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WHOLE NO. 483.

NEVER MIND WHAT "THEY" SAY.

BY MRS. M. A. KIDDER.

Don't worry and fret
About what people think
Of your ways or your means—
Of your food or your drink.
If you know you are doing
Your best every day,
With the right on your side,
Never mind what "they" say.

Lay out in the morning
Your plans for each hour,
And never forget
That old Time is a power.
This also remember
Many truths old and new—
The world is too busy
To think much of you.

Then garner the minutes
That make up the hours,
And pluck in your pilgrimage
Honor's bright flowers.
Should grumblers assure you
Your course will not pay,
With conscience at rest,
Never mind what "they" say.

Too many have loitered
Until the ebb tide,
While seeking opinions
From those at their side.
Too many good swimmers
Have chosen to sink,
Because they are mariners
To "what people think."

Then let us, forgetting
The insensate throng,
That jostles us daily
While marching along;
Press onward and upward,
And make no delay—
And though people talk,
Never mind what "they" say.

TALBOT TREVOR'S TREACHERY.

BY COLONEL PRENTISS INGRAHAM.

"Congratulate me, Talbot, for my appointment arrived last night, and I start in two days for West Point!" and Ned Burton drew up his spirited horse at the door of his particular friend, Talbot Trevor, who answered:

"And I, too, have good news, Ned, for I leave soon for the city, Judge Blaine having written me to come on and read law in his office."

"No dull law for me, Talbot, for I long for a life of excitement, and I intend to rise rapidly as a soldier, while you are brow-beating witnesses and endeavoring to find out by legal lore who struck Billy Patterson."

"Ah, I shall divide my time between law and literature, as I have a particular desire to become a good writer, and you know I have already written some very readable articles for our town papers; but come, return home with me, for this will be our last day together for many a year."

The two had been chums from their earliest boyhood, the one being the son of a widow in moderate circumstances, and the other the son of Judge Burton, the wealthiest man in the town where the youths lived.

Fond of life, yet free from dissipation, and both of them handsome, dashing youths, it was predicted that they would make their mark in the world, and as they bade each other farewell, the one to enter West Point, the other to read law, they mentally resolved that they would not go through life like dumb, driven cattle, but

"Would leave behind them
Foot-prints in the sands of Time."

From the day of his entrance at the military academy, Ned Burton set out to stand at the head of his class, and this determination held to him through the four arduous years of study, and placed his name as No. 1 the day he bade West Point farewell.

In passing through New York on his leave, prior to being ordered to the regiment to which he had been ordered on the frontier, he called upon his old-time friend, Talbot Trevor, with whom he had kept up a regular correspondence.

"Well, Tal, I graduated with first honors," he said, after the two had grasped hands in warm welcome.

"I am glad to hear of it, old fellow; though you have surprised me, as you know you never were very fond of books."

"True; a gun, dog or horse had more attraction for me in those 'days of lang syne'; but I stuck to work with a will, and now have my foot on the first round of the ladder of promotion. But how have you fared?"

"Me? Oh, very well. I read law, and was admitted to practice; then I dabbled in medicine, and a month ago received my diploma to kill by science, and—"

"What! a lawyer and a doctor, both, Talbot?"

"Oh, yes; for in my profession one should know a little of everything."

"And what is your profession, Talbot?"

"Ah! I thought I had told you. I am an author." And there was considerable egotism in the reply of the young aspirant for literary honors.

"True; you sent me some of your writings, and I enjoyed them because you wrote them, Talbot, though I must confess they seemed a little too pedantic; but you know best, and I hope you are making your pen pay you."

"Ah, yes, Ned; but it is up-hill work at first, you know. Yet I have set the ball of success rolling up hill, and am engaged on sketches for some papers, stories for others, and I have in hand some dramas for our theaters."

"Why, you are busy; and I wish you every success." And after a dinner together the two friends a second time parted.

Six months after that parting Ned Burton was winning fame upon the frontier in an Indian war, and had been twice recommended for promotion, and often mentioned in dispatches for gallantry on the field.

And Talbot Trevor was plodding away in New York, driving his pen hard, and piling up MS., but finding its marketable value just enough to keep him comfortably, and not allow him to get much ahead; and his mother being dead, and having had only a life interest in the property that supported her comfortably, the young man had to depend wholly upon himself.

One day he received a letter from Ned Burton, and it particularly interested him, for it asked him to call upon Miss Lou Lavery, the daughter of a distinguished officer who had been ordered to New York on duty.

"Miss Lavery," added Ned Burton, "is the one girl in the world for me, and one of these days I intend to ask her to be my wife, so I wish you to see her, Talbot, and tell me what you think of her; and, by the way, don't forget to throw in a good word for yours truly."

Of course, Talbot Trevor called on Lou Lavery, and, at sight, he fell in love with the beautiful girl, whose character was as lovely as were her face and form.

And, at a glance, almost, he discovered that her opinion of Ned Burton was such that, when she was asked to become his wife, she would not refuse, for, when Talbot Trevor took his leave, she said, earnestly:

"Oh, Mr. Trevor, please write to Lieutenant Burton and ask him to be less rash, for you do not know how very reckless he is, and the officers and men say he will surely be killed; you will tell him to be careful, for I know you have influence with him, as he has ever spoken of you so highly."

Talbot Trevor promised, but in his heart there came the first bitter thought he had ever had against his friend, and he muttered, as he walked back to his room:

"If he throws his life away it is not my fault; and then Lou Lavery may learn to love me."

To win admiration from Miss Lavery, Talbot Trevor worked with redoubled energy, and, with the half dozen plays he had written, went from manager to manager, begging to read them what he knew would make their fortune and his own, should they be put on the stage.

But the managers, though differently after hearing several acts of his play read, and declined them, with the advice to the writer that, if he persevered, in time he might bring out a drama that would make a hit.

"In time I will be an old man; but these fellows are fools, egotists, who think they alone know what will suit the public; but I will try again, for I must write something brilliant to find favor in the eyes of Lou Lavery, for she actually yawned behind her fan, when I read to her last night my learned article upon the 'Immortality of the Brute Creation.' I am afraid my style may be a little too heavy," and entering his rooms Talbot Trevor found there a box that had arrived from the West by express.

It was from Ned Burton, and contained a lot of Indian curiosities, some lumps of gold and silver ore, and a roll of manuscript.

"Well, what is this?" and Talbot took up the package of paper and looked at it.

"What! a play, and written by Ned Burton? Why, the man is crazy to think that he can write, for how he ever passed through West Point, I cannot understand—oh! here is his letter," and opening it, he read:

"CAMP ALBERT, Sept. 10, 18—"

"MY DEAR OLD TALBOT:—I send you here with a few souvenirs that may be acceptable, as they are curiosities in New York; also, some ore of a couple of mines in which I bought

small interests; if they pan out big, then you and I must give up the pen and sword, and run to Europe for a couple of years."

"Lou writes me that you call often, and she likes you immensely; but don't fall in love with her, Talbot, for you know she is my bright particular star."

"You have, doubtless, seen accounts of our hard work here, so I'll not bore you with repeating the story, and I have but a moment to write. Good-bye, and luck to you."

"Yours, NED."

"P. S.—Just received orders to move upon the Indians, and expect a hot time, but hope to win my captaincy."

"By the way, I have employed my leisure hours in scribbling, and, just to please Lou, have written a play, though she knows nothing about it, and I have kept it a dead secret from my brother officers, not willing to be laughed at for a pedantic fool; I now send it to you, and its title is 'The Vagabond.'"

"Of course you can, at a glance, decide upon its merits, if it has any, and bring it out for me; if it has only demerits, which I believe, make cigar-lighters of it, and as you love me, do not tell Lou. Good-bye again."

"Well, here goes for the first cigar lighted with Ned's nonsense," and the title page was rolled up and held in the blaze; but as Talbot Trevor sat musing and smoking, his eye fell upon the opening words of "The Vagabond," and something in them caused him to read farther.

And, as each page was read, he continued on, until at last he dropped the MS. and said, angrily:

"Why, in the name of the saints, didn't I think of this? It will go as certain as I sit here—if I let a manager see it, which I will take good care not to do, as Lou Lavery shall never know that Ned Burton can do what I cannot."

He was half tempted to destroy it, but refrained from so doing, and locked it up after a moment's thought.

The next day, as he read his morning paper and ate his breakfast, his eyes fell upon the telegraphic headlines: "An Indian Massacre—Several Officers and a Number of Soldiers Slain!"

Eagerly he read what followed, and it told him that among the dead left on the field was the "gallant Lieut. Edward Burton, who sacrificed his life to save a wounded corporal."

"Poor, poor Ned! just like him to do such a deed!" said Talbot Trevor, his heart touched by the loss of his friend; but his better nature soon vanished, for he sprang to his feet with a flushed face, and cried:

"Now is Lou Lavery mine—aye, and more, 'The Vagabond' is mine."

Six weeks after, Talbot Trevor arose at sunrise one morning, and eagerly seized the half dozen papers he had ordered left at his rooms, and read the criticisms upon "The Vagabond," presented for the first time the night before.

"My fortune is made, for they laud it to the skies," cried the literary thief, and he spoke the truth, for his name was upon every one's lips, as having written the most successful American play ever produced, and one that could bring a tear and a laugh together, being full of the most touching pathos and the raciest humor.

And Lou Lavery, whose eyes had grown red since the day of that Indian massacre, smiled upon the young author kindly, and offered her warmest congratulations; nay more, as time went by, and the fame of Talbot increased, she promised him her hand, for her father willingly gave his consent when he found that Trevor was no longer an impecunious young scribbler.

Having made a success, of course Talbot Trevor's writings were in demand, and, with the aid of a Bohemian, who had brains but no money, he wrote several other plays that also took well, and for which he paid the real author enough to keep him from starving for a few months.

With a comfortable bank account, and a "royalty" upon his plays, Talbot Trevor was living in fine style, and had bought and furnished a small residence, in which he was to install his bride within another month.

Seated in his sumptuous home one evening, making notes for a new play, the servant suddenly ushered in a visitor, and with a cry of horror Talbot Trevor started back, for Ned Burton stood before him.

"Ned Burton, I believed you dead!" he said in a hoarse voice.

"So it would seem, Talbot, from what has occurred; but I came not here to quarrel with you. Hold! I know all, for, in coming East, after my escape from a long imprisonment among the Sioux, I stopped over night in Chicago, and seeing 'The Vagabond' advertised, went to the theater and witnessed my play verbatim, with your name as author."

"So be it; you have reaped a rich harvest, and I will not rob you of it, for my mining shares turned out well, and I am a rich man; but for your treachery I will punish you by taking from you Lou Lavery, whom you won under false pretences."

"Never! She knew that you could not write a play, or thought so, and you have no proof, and she will remain true to me," said Talbot Trevor, fiercely.

"Unfortunately for you, I keep a copy of all my letters, and the Indians did not get my copy-book, and I showed to Lou just what you had done—Hold! Show no anger towards me Trevor, for I am the one wronged; but though I give you the play, and no one else than Lou and myself shall know of your treachery, for all you can make out of it you are welcome to, you must lose her, as this letter will show you." And Captain Burton handed the white-faced, trembling man a short note from Lou Lavery, severing the engagement between them, and telling him that, for the future, they were strangers to each other.

Talbot Trevor bowed his head in humiliation and sorrow, for he dearly loved Lou Lavery, and when he raised it Ned Burton had gone, and from that day they never met again, for the young officer, still suffering from his wounds and long captivity, had resigned from the army, and soon after started to Europe for a long stay abroad.

But he went not alone, for Lou Lavery became his wife on the very day that her marriage with Talbot Trevor was to have been consummated, and when they again returned to America, the purloiner of another man's brains had become a Bohemian of the lowest order, and, in fact, a vagabond.

Curious If True.

A well-known Paris scientist, Dr. Delaunay, has made the curious discovery, that, to ascertain the qualities of an applicant cook, it is sufficient to give her a plate to clean, or sauce to make, and watch how she moves her hand in either act. If she moves it from left to right or in the direction of the hands of a watch, you may trust her; if the other way, she is certain to be stupid and incapable. Similarly the intelligence of people may be gauged by asking them to make a circle on paper with a pencil, and noting in which way the hand is moved. The good students in a mathematical class draw circles from left to right. The inferiority of the softer sex (as well as of male dunces) is shown by their drawing from right to left; asylum patients and children do the same. In a word, centrifugal movements are a characteristic of intelligence and higher developments; centripetal, are a mark of incomplete evolution. A person, as his faculties are developed, may come to draw circles the opposite way to what he did in youth. Dr. Delaunay has some further extraordinary conclusions as to the relative positions of races in the scale of development, from the way they wind their watches and make their screws.

A New Insurance Trap.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania has incorporated a beneficial society for the encouragement of marriage. It is called the American Mutual Aid Association for Unmarried People, although there are no benefits to be derived until the members are married. Until they are mated it is all outgo for the accumulation of a fund, and like life insurance there is no income until after the fatal step is taken. Members are enrolled of unmarried males and females of all conditions between the ages of ten and seventy-five, and the benefits are anywhere from \$1,000 to \$5,000, according to grades made by amount of fees and dues paid in. The thing looks like a snare set for the weaker sex. The male member may get ready and pop the question and marry himself off in the nick of time to receive the greatest benefit for the least outlay. Not so the female member. She may increase her attractions \$5,000 worth and continue to pay and pine until she passes the limit of seventy-five years, when she is dropped by the association like a cold potato, when all her investments on the faith of man's cupidity will have been in vain.

The foreman of a foundry being brought before a magistrate for throwing a man out of doors, said in explanation: "Your Honor, this man (pointing to the complainant) came into the shop and asked me if we cast all kinds of things, and I told him yes, and then he said: 'If that's so, just cast me a shadow, will you?' And this made me so mad that I just cast him out." "And you served him right; complainant dismissed," said the magistrate.

Young Folks' Department.

DEAR EDITOR:—As I have never written before, I thought I would write you a letter. I go to school; I study arithmetic, spelling, reading and writing. My teacher's name is Mr. Wayde. We have twenty head of cows. My pa sold nine head of yearlings at \$17 a head, and has four head left. We have four head of horses. I will close by answering Cora B. Harris's charade; it is "corn." I will send a riddle:

There was a man, he hadn't done,
Couldn't begin till he had done,
When he had done he hadn't begun,
When he had finished he hadn't done.

Yours, CHARLEY WALL.
BIG CREEK, Kans., April 17, 1881.

MR. EDITOR:—Through the kindness of Mr. Varner, of Chase county, I have an invitation to write for the "Young Folks' Department," of THE SPIRIT. I have been in Kansas four years; we like it very well. We have a nine months' school; I love to go to school: I go every day; I study arithmetic and spelling; there are nineteen scholars that go to school. The winter has broke up. I think it is very pleasant to-day. Papa is having a well drilled on our farm. Papa is plowing. I go to Sunday-school now; the school-house was crowded full last Sunday. It is twenty and one-half miles to El Dorado. Last summer I walked three and one-half miles to school. I believe I will close for this time.

Yours truly,
MAGGIE MATHENZ.
SYCAMORE SPRINGS, Kans., April 24, 1881.

MR. EDITOR:—I am a little Jayhawker. My father and mother are Buckeyes; they emigrated to Kansas in 1870 with one Buckeye boy and three Sucker boys. Mother likes the country here better than Ohio or Illinois; the greatest trouble is we have to go two and one-half miles to school; but we don't always expect to have it that way. We had one of the best teachers that ever taught in our district, his name is A. G. Shears. We have eight little calves and a little pup. We have thirteen of the sweetest little chicks, and nine hens setting. Almost every person is out of hay and they have to feed their cattle corn to keep them alive till grass comes, and it is a long time coming this spring. Father has his corn ground more than half plowed. I expect this to look better when it comes out in print. This is about as good as you would expect of a little nine-year-old girl. Our school is taken up for the summer and Lillie and I can't go, and I feel so badly about it.

Your friend, LAURA M. LOVETT.
APRIL 15, 1881.

Why They Often Fail.

Young men often fail to get on in the world because they neglect small opportunities. Not being faithful in little things, they are not promoted to the charges of greater things. A young man who gets a subordinate situation sometimes thinks it not necessary for him to give it much attention. He will wait till he gets a place of responsibility, and then he will show people what he can do. This is a very great mistake. Whatever his situation may be, he should master it in all its details, and perform all its duties faithfully. The habit of doing his work thoroughly and conscientiously is what is most likely to enable a young man to make his way. With this habit, a person of only ordinary abilities would outstrip one of greater talents who is in the habit of slighting subordinate matters. But, after all, the adoption by a young man of this essential rule of success shows him to be possessed of superior abilities.

If men have a family depending upon them, if they have business or other interests that would be imperilled by their death, and if they are honorable, conscientious, manly men, they cannot help weighing the contingencies of life, and they know that the best way of escaping unnecessary "thought for the morrow" is by the potent power of life insurance.

Let the argument by which life insurance prevails be that grand old argument, the force and fitness of which never dies out; that in it, and it alone, is a certain competency for wife and children, which neither adverse fortune nor death itself can take away.

If you want to study the immense variety of the human face in expression, you should bend your gaze upon the mobile countenance of a deaf and dumb man when he reaches under the plank-walk for a lost nickel and picks up a raw bumble-bee by the stem.—Hawkeye.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1881.

Patrons' Department.

NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master—J. J. Woodman, of Michigan.
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—George Black, Olathe, Johnson Co.
Treasurer—W. P. Popenoe, Topeka.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.
Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county.
W. H. Toothaker, Cedar Junction.

Shall We be Dilatory?

I believe the order, Patrons of Husbandry, to be a great and good institution, capable of bestowing great and immeasurable benefits upon its fraternity. In order to bestow these blessings it must be carried out in its highest and best conceptions. As the growth of everything pertaining to life comes from small beginnings, our order shall and can be no exception to the rule. Small leaks sink large ships; small failures hamper the grange. One of the smallest, most universal, the easiest, and yet the last to be remedied is the habit of being late at the usual time of the meeting.

In my experience in granges I have observed that no one thing so much tends to destroy the interest, and consequently the pleasure and profit of its sessions, as this.

The worthy master may come in due season, open the doors, build a fire, walk about the rooms, perhaps for the twentieth time; pushing a table a little farther one way, and a bench a little further the other; a chair in another corner; scan the pictures to see if they are all right; stir up the waning fire; get more wood; try the secretary's drawer, for the secretary is not always early, it may be it is unlocked—if so, the gavel would no doubt whip out and "call up" in his first uneasy impulse. Perhaps he goes on the street, and from one to another place of business to see, if possibly, he has a little business he can accomplish; keeping his eye nervously on any brother he may chance to see, feeling that time is passing. Fifteen, twenty, perhaps sixty minutes have gone, and only a half enough to form a quorum have gladdened his eyes.

At last the meeting is called, a few are there, a few come after the gates are closed, and the consciousness of being dilatory in duty covers the meeting like a cloud for many minutes.

At last one and another begins to revive in ardor, business is dispatched, suggestions for the good of the order come in thick and fast. But time makes it imperative to close the "labors of the day," and each one present leaves with an unsatisfactory feeling of having only half enjoyed a privilege within their reach, pondering the question of how to make our sessions more profitable.

What preacher would wait a moment for an audience after the time appointed for the services had arrived? What confusion would ensue were preacher and people to follow the example of many granges! When the bell rings, who expects the teacher to await his pupils' arrival at their leisure, or what parent does not teach the child that to be tardy at school is to be in fault? What man when he has paid for a lecture does not arrive in due time to obtain value received? Are other business combinations, bent on furthering their own interests, found on other purposes intent when a meeting of their organization has been appointed?

Who can reasonably expect to make the meetings of grange meet the requirements for which they are intended and of which they could and should be capable? Who of our opponents shall look with any apprehension on the self assertion of the order of Patrons of Husbandry if they themselves show no enthusiasm or recognize no imperativeness in the calls and duties of their order.

There is probably not one in a hundred but who can transact business at a time that will not interfere with the meetings of the order. Let Patrons then become patterns of punctuality, order and confidence in our undertaking. Let not the finger be pointed at us, saying, "These farmers have entered upon a great work but are not equal to the task." To every Patron in the land we would make the appeal—brothers and sisters, be ever in attendance upon the meetings of your order, bring with you thoughts which you have matured since last you met, come early that you may have time to ventilate them. Be so punctually on time that your gate-keeper shall be the first to forget the manner of getting through the closed gates, and except in very imperative occasions, never disturb a session by ingress or egress.

There are in every organization persons with the proverbial three hands, one a little behind hand, but most of you can, and we trust will be promptly on time, and be well paid for the effort. When once the habit is firmly established in your meetings of promptly opening on time, you will find many ways of filling the sessions with business, wit, humor and intellect; will carry away will you food for reflection and profit which will make your lives better and happier.

Then by the slow growth of might and right our order will rise to the majesty of which it might be capable, and its adherents stand politically, socially, morally, and financially with the best and first in the land.—*Confre, in Grange Visitor.*

EVERY one will find a general tonic in "Lindsey's Improved Blood Searcher." All druggists sell it.

Co-operation Among Farmers.

The mechanics of England and the peasant farmers of Germany, are reaping the benefits derived from co-operative associations. The question is often asked, "How can the farmers of Kansas avail themselves of the advantages that result from co-operation for business purposes?" Those who desire to unite in such associations live miles apart. How can there be any union in business relations? There is already a union among farmers for social and educational purposes.

The grange is a national institution. It has done much to unify the efforts of farmers in various directions, for their improvement. The grange has prepared its members to succeed in co-operative associations for business. Those who have been accustomed to travel several miles to meet each other in the monthly meeting of the grange, would find no difficulty in attending the business meetings of an association. Out of the grange might arise co-operative associations for distribution, or co-operative stores and co-operative associations for loaning money, like the credits-union of Germany.

To be more specific, farmers might co-operate for their pecuniary benefit in the following ways:

First, in co-operative stores. Every prosperous farmer can take from one to twenty shares of five dollars each in a co-operative store. The few hundreds or thousands, as the case may be, which these small sums would aggregate, should be invested in merchandise in general demand. In other words, every farmer who can adopt the pay-as-you-go principle, can become his own store-keeper, and thus save for himself the profits made on the groceries, clothing and agricultural implements he purchases.

In co-operative stores, the farmer shares double profits. He shares in the profits made on the butter, eggs and chickens which he sells, and on the groceries and dry goods which he buys. The marketing of grain and stock could be included in the business of the farmers' co-operative store.

Second, farmers could co-operate in the purchase and use of expensive agricultural implements, such as reapers, threshers, ditching plows, etc.

Third, farmers could co-operate in improving their stock. An association could purchase a better class of thorough-bred animals than individuals usually can afford to buy. Provision could be made for the care and keeping of these animals. The usual rates for service should be paid. At stated periods, the profits could be divided, or the losses assessed.

Fourth, farmers might unite their credit, and thus secure the same advantages in borrowing money as the stockholders of a bank possess. They could procure money when they need it at the lowest rates of interest, and thus save from 2 to 5 per cent. on the interest which they usually pay. The maximum amount the association might borrow should be fixed, and this sum be divided among the members, according to the value of the real estate pledged by each member to secure the whole. The details of such an association would be similar to those of the credits-union of Germany.

Fifth, farmers could co-operate in the destruction of noxious plants, destructive animals and insects injurious to vegetation. Without co-operation intelligently and systematically applied, but little can be done in this direction.

If the conditions which have made co-operation a success in Europe, are complied with, we see no reason why co-operative associations for business may not be as beneficial to the farmers of Kansas as they have been to the weavers of Rochdale, or to the peasant farmers and artisans of Germany.—*Prof. Ward, in In. Industrialist.*

Have the Farmers of America Any Power?

Yes, if it were possible to bring even a majority of the agriculturists of this country to a oneness of purpose and a full co-operation of action, they could make all other interests subservient to their own, so far as it would be right and proper to do so.

They might exercise a clear and decided power for good in the choice of legislators, congressmen, governors and presidents, and make railroads and banks their own conveniences and servants, instead of their masters and robbers, as they now too often are. They could fix the price of their grain, instead of the ring in Chicago doing so; they could do it all their own way if they were to combine. They could unseat the lips of the muzzled press of the country by simply patronizing those papers that stand up for their rights and not patronizing the others. They have over half the votes of the nation; they might control any or all parties; for any party will hasten to do the bidding of the combined farmers. They may, by combination and co-operation, obtain, at all times, the full market value of their productions, but they can't do anything in that direction without co-operation.

Another thing let us say here; there is no party in politics that will ever help the cause of the farmers, unless it is a farmers' party, and run by men who owe their political life to farmers. If any political office holder gets his position through bank or railroad influence, he is going to serve the power that made him; and as long as farmers are like a flock of frightened sheep, running hither and thither, these combinations, which are already organized, will catch them, and shear them.

Let farmers combine for business purposes in every business center throughout the land.

Let the grange be made the nucleus of such combination in every township, then it will be as natural as water running down hill, that they shall mix their business interests into their politics as banks, railroads or the Stand-

ard Oil Company do. There are no politics, but business, and its just and natural wants in the United States to-day.

Farmers laid the foundation of this government, and the day has come when they must save it or it will be lost. Let the farmers rule by combination and co-operation. It will be better than bank and railroad monopolies, a thousand times better for the general interests of all classes of people.—*Farmers' Friend.*

True Enough.

In writing to the *Country Gentleman*, John H. Dent, of Georgia, says: "People may talk of political science, and the expert management of the politicians, and the financial skill of the secretary of the national treasury, but for what the government is in wealth and greatness, it is indebted to the plow and nothing else. Agriculture and commerce sustain the country. Farmers, as a class, are not given that credit which they are entitled to as the factors of American wealth and the place she occupies among other nations. Let the plow fall, and it will be seen what railroad stocks, and other stocks that make millionaires, will be worth. I have noticed for forty years the progress of men engaged in the various pursuits, and farmers, as a class (although few make large fortunes at farming), hold their own better than any other class. Generally, what they get they keep, and they live at ease, in comfort and independence, throughout all the crashes, and failures that take place among business men. Most young men seem to think farming a menial occupation, when the truth is the love of company and fine dressing are the allurements of a town life, not taking into consideration that all town employments are uncertain and dependent on circumstances. A farm paid for and well managed, is the safest investment that can be made. True, there is no rapid fortune to be made by farming, but it insures to a man of industry and prudence a living of comfort and independence. I advise all young men to embark in farming if they desire a peaceful and happy life."

Among the great objects of the grange, none are of more importance than to make life upon the farm not only more profitable financially, but to make it still more respectable and desirable, and that none should hold a higher position than a well educated, practical farmer and his family.

If your hair is coming out, or turning gray, do not murmur over a misfortune you can so easily avert. Ayer's Hair Vigor will remove the cause of your grief by restoring your hair to its natural color, and therewith your good looks and good nature.

THE THIRTEENTH YEAR IN KANSAS!

MOUNT HOPE

NURSERIES

Offer for the spring of 1881

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.

Send for Catalogue and Price List.
(Nursery west of town, on California road.)

A. O. GRISSA,

Lawrence, Kansas.

USE LEIS' TONIC
THE GREAT BLOOD & LIVER PURIFIER.
Life giving Principle.
PURELY VEGETABLE
A Preventative for Chills, Fever and Ague.
A SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.
For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.
Sole Proprietors,
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LAWRENCE, KAS.

NOTICE.

WE ISSUE DESCRIPTIVE ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS OF DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, UNDERWEAR, CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, CUTLERY, SEWING MACHINES, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, CROCKERY, TINWARE, HARNESS, SADDLES, GUNS, REVOLVERS, TENTS, FISHING TACKLE, TRUNKS, GROCERIES, Etc., Etc. WE ARE THE ORIGINATORS OF THE SYSTEM OF DIRECT DEALING WITH THE CONSUMER AT WHOLESALE PRICES. WE OWN AND CARRY IN STOCK ALL THE GOODS WE QUOTE. OUR PRICE LISTS WILL BE SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS UPON APPLICATION TO US BY LETTER OR POSTAL CARD. WE SELL GOODS IN ANY QUANTITIES TO SUIT THE PURCHASER. SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUES AND SEE WHAT WE CAN DO FOR YOU. NO OBLIGATION TO BUY.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,
227 & 229 Wabash Avenue.
Chicago, Ill.

1859. { FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS { 1880.
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.

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 barbs 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.

HOME LIFE ASSOCIATION.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE BURLINGTON, IOWA.

An institution fostered, guarded and protected by the laws of Iowa.

\$100,000

Perpetually held under the personal supervision of the Auditor of State, to make good any and all obligations of the Home Life Association.

CHARTERED FOR FIFTY YEARS.

CHEAP! SAFE! PLAIN!

Protection for the poor as well as the rich. Good active men wanted as agents, to whom liberal wages is guaranteed.

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W. H. MOREHOUSE, Treasurer.

For particulars call on or address
LAWRENCE HOUSE, - - - CHILDS & TATE, District Managers,
LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY BOOKS.

MY STOCK IS LARGE AND COMPLETE.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

Districts supplied on Favorable Terms.

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I also carry in stock a full line of Stationery of all grades and prices.

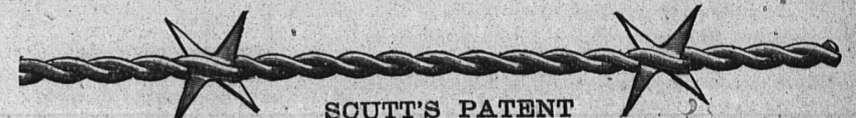
PICTURES AND PICTURE FRAMES, WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES
NOTIONS, ETC., ETC.

It will pay you to examine stock and get prices before purchasing.

A. F. BATES, 99 Massachusetts Street.

S. J. CHURCHILL,

Wholesale Dealer in Barbed Wire and General Wholesale Agent for



SCOTT'S PATENT

Cable Laid Four Pointed Steel Barb Wire.

LAWRENCE, - - - KANSAS.

Great Flood.

Kansas City, April 28.—This has been a day of great excitement in Kansas City. The water in the Missouri continued to rise throughout the night and day and is rising still at 9 o'clock. This morning the dyke raised along the Missouri river front of the bottom gave way in the neighborhood of what is called "Hell's Half Acre," and a torrent poured through, driving the people from their homes in great terror. All efforts to stay the flood were in vain, and within an hour a large district was inundated to the depth of four to ten feet.

At noon the torrent began to pour over Fourth street, submerging another district as large as the first, and driving the terror-stricken inhabitants before it. The water backing up the Kaw river submerged a large part of the stock yards and surrounding district inhabited by families of the employees of Fowler Bros. packing-house, and surrounding their large boarding-houses. The water stands several feet deep in a large number of stores on Union avenue and James street, and covers the street railway on these streets for five or six squares.

In the neighborhood of Armourdale, across the Kaw river from this point, a large number of colored families were surprised by the flood, and at least five persons were drowned. The water rushed over the doomed town so rapidly that the inhabitants could only flee for their lives without being able to remove any part of their household goods. Fully 300 families were thus thrown out of their homes in an exceedingly short time, and are now encamped on the high grounds around Armstrong, with a strong probability that their houses will go down the stream.

It would take columns of newspaper space to describe events as they now exist. At least 6,000 people are driven from their homes, and the approaches to the high ground of the main portion of the city presents a strange appearance with the piles of goods and dazed refugees. Huge piles of building sand secured at a great expense from the river during the winter have been washed into the current and have disappeared. This will cause great delay in large building operations of the city for a long time.

Elevator "A," owned by Vaughan, is in imminent peril, water being on the Missouri river side, and on the south side a large body of water is running. A gang of men and teams are at work banking up the building. There are 40,000 bushels of grain in the elevator, and if the flood does not speedily subside the loss at the elevator will be very large.

While a tow boat was being landed with household goods from Harlem to-day, the barges were sunk and the cargo is a total loss.

The height of the water at 9 p. m. was twenty and one-half feet above low-water mark, a rise during the day of nine inches.

Council Bluffs, April 28.—Trains on six of the eight lines of railroad terminating here, now reach the union depot and make all connections west, north, south and east as before the flood, except the transfer by the Union Pacific across the broken track. All Chicago and St. Louis trains save the C. N. & W., and to Kansas City, departed this evening from the union depot on time, after receiving their passengers and baggage from the Union Pacific, and everything is now expected to move along satisfactorily and as usual. The water is falling very fast in the river at this point.

Kansas City, April 28.—At no time within the memory of the oldest inhabitant has the excitement in Kansas City been as high as at the present moment. In the memorable flood of 1844, that part of the bottom known as West Kansas was almost uninhabited, and as a consequence, very little damage was sustained by the overflow; but to-day it is all changed. There are millions of dollars worth of property in imminent danger of destruction, and no remedy.

At 10 o'clock this morning, under the pressure of a strong wind blowing against the shore, the temporary dykes were broken from Elevator "A," to Jacob Dolds & Son's packing house, and in five minutes a torrent of water was pouring through the break at the rate of eight miles an hour. So sudden and unexpected was this rush of the destructive water, that hundreds of houses were flooded before the occupants were aware of it, and nothing remained for them to do but to run for their lives, which was done, and the majority of these poor people were compelled to flee, leaving everything behind them. The alarm was given immediately, and those who could, moved out of their buildings with the utmost haste, taking what few goods they could in their arms, leaving the balance to the mercy of the waters.

From Ninth street to the river there are hundreds of families who have deserted their homes. Men, women and children are fighting for their possessions, but with little hopes of saving them.

Hell's Half Acre stands deep in the water, and every house is flooded. The water runs both up and down the river, as the land is much lower than where the levee broke. Ninth street is graded to within a foot of as high as the top of the water was before the break, but in all probability will be flooded. No one dares to express the hope that any part of the bottom will escape the ravages of the destructive element.

All yesterday and last night two hundred or more laborers were engaged in building temporary dykes upon the railroad tracks on the levee, and kept at work until it broke. When this occurred it was found that nothing could be done to stop the flood, and they hastily fled, their exhausting labors of the past twenty-four hours amounting to naught, except to hold the water in check for a few brief hours.

Work in many of the large manufacturing and other establishments in West Kansas has

been suspended to-day, and many more will be compelled to shut down by night. Those that have been closed already, are Moore & Moss' foundry, the linseed oil mills, Kansas City Stove Works, Elevator "A," Jacob Dolds & Son and Slavens & Osburn's packing-house, besides several smaller concerns.

At about the same time that the levee on the Missouri broke, the back-water in Turkey creek, from the Kaw and Missouri rivers, broke, and finding the old channel, which had been closed for many years, the water flooded through that part of West Kansas with a boom. The course taken was through the Santa Fe yards, and at 11 o'clock the Missouri Pacific round-house north of the Sate-Line depot had been flooded.

Armourdale is flooded to a depth of from one to six feet, and only one or two houses are out of the water. Looking from the stock yards this morning a large number of people could be seen moving their effects away with boats. On one little strip of land a house could be seen, with no way of getting to the land but to swim.

The Kansas Pacific main track is the only one from the bridge to Armstrong, and the water is within a foot of the top of the track.

From the north end of the bridge some very novel sights were witnessed this morning. At one time a great number of cattle were swimming to the railroad fill, while at another place several boys were taking a number of hogs to the fill; they were also swimming, and the boys in the skiff, to whom the hogs belonged, were apparently happy, and were howling and singing while they paddled around nearly to the roofs of their houses. Any number of houses are surrounded nearly to the eaves, and only one house in Harlem remains untouched by the water. In the stores the water is standing two feet deep on the floors. Back of Harlem as far as the high bluff, a distance of several miles, the water is standing over everything, and up to the branches of trees in places.

The colored people living near Armourdale have been making a levee and keeping the water back from their settlement, and the levee has proven effective. Last night some miserable wretch cut the levee letting the water in upon them while the people were asleep. Two colored children and one colored man were drowned. The water has flooded the settlement and driven the darkies away.

At this writing the scenes in West Kansas are terrible to behold. No pen can begin to describe them, and it needs a personal visit to that locality to fully comprehend the dire disaster. The water now extends on the north side of West Ninth street from the Union elevator to James street, and from Liberty to Ewing street, that thoroughfare is full of water; on the south side of Ninth street; the locality between Liberty and Ewing streets is flooded, and growing worse every hour. The street cars run with great difficulty the water being up to the floors of the cars. The streets are filled with wagons moving goods from the threatened location, and all vehicles of every description are pressed into service. Between the river and Ninth street the water is from one to fifteen feet deep, and pours down State Line and Ewing streets across Ninth in a torrent.

A Son in West Kansas Attempts to Murder His Father.

[Kansas City Times.]

A young man, eighteen years of age, named Charles Zookes, made a most delectable attempt to "brow-beat" his paternal ancestor late yesterday evening by beating him over the head with a base-ball bat. The affair arose from a quarrel over a settlement of wages for labor. The family live on Turkey creek, near the water-works. The two had been at work together during the day, and in returning in the evening, proceeded to square up accounts, it appearing that the old man had constituted himself banker and collected the collateral for the party. Over the settlement a fierce dispute arose, which quickly changed from mutual recriminations to blows. In the midst of the melee, the son picked up a ball-bat and felling the old man to the ground, proceeded to belabor him until life seemed extinct. Several of the neighbors tried to interfere, but were driven back by young Zookes, who hurled large rocks at them. Finally he desisted, leaving his father in a pool of blood where he had fallen. The neighbors picked the old man up, and taking him to the house laid him on the bed. On examination by a medical man it was ascertained three of his ribs were broken, his skull partially fractured and severe internal injuries, making it a question of his recovery. At a late hour last evening the son had not returned, nor could he be found.

A New Dodge on Wheat

[Wichita Eagle.]

'Squire A. B. Johnson, better known in these columns as "Old Hoosier Johnson," who, by the way, has made farming in this valley not only a success, but profitable, imparts a new idea, new to us at least, and that is the cultivation of growing wheat. What first attracted his attention to the result of such treatment was a thin piece of wheat on his place in 1873. Making up his mind that the piece would amount to nothing in any event, he put a heavy harrow upon it and gave the whole piece a thorough raking both ways. The result was twenty-four bushels of wheat to the acre. This spring, with a light harrow, he commenced on a poor corner of a hundred-acre field of wheat. It took eight days to harrow the whole plat, but by the time he had got through the poor spot begun upon, eight days previous, made the best showing of any part of the area. He says the harrow tears up but little of the wheat. He did not want that we should give it as his conclusion that the cultivation of wheat in a dry time would be attended with as profitable results as the cultivation of corn, only to give his work and experience for his brother farmers to think about.

George W. Reese.

[Atchison Patriot.]

Two young ladies, Ida and Leonora Reese, living at Oskaloosa, Jefferson county, Kansas, are desirous of learning something concerning their father, George W. Reese, who has not been heard from for many years. They write to us as follows: "Father went to the war in 1862, and we have never heard from him but once since, and they told us he was a recruiting officer for Penick's regiment. I think he joined the regiment, but do not know for certain. My father's name was George W. Reese. He had brown hair, blue eyes, fair complexion, and was about six feet high, and wore whiskers when he left home. He was a shoemaker by trade. Any information concerning him, whether dead or alive, will be gladly accepted by his two orphan girls, Ida and Leonora Reese, Oskaloosa, Jefferson county, Kansas."

Man's Inhumanity.

[Atchison Champion.]

"Man's inhumanity to man" together with a large amount of greediness was well illustrated at Nortonville one day last week. Conductor Hanson, of the Central Branch road, met with an accident on the Santa Fe road, whereby he badly injured his arm. Dr. Webb, of Nortonville, was called in, but refused to relieve the wounded man without a fee of \$10 being paid in advance, and the sufferer was only attended to upon his giving the doctor his policy in the Conductors' Accident Insurance Company as security, although security was offered by those present. So we are informed by railroad men.

A Losing Joke.

A prominent physician of Pittsburgh said jokingly to a lady patient who was complaining of her continued ill health and of his inability to cure her, "try Hop Bitters!" The lady took it in earnest and used the bitters, from which she obtained permanent health. She now laughs at the doctor for his joke, but he is not so well pleased with it, as it cost him a good patient.

The BEST of All



VERY EASILY MANAGED,
ECONOMICAL IN FUEL,
AND GUARANTEED TO

Give Perfect Satisfaction Everywhere.

BUY

A CHARTER OAK

MADE ONLY BY

Excelsior Man'g Co.,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
TIN-PLATE, WIRE,
SHEET IRON

—AND—

EVERY CLASS OF GOODS USED OR SOLD BY
TIN AND STOVE DEALERS.

SEND FOR PRICE LISTS.

**TUTT'S
PILLS**

INDORSED BY
PHYSICIANS, CLERGYMEN, AND
THE AFFLICTED EVERYWHERE.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL
TRIUMPH OF THE AGE.

SYMPTOMS OF A
TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Nausea, bowels constive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering of the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25 cents. 35 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR or WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1. Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

(Dr. TUTT'S MANUAL of Valuable Information and Useful Receipts will be mailed FREE on application.)

SICK HEADACHE
POSITIVELY CURED BY
CARTER'S
LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

We Mean Cured, Not Merely Relieved
And Can Prove What We Claim.

There are no failures and no disappointments. If you are troubled with SICK HEADACHE you can be easily and quickly cured, as hundreds have been already. We shall be pleased to mail a sheet of testimonials to any interested.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS Also cure all forms of Biliousness, prevent Constipation and Dyspepsia, promote Digestion, relieve distress from too hearty eating, correct Disorders of the Stomach, Stimulate the Liver, and Regulate the Bowels. They do all this by taking just one little pill at a dose. They are purely vegetable, do not gripe or purge, and are as nearly perfect as it is possible for a pill to be. Price 25 cents, 5 for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK.

FOR SALE BY BARBER BROS.

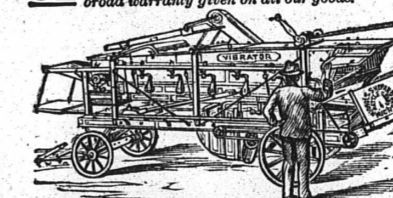
PILES fully described with scientific mode of cure. Free of charge. Illustrated pamphlet sent free on application. **HARRIS KEMBERT CO.** Manufacturing Chemists, 514 & 516 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO Battle Creek, Michigan, MANUFACTURERS OF THE ONLY GENUINE

VIBRATOR THRESHERS, Traction and Plain Engines and Horse-Powers.

Most Complete Thresher Factory Established in the World. 1848

32 YEARS of continuous successful business, without change of name, management, or location, to "back up" the broad warranty given on all our goods.

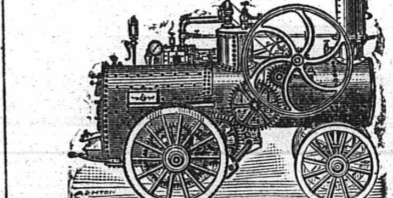


STEAM-POWER SEPARATORS and **Complete Sifters** of all kinds, and **Plain Engines** and **Traction Engines** and **Plain Engines** ever seen in the American market.

A multitude of special features and improvements for 1881, together with superior qualities in construction and materials not dreamed of by other makers.

Four sizes of Separators, from 6 to 12 horse capacity, for steam or horse power. Two styles of "Mounted" Horse-Powers.

7,500,000 Feet of Selected Lumber constantly on hand, from which is built the comparable wood-work of our machinery.



TRACTOR ENGINES Strongest, most durable, and efficient ever made. 8, 10, 12 Horse Power.

Farmers and Threshermen are invited to investigate this Threshing Machinery. Circulars sent free. Address

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO. Battle Creek, Michigan.

JUSTUS HOWELL, Agent. Lawrence, Kansas.

NEW GROCERY!

R. A. LYON & CO.

Have opened a

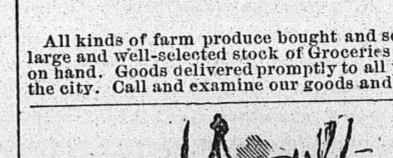
New Grocery Store

AT THE

GREEN FRONT,

137 Massachusetts street.

All kinds of farm produce bought and sold. A large and well-selected stock of groceries always on hand. Goods delivered promptly to all parts of the city. Call and examine our goods and prices.



Dr. W. S. Riley's Alternative Renovating Powders.

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

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

Lawrence, Douglas county, Kan.

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 or Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict animals, such as Founder, Distemper, Fistula, Poll-Evil, Hike-Found, Inward Strains, Scratches, Mange, Itchy Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Induration of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Fatigue from Hard Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Complaint), proving fatal to so many valuable Horses. The blood is the fountain of life itself, and if you wish to restore the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spirit, also promoting digestion, etc. The farmer can see the marvelous effect of LEIS' CONDITION POWDER, by the loosening of the skin and smoothness of the hair.

Certificates from leading veterinary surgeons, stage companies, livery men and stock raisers, prove that LEIS' POWDER stands pre-eminently at the head of the list of Horse and Cattle 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, Blindness, Glaucoma, etc. In severe attacks, m. a small quantity with corn meal, moistened, and feed twice a day. When these diseases prevail, use a little in their feed once or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all disease. In severe attacks sometimes they do not eat; it will then be necessary to administer the Powder by means of a quill, blowing the Powder down their throat, or mixing Powder with dough to form Pills.



Cows require an abundance of nutritious food, not to make them fat, but to keep up a regular secretion of milk. Farmers and dairymen are told that the best food for milk is greatly increased, and quality vastly improved. All gross humors and impurities of the blood are at once removed. For Fowls, apply LEIS' Chemical Healing Salve—will heal in one or two applications. Your CALVES also require an alternative aperient and stimulant. Using this Powder will expel all grub worms, with which young stock are infested during the spring of the year; promotes fattening, prevents scouring, etc.



LEIS' Powder is an excellent remedy for Hogs. The farmer will rejoice to know that a prompt and efficient remedy for the various diseases to which these animals are subject, is found in LEIS' CONDITION POWDER. For Distemper, Inflammation of the Brain, Coughs, Fevers, Sore Lungs, Measles, Sore Ears, Mange, Hog Cholera, Sore Feet, Kidney Worms, etc., a fifty-cent paper added to a tub of swill and given freely, is a certain preventive. It promotes digestion, purifies the blood, and is therefore the BEST ARTICLE for fattening Hogs.

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

Geo. Leis.

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

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

FULLER, PINCH & FULLER, Chicago, Ill.

BROWN, WEBBER & GRATTAN, St. Louis, Mo.

MEYER, BRO. & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

COLLINS BROS., St. Louis, Missouri.

\$5,000,000.

The American Shoe Tip Co.

WARRANT THEIR

A. S. T.

BLACK TIP

That is now so extensively worn on

CHILDREN'S SHOES

TO WEAR AS LONG AS THE METAL,

Which was introduced by them, and by which the above amount has been saved to parents annually. This Black Tip will save still more, as besides being worn on the coarser grades it is worn on fine and costly shoes where the Metal Tip on account of its looks would not be used.

They all have our Trade Mark A. S. T. Co. stamped on front of Tip.

Parents should ASK FOR SHOES with this

BEAUTIFUL BLACK TIP

on them when purchasing for their children.

\$10 Outfit furnished free, with full instructions for conducting the most profitable business so that any one can engage in it. The business is so easy to learn and our instructions are so simple and plain that any one can make great profits from the very start. No one can fail who is willing to work. Women are as successful as men. Boys at the business over \$100 in a single week. Nothing like it ever known before. All who engage are surprised at the ease and rapidity with which they are able to make money. You can engage in this business during your spare time at great profit. You do not have to invest capital in it. We take all the risk. Those who need ready money should write to us at once. All furnished free.

Address TRUS & CO., Augusta, Maine.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1881.

ENGLAND imported of foods in 1880 to the amount of \$550,000,000.

NEW YORK city annually consumes nearly 31,000,000 pounds of fish.

MANY of the country newspapers in Canada complain of the extent to which young men are leaving and going into the United States.

TWENTY thousand emigrants left Bremer for the United States within the past ninety days. Four thousand came over last week.

THE commissioner of agriculture estimates the losses of the farmers of the United States from hog cholera, at \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000.

In some portions of France, where the sugar beet is extensively grown, the value of land suitable for its culture is about \$300 per acre.

THE imports to New York for the last week in March were over nine and a half millions; also \$3,000,000 in gold bars; the first week in April.

WE heard a Chicago runner say, a few days since, to an acquaintance, that he was selling kerosene, standard oil, at nine cents; in the East it sells as low as seven cents. Give us light.

It is found that crushing wheat between steel rollers, makes a much better flour than by the usual process of grinding. The new method is being rapidly adopted in the great mills of the country.

COL. C. F. MILLS, of Springfield, Ill., has presented the Illinois Industrial University a finely bred and very promising Jersey bull calf, which has been named Col. Mills, in honor of the donor, and is to be placed at the head of the university herd.

In 1830 the entire wool clip of the world was about 320,000,000 pounds. In less than fifty years it has increased as follows:

Europe.....	740,000,000
South America.....	240,000,000
Australia.....	350,000,000
South Africa.....	48,000,000
United States.....	208,000,000
Total.....	1,586,000,000

THE most effective dog law we have heard of is that recently put in force by Jessie Dougherty, of Paducah, Ky., who had a cow killed by dogs, and immediately went upon the war path and slaughtered 61 specimens of the genus canine. That is the kind of "dog-law" which will make sheep husbandry possible.

THE attempt to invade the Indian territory by colonization of negroes there under a misconception of the law, is vigorously sat down upon by Secretary Kirkwood. The offer of 160 acres by the so-called Freedmen's Oklahoma Association to any freedman who would go to occupy them, is a delusion which "freedmen" should consider carefully before accepting.

Don't Sign It! Don't Sign Anything.

Three-quarters of all the trouble that farmers have with the swindlers who go about the country, comes from signing something. Do not sign any kind of an agreement; do not sign a receipt of any kind; do not even write down your post-office address for any traveling stranger. The chances are, that the signature will turn up at the bottom of a note which in due time will make its appearance for payment.

GOLD COMING TO THIS COUNTRY.

In reference to the large amount of gold now finding its way to this country, the *Husbandman* says:

The receipts of gold in the past nine months far exceed in amount receipts for any like period in the history of the country. It is now estimated that gold imports for the year to end with June, will reach the enormous aggregate of \$100,000,000, and this, be it understood, is estimated after deducting gold exports. It is, in fact, an enormous addition to our currency. True, it may not all go into immediate use, there will be a considerable amount hoarded, and the pressure on the mint for re-coining is so great that it must require months to work off the accumulated bullion. The causes for the great influx of gold are complex, and require for their full understanding certain knowledge of trade, of commerce, of production abroad not attained by all readers. But

the most potent is the grand contribution of American agriculture to commerce. The products of our soil have increased in the last decade to such a degree that their profusion would be a burden if foreign markets were denied us. A protective tariff has stimulated manufactures at home, and has practically closed our ports to importations of many classes of goods, so that foreign purchasers of our breadstuffs have been obliged to pay gold. How long will this condition of affairs be maintained? It may be ended in a single bad harvest; but if we suppose that propitious seasons bless forever the labor of the husbandman, it is still apparent that the lack of food supplies abroad can not always make a market for us, unless we come at last to exchange for the products of foreign labor. At the rate attained in the past year, we should, in a few years, absorb all the gold of Europe, and thus destroy the markets that have relieved us of surplus products with profit at our side of the bargain, at least. Without doubt, the duties on foreign manufactures as now laid, will, if continued, ultimately deprive us of markets. There is, therefore, need of tariff revision. This is a question for statesmen to meet with forethought while business is healthful.

Crop Prospects.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—A few lines from this part of the state may be of interest to your readers. Farm work is late. No corn planted. Wheat looks well. Fruit prospect good. Cherries and apples good. Raspberries and blackberries nearly all killed. Grapes seem to be in good condition. Some young apple trees killed by the winter. Respectfully yours, E. HOLT. MONMOUTH, Kans., April 20, 1881.

Ex-Senator Ross Cited by D. R. Anthony, Editor of the *Leavenworth Times*.

We copy from the *Times* the following account of the affair: "Ex-Senator E. G. Ross moved his paper, the *Standard*, from Lawrence to Leavenworth in October last. On its first publication the *Times* gave him a handsome notice. Mr. Ross had only a few days prior to his coming here, visited the *Times* office and expressed his wonder at the 'most complete office' and 'the best paper in Kansas,' and said he would 'take pleasure in writing it up and expressing his admiration of its proprietor.'

"He had not been here a week before he commenced a systematic course of the most malicious publications of the vilest lying slanders against the editor of the *Times*, and has continued these foul-mouthed, lying attacks almost daily since that date. To all of this abuse he has not had one word of provocation, for the *Times* has not said one word in reply.

"Yesterday morning the *Standard* published the dastardly base lies uttered by another, and indorsed the charges as true.

"At about 4 o'clock, D. R. Anthony the editor and proprietor of the *Times*, left the office to visit the river for the purpose of marking the stage of the water. At the corner of Main and Delaware streets he met the ex-senator and halting in front of him, he slowly and deliberately said: 'Mr. Ross, I wish to say a word to you. You have wantonly, maliciously and repeatedly lied about me, and I want to say that you are a great liar and dirty dog. Your conduct toward me has been unmanly and cowardly.' To which Mr. Ross made some kind of a reply.

"Both parties had walking canes, and both proceeded to use them, Mr. Ross wrenching Mr. Anthony's from him, at the same time striking him. Anthony regained possession of his walking stick and proceeded forthwith to cane the ex-senator, who retreated across the street calling for the police. Mr. Anthony returned to the *Times* office. No serious damage was done as Mr. Anthony's right arm has been almost wholly disabled for the past five years, in consequence of a shot wound in his right shoulder, which caused his arm to be partly paralyzed. Mr. Anthony regrets the occurrence and recognizes the fact that it would have been better to let the skunk alone, well knowing that he is neither honest nor honorable, but the accumulated wrongs and unprovoked assaults continued for six long months, endured in silence, proved too much to bear, and Mr. Anthony could not help expressing his

just indignation toward the base, cowardly, lying slanderer. Mr. Anthony expresses the opinion that the *Times* is too valuable a paper to engage in newspaper quarrels. Hence his reluctance to notice the assaults of this dirty fellow.

"Up to a late hour last night Mr. Ross had failed to swear out a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Anthony, and it is the general opinion that the same reason which caused Thurston to plead guilty will operate to prevent any arrest or trial in this case."

THE Kansas City *Times* of Monday morning, in speaking of the flood says: "It is now thought the mighty Missouri has accomplished its worst, and the water yesterday 'crawfished' after the most approved method, the fall being about six inches. In certain favorable sections the fall was eight inches, and the width of the stream at this time makes this a wonderful change. The railways have begun to speculate on the length of time which will elapse before their tracks are visible, and yesterday the Chicago and Alton came to grief by the washing away of a small bridge at Glasgow, and last night sent their trains to St. Louis over the Missouri Pacific. The subscription fund of the *Times* is now over a thousand dollars, and the general fund amounts to more than \$5,000, which is not a bad card for St. Joseph and Leavenworth. Thousands visited West Kansas and the east levee yesterday, and the boatmen who were lucky enough to possess boats made from ten to one hundred dollars each.

"Thousands of visitors flocked to the east levee yesterday, anxious to witness the last stages of the flood before it sunk into expected and welcome decline; but the usual scenes of suffering and misery which had been witnessed daily and hourly for the past weeks were conspicuously absent. In fact the whole scene had changed and everyone was happy at the thought of a speedy culmination of the great flood. At 1 o'clock the steamer Annie Cade left for Randolph, bearing upon the placid bosom of the passive flood a large party of happy and light-hearted excursionists—a strange contrast to the loads of suffering and destitute refugees from the deluged districts which had crowded her decks during the week. The run to Randolph was a pleasant one, and here the boat tied up until evening, while the pleasure-hunters disported themselves on the green lawns or ranged about in the adjacent groves. At Randolph a large wooden building has been built by Chief Engineer Dunn of the Hannibal road, to accommodate a large force of workmen, who will be immediately employed upon repairing the track.

General News.

ST. LOUIS, April 30.—All street railroads resumed operations this morning, and everything is now going as before the strike. After the cars stopped running last night, the conductors and drivers held a meeting and took preliminary steps to form a union. It was the opinion of many of the men that the concessions made by many of the companies would not be lasting unless they organized to protect themselves. The men engaged in the different breweries of the city have demanded a reduction of hours of labor, and unless their demand is complied with by Monday next, will strike.

One thousand tons of steel rails for the Denver and Rio Grande railroad arrived here yesterday by barges from New Orleans. They will go to Pueblo, Col., via the St. Louis and San Francisco, and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe lines. Twenty-five hundred additional tons are now in New Orleans being loaded on barges for this port.

YANKTON, April 30.—All telegraphic communication being destroyed, this telegram goes to Sioux City by mail. The Missouri flood has subsided, and the river is falling almost as rapidly as it rose. For a week past the river has been out of its banks, and has been overflowing the bottom below Yankton, again submerging a large portion of the land overflowed by the Missouri river. The worst of this flood is now over. The James has been full from bluff to bluff and from a mile to a mile and a half wide. The river's low water width is about ten rods. All its bottom land for seventy-five miles up are overflowed and most of the houses upon the bottom have been swept away. With the destruction of property there is great destitution. Flood sufferers are still being cared for in Yankton; 25,000 government rations have been issued, and there has probably been as much more furnished by Yankton people.

ATCHISON, Kans., April 30.—The river has fallen three inches since midnight last night. A strong east wind has been blowing to-day, lashing the

wide expanse of water in strong waves against the Kansas shore, so that on this side there seems to be no abatement.

The *Champion* learns that the village of Oak Mills, in the lower part of this county, has been almost destroyed by the flood. Several buildings were washed away. The large island near that place was submerged and the stock, its inhabitants, were drowned.

A special to the *Champion* from Troy says: In Doniphan county, which is bordered on three sides by the river, all the bottom lands are overflowed. The inhabitants are all out of the bottoms between White Cloud and Iowa Point, and of the lower portion of White Cloud. All the spare houses and churches of the latter place are filled with refugees. At Iowa Point the water is up to the windows of the railroad depot. The Burr Oak bottom, to the northeast of Troy, is entirely flooded, the water reaching to the eaves of many of the houses. The inhabitants are all out, and flat boats are busy day and night getting out the live stock and household goods. Some stock has been lost, and a large amount of grain destroyed in cribs and houses. There will be no crops of any kind raised in the Burr Oak bottom this season, and the loss will be very heavy. Many of the inhabitants will need assistance to enable them to live. Elwood bottom, extending from Belmont to Palemo, shares the common fate. The water extends to the Wathena calaboose, and skiffs are almost hourly running the entire distance from St. Joseph to Wathena. There is great damage to stock and grain. The inhabitants are quartered in Wathena or camped around the vicinity. The lower portion of Geary City is overflowed, and the adjacent bottoms are sharing the common suffering. Troy is practically the eastern terminus of the St. Joseph and Western railroad. Stacks of mails for the East are piled up in the post-office, and hundreds of registered letters are in the safe. The express company has \$117,000 in gold bars stored in the vaults of the bank, it having been shipped from the Pacific coast and detained on this side by the flood.

OXFORD, Kans., May 2.—The coroner's inquest upon the body of Mrs. Amanda Thompson has resulted in quite a sensation. The jury's verdict is that she died April 27, from oil of tansy, taken for the purpose of producing an abortion, and that the drug was procured by William H. Richardson for that purpose, and administered to her by Richardson or Mrs. Clara Reed, with a knowledge of its use. Richardson has been living here as a grass widower. Mrs. Reed has been keeping house for him, professing herself his sister-in-law. Mrs. Thompson who was a beautiful grass widow, was kept about for general convenience. It now transpires that Richardson's true name is William Reed, and that Mrs. Reed is his lawful wife, married in 1860, at Whitehall, Michigan. Soon thereafter he took the name of Richardson and decamped with his wife's youngest sister, with whom he lived, and moved from place to place for ten years, always ferreted out and followed up by Mrs. Reed with her two boys, who finally overtook them here. Mrs. Richardson then left with her child. He retained his assumed name. She was known as Mrs. Reed, the housekeeper. Mrs. Thompson was finally called in as help and retained as paramour. A post mortem examination revealed the fact that she had been pregnant for four months. The paternity of the child was fixed at once on Richardson upon the jury's inquisition. Richardson and Mrs. Reed have been arrested upon the coroner's warrant. Their preliminary hearing is adjourned until May 16. Mrs. Reed gave bonds for her appearance. Richardson is in jail.

WICHITA, Kans., May 2.—A heavy rain storm occurred throughout this section yesterday afternoon and last night, accompanied by high wind and lightning, but no hail. Two houses in the suburbs of this city were thrown off their foundations and a barn was unroofed. A quiet rain set in this morning which continued at intervals through the day. Corn, potatoes, and other field products are growing rapidly; fruit is not hurt by frost, and wheat, rye and oats are exceedingly fine.

News was received this morning of the death of Prof. Buck, who hanged himself with a rope in his barn at Augusta, Butler county, Kans., Saturday morning.

LA CYGNE, April 30.—None of the proprietors of the three drug stores in this city will at present file a bond or take out a permit to sell intoxicating liquors under the new temperance law, which goes into effect to-morrow, nor will any of the physicians of the city, for a while at least, take the prescribed oath to enable them to use intoxicating liquors in their practice. The licenses of the La Cygne dram shops expired to-day. The 1st of May will open without anyone in this city legalized to prescribe or sell intoxicating liquors for any purpose whatever.

How to Get Rich.

The great secret of obtaining riches, is first to practice economy, and as good old "Deacon Snyder" says, "It used to worry the life out of me to pay enormous doctor's bills, but now I have 'struck it rich.' Health and happiness reign supreme in our little household, and all simply because we use no other medicine but Electric Bitters and only costs fifty cents a bottle." Sold by Barber Bros.

Enterprising Druggists.

Messrs. Barber Bros., the live druggists of the town, are always up to the times and ready to meet the demands of their many customers. They have just received a supply of that wonderful remedy that is conquering the world by its marvelous cures, Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, hay fever, phthisis, croup, whooping cough, tickling in the throat, loss of voice, hoarseness or any affection of the throat and lungs. This remedy positively cures, as thousands can testify. If you do not believe it call at Barber Bros. drug store and get a trial bottle free of cost or a regular size bottle for one dollar. As you value your life give it a trial and be convinced, as thousands already have been.

An Organ with Twenty Stops for \$65. Is offered by these famous organ builders Messrs. Marchal & Smith, New York city. They have just perfected a remarkable organ with twenty stops, which is destined to be the leading instrument for years to come. Continuing the policy which they have made so popular, they offer their organ at a price which must bring them orders from every part of the country, and secure an immense sale.



My Annual Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower seed for 1881, rich in engraving, from photographs of the originals, will be sent FREE, to all who apply. My old customers need not write for it. I order one of the largest collections of vegetable seed ever sent out by any seed house in America, a large portion of which were grown on my five seed farms. Full directions for cultivation on each package. All seed warranted to be both true and true to name; so far, that should it prove otherwise, I will refund the order gratis. The original introducer of the Hubbard Squash, Phinney's Melon, Marblehead Cabbages, Mexican Corn, and scores of other vegetables, I invite the patronage of all who are anxious to have their seed directly from the grower, fresh, true and of the very best strain. New Vegetables a specialty. JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

PENSIONS FOR SOLDIERS. Widows, fathers, mothers or children. Thousands yet entitled. Pensions given for loss of finger, toe, eye or rupture, various veins or any disease. Thousands of pensions and soldiers entitled to INCREASE and BOUNTY. PATENTS procured for inventors. Soldiers and sailors procured, long and short, and heirs apply for your rights at once. Send 5 stamps for "The Claims for Soldiers and Sailors" and BOUNTY laws, blanks and instructions. We can refer to thousands of pensioners and claimants. Address: N. W. Fitzgerald & Co., Patent Attys, Lock Boxes, Washington, D. C.

WOOL GROWERS

Ship your Wool to WM. M. PRICE & CO., St. Louis, Mo. They do an exclusive Commission business, and RECEIVE MORE WOOL THAN ANY COMMISSION HOUSE IN ST. LOUIS. Write to them before disposing of your wool. Commissions reasonable. Liberal advances made on consignments. WOOL SACKS free to shippers.

PETER BELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE OVER LEIS'S STORE, LAWRENCE, - - - - - KANSAS

Practices in all the State and United States Courts. Collections promptly attended to. Special attention given to the preparation and argument of cases in the Supreme Court.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF KANSAS, ss. DOUGLAS COUNTY, ss. Michael Ward

Oscar G. Richards et al.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION TO ME directed, and issued out of the Fourth Judicial district court sitting in and for Douglas county, Kansas, in the above entitled action, I will, on Saturday, the 21st day of May, A. D. 1881, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the court-house, in the city of Lawrence, Douglas county, Kansas, offer for sale without appraisal, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said Oscar G. Richards, et al., in and to the following described lands and tenements, to wit: The east half of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section nineteen (19), township fourteen (14), range twenty-one (21), in Douglas county, Kansas, taken as the property of Oscar G. Richards, and to be sold to satisfy said execution.

Given under my hand, at my office in the city of Lawrence, this 20th day of April, A. D. 1881. H. B. ASHER, Sheriff Douglas County, Kansas.

G. W. E. GRIFFITH, Attorney for Plaintiff.

COOK'S TOURS

Established 1841. Tickets and Fares for thousands of Tours for Independent Travelers to all parts of the World. Special arrangements for Excursion Parties to Europe, Egypt and Palestine. Send for circulars. Address Thos. Cook & Son, 261 Broadway, N. Y. P. O. Box 4, 197. C. A. BARATTONI, Manager.

KANSAS SEED HOUSE,

F. BARTELDES & CO., Lawrence, Kansas.

Seeds of every description. Catalogues mailed free on application.

Bailey, Smith & Co.,

UNDERTAKERS

—AND— FURNITURE DEALERS

Have a large assortment of all kinds of Furniture, Mattresses, etc., at lowest prices.

Undertaking a Specialty.

Metallic and Wood Caskets and Coffins in great variety. Burial Robes, etc., always on hand. We have a new Hearse. All orders promptly attended to day or night.

190 Mass. Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1881.

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

NEWSPAPER LAW.

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

City and Vicinity.

Eggs for Hatching.

Pure Plymouth Rock eggs for hatching from a fine flock of fowls at \$1 per 13. Inquire at our address THE SPIRIT office.

CONSTIPATION is positively cured by Carter's Little Liver Pills. Not by purging and weakening the bowels, but by regulating and strengthening them. This is done by improving the digestion and stimulating the liver to the proper secretion of bile, when the bowels will perform their customary functions in an easy and natural manner. Purgative pills must be avoided. Ask for Carter's Little Liver Pills. Price 25 cents. Sold by Barber Bros.

A Crowning Success.

In the manufacture of parlor organs our country leads the world. In quality of tone, excellence of mechanism, beauty of design and economy of manufacture, we stand confessedly and immensely in advance of all other countries. This superiority is maintained and increased by the valuable improvements recently perfected by Messrs. Marchal & Smith. This famous house now offers an organ with twenty stops, having the most brilliant and powerful musical combination ever perfected. These enterprising gentlemen have made many liberal offers, and have never failed to keep all their promises, and more. In this offer they so far outstrip all competition that every one who wants an organ must see that they are the house to order from. Their wide reputation and immense business is a guarantee that they will do exactly as they agree, and purchasers can deal with them with assurance of securing an organ from the great metropolis of America which will be unequalled in power and beauty.

THERE are many forms of nervous debility in men that yield to the use of Carter's Iron Pills. Those who are troubled with nervous weakness, night sweats, etc., should try them.

MAYOR BOWERSOCK, with the new city council, assumed the duties of their offices last evening and transacted the following business:
 The bonds of the newly elected officers were read and approved.

An ordinance to appoint a bridge-keeper was presented and action on it postponed until the next meeting.

The council then went into executive session for the purpose of appointing municipal officers, and returned the following list of lucky candidates:

President of council, S. Kneball.
 Clerk, F. Menet.
 Marshal, C. T. K. Prentice.
 Street commissioner, J. C. Watts.
 Superintendent of fire department, S. Kimball.

Engineer, H. Quick.
 City physician, Dr. S. B. Prentiss.
 Sexton of Oak Hill cemetery, H. M. Winchell.
 Sexton of Maple Grove cemetery, C. Loft.
 Policemen appointed and confirmed, Jonathan Akers and C. Armstrong. Appointed and rejected, William Brockelsby.

The standing committees were then appointed and were as follows:

Ways and means: Kimball, Innes and Marks.
 Claims and accounts: Deichmann, Crawford and Fincher.
 Law and ordinances: Hadley, Fincher and Dicker.
 Fire department: Snyder, Deichmann and Wilson.
 Streets, alleys and bridges: Shaw, Fincher and Crawford.
 Police department: Dicker, Bedale and Wilson.
 City property: Bedale, Shaw and Dicker.
 Cemeteries: Crawford, Marks and Snyder.
 Library: Innes, Hadley and Kimball.

Advertising Cheats.

It has become so common to write the beginning of an elegant, interesting article and then run it into some advertisement, that we avoid all such cheats and simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms as possible, to induce people to give them one trial, as no one who knows their value will ever use anything else.

Opinion of an Eminent Artist.

Letter from Victor Capoul, the great tenor of the Italian Opera:

Mendelssohn Piano Co., New York—GENTLEMEN:—It is a pleasure to play upon your pianos. Nothing can excel your uprightness in power, quality of tone and elasticity of touch, and judging from those we have seen on board the European steamships, where a piano is subjected to a severe trial, I think they are the best pianos in the world for durability.

VICTOR CAPOUL.

Delicate Women.

Cases of female weakness, delicate and enfeebled constitutions, and those suffering with stomach, liver and kidney complaints, will find Electric Bitters a speedy and certain cure. The sick and prostrated should rejoice that such a reliable remedy is placed within their reach. Health and happiness will surely follow where Electric Bitters are used. For sale by Barber Bros., price only fifty cents.

Original Mameluke Liniment.
 For man or beast, the best in the world. For sale by Barber Bros.

Popular Science Monthly.

The May number of this magazine presents the following table of contents:
 Story of a Salmon, by Professor David S. Jordan; Physical Education, by Felix L. Oswald, M. D.; Gymnastics; Mineral Springs of Saratoga (illustrated), by C. F. Fish; Action of Radiant Heat on Gaseous Matter, by Professor John Tyndall, F. R. S.; Another World Down Here, by W. Mattieu Williams; Origin and Structure of Volcanic Cones (illustrated), (II.) by H. J. Johnston-Lavis, F. G. S.; Eyes and School-Books, by Professor Hermann Cohn; Deep Sea Investigation (illustrated); by J. G. Buchanan; The Will-O'-the-Wish and Its Folk-Lore, by T. F. Threlton Dyer; Cynicism Opposed to Progress, by William A. Eddy; Some Pre-Historic Vessels (illustrated), The Horace Mann School for the Deaf, by M. G. Morris; Color-Blindness, by S. R. Koehler; The Ediclyptus in the Roman Campagna, by H. N. Draper; Influence of the Post and Telegraph on International Relations, by C. M. Dunbar; Sketch of Edward D. Cope (with portrait); editor's table; literary notices; popular miscellany; notes.

CHOICE groceries received every day at the Grange store.

DERANGEMENT of the liver, with constipation, injure the complexion, induce pimples, sallown skin, etc. Remove the cause by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a dose.

Gangue Stock Powder

Cures hog or chicken cholera, and all diseases of horses and cattle. For sale by Barber Bros.

A Painful Death

May be averted, and health regained, by using "Dr. Baker's German Kidney Cure." For sale by Barber Bros.

Plantation Cough Syrup

Cures coughs, colds, asthma, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Sample bottles only 10 cents. For sale by Barber Bros.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

A New Era in Implements.

Farmers often ask their neighbors where they can buy plows and all kinds of implements the cheapest. To each and every farmer I would say that I will sell them first class plows and all other implements kept in my line, at prices that will astonish you. I mean business, and invite you to call and be convinced. CHAS. ACHING, No. 114 Massachusetts St., Lawrence, Kans.

The Currency Question.

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

BARBED wire always on hand at the Grange store.

Agents and Carriers

Make from \$25 to \$50 per week selling goods for E. G. RIDGOUT & Co., 10 Barclay street, New York. Send stamp for their catalogue and terms.

CARD COLLECTORS!

First.

Buy seven bars Dobbins' Electric Soap of your Grocer.

Second.

Ask him to give you a bill of it.

Third.

Mail us his bill and your full address.

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We will mail you free seven beautiful cards, in six colors and gold, representing Shakespeare's

"SEVEN AGES OF MAN."

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TO SELL THAT THRILLING BOOK OF THE DETECTIVES BY ALLAN FINKERTON, the greatest living detective, from his most exciting experiences. The most intensely interesting work ever published. Most profusely illustrated. SEND AT ONCE. Send for liberal terms to make money.

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Vibrator THE ELECTRO-MAGNETIC BRUSH. It Cures Rheumatism, Paralysis, Baldness, Loss of Vitality, Headache, Nervous Weakness, Depondency, Dyspepsia, Constipation. Send for Our Electro-Magnetic Journal, containing descriptions, testimonials, etc., mailed free to all. J. W. WEAVER, Jr. & Co., Cincinnati, O.

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The Standard Agricultural Book. New, Accurate, Comprehensive. Complete. Adapted to all sections of the country. Sure Guide to Success. Tells How to Make the Farm Pay. 800 pages, 140 illustrations. Agents Wanted. Liberal Terms. Rapid Sales. For full descriptive circulars and terms, address J. C. McCURDY & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS.

A. WHITCOMB, Florist, Lawrence, Kans. Catalogue of Greenhouse and Bedding Plants sent free.

GUIDE TO SUCCESS

WITH FORMS FOR BUSINESS AND SOCIETY.

Is by FAR the best Business and Social Guide and Hand-Book ever published. Much the latest. It tells everybody completely HOW TO DO EVERYTHING in the best way. How to be your own Lawyer, how to do business Correctly and Successfully, how to Act in Society and in every part of life, and contains a gold mine of varied information indispensable to all classes for constant reference. AGENTS WANTED for all or spare time. To know why this book of REAL value and attractions sells better than any other, apply for terms to B. SCAMMELL & CO., 210 N. 3d St., St. Louis, Mo.

A. H. ANDERSON,

(Successor to J. B. Suttlin)

Merchant Tailor!

Travels with samples of his entire stock, solicits orders and takes measurements for suits.

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Dr. H. W. Howe.

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\$5 Outfit sent free to those who wish to engage in the most pleasant and profitable business known. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything \$10 a day and upward is easily made without staying away from home over night. No risk whatever. Many new workers wanted at once. Many are making for men, and young boys and girls make great pay. No one who is willing to work fails to make more money every day than can be made in a week at any ordinary employment. Those who engage at once will find a short road to fortune. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

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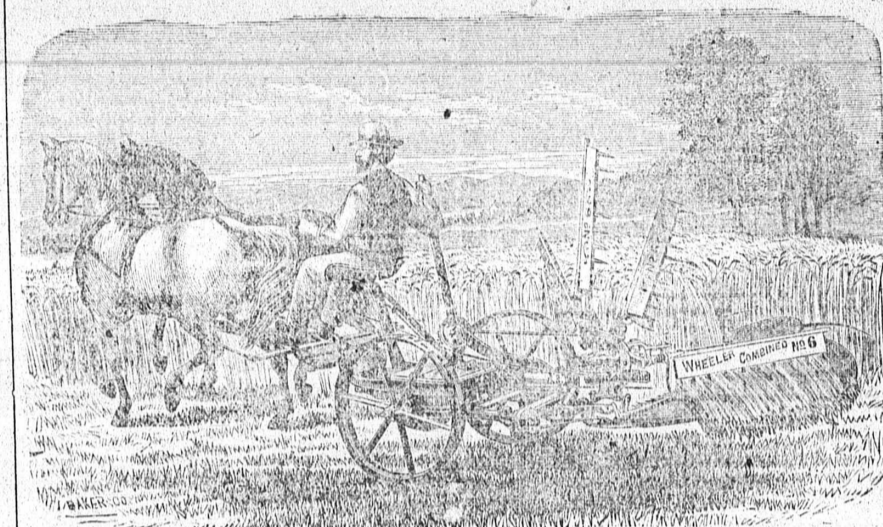
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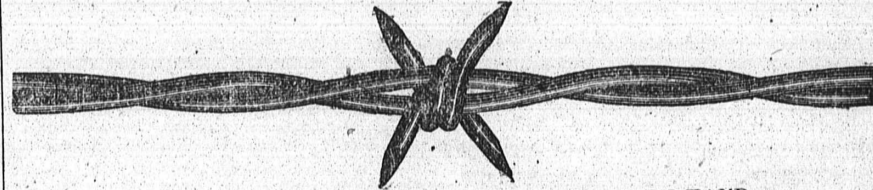
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A full assortment of the celebrated LYMAN Barbed Wire Fencing.



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CURIOSITY SHOP BARGAINS!

Corn Cultivator, three Double-shovel Plows, Four-ton Wagon Scale, 240 pounds Counter Scales, \$6; 24-pound Spring Balances, 10 cents; Four-pound Tea Scales, \$1; Satterlee Gang Plow, new, \$20, cost \$50; Oil Chromos 24x30. in Black Walnut frames, \$1; 8x10 Walnut frame, glass and back, 25 cents; Double Bolster Knives and Forks, \$1 per set; Roger Brothers 12 ounce Triple Plated Table Knives, \$2 per set.

PICTURE FRAMES, ALL SIZES.

Glass Sugar Bowl, Butter Dish, Cream and Spoon Holder for 30 cents; better for 40 cents. The best Iron Stone China Cups and Saucers 50 cents per set; Wash Bowl and Pitcher 75 cents; Handled, \$1; Hoes, Rakes, Grubbing Hoes; new Buck Saws, 75 cents; 26 Hand Saws, \$1.

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I will sell the best stove for the least money of any man in Kansas. I have the sole agency of the ETNA COOK STOVE AND RANGE, which I will sell at the price of a common stove.

A FIRST CLASS STOVE AT A SECOND CLASS PRICE.

Every one of which is warranted to be A. 1. Any person buying one and not satisfied with its working, can return it and get their money.

I am headquarters for Tinware—4 quart milk cans \$1 per dozen; 6 quarts 10 cents each; 6 quarts retined at 15 cents.

Good Brooms for 10 cents; beat for 15 cents. Household Furniture and ten thousand other things

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!

I will pay the highest price for Second-Hand Goods of all sorts and kinds.

I want to buy LIVE GEESE FEATHERS.

J. H. SHIMMONS, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Horticultural Department.

Grafting Wax—Budding and Grafting.
Please tell me how to make grafting wax, and how to bud and graft. Do you bud rose bushes the same as you do fruit trees? I planted a great many cherry pits last fall. Was that right, or should they have been planted fruit and all, as they come off the tree? How can I grow sweet chestnuts from the seed?

A LITTLE BOY.

Grafting wax for out of door work, we have found best when made as follows: Resin, five parts; beeswax, two parts; raw linseed oil, one and a half parts; heat all together in a large kettle until it quits foaming, then pour out into cold water, and when cool enough, work it by pulling like "taffy" until light in color. It then may be used in mass and spread on with the fingers, or poured on to thin cloth and spread thin on it with a spatula, and the cloth then cut into narrow strips to bind around the graft; or the cloth may be cut into narrow strips and run through the wax when hot, and wound into a ball. When top-grafting is done outdoors in the spring, the temperature is generally very variable, and this wax at times will be found too hard or too soft, but it can be hardened by putting in more resin or softened by putting in more oil. It can also be used by melting it and applying when liquid with a swab or spatula; it should not be applied fiercely hot, but there is little danger in this, for the tree will stand more heat than one would think. If applied thinly and quickly it may be put on smoking hot.

Grafting is done in a great many different ways, and all ways are generally successful with fruit trees. The only really essential points are, to have the inner bark of the stock to be grafted, and that of the scion that is put into it, come exactly together at some point, and to cover all cuts or exposed cut surfaces with grafting wax. The grafts or scions should be cut before the buds swell, and the grafting of hardy trees may be done at any time from mid-winter until the leaves are somewhat started, but it is generally best done just as the buds are swelling on the tree to be grafted. Any one that can whittle with a sharp jack-knife can graft.

The most simple mode of grafting when the stock is a half inch or more in diameter is to cut the branch on the tree square off. Where you wish to insert the graft, split it square through the center and down an inch or more, then take a twig of last year's growth of the variety wanted, cut the butt end of it quite sloping wedge-shape, pry the split open a little and insert the graft, after cutting it off two or three inches long, so that the inner bark of the two will exactly coincide; then cover all exposed wood and coat the bark carefully over with grafting wax; if the stock or branch is large it is best to put a graft in each side in the same split. Then if the sprouts or suckers are kept rubbed off during the summer, the work is done.

A very perfect way of grafting stocks of considerable size is as follows: The scions for grafts should be cut before the buds start. It is much the best to cut all scions to be used for grafts before severe weather the fall before, and pack them in damp—not wet—saw-dust or other material in the cellar where they will be cool, and keep them cool and damp until the stock or tree to be grafted starts in growth a little, so the bark will peel or slip freely; cut square off, point the scions with a sloping cut all on one side, and then push the scion down between the bark and wood—the cut surface of the scion next to the wood of the stock, then wax.

Budding is a still more simple operation, and is done in July and August; at any time when the bark will peel freely on the tree to be budded. Plums are generally the first thing in season for budding, and the peach the last. The right time to bud any tree or plant is just when the terminal bud is forming at the end of the twigs. Budding may be done on any part of a tree, or any sized tree, where the bark is not too thick, but is usually done on young trees near the ground. Say we wish to bud an apple seedling two or three years old: We take a twig of the variety we want, of the same year's growth, of good growth, cut the leaves from the scion leaving a part of the leaf stem adhering; then choose a smooth place on the little tree to be budded near the ground; have a smooth edged, very sharp knife, make a slit in the

bark downwards an inch, and a slit across the upper end of this; raise up the lower corners of the bark made by these crossing slits, cut a bud from the scion by inserting the knife a half inch above the bud and coming out a half inch below, thinly, so as to take a little wood with the bud, and insert the lower point of the bud under the corners of the bark raised, and push it down by the piece of leaf stem until it is all under the bark of the tree, leaving the bud and the leaf stem sticking out of the crack. Then tie, by bringing a small string of any kind—the ravelings of an old woolen stocking is good—two or three times tightly around, above and below the inserted bud. This string should be taken off in about two weeks; if at that time the bud is not alive, or "set," the job may be done over again. Then leave all until the next spring, when the stock should be cut off three to four inches above the bud; then all sprouts should be rubbed off, and when the sprout from the bud reaches a little above the stub left, it should be tied to it with a soft string; then in the last half of July the stub should be cut smoothly off.

These directions give the general plan of budding and grafting, but they may be modified in many different ways. Any one can perform the operations with care. Our "little boy" and other bright boys and girls can bud and graft as well as any one. Generally, budding and grafting can only be done between two varieties or species of the same family, but often on different species of the same genus and often of the same order. For instance, the pear will grow with more or less thrift on quince, on apple, or crab, on mountain ash, on service berry, on wild thorn, etc., but not on plum or peach. But as we were going to say, our young folks can, if they will, get many a luscious pear by grafting or budding the pear into the tops of the wild thorn apples in the woods. Apples from wild crabs, and plums from the wild plums. In Nebraska there are plenty of strong-growing service, June, or shad berry trees on which to graft pears. We once knew of a young chap that grew "lots" of these fruits in the wild woods and ravines by top-grafting on the wild trees, and in this particular he is a boy yet.

"A Little Boy's" cherry pits or seeds will not be likely to produce young trees planted in that way, yet it was the proper way to plant the seeds of nearly all stone fruits and nuts, namely; plant as soon as the fruit is ripe and never allowing the pit or nut to become dry. But cherry seeds are very particular, and peculiar. To succeed with them as the pits are freed from the pulp, they should be thrown into water, at air temperature, and left there for a week or so, changing the water each day; after stirring and swishing them around, until they are clean or free from pulp, then put them in a box—a wide, low box—with the bottom not water tight; spread the pits wet as they come from the water over the bottom of the box not more than two to three inches deep; cover the box, then bury all in the shade, covering the box over about three or four inches deep and leave all until the next spring; then plant the seeds in drills on finely prepared land, covering not more than one inch deep, very early in spring. This we think is the best way to handle every kind of nut, stone fruit or seed that should be moist all winter.

It is now too late to do anything with chestnut seeds for this year; they can be kept as above if put in perfectly fresh; but if in the least dried they should be soaked from one to two weeks in ice-cold water before putting away. It would be well enough to mix moist coarse sand with the nuts. But the best and cheapest way for our young friend and others to get chestnuts, is to order them from some responsible nurseryman—one year plants by mail. They will be furnished packed to go safely any distance free by mail at one dollar a dozen, six dozen for five dollars, by any nurseryman who understands his business. We have such trees eight years planted that gave nuts last year.

Ex-Gov. Furnas, of Nebraska, says: "The American chestnut does remarkably well in Nebraska, is entirely hardy if grown from northern seed, grows very rapidly, fruits young, and is one of the most beautiful and useful of timber trees, most certainly for southern Nebraska." And we, of Illinois, coin-

cide. Of course it must have a chance. It is a dry, light land tree, and will not grow in a swamp, but we have seen it growing for many years on flat, rich prairie soil, where it was enormously productive of nuts, but not of that vigorous, healthy growth it shows on dry, warm soil. Trees produced from seeds grown in Kentucky and Tennessee would not be hardy, but from seeds gathered at the extreme range of the tree, naturally, northward, would be hardy, or able to withstand cold.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Forest Culture.—Black or Yellow Locust.

In an article in this paper for January 29, present year, Mr. H. M. Thompson recommended this tree pretty highly as a timber tree for general planting, with which I cannot agree. He admits that it is unfit for shade and street planting, owing to its suckering from the roots freely, and the liability of the tree to injury or of its being destroyed by the borer, Painted Clytus, (*Clytus pictus*). Now this beautiful Calpricorn-beetle is generally able in its borings to disfigure and ruin all the locusts of this species that we may be able to plant in this Western country, (though they do not generally materially injure trees grown on high, dry, poor soil). But, there is another very good reason why this tree should never be planted in the Western states at all, to wit: It is preyed upon by a very much more destructive borer than *Clytus pictus*, namely the caterpillar of the locust tree carpenter moth, (*Cossus Robinæ*, Peck: *Cossus ligniperda*, Feb.), of the genus *Xyletus*. This is a large, meaty, strong-flying moth, and its caterpillar when fully grown is from two and a half to three inches long. This caterpillar is supposed to remain like the round head apple tree borer, in the tree nearly three years. It prefers the older trees, and the result is, that often the small branches of this tree have been riddled by "a little reddish caterpillar," (see Harris page 410), and its trunk and larger branches by the painted Clytus; it will most certainly be finished by the locust carpenter moth. Especially will this be the cause if it is planted extensively. This carpenter moth swept over this region toward the West, in a belt north and south, some thirty to thirty-five years ago, making a clean sweep of the hundreds of beautiful groves that had been carefully started with this tree. The trees—many of them thirty or more feet high—were so riddled by the caterpillar that they fell of their own weight, or were so weakened by it that the winds leveled the rest, leaving nothing of some of the groves but the young suckers around the edge, which have since been the prey of the Clytus.

And now I will mention the strange phenomena attending this army of moths, for the purpose of calling the attention of our observing older settlers to it, as I was too young at the time to investigate it; and the facts should be known. The summer that the groves west of the Illinois river at this point were being destroyed, the stench from these groves was fearful; so much so that some persons thought of moving from their vicinity. Now this stench could only be caused by three things, namely: 1. The killing of the caterpillars, in the tree by a parasite, causing them to putrefy, (I recollect one person saying that this was the cause). 2. The souring and decomposition of the abundant sap of the tree—and we know it has no pleasant smell of itself when fresh. 3. The smell or stench of the moths themselves as they came from the trees, for, like several others of our larger moths, this one does smell "horrid" when stirred up on first emerging from its chrysalis, (for this reason its family is called the goat moths in Europe). I am inclined to think that this fearful stench from these ruined groves arose from the three causes combined. Who investigated? A caterpillar exactly like that of the locust carpenter moth, I have collected from the wood of young red oak and black oaks, in which trees they make long winding oval holes. Strange to say, neither of these three borers are injurious to any great extent to the black locust here, when grown on high, dry, poor soil.

The wood of this tree here, when grown on rich soil, is certainly not durable; if cut, and the parts put at once in the ground, not more so than young white oak, but after the trees

have matured—grown slow on high, dry soil for years, and then cut, split, seasoned, and planted for posts, it proves very durable. Therefore, considering these facts, I say emphatically to Western tree planters, do not plant groves or forests of this black locust, nor of any one species of tree, but mix up all the best trees together when planting.—*D. B. Wier, in Prairie Farmer.*

Manure for Pear Trees.

P. Barry stated in his address at the pomological meeting at Rochester, that he had in the corner of his ground a little group of half a dozen pear trees standing in grass; they had been neglected until they were nearly starved to death. The annual growth was nothing, the leaves small and no fruit. In this condition they were treated with a top-dressing of barn-yard manure, and the following season they made stout shoots twelve to eighteen inches long, with large, dark green foliage, and some fine fruit. He added that trees standing in grass would not pay. They must be kept vigorous and healthy by tillage, fertilizers and judicious pruning. These involve labor and expense, but he remarked he cannot grow fruit without them. In his pear garden he slackened both cultivation and manure to lessen the chances of blight, but the result was that in two years and a half his crop was culls.

A correspondent of the "*Indiana Farmer*" recommends soap-suds to prevent rabbits from destroying apple trees. Make a strong suds and wash the trees with it once or twice during the winter."

THE A. S. T. Co. ever since the introduction of the metal shoe tip by them, have been searching for some material that had its merits as to wear, and not be objectionable in appearance. This they now have in their tip known as the A. S. T. Co. Black, and parents should ask for them.

The Household.

Letter from Edith.

DEAR HOUSEHOLD:—It seems that those monthly messages sometimes fail to put in an appearance, so I have decided to adopt a new plan—writing in installments—and perhaps sometime during the month, or the next month, they will reach the readers of "The Household."

March 1, 1881.—Birthday, thirty-four years old to-day. Almost half of the allotted three score years and ten have glided away, and yet so little of the life-work done.

Childhood spent among the moss-clad rocks and evergreen hills of Pennsylvania. How gladly do I recall to mind the childish rambles, bearing home, in childish glee, great treasures of mosses, lichens and ferns, with which the forest abounded, and with what pleasure would I return to those childhood scenes.

Girlhood found me upon the plains of Kansas with the "noble red-man" for daily companions. The tide of immigration flooded in, churches and schools were established and the fall of 1895 found myself among not quite a score of pupils, and our esteemed teacher Mr. S. B. Kellogg, and amid the adversities of war and pioneer life, a meeting was held to lay the foundation stone of our State Normal School. Under the auspices of our efficient teacher the school prospered, and two happy years were spent in an effort to struggle for lost opportunities. Two years! Just a beginning. Only a foundation for an education. Just to the point where I could behold the golden, intellectual harvest waiting for the mental gleaner. To see the glory that sparkles in the heavens, and the finger-marks of the Infinite in the firmament. Only see the beauty of an expanded, educated mind, compared with that of an untaught school-girl.

Then to school and school-mates adieu. So after thirteen years of wedded life, with four rosy daughters to bless that union, I find myself trying to put into execution a resolution to keep a diary, and if the life retrospective isn't as interesting to the readers as it is pleasing to me, please pardon.

March 12.—Several days have passed and nothing that seems really worth relating. April 15.—Papa away some days and the children exhibit a restlessness, telling that home is not home without papa.

Not much of a diary after all, but promises better in the future. Yours, EDITH.

The Family Relation.

NO. XI.

Obedient children more firmly cement the fraternal, affectionate and christian love of husband and wife, and as a consequence the happiness of all.

Man errs enough when all his aims are guided by the high and noble rules of rectitude and right. But when these are wholly disregarded, when avarice and selfishness lead our inclinations, our perceptions of right and wrong are so perverted that we are really incompetent to steer a single craft clear of the debris and quicksands that lie before us.

A vast amount of moral stamina and christian character must be instilled into the rising generation before we, as a people, are fully competent and fully prepared for the arduous and responsible duties of life.

If he is a philanthropist who makes two spears of grass grow where but one grew before, surely much more so is he who adds two christian graces where but one previously existed. The history of the world is a sad history of "man's inhumanity to man."

Staid customs of the old, however erroneous, are often hard to eradicate. It is an old adage, and a very erroneous one, that "a bad beginning will make a good ending. This may happen sometimes, but the reverse is more generally true.

All reforms should be taught to and appreciated by the young to make them truly permanent.

What the future of the world for good? What the success and prosperity of even our own American liberties, and what and when the introduction and maintenance of philanthropy and universal brotherhood of our own people? All, all depends upon the proper culture and training of the rising generation. It will not be seen in our time.

We are often disposed to think more highly of ourselves than we should. To set a higher estimate upon self than others do for us. But the indices of the world all point to this republic. Yes, more; they all have faith in the perpetuation of our free institutions "and by their works their faith is made perfect."

The Old World is coming to the New 250,000 strong annually. They are all, to some extent at least, to be Americanized, and their children and ours to be educated. Are we able for the work? Give us free and universal education, and training of children at home, at school and in society and all will be well.

But there is a heavy work to do. "The blind are to be made to see, the deaf hear and the lame to walk."

Much care devolves upon the parents that children do not imitate erroneous tastes and habits. They should be early taught the laws of right, and that all commendable acts are appreciated by all the good and truly great. And here parents are often remiss. Kind and meritorious acts are often taken as a mere matter of duty, at any rate without any commendation or approval on their part. The result often is a carelessness on the part of children, whether they obey or not. Especially is this so when they unintentionally make mistakes. All the good and humane of earth are always willing to receive explanations and apologies for the aged. Then why not as much so for the young and inexperienced head? All children, or nearly so, are men and women in embryo. They like to be commended, but dislike the reverse.

Conscience is that part of our judgment between right and wrong.

If the child's tastes, inclinations and habits are properly instilled during infancy and minority, in the main all the subsequent ones of life will be more or less so. Aberrations may occasionally occur by yielding to the insidious devices, allurements and associations of the evilly disposed. How often, too, is the stranger taken into the family without any regard to morals, sobriety, courtesy or propriety.

WONSEVU, Kans.

"Tit for Tat."

Gentle matron, please remember
The motto of our order grand,
And not be harsh because a member
Thought duties called her from the stand.
If you throw ink it is but natural
That she you aim at dodge or flinch,
And though I am a temperate towel,
When tangled on the rack, I pinch.
'Tis true I boast no one to flatter—
I wish my talents were sublime—
When wet with ink, I warn, I spatter—
My spattering is done in rhyme.
A cooked penwiper in "The Household,"
To feed delinquent members on,
I must confess you're quite ingenious,
It should belong to the *bon ton*!
Say, won't you give the recipe
To ignorant members like myself,
We will accept the charity,
Nor hoard it up to make us pelf!
If you would simply wipe your pens
I would not grumble, friends, at that,
This precious ink I ne'er would spend
Nor send you back this "tit for tat."
At honest work I'll ne'er grumble,
Blasphemous may, I'll ne'er complain,
But eat the wiper! Hear me mumble,
I will resist with might and main,
In eating I'm somewhat precise—
Perhaps you are not aware
I listen in another guise
To sauce you have to spare.
Respectfully,

TOWEL.

SICK headaches incessantly distract many. Let such use "Sellers' Liver Pills." 25 cents a box.

WESTERN

Farm Mortgage Co.,

Lawrence, Kansas.

MONEY LOANED

On Improved Farms at

LOW RATES OF INTEREST!

Money Always On Hand—No Long Delays!

We will fill promptly all choice applications for loans upon improved farming lands on the easiest terms to the borrower.

Farmers wishing to make LONG TERM LOANS will save money by calling upon our agent in their county.

Central office NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, Lawrence, Kansas.

L. H. PERKINS, Sec'y.

Farm and Stock.

The Prospect for a Wheat Crop in Kansas.

We publish below a summary of the outlook for a wheat harvest in this state, as gleaned from the quarterly report just issued by the State Board of Agriculture, J. K. Hudson, secretary.

Allen county.—Crop looks fair. About 10 per cent. winter-killed. Drilled looks best.

Anderson.—Very small per cent. winter-killed. Fultz is in best condition, and is mainly sown. Early drilled in, is in best condition.

Atchison.—Probably 20 per cent. winter-killed. Early May is in best condition. Early sown looks best. The varieties sown are Early May, Fultz, Zimmerman and Missouri White.

Barton.—In excellent condition. Early May and Odessa are mainly sown. Early sown in best condition.

Bourbon.—A small per cent. winter-killed and a small per cent. died for lack of rain. Drilled is in best condition. Early May and Mediterranean look best.

Brown.—Wheat on old ground 30 per cent. killed. Drilled is in best condition. Fultz, Early May, Red Straw and White Russian look best. Early sown is in decidedly best condition.

Butler.—From 20 to 30 per cent. killed. Drilled is best. Fultz, Odessa and Walker look best. Early and medium-sown, by the middle of September, is best.

Chase.—About 25 per cent. killed. Drilled is in best condition. Fultz and Early May look best. Early sown looks much the best.

Chautauque.—About 20 per cent. killed. Drilled is in best condition. Early sown looks decidedly the best, very little difference in the condition of varieties sown.

Cherokee.—Very little killed. Most every variety sown; very little difference in the looks. Drilled looks the most promising.

Clay.—Little if any killed. Drilled looks best. Early sown has done far the best. Varieties sown are Red, White, Odessa and Fultz.

Cloud.—A small per cent. killed. Drilled looks best. Red May, Fultz and Odessa have done best. Early sown is in best condition.

Coffey.—Not more than 3 per cent. killed. Early drilled in is in best condition. Fultz is best variety. Turkey, Fultz and May are varieties mainly sown.

Cowley.—About 10 per cent. killed. Early drilled in looks best. Walker and May are best varieties. The above with Genesee and Fultz are the varieties usually sown in this county.

Crawford.—Very small per cent. killed. Early drilled looks best. No perceptible difference in varieties. Kinds mainly sown are Red May, Walker and Fultz.

Davis.—Ten per cent. killed. Drilled looks best. Early May, Fultz and Odessa are the standard varieties that, sown between September 20th and October 5th, looks best.

Dickinson.—In some places 33 per cent. killed, in others not 10, will average 20 per cent. killed. Early drilled in best condition. Early May, Odessa, Russian, Genesee and Walker are best. The above, with Fultz, Clawson, Orange, Treadmill, Golden Chaff and Silver Medal, are the varieties sown.

Doniphan.—Not more than 15 per cent. killed. Drilled in is in best condition. May, best variety, this, with Fultz, Clawson and Red Straw, are the kinds mostly sown. Early sown decidedly the best.

Edwards.—Scarcely any winter-killed. No difference in condition of that drilled or sown broadcast. No perceptible difference in varieties. Turkey, Odessa and Red May are mainly sown.

Ellis.—Small per cent. of that sown broadcast killed. Kinds looking best are, Fultz, Walker and Mediterranean.

Ellis.—About 10 per cent. killed. Drilled is in best condition. Red and White May look best.

Ellsworth.—Very small per cent. killed. Early drilled is in best condition. Red May looks best. Red May, Fultz, Odessa and Clawson are the kinds sown.

Ford.—Twenty per cent. killed. Drilled is best. May and Turkey look the best. Fultz and Walker are also sown.

Franklin.—Five to 10 per cent. killed. Drilled is best. May, Fultz and Red Sea are in best shape.

Gove.—In splendid condition. Drilled looks best. Fultz and Red May are varieties mainly sown.

Greenwood.—Not more than 5 per cent. killed. Early drilled is in best condition. Very little difference in condition of varieties. White, Fultz, Clawson and Mediterranean are principally sown.

Graham.—Very small part of early sown and drilled killed. In some cases 50 to 60 per cent. of that late sown broadcast is dead. If any variety excels it is Early May.

Harper.—Scarcely any killed. Early drilled in looks best. Walker and May are principally sown.

Harvey.—In some sections from 20 to 30 per cent. killed. Drilled looks best. Early May, Turkey, Odessa and Walker are the varieties which look best.

Hodgman.—Small per cent. killed. Drilled is in much the best condition. The varieties looking best are May and Turkey.

Jackson.—Not more than 5 per cent. killed. Drilled far excels that sown broadcast. May, Fultz and Mediterranean are mostly sown.

Jefferson.—Early sown good; late sown only fair; of the former 5, and the latter 20 per cent. winter-killed. Drilled succeeds best. May and Fultz seem to excel all other varieties.

Jewell.—Small per cent. killed. Drilled in is the best. Red May and White Michigan look best. The early sown far excels the late sown.

Johnson.—Very small per cent. killed. Drilled in best condition. Red May excels all

other varieties, this, with Fultz, Clawson, Club, Odessa and Mediterranean, are the varieties sown. Early and medium sown, best.

Kingman.—Five per cent. of early sown and drilled killed; 20 per cent. of late sown and that sown broadcast is dead. May, Fultz and Walker look best.

Labette.—In the aggregate, only in fair condition. Early sown splendid; late sown poor. Drilled much the best. Fultz, Walker, Red Sea and Mediterranean look best. Early and medium sown in much the best condition.

Leavenworth.—Condition very good, only a small per cent. killed. Drilled far excels that sown broadcast. Fultz and Early May are the standard varieties. Early sown is in best condition.

Linn.—Not in very good condition, from 25 to 50 per cent. killed. Drilled is far the best. Fultz excels. Fultz, May, Walker and Mediterranean are the kinds sown.

Lyon.—In splendid condition. Little if any difference in that drilled and that sown broadcast. May and Walker seemingly in best condition.

Marion.—In fair condition. Drilled in is best. Russian and Turkey the best. Early sown is far superior to that late sown.

Marshall.—In splendid condition. Drilled looks a little better than that sown broadcast. Red May, Clawson and Michigan White excel.

McPherson.—In very good condition. Drilled is far the best. Early May and Turkey look the best.

Miami.—Not in very good condition. Drilled is in the best condition. Fulton and Walker are the standard varieties. Early sown looks far the best.

Mitchell.—In excellent shape. Drilled is much the best. May, Odessa and Russian are the kinds sown. Early sown looks best.

Montgomery.—In fair condition. Drilled excels. Fultz looks best. This, with Walker, are the leading varieties sown.

Morris.—About 10 per cent. killed. Drilled looks the best. Early May, Odessa and Fultz, in this order, looks the best.

Nemaha.—Small per cent. killed. Drilled is best. Walker and Early May are the best and the leading sown.

Neosho.—Only fair condition. Late sown and that sown broadcast, 25 per cent. killed. Drilled is far the best. Fultz is the best variety. Mediterranean and Tappanhook are also sown.

Riley.—Very small per cent. killed. Little if any difference in looks of the different varieties. Early May is the standard.

Saline.—In splendid condition. Very little difference between that drilled and that sown broadcast. The following are sown, and are preferred in this order: May, Fultz, Walker, Clawson, Odessa and Blue Stem.

Sedgewick.—Condition only fair; 20 per cent. killed. Drilled is preferred. Walker and May are the favorite varieties; Walker looks the best.

Sumner.—In some sections 5, in others 25 per cent. killed. Drilled looks best. May and Walker in best condition.

Washington.—In good condition. Not more than 5 per cent. killed. Drilled has succeeded far the best. May seems to be in best condition. The varieties sown are May, Michigan, Amber, Rocky Mountain and Fultz.

Woodson.—Fair condition; 10 per cent. killed. Drilled looks best. Fultz is in best condition. Fultz and May are mostly sown.

The counties not given in this list will average with the list given, so that our readers will be able to understand pretty clearly the present condition of the wheat crop in the state. They will also notice that nearly all the counties say drilled is far the best.

Short-Horns as Dairy Cows.

An inquiry is before us pertaining to Short-horns for the dairy. The idea is abroad that this breed is not desirable for dairy purposes, and that these cattle have been bred so much with a view to pedigree and certain other points that the milking habit has been sacrificed. To some extent this may be true, but it is not the rule; in fact, poor milkers among Short-horn cows constitute a small minority of the breed. There are, good milkers in all breeds, and there are also poor ones in all breeds. Pure bred Short-horn cows are frequently seen that are excellent dairy cows, and with grades this is very often the case; and such cows have, besides, the desirable quality of quickly fattening for market. To discover that the Short-horn cow has a good record as a milker, it is only necessary to refer to the different volumes of the American Herd Book. It will be found that cows are mentioned that gave thirty quarts and more daily for a considerable length of time, and made three and four pounds of butter per day. Of early Short-horns there is a record of one cow that gave eighty-one pounds of milk per day, from which twenty-four pounds of butter per week for two weeks were made. Another yield was sixteen pounds of butter per week, and the average yield of milk of another on grass alone through the season, was twenty-eight pounds at each milking. These instances of the fine milking quality of the earlier Short-horns might be multiplied, but it is unnecessary. The modern Short-horns when properly

bred, are fully equal to their ancestors. This is conclusively shown by late experiments both in America and England. Pure-bred Short-horns are kept especially for the dairy by several prominent dairymen in this country. A notable instance of this is the herd of the Hon. Harris Lewis, of Herkimer, N. Y. One of the largest and most profitable milk dairies near New York city a few years ago (and we presume it is yet), was that of Mr. A. W. Powell, of Unionville, N. Y., which consisted of high grade Short-horns. Not long since we saw noticed the case of a cow owned by Mr. Armitage, of Yorkshire, England, that yielded twenty-four and a half pounds of butter per week, reckoning twenty-five pints of milk for a pound of butter. This cow gave, it was said, eighty-seven pounds of milk per day. Another cow gave, for the first twelve months 12,312 pounds of milk, and after calving the second year, 13,689 pounds of milk in twelve months.

These things show that Short-horns are adapted to the dairy if pains are taken to obtain, or raise, the right kind of stock; and to make them popular as dairy cows it is only necessary that the milking quality shall be made the first consideration instead of a secondary matter in their breeding. There are milking strains in most families of Short-horns; and the milking quality may be cultivated in all with highly satisfactory results.

Ensilage, or Putting Corn Fodder in Pits.

I wish to agree most thoroughly with the remarks made on this subject by your correspondent from New Hampshire, "G. G. A." It is to be hoped that all farmers with limited means will go slow on this pretended new-fangled notion, or else not touch it at all.

There is nothing at all new about this thing, or rather what is new is not good, or what is good is not new. Packing hay and other fodders in pits in the ground, made partially or totally air-tight, as has been practiced in Iceland and other hyperborean regions from time immemorial. It is practiced because they have lean years of famine and fat years of plenty. When thus put down it will keep good for an unknown number of years, untouched by vermin, and in this way answers an excellent practical purpose for such regions.

But it may be safely assumed that no food for animals that is composed of nine-tenths or more water, will pay to handle in the West, except in some way to dry out the moisture and concentrate the nourishment so it can be handled more cheaply. This certainly never can be done by chopping green fodder and packing it beneath great weights of timber, earth or stone, in pits fifteen or more feet deep, from which it must be laboriously hoisted out to feed as wanted. For this reason cattle roots, turnips, mangel wurtzel, etc., so largely used in Europe, are worthless here, or so nearly so that they are seldom grown here even by persons who were accustomed to them from boyhood in their native land.

Beyond any sort of doubt, sweet corn-fodder is not nearly so much grown as it ought to be by cattle-feeders, nor are its excellent qualities appreciated by them. In handling it, the writer has been surprised to see how hard it is to injure, and how sweet and palatable it is, and how greedily it is eaten by stock even when it has got wet, and been heated, and is brown, and a soft, almost black pulp. It is surely easier and cheaper to grow corn-fodder of this sort, cut it just before frost, expose it in shocks and otherwise till as well dried out as possible, and then store in rough sheds or barns till needed, than to dig great pits that can be used for nothing else, wall them up with stone, and go through the other expensive labor for less than one-tenth of actual nourishment in the vast mass. Any one who tries it will find that corn-fodder thus pulped by close storage in sheds above ground will be as greedily eaten by stock as any that is packed deep in a hole in the ground.—*Iowa, in Prairie Farmer.*

Bee-Keeping as Woman's Work.

Mrs. L. Harrison, in the *Prairie Farmer* says: "Scientific bee culture is an open field to all women of energy and brains; here is a free range of discovery, improvement and production. If we compete with the other sex in making pants or teaching, we will be

obliged to accept less pay than they do; but who ever heard of a pound of honey bringing less because it was produced by a woman?

"There is nothing connected with bee-keeping that a woman cannot do as well as a man. She should not be expected to manufacture her own hives any more than a housekeeper is to build her own house. But as hives, frames and surplus boxes can be purchased in the flat, I know of no reason why she should not learn to nail them together.

"No one should engage in the business expecting to find a bonanza, but any woman may reasonably expect fair returns for the money and time expended. One or two colonies are sufficient to commence with, and if your knowledge increases in a ratio with your bees, all will be smooth sailing and a prosperous voyage."

The people of the West owe a debt of gratitude to Dr. Ayer for the production of Ayer's Aque Cure. Its timely use will save much suffering and much discouragement, and we recommend it with the greatest confidence in its ability to do all that is promised for it.

Veterinary Department.

Ringbone.

We have a valuable colt one year old which has an enlargement on the pastern joints of both hind feet, commonly called ringbone. What would be the proper treatment for it?

Is this a good season of the year to commence treatment for it? Please answer in the column for queries and answers.

ANSWER.—Firing is the best treatment for such troubles. Repeated blistering however, of the parts will sometimes effect a cure, but since it requires quite as much time to heal in this way and is not near so certain, we prefer the former, which should be applied by the skilled veterinarian only. Any time may be employed for the purpose.

Eczema.

I have a very fine horse, whose legs from the knees down, before and behind, have broken out in small lumps, some of which form dry scabs, and in other places the hair contains a coarse dandruff. The horse seems perfectly well and lively, appetite good and hair smooth and shiny. I have been giving a tablespoonful of sulphur three times a day, with little, if any, effect. Horse had slight "epizoot" two months since, but never missed a meal. Please give name, nature and effects of disease and treatment to cure, and oblige a constant reader.

ANSWER.—The horse is a victim of some mild form of eczema, the result of functional derangement of the general system, the nature of which we cannot give without first making a careful examination of the case. *Treatment:* Prepare the animal by feeding upon bran mash for two days, then, in the morning before feeding, give a ball composed of one ounce of pulverized Barbadoes aloes and one drachm of pulverized ginger root; give exercise six hours afterward to encourage it to act. Take carbolic acid crystals, one ounce; olive oil, ten ounces; mix and anoint the parts once a day for one week. The horse should be fed on nutritious and laxative food, with an occasional dose of glauher salts mixed with it.

Warts.

Please answer the following questions through your veterinary department: 1. What will remove a wart from a horse? It is located on the shoulder where the collar rests, and gets sore when he is worked. It is about the size of a five cent piece and has been there about one year. The horse is about four years old. 2. I own a stallion coming three in the spring that is promising. I intend to train him the coming season and continue to train him as long as he improves. He is well-bred on both sides, is sixteen hands high, and has never covered a mare. Will it injure him in any way to breed him this next season?

ANSWER.—1. If the excrescence is pedunculated, that is, stands prominently out from the skin, clip the hair away and tie an elastic ligature around it, which should remain for about forty-eight hours, when it may be removed, the wort excised close to the skin, and the bleeding surface touched daily for four or five days with fuming nitric acid, and in a short time it will disappear altogether. If, however, the growth lies flat upon the surface, you will have to resort to the use of the acid at once, as the ligature cannot be applied. 2. It will not injure him physically to serve a few mares, and if he is what turfmen style level-headed, may not interfere with his temperament, but the safest plan is to keep him out of the harem until his habits are formed. *Turf, Field and Farm.*

THE PASTILLE

Prof. Harris' Radical Cure

NERVOUS DEBILITY

A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure of the deplorable diseases resulting from indiscreet practices or excesses in youth or at any time of life, by the only true way, viz: Direct Application acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Venereal, Ducts, and Gland, that are unable to perform their natural functions while this disease prevails the human organism. The use of the Pastille is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the nervous organizations wrecked from vicious habits or excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring the vital forces, where they have been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is a pronounced success. Drugs are too much pressed to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. During the eight years of its use it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now conceded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (for last month), \$3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases), \$5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition), \$7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlet giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect health, and the vital forces thoroughly re-established same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by HARRIS REMEDY CO. MED. CHEMISTS. Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

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lowly.
It is a
book that
will
bring
honor
to the
dishonored.
It is a
book that
will
bring
peace
to the
warring.
It is a
book that
will
bring
unity
to the
divided.
It is a
book that
will
bring
truth
to the
false.
It is a
book that
will
bring
light
to the
dark.
It is a
book that
will
bring
life
to the
dead.
It is a
book that
will
bring
glory
to the
lowly.
It is a
book that
will
bring
honor
to the
dishonored.
It is a
book

