING' and 'STEEL and IRON are to supplant WOOD', describing various fencing and iron products.

Advertisement for 'HUMBUGS' and 'ORANGE JUDD COMPANY', listing various goods and services.

NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD.

Advertisement for the New York Weekly Herald, describing its content and subscription information.



Advertisement for 'THE YOUTH'S COMPANION' and 'YOUNG PEOPLE', describing its content for young readers.

Harper's Magazine.

Advertisement for Harper's Magazine, listing its various periodicals and subscription rates.