THE ANTS AND THE GRASSHOPPER.

(A Cuithness Fable.) BY LILLIE E. BARR Every one kens that the ants are a clan Weel worthy the notice o' woman and man, Prudent, and busy, and striving; It is naething they ken o' good or bad times, They're always at work if the sun only shines, At work, and sure to be thriving.

One bright afternoon in the fall of the year. A rich little colony thought it was clear
That some of their wheat was spoiling;
So they carried it out in the sun to air,
Ilka one cheerfully bearing his share
In a' the trouble and toiling.

Then a poor little grasshopper saw the wheat, For hungry and cold, he was longing to eat; Sae, gracefully forward springing, He said. "Sister Ants. I am sorry to sae I hae been too busy for many a day, Too busy, dancing and singing,

"To make any storage o' barley or grass;
And now, I declare, I am starving. Alas!
I pray you on me to take pity.
For months I have sung with the best in the

And played in the Queen o' the Butterflies' Been graceful, and gay, and witty.

"Besides, as you see, I hae only two feet,
While you ants have each six, to go gather
wheat,
And sae, I think, as good neighbors,
You will say, 'I've a right to somebody's care,'
And with your poor brother delightedly share
The fruit o' your summer's labors."

Then answered the chief o'the Ants in disdain: "I think Maister Grasshopper shouldna com-

plain,
The harvest he sowed he is reaping; If work-a-day hours are all spent in a song, In playing and dancing, it canna be long Ere poverty comes, and weeping.

"The Ants are but plain working folk a' their

days; They dinna approve o' your songs, or your

waysYour dancing, drumming and springing; An' il your fine friends willna help you along There's naething to do but just dance to the song That all summer through you've been sing-ing?

JAMES MACHARG'S TEMPER.

BY AMELIA E. BARR,

"My James has sic a high temper everything that goes contrary gars him lose it."

"You speak, sister-in-law, as if a high temper was a kind of merit; and as for 'losing it,' far as I can see, be aye exchanges it for whatever he hankers for at the time. He has just gien you a bit o' it for hain way about you Caird lassie."

"And What think you, brother, o' Isabel Caird for a wife for our Jamie?"

"She's handsome, and she comes o' a guid kind; forbye, if like cures like, there is sax o' ane and half dozen o' tither in the matter o'

"A man maun wed where his weird is, and I'm feared James has set his heart on Isabel." Mrs. Macharg's fears justified themselves. When James came home that night he told his mother that Isabel had accepted him, and that the marriage day was fixed. He looked so happy that his mother fell readily into his sanguine humor, and Isabel's beauty and tortune were for half an hour the theme of unstinted praise. At length Mrs. Mucharg ventured to say that she had heard Isabel had a high temper.

James admitted the fact rather proudly He preferred a "reasonable service," like that Isabel would give him, to the matter-of-course obedience of some meek and mild woman." "But Isabel has a way o' her ain, Jamie."

"My will will be her way." "It has always been her will and her way in

the Caird house."

"Duncan Caird is a weak body. I have always held my own so far, and it is not Isabel Caird that will turn my 'yes' into 'no,' by either wile or wisdom."

Isabel never attempted to disguise her arbitrary temper, or feared to exhibit it before her lover. In the monotonous life of that little country town James began to feel a certain pleasant excitement in the battle for supremacy he saw before him. They disputed freely on most things, but came to their first open battle on the subject of the marriage ceremony. Isabel declared her own minister should perform the rite. James had such serious doubts about his "views" that it became a matter of conscience to oppose it. Isabel compromised by accepting an additional £100 to her settlements. A moral victory is greater than a money victory. She had virtually lost the first battle.

During the first long winter and spring of Is-

For evil grows upon the wrong that feeds it, fully, and the boy's tearful eyes, lifted to hers, employers. and it had become a kind of mania with James kindled again in her heart the passion she beto force his wife to acts of absurd obedience.

servants. The birth of a son only put hermore a corpse, with her baby dead in her arms. and more in her husband's power. When she | The doctor whispered the word "premature;" was deaf and dumb, and impervious to all other tortures, he could always touch her through her boy; and such a madness is a wicked temper that, though he really loved the child, he did not scruple to make it suffer in order to arouse Isabel's wildest wrath, for long indulgence of temper had made an ordinary quarrel tame. He found his keenest pleasure in mas tering a passion equal to his own.

This new feature of his vice brought his punishment. The child's nurse was Janet McRoy, a Highland woman of strong character and intense feelings. One day she turned upon him with a passion far more extravagant than his own, and after lashing him with Celtic scorn and sarcasm put him out of the room.

What passed between Isabel and Janet that night could only be conjectured. The woman had traveled far and much, and doubtless advised the step Isabel took. James had ordered her to leave the house at the end of her month's service, and the night before it was over Isa bel and her child disappeared with ber.

It was then discovered that, during the ter days previous, all business relating to her private fortune had been transferred to a Liverpool firm. Doubtless, Isabel had, at last, taken her father into her confidence, for he admitted that he suspected her flight, but denied all knowledge of her whereabouts.

James had now good cause for anger. His wif had not only run away with his beir, but declared to her father and lawyer that his cruelty and bad temper was the reason. It was a revenge more keen than Isabel had any conception of. He idolized his own fair name-he loved his son, after his own way—even Isabel petty life he lived; besides which, he could not escape remorse, ennui, and the silent and outspoken scorn of the whole community.

Every effort to discover the tugitives failed, and two years afterward Isabel's father disappeared in the same silent manner. erty had been turned into cash, and it was uni- Long, hot days, and dark, hot nights, and men versally believed that he had gone to his daughter. The "high temper" of which James's his side. Many a time, too, his only friend mother had been so proud now gave her sorrow enough, for he had quarreled with all his and days he suffered all the tortures of hunger, acquaintances, and spent his time in a wretch- thirst and mortal terror. Moreover, he was ed, remorseful accusation of every one but

If he could have forgotten that he was a husband and father it might have been better; but rible revenge. once every year Isabel's lawyer sent him this message: "Your wife and child are well and happy." Neither more nor less, for eight wretched years. Then he was told in the same manner that Mr. Caird was dead. In the eleventh year of Isabel's absence, James's mother. worn out with the evil spirit she had encouraged, sunk weartly into the grave. James had little sympathy; indeed, he professed to be averse to it, and was very generally let alone.

During that winter he was amazed to receive one day a letter from his wife. She said: "Dear James, I hear that you are now alone. I have torgotten everything but my love for you. Can you also forgive?" The message gave him a new life. He thought of the triumph it would give him in the town; he thought of his son, and even imagined how much brighter the house would be with Isabel. For the sake of these things he believed he could forgive, and. his reply to be too eager, and yet it must ex-After many efforts, he decided on three words—

'Dear wife, come." Then he waited and watched, week after week, getting more fierce and angry as the time passed away. At the end of the fifth week he gave up all hope. Six weeks after he had sent his gracious permission, Isabel, his son, contradictious spirit took possession of him. them welcome; but the cold, dreary house smote Isabel with a chill forboding of sorrow. In less than a week she perceived she had come

back to a ten fold struggle.

lieved twelve years of discipline had conquer-She would not complain to her father, and ed. A terrible scene ensued. Janet again was too proud to discover her misery to her interfered, and twelve hours later Isabel was the town said openly "murder," and the really wretched victim of an ungovernable temper wandered miserably about his self-cursed home.

Two days after the funeral, Janet and his son again disappeared. He followed them like a madman, and this time discovered that they had sailed for New York. Indeed, Isabel had wisely retained the home she had made there, and Janet knew they would be safer within its walls than anywhere else. James sought them long in vain, and finally drifted into the great current setting westward.

Such men as James Macharg run to extremes He began to seek relief from his own thoughts in a wild, reckless life, which, in a few years, drained him of his last shilling, and left him with a company of Arkansas gamblers in every sense a ruined man. Then be wandered about the great Southwest, his violent temper making him the dread of the cowardly villains with whom he consorted, until in a moment of frenzy he did that deed which sent him flying like Cain from their companionship.

This was the end of a ten years' career of extravagance and sin. No one who remembered the proud, proper, young Scotch laird of twenty seven could have believed this ragged, reckless, fierce man, drinking raw brandy and gambling with loaded pistols and drawn knife by his side, was the same human soul and body.

But even such demons find their equals; and one night, in a lonely log but, the resort of evil men of all kinds, James Macharg was worsted in a fight, and left lying on the earthen floor bleeding from a dozen wounds. An old negro woman, who had had plenty of experience in such cases, laid him on a rude pallet, and took was necessary to his happiness in the stagnant him in charge. Something in James attracted ber, and in her brutal way she defended him, and cared for him.

He spent fourteen terrible months on that pallet, amid scenes which defy description. How they looked to the half delirious or frightfully depressed man no one can conceive. gambling, cursing, drinking, and fighting by was sullen, or away, or drunk, and for nights obliged now to control his tongue and temper; his negro friend had him quite at her mercy, and for every outbreak took prompt and ter-

He was just beginning to crawl about again, when, one day, a large party of surveyors made a camp on the creek below the cabin. With a pititul humility he asked their assistance and protection, and was directed to the leader of the expedition, a young man of singularly handsome exterior.

"What is your name, my poor fellow?"

"James Macharg, sir." "Of Larges, Scotland?"

"Yes, sir."

The young man appeared to be greatly affected, and leading him into his tent, said, gently and solemnly:

"Father!" "Oh, Jamie, Jamie!" was all the poor invalid could sob out, as he sank exhausted upon

the ground. In the long weeks and months of convalescence which followed, when the father hung neighborhood of Daniel Boone's home. It control himself in the future. He did not wish often between life and death, the son acquired was not long before be fell in with Boone, and an influence over him which was never lost, press some anxiety, or Isabel would not come. and which was always wisely used. This in- Boone had known some sport in the forests fluence, united with bitter experience, did, in himself, but the adventures of Finley were to some measure, for the elder Macharg, at fifty him marvelous. He was so much pleased with years of age, what ought to have been done at the man, that he invited him, as it was now five. Not that the old vice was ever quite con- winter, to come to his house, and make his quered; but it was so far controlled that home there through the season. The invita-James's wife and children learned to love tion was gladly accepted; and in the cabin of "grandfather," and to make of his frequent vis- Boone, again and again was the wild beauty of and Janet McRoy drove up to his door. As its to them little household testivals. Still, the the "Dark and Bloody Ground" laid before him. soon as he saw them all the old domineering, old man himself could never forget that he had. There was no end to Finley's stories of this wasted fifty years of his life, and sacrificed to region. The wind whistled without, but the With a great effort he compelled himself to bid one ungovernable vice wife, home, fortune, friends and good name.

A Servanto

Ashamed of being a servant? No, indeed!

was enacting. None knew the nights of pas- ther's passion inspired. One day, when there hold up her head with any one-that is, if she as the day for starting, and Finley was then sionate weeping, the sullen, silent days, the was a very noisy scene, Isabel went into the is a good servant, honest, faithful, and respecthopeful concessions, the despairing resistances. study; James was striking the child unmerciling herself too much to be disrespectful to her

> Many and many a painted beauty, who would have scorned domestic service in her girlhood. wishes to-day that she had the rough, honest hands and comfortable conscience of a respectable domestic. I have no doubt her life is much wearier than that of the veriest drudge in any kitchen.

> Many an idle though reputable young woman who folds her hands while a bent old father earns her living would show a proper pirit if she went cheerfully into some one's kitchen and brought home all she could spare of the high wages domestics now command.

> Of course, education, talent and peculiar op portunities render it better that many working women should take other walks of life. But there is always a good opportunity for any one with common strength and common sense to become independent as a household servant. Stores, work-rooms, factories, overflow. Good workwomen are often destitute. Did any one ever hear of a good cook, who was a sober woman, coming to the alms-house?

> No woman who has been brought up to do housework dislikes it. It is only the name of servant from which she shrinks; and what unutterable folly it is, since we are all servants. No man who is unselfish, no woman who does per duty, but is at service all his or her life for some one or some thing. A clergyman, a lawyer, a physician, a soldier, a sailor, each acknowledges the name. Surely a wife must serve her husband and children, and a child its parents; and a hired servant who gives good value for value received can hold up her head with any lady in the land .- Mary Kyle Dallas.

The License System.

We have seldom seen a more terrible and withering sarcasm on the "license" system than the following by Rev. John Pierpont in his reply to those who claimed a right to sell iquor because under a "license:" "You have license, and that is your plea. I adjure you to keep it; lock it among your choicest jewels; guard it as the apple of your eye; and when you die, and are laid in your coffin, be sure that the precious document is placed between your cold and clammy fingers, so that when you are called upon to confront your victims before parting with his wife and children forever | at God you may be ready to file in your pleas of justification and boldly to lay down your license on the bar of the judge. Yes, my friends. keep it; you will then want your license, signed by the county commissioners and indorsed by the selectmen.'

Young Folks' Column.

LESSONS FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS. [Copyright, 1880. All rights reserved.] NO. XXIII. ROLL OF PERFECTION.

3. James SteppDouglas county,	Kana
2. Emma Bolestawrence,	Kans
2. Alice RoserBurlington,	Kans
1. Kate Frye Morrill,	
ROLL OF EXCELLENCE;	
13. James Stepp Douglas county,	Kans
12. Emma BoiesLawrence.	Kans
13. Mark C. WarnerTiblow.	Kans
10. Flora D Chevalier Lawrence,	Kans
20. Alice Roser Burlington,	Kans
9. Ettie Blair Hartford,	
5 Samuel Porter Tiblow,	Kans

CORRECTION OF EXERCISE NO. XXII.

DANIEL BOONE.

Whether John Finley was led there by a know edge of the man's character, or whether it was an accident, it so happened, that about a year after his return, he wandered into the completely charmed him with his stories. fire blazed cheerfully within; and here they sat, on many a night, almost till dawn, Finley talking, and Boone listening. The end of all this was, that they determined, when spring opened, to go to Kentucky. Boone knew that First, James insisted on Janet's dismissal, a Let no honest woman be ashamed of that. If there were hardships and perils in the way, abel's married life none dreamt that in the undertook his son's education, and the lad lost squarely independent as cook or chambermaid, what were dangers or difficulties to these fearhandsome home of the Machargs a real tragedy all ability to learn, in the terror which the fa- or nurse-girl, let her take that path in life, and less men? The first of May was agreed upon and three dashes.

again to meet Boone at his house. EXERCISE FOR CORRECTION.

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

DANIEL BOONE.

it is not strange that other bold men | who heard finleys stories | were (taken 37) with the same (wish 1) for going west | indeed | boone helped to give them that (wish 1) | knowing that a few brave (hearts 2) would be of great (use 3) in the new (part of the world 4, 5) | he talked | therefore | warmly of the (good things 4, 6) of a new home in the (wide woods 7) | where there was (a) (great deal 8, 9) of game | and (an) (entire 4, 10) (want 8, 11) of towns and (small towns 12) | (therefore 13, 14) | on the first of may | 1769 | when finley (went again 15, 16) to boones house | he found four others ready for the (strange doing 13, 17) | these were john stewart | joseph holden | james monay | and william cool | the (folks 18) in the (near places 25, 26) | (finding out 27) what was going on | had (also 28) (come around 29) to look with (wonder 19, 20) upon these six men | what could (cause 21) men to leave the (good things 4, 6) of their quiet homes | and (go about 36) off into the (wild, secret place 30, 31) | they surely were (daft 38) | boone was much (liked 32, 33) as a kind (near dweller 25, 26) | and they (grieved 34) most over his madness | nothing (tamed 39) by all this | they were then ready for a start | and were now on the point of (going away 35) | we are told that | with tears in his eyes | daniel boone kissed his wife and chikdren | and if the story be true | i love him the more for it | his (heart 2) was beating for his new hunting (woods 7) | he could face all the (harms 40) of the dark and bloody ground | but then it was doubtful whether he was not ail (chances 22, 17) | he was (going away from 35) them for months | (may be 23, 43) for years | he knew not how long and who can wonder that tears stood in his eyes | each man shouldered his (gun 41) | shot bag | powder horn | and (sack for food and clothes 42) | and off they started | 9 every (near dweller 25, 26) (looking hard with 24) his eyes after them as far as he could see] as the men upon whom he was looking for the last time.

ROOTS OF WORDS. LATIN.

1. Desidero, to long for, need. 2. Spiro, to breathe, blow. 3. servio, to obey, take care of, attend upon. 4. Con, with, against. 5. Terra, earth, land, field. 6. Fortis, strong, fair, hale. 7. Foris, out of doors. 8. Ab, from. 9. Unda. wave, stream, crowd. 10. Pleo, to fill. 11. Ene, a being. 12. Villa, a manor,-house out of a city or town having a larm-house or homestall belonging to it. 13. Au, to. 14 Curda, heart, wit, wisdom. 15. Re, again, back. 16. Paro, to get ready, go about a thing, get, make. 17. Venio, to come, go. 18. Populous, the multitude, a crowd, persons. 19. Super, above, from on high. 20 Prehendo, to take, grasp, apprehend. 21. Promptus, moved forward, set forth, advanced. 22 E, forth, out of. 23. Per, by, through. 24. Stringe, to bind, draw tight, hold fast.

ANGLO-SAXON.

25. Neah, near. 26. Gebur, dweller. 27. Leornian, inquire, devise. 28. Gelice, in like manner. also. 29. Gader in, to bring together. 30. Wild, wild. 31. Dyrn, secret, hidden. 32 Be, by, closeness. 33. Luftan, to regard with affection. 31. Murnan, to grieve, express sorrow. 35. Lorfan, to go away. 36. Wandrian, to ramble here and there.

37. Saisar, to take hold of, grasp. 38. Ecraser, to crush, shatter. 39. Danter, to tame, subdue. 40. Danger, harm, hurt, damage.

DANISH. 41. Rifle, chamter, groove. 42. Knappen, to.

eat, chew. WELSH.

43. Hap, chance. CAPITALS AND PUNCTUATION.

Write thirty-two capital letters, eleven periods, one colon, two semicolons, thirty-two comdemand Isabel constantly resisted. Then he she is able to earn her living, and be fairly and and Finley had practically felt them; but mas, two apostrophes, two interrogation points,

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 18, 1880.

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—P B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county. Treasurer—W. P. Popenoe, Topeka. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson 'ounty. Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county. J. S. Payne, Cadmus, Linn county.

The Benefits of Co-operation.

The benefits accruing from co-operation in making purchases of goods of all kinds, in selling and distributing them, have been largely realized in the Rochdale system of conducting union stores. In England millions of dollars have been saved to the laboring classes by the introduction and application of this system to the purposes of buying and selling. So far as the Rochdale plan of managing union stores has been carried out in this country it has, with great uniformity, proved a success. To the degree that this system has been modified or deviated from, to that extent it has, so far-

as our observation has gone, proved a failure. Our advice to all contemplating the estabtishment of co-operative stores is to move slow; to exercise great care in starting the enterprise; to study well the principles on which such unions are to be conducted; and above all to adhere firmly to the safe principle of selling, under all circumstances, for cash. Whatever failures have been made in co-operative unions can in nine cases out of ten be traced directly or indirectly to the baneful effects of the "credit system." No farmer, no laboring class of persons, can afford to make purchases of what they daily consume on credit. They cannot afford to trade with any person, or buy at any store, without making their payment, cash in hand, or with a cash equivalent. No trader can afford to sell his goods on credit. He injures himself by so doing and he injures his customers.

We recommend to those who purpose the establishment of union stores to purchase and read the "History of Co-operation in England from 1845 to 1878," by G. J. Holyoake, London. We presume the work is for sale at the bookstores in our large cities. . This volume impresses upon the friends of co-operation the need of exceeding care in starting every such enterprise, the indispensable need of executive talent, and the resolute adherence to sate principles, such as never selling upon credit. The book abounds also in illustrative facts. Take this: "The cotton scarcity caused by the rebellion was expected to crush co-operative societies; but Mr. Milner Gibson's parliamentary returns show that the societies increased at that time to 454. The profits made by 380 societies were one million of dollars, and this in the third year of the great cotton scarcity! It may therefore be concluded that co-operation has established for itself a place firm and immovable among the social forces of society."

of the Farmers.

the condition of farmers previous to the organof numbers who have not yet gotten out of the toils. Mere beasts of burden, who from year to year struggled bravely to support dependent families, it was no wonder that all who could do so left the country and the occupakept up with improved methods-who knew it that did not leel most jealous and suspicious | tractor, upon the plan of those used in separat of those of his own calling? What profit had he of his neighbor's experience? and to what extent did he keep up with fluctuations in the money market? The middlemen came in for the lion's share of the profits, and even the largest farm holders found the balance not large between profit and expenditure, at any rate not so large as judicious co-operative effort has shown to be possible. How impossible was it to adopt new methods; to take advantage of improvements; to have any leisure or freedom from anxiety in which to take in the situation and see where the fault lay? Without organization in the increasing competition arising from multiplication of industries and ever increasing population, this state of affairs among our farmers began to go rapidly from bad to worse, until the idea of the grange was practically formulated in the inspirative influence of its originator and spread throughout the toiling masses. Since then what a change! The friction of associated minds has developed a degree of mental energy undreamed of, and the sympathetic combination of separate forces has created a genial glow in the hearts of our farmers which has made their toil less burdensome and lifted some of the oppressive weight of care. It nothing else were accomplished, the frequent association of the farmers is in itself beneficial. And when we take into considera tion the education of mind, which results from interchange of ideas and experiences; the enlargement of view; the sense of dignity which follows self-development; the increased self-respect and the compelled respect of the world for intelligent self-helpfulness we can form some faint idea of the incalculable benefit the grange has been to all who have taken hold of it. Nowhere have we seen a finer body of men than assembled at Austin, Tex., upon the occasion of the couvention of the state grange—solid

men, filled with the esprit du corps, electrified truths incorporated in the structure of our or by the noble cause which they advocated, and ganization let us investigate the proposition. full of hope for the future. Can there be a nobler work than this now engaged in by the members of the order? Strange that one member of the great body of farmers can hold himself aloof from the order! Strange that we cannot see the great benefit co-operative effort of necessity brings! All honor to the brave men who have borne the brunt of the conflict with opposition, and by their persistent efforts and determined zeal have made the future bright for thousands of homes .- Patron of Husbandry.

Summit County (Ohio) Pomona Grange.

The first meeting of Summit County Pomo-15th of January. The grange building is 28x60 feet with an L in the rear 24x50 feet. The latter is divided into a kitchen and dining-room; the former has two cloak-rooms in the front 10x12 feet with an entrance hall between them 7x12 feet, leaving the audience-room 28x48 feet and 16 feet high. The walls for four feet from the floor are ceiled, and the inside wood work is finished in oil. The outside is painted white. It is seated with chairs, supplied with tables and an organ, and cost about \$1,900. Built by Patrons out of the products of their industry for their own practical use, it is without superfluities, having neither a mortgage upon its soil nor a steeple upon its roof, and upon its floor and platform every sister and brother has an equal right to a hearing.

The favorable circumstances which for two years had attended the meetings of Pomona this time were partially wanting, for the roads leading to her courts were well calculated to "severely test the Patron's nerve and courage." "Doubtless roads might be worse, but and people would wonder if after a new church doubtless they never were." Habituated to contend with and conquer difficulties, the usual number of Patrons were in their accustomed places. Two days and the evening between subscribed to the church roll; we have particwere occupied in the session. Dinners and supper were eaten in the dining hall, and no time was wasted. Books were examined and accounts settled. Committees made prompt reports, and for new business others were appointed.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected: Worthy Master, M. D. Call; Overseer, J. W. Swigart; Lecturer, S. E. Judd; Steward, R. Shaw; Assistant Steward, Wilbur Miller; Chaplain, A. C. Osborn; Treasurer. Wm. Darrow; Secretary, H. W. Howe; Assistant Secretary, Wellington Miller; Gatekeeper, P. D. Hardy; Ceres, Mrs. J. Hartzell; Pomona, Mrs. S. Hibbard; Flora, Mrs. H. W. Howe; Lady Assistant Steward, Eva Osborn.

In the evening the officers elected were for mally installed by Bro. F. H. Dunham, of Bedford, Cuyahoga county, who gave an interesting preliminary address upon the condition of the order, the lessons that had been learned from experience, the advance made in dissipating the prejudices of those outside the order securing their good will, and in many instances friendly co-operation.

After the installation, speeches of varying

length were made by all the officers. The next day Bro. W. R. Townsend gave the results of his experience in raising Minnesota Amber cane. He planted a pound of seed upon a quarter of an acre of good corn land, some in hills and some in drills, and thinned out to four plants in a hill, and a foot apart in the Past Condition and Present Prospects drills. He preferred to plant in drills. It required about the same labor as corn, and matur-In order properly to appreciate the influence | ed in ninety days. It was a good torage crop. The blades paid for stripping, and the seed was as valuable for feed as oats. He pressed ization of the order and since. Their hopeless- out nine barrels of juice, which he treated as ly scattered, isolated, ignorant and dependent he would maple sap, and made a barrel of excondition will be brought vividly to the mind cellent syrup. The cost of manufacture was less than ten cents per gallon. The Amber in sprouting after it has been cut resembles the Southern cane. He had not attempted to make sugar, but should another year. In reply to the question as to what process, he detailed tion of farming in disgust. What farmer that from his own observation the plan pursued in Louisiana, and proposed, instead of their methwhat his neighbors were about? and who was I od of draining, to substitute a centrifugal exing honey from the comb.

John Prickett planted Amber seed May 23 and cut his cane September 23. A part of his syrup granulated, and from his experience he was satisfied that sugar could be made from Amber cane at a profit. Horses, cattle and hogs were all fond of the cane, and mice and poultry were glad to get at the seed. The syrup had none of the taste which spoiled that made from the old sorghum cane, and he intended next year to make more of it.

Bro. S. E. Judd described an establishment in Minnesota which he visited last fall, costing about \$4,000, where they manufactured from the Amber cane about 300 gallons of syrup. every twenty-four hours. For the owners of Carver, at his post and busily engaged filling cane, they manufactured the syrup for half the orders and answering letters from Patrons and product, or for twenty cents per gallon, each | co-operative stores from West Virginia and gallon weighing fourteen pounds and selling readily at the manufactory at forty cents per gallon. He recommended Patrons to unite in and, what is equally gratifying, its managecarefully and economically experimenting further with the Amber cane, as experiments already made tended to show that sugar and syrup of good quality can be profitably produced system. Bro. Carver is acknowledged by all in this section .- Cor. Grange Bulletin.

is the Mission of the Grauge Ended? The above caption was suggested to us, while in conversation with a triend, a few days since, who said (upon my inquiry as to the welfare

It is conceded by all observing, thinking people that the mission of any organization or enterprise is ended when the necessities which are the creative power of it have ceased to ex-

Let members of the order pause for a mo ment, look around them, and endeavor to ascertain if the general necessities which called the order into existence have ceased to exist,

Have the giant monopolies-manufacturing commercial and professional—ceased to exist? Have the great evils perpetrated daily by organized capital in the shape of railroad corporations in their rates of transportation, bank, na grange for the current year was held at and a hundred kindred monopolies, ceased to Darrow Street Grange hall on the 14th and exist? Has the political jobbery and corruption which for a long series of years has cursed the nation, and in which is now being shown up in mail-route swindlers and like jobs, ceased to exist? Last but not least: Have those grand objects and aims of the fraternity-the promotion of the educational, social and moral interests of its representatives—ceased to exist? We can justly imagine a thunderous no! coming from the reflecting, organized ranks of American farmers. What would you think of the next general assembly of Missouri if they should declare that the public school system of the state, having educated a generation or so themselves among the number, was no longer an educational necessity, and its abolishment was therefore recommended?

The necessities which called the order into existence are just as urgent as those that are the producing cause of all the best institutions of civilized countries. Missionary in the general field of christianity and in church organizations is about as necessary to-day as it ever was; was organized in a community its members would sit idly down and say: "Well, our organization has been effected; our names are ipated in its sacramental duties and christian observances. It does not matter whether we assemble again or not."

The great work is But fairly started. We are outlining the work for future generations, who must and will take it up and push it forward to yet greater results .- A. S., in Journal of Agriculture.

New York State Grange.

The seventh annual session of the New York State grange held at Rochester last week was in the general character of its work superior to any that had preceded it. As compared with any former session it had remarkable freedom trom distracting influences. The elements of strife were quite unknown in the body, hence the harmonious labors of all the members were undisturbed. There was no faction, no conflict of interests, no retarding influence. The executive committee and the officers required to report to the grange were ready the first day, in fact with the opening of the morning session, to lay before the body precise accounts of their stewardship, thus laying the foundation for work in the very beginning. To this one fact, perhaps, more than to any or all others the excellent character of the session is due. There was, however, another important condition fully met in the promptness and efficient service of the worthy master, who deserves therefore great credit. The election passed without unseemly strife, although it is not probable that in all cases the wisest selections were made. the first office, notably, being bestowed upon a member untried in the chair, while splendid executive talent was available. It may be expectations entertained by his supporters; but there is still room for doubt. As for the others there will be capable service without doubt. while it is reasonably certain that at least one officer, the secretary, will be able in a few months to take more precise measures of the service required than was possible the day of his election. The situation on the whole is full of encouragement. The order has been solidified until now as a concrete power it has bright promise of usefulness not hitherto realized. Reports by delegates showed in many parts of the state gratifying growth, and everywhere revival of interest. Those who are interested have now but to apply personal effort to the good work, and the order of Patrons of Husbandry will be so firmly planted in this state that nothing shall prevail against it. The time is auspicious for work. Who will lead in local effort? Will there not be uuselfish labor wise-

ly directed in every locality?-Husbandman. The Southwestern Co-operative Associ-

ation. While passing through New Orleans recently we called at the office of the Southwestern Co-operative association and found the popular and courteous general manager, Bro. T. J. lowa to Louisiana and Mississippi. The business of the association is steadily increasing, ment is giving universal satisfaction. Patrons and farmers have only to give the association a trial to become convinced that it is the true system. Bro. Carver is acknowledged by all to be the right man in the right place. He is not only capable and faithful, but he is enthy. not only capable and faithful, but he is enthusiastic in behalf of the co-operative system, to which he has given years of close, intelligent study and practice. - Patron of Husbandry.

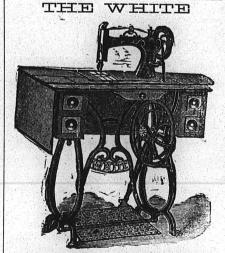
THE SKARDON

Darning Attachment

FOR SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE AT J. C. PENNY'S

67 Massachusetts street, Lawrence



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

First—It is the lightest running shuttle sewing machine.

First—to is the Assertion machine.

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

Third—It is not complicated with cog-gears nor

Fourth-It is the simplest and best constructed

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

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

Seventh—Its shuttle is comparatively self-threading, made of solid steel, and carries a larger bobbin than almost any other family sewing machine. Eighth—Its works are all encased and free from dust, and so arranged that neither the garment being sewed nor the operator will become oiled.

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

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

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

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

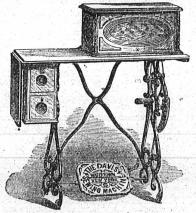
Needles and supplies for all achines. Singer sewing machine at \$20. Seventh—Its shuttle is comparatively self-thread-

wing machine at \$20.

J. T. RICHEY, Agent,
No. 67 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

THE DAVIS

VERTICAL FEED



See what it will do without Basting.

will sew over uneven surfaces as well as plain

It will sew over uneven surfaces as well as plain. It will sew over seams in any garment without making long or short stitches, breaking of thread or puckering the lining of the goods at the seam, requiring no assistance from the operator except to run the machine and to guide the work—a point which no other machine possesses.

It will sew a curved piece on a straight one, or two curved edges together.

It will make wide and narrow hems, and hem all kinds of woolen goods, such as soft merino, or goods difficult to hem on other machines.

It is the only practical machine for hemming bias alpacas, poplins, muslins, and other similar goods, without basting, and it is the only machine in the world that will turn a wide hem across the end of a sheet without fulling the under or upper

end of a sheet without fulling the under or uppe It will turn a hem and stitch on trimming at one

It will turn a hem and sew in a fold at one opera tion. It will do felling, bias or straight, on any cotton

or woolen goods.

It will bind dress goods with the same or other material, either scallops, points, squares or straight. straight.
Bind folds without showing the stitches and sew

on at the same time.

It will put on dress braid and sew in facing and a bias fold at one operation, without drawing either dress, braid or skirt, and without showing the stitch on right side.

Make French folds and sew on at the same time. Fold bias trimming and sew on at one operation. Make millibers' folds with different colors and pieces of goods at one operation and sew on at the same time.

It will saw in a classe convenient a cord and

It will gather and sew on a band with piping between raffle and band at one operation.

Make plaited trimming, either scalloped or straight, and sew on a band and edge-stitch the band at one operation.

It will, with one operation for each variety, without basting, execute 20 practical varieties of ruffing, being 12 more than can be produced on any other machine with same number of operations. It will make a more elastic stitch than any other machine.

It sews from lace to leather without changing stitch or tension.

For tucking, cording, braiding, quilting, embroidering, shoe fitting, dress making, tailoring and general family use or manufacturing it has no equal.

Sewing machines repaired.

JUSTUS HOWELL, Agent,

No. 138 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

USE GEORGE LEIS CONDITION POWDER

AS 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.

kind is known to all those who have seen its astonishing effects.

Every Farmer and Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of discases that afflict at imals, such as Founder, Distemper, Fistula, Poll-Evil, Hide-Bound, Inward Strains, Scratches, Mange, Xell-w Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Fatigue from Hard Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stift Complaint), proving fatal to so many valuable Horses. The blood is the fountain of life itself, and if you wish to restore health, you must first purify the blood; and to insure health, must keep it pure. In doing this you iafuse into the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spirit. also promoting digestion, &c. The farmer can see the marvelous effect of LEIS' CONDITION POWDER, by the loosecing of the skin and smoothness of the hair

Cortificates 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.



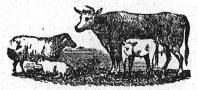
LEIS' PoWDER being both Tonic and Laxative, put fies the blood, removes bad humors, and will be four most excellent in promoting the condition of Shee Sheep require only one-eighth the dose given to cattle.







In all new countries we hear of fatal discuses among Fowls, styled Chicken Cholera, Gapes, Blind was, Ghanders, Megrims or Giddiness, &c. LEIS' POV DER will cradicate these diseases. 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 oftentimes they do not eat; it will then be necessary to administer the Powder by means of a quilt, blowing the Powder down their throat, or mixing Powder with dough to form Pills.



Cows require an abundance of nutritious food, not to make them fat, but to keep up a regular secretion of milk. Farmers and dairymen attest the fact that by judicious use of Leis' Coadition Fowder it flow of milk is greatly increased, and quality vastly it proved. All gross humons and impurities of the blood at at once removed. For Fore teats, apply Leis' Chemical Healing Salve—will heal in one or two applications. Your Calves also require an alterative aperient and stimulant. 'Using this Powder will expel all grub worms, with which young stock are infested in the spring of the year; promotes fattening, prevents scouring. &c.



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

N. B.—BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIDERS.—To protect myself and the public from being ERS.—To protect myself and the public from being imposed upon by worthless imitations, observe the signature of the proprietor upon each package, without which



WHOLESALE AGENTS. FULLER, FINCII & FULLER, Chicago, III.
BROWN, WEBBER & GRAHAM, St. Louis, McMEYER, BRO. & CO., St. Louis, Collins Bros. St. Louis

WANT YOU TO READ THIS!

NEW FAMILY

PROCESS OF TANNING. SIMPLIFIED

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

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

APPAREL, ROBES, RUGS, ETC.;

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

whang or string leather to sew beating or mean harness.

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

PRICE \$3.00.

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

Bluemont Farmers' Club.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, 1880 .- The president, O. W. Bill, in the chair. Owing to the absence of the former secretary, the reading of the minutes of last meeting was omitted.

Instead of taking up the regular business. there was an informal talk as to the best manner of conducting the meetings in the future.

The president said he hoped that good order would be observed, and that parliamentary rules might be adhered to rather more than in the past, especially as we had quite a number of young men who had lately joined, and it was well to have them become familiar with the rules governing deliberative bodies.

The secretary said that he assumed the duties of his office, and especially of club reporter, with great reluctance, realizing his lack of ability and time to do it justice. It means work, care and thought. In taking this responsibility he did so with extreme diffidence, after the able manner in which his predecessor had performed his duties; was aware that he would not be able to keep up "the name and fame" of the club to the standard to which he had brought it. He hoped the club would look over his shortcomings in this respect and throw years or more" of faithful service he hopes to also receive a vote of thanks.

Mr. Whitney expressed himself in accord with the president in conducting the meetings, and also wished the secretary would report our proceedings to the papers.

Mr. Campbell thought it hardly best to confine ourselves too strictly to rules but preferred to have meetings more of a social nature; however, for the good of the younger members, he was willing to try to live up to the rules of

Mr. R. H. Kimball made a motion, which Mapleton to the Fort Scott foundry, and when was carried, that the secretary be requested to near the residence of Charles Young they were report the proceedings of the club for publi- evertaken by a whirlwind which blew over

neighbors' farms and management. He thought | furniture was saved. Mrs. Young was severewe should; that we gould learn much in this

Mr. Whitney thought it would be a good plan, and that the college farm and the manwe may learn better ways of farming; thought that should be a model for us.

The subject of the evening ("The best man-

Mr. Bill mentioned a method of putting in corn which is recommended by many. A fur- the wagon succeeded in catching the team berow is opened with a double mold-board plow and the corn planted therein without stirring the ground. Said that Mr. Zeigler intended to introduce these plows this spring.

Mr. R. H. Kimball favored planting corn in a furrow. Said that, as the corn grew and was cultivated, the furrow filled up around it and it was more likely to stand up. Said that a worm had worked at the roots of the corn to such an extent that much of it had fallen. Thought the best way to put in oats was to plow or cultivate them in as early as possible in the spring. The best way to put in spring wheat was to thoroughly prepare the ground and then-plant

Mr. C. E. Allen asked if it was not better to plow the ground for spring crops in the fall or early winter. Said that in Illinois it was the best practice.

It was answered that the soil was more likely to blow away in early spring after the clods had become pulverized.

Mr. R. Kimball said a good way to prevent this was to cultivate and thus throw up fresh earth. Mr. Allen asked about winter breaking.

Had been told that the sod would not rot well. Had some broken to the depth of four inches or more.

Mr. Todd had tried winter breaking. It the ground is afterward harrowed and sown to engaged in working the windlass while a well Nurs'ry&FruitFarm millet the sod will rot. Unless this is done, would not advise winter breaking.

Mr. Himes considered June the best month for breaking.

Mr. Whitney preferred to drill in oats or wheat on corn stubble without plowing, or on ground plewed in the fall.

Mr. R. Kimball thought we should get our seed oats from more northern states, as they seemed to run out here unless the seed is often changed.

The cultivation of mangel-wurzels as feed

for stock was mentioned. Club adjourned to next Monday evening, at which time articles from papers or other sources

will be brought in for discussion. A. TODD, Secretary.

Good Steers-Station-House Burglarized.

[Eureka Herald.]

of age and the others two and three. These are our reporter was informed. some of the cattle described by us several weeks ago at the time of our visit to his ranch. It evidently pays to feed well. Even if you don't make any larger profit propertionately, it is so much more satisfaction to own an animal that is in prime order than one that barely goes

Last Thursday night two persons effected an entrance into the railroad station-house of this anton at their last meeting selected J. W. Lat place and destroyed and stole a number of ar- imer, Eli Lowe, W. R. Biddle, J. E. Whitman. ticles after breaking open trunks, boxes, etc. J. W. Platt, Mrs. Moon and Mrs. McGlothlin to When Mr. Bradish, the agent, arrived at the represent the club in the convention. depot on Friday morning he found one of the burglars sitting in a chair in the office rather too drunk to navigate. He was a young man by the name of McGarvery, about eighteen years of age, and had for some time past been at work for Dr. Peck on his farm. He was arrested and his examination set for hearing before Justice Phenis Saturday morning. The case was put over to Monday, however, on the

court's own motion, and the young man accounty, where it was thought some new developments might be made. It seems the parties had been drinking whisky, and after they got into the depot ware-room they imbibed freely of beer, several cases of which they found among other goods. This so completely upset the one found there by Mr. Bradish that he was unable to get away. A large quantity of railroad tickets were destroyed, and many other things, so that the damage done was very considerable. It cannot yet be ascertained definite ly what all was stolen, as a number of trunks were ransacked. The parties went out to the railroad camp, McGarvery having stated that his companion told him he was going there. After careful search, however, they failed to find any trace of the individual and returned Monday morning. It seems McGarvery had never met the other party until Thursday evening, when he fell in with him and by "drinking from the same canteen" soon became on familiar terms. McGarvery claims to have been unconscious of all that happened from the time they got over to the depot when the train came in till the moover him the mantle of charity, and after "ten ment when Mr. Bradish aroused him in the morning. The other chap is probably an old hand at the business, and used McGarvery as a "scapegoat." The latter will be duly held for trial at the next term of the district court.

Severe Wind Storm.

[Fort Scott Menitor.] A gentleman by the name of Burt, who came to this city from Mapleton, reports a very heavy wind storm about twelve miles north of here on the 11th inst. He says that Mr. J. W. Parker and himself were hauling a load of iron from

Mr. Young's house: The house caught fire Mr. Himes asked if, as a rule, we should be from the cooking stove and was completely allowed to criticise, in a friendly way, our consumed in a short time. Very little of the ly hurt by the falling timbers, but succeeded n getting her two children and ran about a quarter of a mile from the house when she fainted, and the neighbors found her and caragement should be frequently examined that ried her to one of the neighbor's house. The storm frightened Mr. Parker's horses and they ran away, throwing Mr. P. over a hedge fence. bruising him considerably. The storm occurner of putting in spring crops") was now taken | red about 11 o'clock and lasted only a couple of minutes. No further damage to property is known. Mr. Parker after being thrown from fore any damage was done.

Lower Freights.

[Wichita Beacon. The revision of the classification of freights over the Santa Fe road west from Kansas City and Atchison to Wichita gives the merchants, and the public generally, a large reduction on rates, which, on certain freights, amounts as high as thirty cents per hundred. The reduction will result in a great benefit to the community, and more especially as it falls on a class of freight that is in demand at all seasons. We are glad to see our road manifest a disposition to respond to a demand of the public interest, and we are informed that hereafter there will be, from time to time, as the wants of trade show to be beneficial to both the people and the railroad, further revisions of the classification in the direction of the one recently made. We predict, upon the completion of the San Francisco road to this city, that there will be a very material decrease in the charges upon all classifications. In the meanwhile we gladly accept the present relief.

> Fatal Accident. [Beloit Democrat.]

A sad accident occurred two and a half miles south from Scottsville, last Friday morning, by which Mr. J. R. Glenn lost his life. He was was being dug. The sleet and hail of the previous day had rendered the ground quite slippery, and while drawing a hodful of dirt from the well his feet slipped and his hold of the windlass was loosened; he fell so that the rapidly revolving handle struck him on the head near the temple. The blow rendered him insensible, in which condition he lingered till evening, when he died. The unfortunate man was a most industrious and well to-de farmer. He leaves a wife and several children to mourn his sudden and tragic death.

> Stabbed to Death. [Winfield Telegram.]

A report comes in from the north line of the county of a fatal stabbing affair on Monday afternoon between Small and Hedges, in which the latter struck Small with a knife, killing him almost instantly. Hedges was arrested and taken to Douglass, where his preliminary trial E. W. Claycomb was offered and refused \$50 took place yesterday afternoon, of which we a head for a bunch of steers the other day at have no report. The bloody tragedy was the his ranch. Some of them were under two years result of a drunken row over a dog fight, so

Temperance Convention.

[Pleasanton Observer.] A delegate convention of temperance societies, for the purpose of further advancing the cause throughout the county, will be held at The Best Place to Get New Ones. this place next Saturday at 1 o'clock p. m. in the Methodist church. The Murphy club of Pleas

Real Estate Agency

JAS. E. WATSON & CO.

court's own motion, and the young man accompanied the officers in charge into Butler Read, Everybody!

S. G. M'CONNELL.

the Best Line of

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES

In the city. Fresh

SPRING GOODS

Just received.

First-Class Workmen and Low Prices.

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

Gideon W. Thompson James H. Payne

THOMPSON, PAYNE & CO.,

IVE STOCK BROKERS

Union Stock Yards,

Kansas City, Mo.,

have for sale draft stallions, harness stallions and thoroughbred jacks and jennets; also 100 high-grade bull calves, from 10 to 1½ months old; also Berkshire hogs.

25th YEAR—13th YEAR IN KANSAS!

KANSAS

Home Nurseries Offer for the spring of 1880

HOME GROWN STOCK

SUCH AS

Apple Trees, Peach Trees, Pear Trees, Plum Trees, Cherry Trees,

Quinces, Small Fruits, Grape Vines, Evergreens. Ornam'tal 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.

A. H. & A. C. GRIESA,

Lawrence, Kansas

VINLAND

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR.

PRICE-LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICA-TION.

W. E. BARNES, Proprietor,

Vinland, Douglas County, Kansas.

A FIRST-CLASS

COMBINATION.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC!

The best place in the city to have your

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC.

Repaired, re-painted, re-ironed

The best place to get your

MULES & HORSES SHOD.

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

J. H. G'LHAM, Blacksmith; L. D. LYON Carriage and Wagon Builder, and J. B. CHURCH-ILL, Carriage Painter, have avranged to do work in their respective lines in conjunction, at the LOWEST PRICES at which first-class work can be done. Give them a call.

3 Shop on Vermont street, just north of the court-house.



COFFINS, CASES AND CASKETS!

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

Corner of Henry and Vermont streets, Lawrence, Kansas. HILL & MENDENHALL

1,000 SEWING MACHINES A DAY!

. THE BEST

ALWAYS WINS

IN THE

LONG RUN.

Singer Building, Fifth and Locust streets,



BUY ONLY

GENUINE!

Beware of Counterfeiters.

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

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

> > THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

ST. LOUIS.

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

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.

W. A. ROGERS.

GEO. R. BARSE.

H. D. ROGERS.

ROGERS & ROGERS,

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

ANDY J. SNIDER.

Barse & Snider,

For the sale of Live Stock.

KANSAS STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Consignments solicited. Personal attention p id to the care and sale of all stock. We make all sales in person. Special attention paid to the feeding and watering of stock.

Business for 1876 over three million (\$3,000,000) dollars.

227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

ORIGINAL WHOLESALE

GRANGE SUPPLY HOUSE

FOR PRICE LISTS.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, FRB. 18, 1880.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS is not simply a local paper; it is known through- tween twenty and thirty farmers memout the state, and has acquired a rep- bers of the house, raised his voice to utation much beyond state limits. Our exchange is large, and our selected control these companies in their matter from the best agricultural pa- charges for freight and fare. We would pers from all parts of the Union is of like to ask some of those farmer memsuch a character as will keep our read- bers who were elected on that very isers posted on the whole range of topics sue why they so grievously neglected interesting and instructive to the farmer. The original matter prepared constituents they would do?

specially for THE SPIRIT is carefully written and well adapted to the wants of earnest and progressive agriculturists. We are well convinced that no farmer can take and intelligently read our paper without large practical benefit to himself and family, without acquiring a better knowledge of his business and the various details of it by which he obtains success. It would be an instructive classification of the farmers of our state to arrange all those who take THE SPIRIT on one hand and all those that take no agricultural paper on the other hand and examine closely the conditions of their farm buildings, and the thrift, the energy of character and general prosperity of the two classes. It these two classes could be brought face to face there would be shown a marked difference in almost every particular favorable to the patrous of THE SPIRIT. They would present a cleaner appearance, healthier looks, more intelligent countenances, more cheerful faces and those general characteristics which distinguish the well-bred and well-educated class. Our paper as an educating and elevating influence is equal to that of any paper in Kansas.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS is not only a good agricultural paper but is also a good grange paper. From the first it has laid fast hold of the grange movement and adhered to it through all its vicissitudes of fortune, never doubting its final success, and ever working for its best interests. And we shall work on. The grange is destined finally to work out the complete emaucipation of the farming classes and place them on the high vantage ground of the popular and commanding influence to which they are justly entitled. We feel that we are advocating a noble cause, and are confident that we shall be sustained in the position we have taken so long as we prove the true and earnest champion of our order.

SEED. the kernels on each ear of corn, and you see?" Fraternally and finally, generally raise good crops." If this theory is true, our farmers should make a note of it, and govern themselves ac- Where to Obtain Yankee Seed Corn and cordingly.

legislatures controlling the enormous greed of men who own and operate the great transportation lines of the coungreat trans great transportation lines of the coun- packages. be-desired end will be a hard question to solve; but solved it must be if the end is attained. The farmers of Kansas will be obliged to elect a different class of farmers to the state legislature they closed the legislature to be of any account in Kansas. I tried to regulate interstate committee on Commerce to-day agreed to be of any account in Kansas. I tried to regulate interstate committee on Commerce to-day agreed to be of any account in Kansas. I tried to regulate interstate committee on the reference which is at the poor-law system proves the wholly inadequate, whether it is at the workingmen have afloat is that of the working

ters seventy-nine years, and not a single member, although there were beput into the charters clauses that would to do what they had promised their

THE WESTERN NATIONAL FAIR AS-SOCIATION.

We want to say to our readers that the above association will hold at Bismarck grove near this city the largest and most complete fair that was ever grange but, will go it alone. held west of the Mississippi river. Thirwill be distributed.

Our object at this time is to call the year in this county. attention of the Douglas county farmers to the fact that a premium of \$1,-200 is offered to the county making the our grange furnished a splendid supper eign country, whether such property best display of agricultural and horti- to five initiates and members of the railroads running in connection with cultural products. If Douglas county grange, and we enjoyed that part of each other, and whether such comwould win this prize her farmers must the labors of the day very much. More merce be carried on roads lying wholly take the matter in hand now. They anon. Yours fraternally, must meet and organize and apportion out the work to be done. One or more men must look after the corn, others after the other cereals, and so on through the list of all the agricultural and horticultural products. We are informed that the farmers of Miami fruits, I would like to ask through your and Johnson counties already have organized for this very purpose. Thousands upon thousands of people will so as to have them the earliest and latbe at this fair from most of the states est? Also if red raspberries will grow in the Union, and it is important that in Kansas? and if so, what variety does our people should realize the importance of the occasion and do their best the market? Also how to plant and to take the lead in this grand show. We hope the directors of our county agricultural society will see the im- each way, and how far apart in the as may seem to them necessary to proportance of our suggestion and act vig- row? orously and at once.

That Kanwaka Tree.

the spelling should be Sophranosaffro- invited. nysoforajapanicusjaponica. Friend Milliken can now, doubtless, find it in both "Wood" and "Gray."

trude upon your columns at this time road have been fired into. Just after if friend Colman had not made grave dark yesterday, near Caddo, Indian territory, a cab window was smashed, charges against me. He accuses me of the caboose perforated, and the em-LARGE VS. SMALL KERNELS FOR being "Hinglish." Great Casar! Could ployes wounded. The U.S. marshal I ever have committed such a criminal caught a white man named Meyers in In conversation with an intelligent blunder! Can it be possible that my the act of firing on the train, and so desperately did Meyers resist arrest farmer a few days since he told us that Kanwaka friend has "gone back" on that Marshal Ayers shot him four times a few years ago he planted an ear of corn | me, and consigned my nativity to that | before he succumbed. to test the difference between the pro-little, miserable, benighted island DENVER Col., Feb. 14 duct of the kernels of both ends and across the sea known as England! My at present undergoing the first labor Kansas politicians in securing the electhe middle of the same ear, and he insulted dignity impels me to demand tion is general. The feeling manifest gave us the following as the result. the proof, or a recantation. He also ac- among laboring men and others is quite The soil was just alike, the cultivation cuses me of "not taking in all the Yan- intense. The laboring classes here for the same, and the crop very different. kee sounds; hence the misspelling of several months have been gradually He said: "I planted the first two rows from the large end of the ear, the next confession of friend Colman that crim
fected. They comprise printers, cartwo rows from the middle of the ear, inates himself and exonerates me; for penters, plumbers, brick-masons, stoneand the other two rows from the tip or if he had given the name of his tree masons, painters, plasterers, horse small end; and planted all the same in English and not in "Yankee sounds" shoers, saddlers, cigar makers, moldmorning. The large end produced fair- there would, probably, have been no motive engineers and firemen. These sized ears, with irregular rows much "misspelling." Where I went to school unions met in mass convention to-night as you will find them at the end of the the curriculum did not require the and took steps to organize a trades-asear. The middle kernels produced study of "Yankee sounds." I would sembly, which it is claimed will constilarge ears, mostly straight-rowed and respectfully suggest to friend Colman fair. The tips brought forth nubbins that he cultivate a knowledge of good, only. There was not a fair ear on the pure, classic English by studying such the consolidation of the working classtwo rows of corn. I have raised corn works as "Mother Goose" and "Jack es bids fair to play a strong part in the for forty years, and now plant only the Giant Killer," which are entirely about half, or at most two-thirds, of free from "Yankee sounds." "Don't these different trades, caused directly

SAMUEL REYNOLDS.

the Turner Raspberry.

EDITOR SPIRIT :- Last year one of THE PEOPLE MU-T PROTECT THEM. your subscribers asked if any one had of the trade.

than they elected the last time. The some ten varieties before getting the merce. Mr. Reagan was present at the brink of starvation.

charters of the different roads expired | Turner and they all proved to be en- meeting, as pleasant as a May morning. during the session of the legislature. tirely worthless with me. I will ship the session of the legislature. A bill was reported to extend the charthem by rail or send them by mail to committee on the subject of interstate any part of the state.
E. A. COLMAN.

KANWAKA, Kans., Feb. 11, 1880.

The Grange in Rush County.

EDITOR SPIRIT :- I have never seen anything in your paper from this part few lines myself.

Our grange is the only one in Rush county now, but have a good prospect of two more soon. We have taken in ten new members since January 1 and meeting this morning the committee re-have three applications on hand, and jected Mr. Lane's commission bill, and still they come.

ty-two thousand dollars in premiums the Rochdale plan, and everything looks or territory into another state or terripromising for a large membership this

day, and it was a feast. The sisters of or territories, or to or from any for-

FRED. R SMITH. RUSH CENTER, Kans., Feb. 10, 1880.

Information Wanted on Raspberries. EDITOR SPIRIT:-As it is getting near the time for planting out small columns what kinds of raspberries are best to plant for commercial purposes, the best, and will they pay to grow for how to manage them after setting outis it best to trim them, how far apart A SUBSCRIBER.

Festival and Lecture.

Vinland grange will hold a festival in DEAR SPIRIT :- Will you be so kind | their hall on Friday evening, February as to favor me with a little space to re- 27. Open grange in the Methodist ply to friend Colman and settle the or- church. Lecture by the Rev. H. Frank; thography of that wonderful tree of subject, "Culture and Success." Muhis? From all the facts brought to light sic by the Viuland choir. Everybody J. WALTON.

General News.

GALVESTON, Feb. 15.-A News special from Denison says that for the past But, dear Spirit, I should not in- two years trains on the M., K. & T.

tute a voting strength of 1,900, and a patronage of \$125,000. It is believed by the leaders of the movement that politics of Denver and the state. Steps were taken to-night in consolidating by the recent acts of two of the news- it was announced that the receipts since papers in reducing the price of composition. During December the local typographical union advanced its schedule and the totals of the grants to date of prices from forty to forty-five cents £27,000. The sum of £200 had been reper thousand for night work, and made | ceived from Richard O'Gorman of New a corresponding advance in all branches The advance was ac selves.

any early corn that would produce a cepted at the time, though with poor grace, by the proprietors. Some two grad from different parts of the countries of the countrie country would have protection from the extortion of the combined railroads corn. The result was I had calls for it of the country they themselves must from all parts of the state, and I was clined to make, and the office was filled on last night's debate in the house of act, and act vigorously. They must all unable to supply one-half that called unite as one man, and not only demand, but persevere, till they obtain laws from congress and from all the state that same price this year, and if any one wants it I will from congress and from all the state that the same price this year and if any one wants it I will from congress and from all the state that the same price that the News was filled with printers not members of the same price that the same price that the News was filled with printers not members of the same price that the same price that the News was filled with printers not members of the same price that the News was filled with printers not members of the same price that the News was filled with printers not members of the same price that the News was filled with printers not members of the same price that the News was filled with printers not members of the same price that the News was filled with printers not members that a commons closes as follows: "The objection of the Irish members that a common closes as follows: "The objection of the Irish members that a the News was filled with printers not members of the new forms and not only demand, but I will be the new forms and not only demand, but I will be the new forms and not only demand, but I will be never the new forms and not only demand. great transportation lines of the country. How to accomplish this much-to
I also have a few of the Turner rasp
By several persons, including Brick ernment are intended only to take effect when the poor-law system proves

commerce, but the committee took its reveuge by refusing to allow him to report his bill to the house.

The bill agreed upon to-day was compiled by Mr. Henderson from the several propositions which have been submitted to the committee, with the addition of several important amendof Kausas, so I concluded to write a ments proposed by Mr. Bliss. A majority of the members of the commitee are of the opinion that, had Mr. Reagan's proposition been adopted, its operations would have been disastrons to the commerce of New York. At the by a vote of 9 to 6, Mr. Henderson's oill was then adopted as a substitute Rush county will not have to join for Mr. R. a gan's. It provides for the with some other county next fall to be appointment of a board of interstate entitled to representation in the states commerce commissioners, to be a burrenge but will go it alone. commissioners are to have supervision We have started a grange store on of all railroads passing from one state tory, or any foreign country, and over the transportation of all property by railroad from one state or territory in We had our harvest feast last Satur- to or through one or more other states be carried by one railroad or severa within one state or in more than one state. The bill compels railroads engaged in carrying commerce between different states or territories to carry the same for reasonable rates, and i pany is made liable to prosecution for extortion. The bill is intended to prealike. It prohibits all rebates and drawbacks, except such as are common to all shippers. It also provides that

extortionate rates are charged the comvent unjust discrimination, to compel the companies to deal with all shippers the commissioners shall collect data on the subject of railway transportation, and inquire into the modes of railway management and the combinations known as pooling. The commissioners are required to state the result of their inquiries in an annual report, and to recommend such further legislation tect the interests of the people. equate punishment for any violation of the provisions of the act is provided. The commissioners are to hold office for two, four, and six years, respectively, to get \$5.000 a year and traveling expenses, and to have all the clerical help they may need.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 -The subcommittee of the house election committee in the Donnelly-Washburne Minnesota case has decided to make no written report, but that each member should orally state his views to the full committee. The presumption seems to be well founded that the majority report will favor Donnelly.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.-The senate committee on Privileges and Elections unanimously agreed upon a report exonerating Senator Ingalls from the charges of bribery preferred by the Kansas memorialists. It is understood however, that the Democratic majority of the committee, while agreeing that Ingalls is not implicated, will present an accompanying report reflecting se-verely upon the methods employed by tion of senatorial candidates.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17. - Senator Saulsbury presented the majority re port of the committee on Privileges and Elections in the Ingalls case. The report finds that bribery and corruption were employed to secure Ingalls's election, but there was no evidence that Ingalls authorized such improper acts,

or that they in fact secured his election Senator Cameron (Wis.) presented the minority report, signed by Hoar, Logan and himself, concurring in that part of the majority report which exonerated Ingalls, but expressing the opinion that when the report states corruption was employed it should in justice state what was proved that such means were employed in conducting his election. Report ordered printed

London, Feb. 13 .- At Thursday's meeting of the committee of the Dub lin Mansion House fund for Irish relief the last meeting had been \$203; the to-York, £100 from the county of Kent, Outario, and £200 from the town of

remedy for assimilating the food. Unlike Castor Oil, it is pleasant to take, and unlike Morphine Syrups, it is harmless. Castoria regulates the Bowels, destroys Worms, Cures

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

NEVER

Since Healing remedies have been used by SUFFERING MAN

has there been known such absolute Painrelieving agents as the

CENTAUR LINIMENTS.

They soothe, heal, and oure. They HEAL-Cuts, Wounds, Galls, Old-Sores, Broken-breasts and Sore Nipples;

CURE-Pain in the Back, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Ear-Ache, Tetter, Pimples, Itch, Salt Rheum, and all Flesh, Bone and Muscle ailments of Animals:

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

curative agents for

MAN and BEAST

world has ever known. The Centaur

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

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

THE HABITABLE GLOBE for 50 cts. and \$1.00 a bottle. Trial bottles, 25 ots.

Catarrhal Poison

Wei De Meyer's Treatise on Cafacts:

1. That Catarrhal Colds become poisonous infection, at first local, and finally constitutional. 2. That, being Constitutional, the infec

tion is beyond the reach of mere local 3. That impurities in the nostrils, are necessarily swallowed into the stomach

and inhaled into the lungs, thus poisoning the Digestive, Respiratory and Genito-urinary organs. 4. That Catarrhal virus follows the mucous membrane and causes Deafness.

Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhoa, Bronchitis, Leucorrhœa, and Consumption. 5. That Smokes, Douches, Inhalations, and Insoluble, Snuffs, cannot possibly remove infectious inflammation from the or-

gans named. . 6. That an antidote for Catarrh must possess an inoculative affinity for, and the quality of being absorbed by, the purulent

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

Home testimony:

Cured! Cured! Cured! Cured! W. D. Woods, 487 Broadway, N. Y., Cured of Chronic Catarrh.

F. J. HASLETT, 859 B'dway, N.Y., 4 x'rs Catarrh. G. L. BRUSH, 443 B'dway, N.Y., 10 y'rs Catarrh. S. Benedict, Jr., Jeweler, 697 Broadway, N.Y., (lady friend), cured of Chronic Hay Fever. Mrs. Emma C. Howes, 39 W. Washington Square, N. Y., cured of 30 years Chronic Catarrh.

Rev. Geo. A. Reis, 169 Jay St., Brooklyn. "It restored me to my ministerial labors."

Rev. Chas. J. Jones, New Brighton, S. I., "Worth ten times the cost."

REV. ALEX. FREES, Cairo, N.Y. "It has worked wonders in six cases in my parish." L. F. NEWMAN, 805 Fulton St., Brooklyn, cured of 4 years Chronic Catarrh.

Mrs. J. SWARTZ, JR., 200 Warren St., Jersey City, cured of 18 years Chronic Catarrh. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. Areal cure for this terrible malady, is

the most important discovery for the relief of human suffering, since vaccination. Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure is sold by all Druggists; or delivered by D. B. Dewey & Co., 46 Dey St., N.Y. for \$1.50 a package. To Clubs, six packages for \$7.50. Dr. Wei De Meyer's Treatise, with full explanations and overwhelming proofs, is Post-paid and sent free to anybody.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 18, 1880.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.

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.

Boots and Shoes.

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

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, 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., Lawrence, Kansas.

MR. J. S. CREW presented to the new church in the Billy Hughs district a handsome pulpit Bible, and Mr. Ed. Apitz gave a hymn book for the same purpose. The little church seems to start off with a host of friends who are anxious to do all they possibly can to give it a good start.

MRS. APITZ is about to canvass the city with pictures of the late Prof. B. F. Mudge, and will take subscriptions for the monument. She works under the auspices of the Kansas Academy of Science, of which she is a member. The prospects for raising the fund are very promising.

Appleton's Journal for March has several interesting articles. The concluding paper of the duke of Argyll's "First Impressions of the New World," "Russian Nihilism" and "The Restoration of the Jews" are perhaps, the most instructive. Three poems from the French are very good.

DISTANCE ALL COMPETITORS.

The dairyman who uses Gilt-Edge Butter Maker will increase his product 6 per cent., improve its quality 20 per cent, and distance all competitors who do not use it. 25 cents' worth of the powder will increase product and market value of the same \$3. Can you make a better investment? Sold by grocers, druggists and general storekeepers. Send stamp for 'Hints to Butter Makers.' Address Butter Improvement Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Horticultural.

The horticulturists of Douglas county and their friends will please bear in mind that the February meeting will be held next Saturday at the university. The special subject for discussion@s "Insect enemies and how to destroy them." N. P. Deming will lead the discussion. A portion of the "old settlers' band" will intersperse the exercises with some of their best SAMUEL REYNOLDS, Sec'y.

THE first Grand Western National fair will be held at Bismarck grove near Lawrence, Kans., from the 13th to the 18th of September, 1880. Cash premiums amounting to over \$30,-000 are offered for the best county exhibits of the products of the field, garden and orchard, live stock, dairy products, machinery of all kinds, (especially that manufactured in Kansas), textile fabrics, floral products, works of art, confectionery, canned or preserved fruits, meats, etc., besides a great many other magnificent attractions to be announced hereafter. Arrangements will be made for the comfortable accommodation of 100,000 people. The premium list will be reads for distribution by the 1st of March, and will be sent out by the secretary, Jos. E. Riggs, E-q., on application. Address him at Lawrence, Kans .- Cluy Center Dispatch.

Frank Ring.

A quarter-blood Indian bearing the above name has been guilty of a good deal of rascallty during the last few weeks. He first hired out to Wm. M. Nace for one year, and after going through all the pockets he could find in the vicinity went to William Ingersol and hired for two weeks. He replaced one of Ingersol's fact two weeks. He replaced one of Ingersol's fact that we weeks. He replaced one of Ingersol's fact that we weeks. He replaced one of Ingersol's fact that we weeks. He replaced one of Ingersol's fact that we weeks. He replaced one of Ingersol's fact that we weeks. He replaced one of Ingersol's fact that we weeks. He replaced one of Ingersol's fact that we weeks the replaced one of Ingersol's fact that we weeks the replaced of the fact that we week the replaced of the fact that we week the replaced of the fact that we week the replaced of the fact that we were the fact that the fact that we were the fact that we were the fact that A quarter-blood Indian bearing the above for two weeks. He robbed one of Ingersol's hired hands of \$15, and came to Lawrence, where he got drunk on the money and took lodgings in "Buzzard's Roost." There he was arrested, taken to the calaboose, and afterward put at work upon the street. After working out his fine King was discharged, and went to Brown's, near the university, where he hired out under the specious pretense that he want-

was turned over to King, who said he wanted to go to Eudora to see about selling a piece of catalogue, and to see warrant.

land his wife owns near there. This was the ast seen of the pony or King.

Harry Hutson's pony is a handsome dark sorel and is worth about \$75. Beal is out in pursuit of King, Sheriff Asher being off trying to find Taylor, the escaped forger.

Frank King is a quarter-blood Indian, about five feet seven in height, solidly built, dark hair, with a sleepy look about the eyes. One or two of his front teeth are gone, which makes a slight-impediment in his speech. He is a man of sin, and thoroughly given over to the wiles of the devil. There is a feather for the cap of any one who will catch him.

LATER-THE HORSE CAPTURED. [Special Dispatch to the Journal]

OTTAWA, Feb. 14, 1880 .- I took in Henry Hutson's horse to-day between Black Jack and Wellsville. The thief is still at large. H. S. CLARKE.

A Wonderful Discovery. For the speedy cure of consumption and all diseases that lead to it, such as stubborn coughs, neglected colds, bronchitis, hay fever, asthma, pain in the side and chest, dry hacking cough, tickling in throat, hoarseness, sore throat, and all obrains or live and chest. tlekling in throat, hoarseness, sore throat, and all chronic or lingering diseases of the throat, and lungs, Dr. King's New Discovery has no equal and has established for itself a world-wide reputation. Many leading physicians recommend and use it in their practice. The formula from which it is prepared is highly recommended by all medical journals. The clerky and the press have complimented it in the most glowing terms. Go to your druggists and get a trial bottle free of cost. or a regular size for \$1 For sale by Barber Bros., Lawrence, Kansas.

Teachers' Examination.

There will be an examination of county teachers held at the Central school building in Lawrence on Saturday, February 28, commencing at 9 o'clock a.m. It is desired that teachers be present to register their names before that hour.

S. A. BROWN,
County Superintendent,

Drive Wells.

We are authorized to drive wells in Douglas county; and all men with drive wells will find it to their interest to call on us, as we keep a full stock of drive-well pumps and repairs. We handle the celebrated Bignall, Gould and Rumsey pumps, so that we can supply any style of pumps that may be desired.

COAL! COAL!

We keep in stock Anthracite, Blossburg (Pa.), Fort Scott red and black, Cherokee, Osage City, Scranton and Williamsburg shaft coals in quantities to suit customers at lowest prices. Now is the time to lay in your winter

supplies.

LAWRENCE GAS, COKE & COAL CO.

OFFICE—58 Massachusetts street.

Dandelion Tonic.

The great blood and liver purifier and life-giv ring great blood and liver purifier and me-giving principle, purely vegetable. Manufactured solely at the laboratory of Geo. Leis & Bro., druggists and manufacturing chemists, No 95, corner Massachusetts and Henry streets, Law-

New Grocery.

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

JUSTUS HOWELL. Removed.

Pembleton & Mills have removed their O'K. Barber Shop to the room a lew doors south of McCurdy's shoe store, west side of Massachu-

Money to Losu.

Five-year loans on improved farms at 8 per cent. per annum. Also REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENTS.

Call at our office over J. House & Co.'s clothing store. NOYES & GLEASON, Lawrence, Kans.

New Grocery.

Justus Howell has opened a new grocery store at 188 Massachusetts street. A full line of goods constantly on hand. All kinds of country produce bought and sold. A cordial welcome to everybody.

To Farmers.

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

Groceries-Harness.

For Sale.

PURE BRED Plymouth Rock fowls for sale, in pairs or tries; also Plymouth Rock eggs. Call on or address C. L. Edwards, Lawrence, Kansas. Kansas. C. L. EDWARDS.

FINE Soaps and Colognes at LEIS' SQUARE CORNER.

Brown's, near the university, where he bired out under the specious pretense that he wanted to work. He robbed Brown of a considerable sum of money and disappeared. It was surmised that he came to the city, and the police kept a lookout for him; but he was too sharp for them, and kept hid. It now appears that he staid with the Matthews family, on the eastern outskirts of town, and while there put up a job that enabled him to get away with a horse.

Friday morning a step-son of Matthews appeared at Tom Beal's stable and wanted to hire a saddle horse. Beal refused to let him have one, as he thought the boy could not manage it. In the alternoon the boy returned, accompanied by a colored man, and the latter said if Beal would hire Matthews a horse he would take it out to Matthews, who wanted to use it and would pay for its use. As Matthews had heretofore hired horses and paid for them Beal was induced to let him have Harry Hutson's pony, which was occasionally hired out, as it had little to do. The boy and the colored man took the pony up to Matthews's place where it was turned over to King, who said he wanted

How Watches are Made.

It will be apparent to any one, who will examine a Solid Gold Watch, that aside from the necessary thickness for engraving and polishing a large proportion of the precious metal used is received. In JAMES BOSS's PATENT WATCH CASES this waste of precious metal is overcome, and the same solidity and strength. The surplus gold is actually needless of are a utility and beauty are concerned. In JAMES BOSS's PATENT WATCH CASES this waste of precious metal is overcome, and the same solidity and strength. The surplus gold is actually needless of are a utility and strength. The surplus gold is actually needless of are a utility and strength. The surplus gold is actually needless of are a utility and strength. The surplus gold is actually needless of are a utility and strength. The surplus gold is actually needless of are a utility and strength. The surplus gold is actually needless of are a uti

GEO. INNES & CO.

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS. 109 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas

Fall Stocks Complete in all Our Departments.

We invite our friends in Douglas and adjoinng counties to come to Lawrence to trade. It is the best market in Kansas to buy and sell. To our friends living to the north of us, we are glad to say that our bridge is free. Our hotel and stabling accommodations are as good as any in the state, and much cheaper than Topeka or Leavenworth.

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

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

GEO. INNES & Co.

Employment for Ludies.

Employment for Ludies.

The Queen City Suspender company of Cincinnati is now manufacturing and introducing their new Stocking Supporters for ladies and children and their unequaled Skirt Suspenders for ladies. None should be without them. Our leading physicians recommend them, and are loud in their pruise. This manufacturing establishment is managed by ladies who have made the wants of ladies and children a study. And they ask us to refer them to some reliable and energetic lady to introduce them in this county; and we certainly think that an earand energetic lady to introduce them in this county; and we certainly think that an earnest solicitation in every household would meet with a ready response, and that a determined woman could make a handsome salary and have the exclusive agency for this county. We advise so ne lady who is in need of employment to send a postal card to the company, with her name and address, and mention this paper. Address Queen City Suspender Company, Nos. 147 & 149 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.

Very Droll to Think Of.

Very Droll to Think Of.

If not above being taught by a man, use Dobbins's Electric Soap next wash day. Used without any wash boiler or rubbing board, and used differently from any other soap ever made. It seems very droll to think of a quiet, orderly two hours' light work on wash day, with no heat and no steam, or smeil of the washing through the house, ins'ead of a long day's hard work; but hundreds of thousands of women from Nova Scotia to Texas have proved for themselves that this is done by using Dobbins's Electric Soap. Don't buy it, however, if too set in your ways to use it according to directions, that are as simple as to seem almost ridiculous and so easy that a girl of twelve years can do a large wash without being tired. It positively will not injure the finest fabric, has been before the public for fifteen years, and its sale doubles every year. If your grocer has not got it, he will get it, as all wholesale grocers keep it.

I. L. CRAGIN & CO., Philadelphia

all wholesale grocers keep it.

I. L. CRAGIN & Co., Philadelphia. THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST!

Farmers, Look to your Interest

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

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



THE GILPIN SULKY PLOW,

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



THE HOOSIER DRILL,

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

WAGONS, PLOWS, HARROWS

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

The St. John Sewing Machine

is the only machine in the world which turns either backward or forward and feeds the same; no change of stitch. It is surely without a peer or without a rival, and is universally conceded to excel in lightness of running, simulcity of construction, ease of management, noiselessness, durability, speed and variety of accomplishment, besides possessing numerous other advantages. Don't have been consisted to without the simulation of the state of the same state of the same state.

ing! Visitors will always be cordially welcomed at 114 Massachusetts street. PHILIP RHEINSCHILD.

MARKET GARDENERS. Fresh, Pure SEEDS for YOU.

Send for Garden Manual and Price List for 1880. J. B. ROOT, SEED GROWER, Rockford, Ill.

Seed Sweet Potatoes!

FOR SALE

A fine lot of

SWEET POTAT'ES

RED AND YELLOW NANSEMOND,

Which are Extra Fine.

Will also have Plants for sale in their season

Potatoes and Plants will be carefully packed and lelivered on any railroad line in tiscity. Orders solicited. Address WM. GIBSON, Lawrence, Kansas.

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

ESTÁBLISHED 1866.

VAUGHAN & CO.,

Proprietors of

ELEVATOR GRAIN

COMMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Room 21 Merchants Exchange.

Grain Elevator, corner Lever and Poplar Sts.,

KANSAS CITY, - - MISSOURI

THE

NATIONALBANK OF LAWRENCE,

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY

CAPITAL \$100,000.

COLLECTIONS MADE

On all points in the United States and Canadas Sight Drafts on Europe Drawn in

sums to suit.

- Presiden Vice-Presiden

Assis't Cashier

Attention Everybody

at No. 104 Massachusetts street, wishes to say to he has now on hand the

J. W. WILLEY,

BEST ASSORTMENT OF STOVES IN CITY.

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

Granite Ironware, Pumps and Tinware. JOB WORK, ROOFING AND GUTTERING

A SPECIALTY. Everybody is invited to call and see for them-

G. H. MURDOCK. WATCHMAKER

104 MASSACHUSETTS STREET.

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

No. 75 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas. Formerly with H. J. Rushmer. THE CRYSTAL PALACE BARBER SHOP

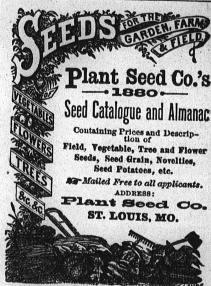
Under First National Bank.

All work done in the latest style. Prices reasonable. Customers all treated alike.

JOHN M. MITCHELL, Prop'r.

\$1500 TO \$6000 A YEAR, or \$5 to \$20 a day in as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money inst. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cents to \$2 an hour by devoting your event gs and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free (samples worth \$1 also free); you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.







Early Amber Cane Seed; Bohemian Hulless Gats; Early Russian Spring Wheat; Egyplian or Pearl Millet; New Varieties of Field Corn; Vegetable and Flower Seed; Seed Potatees, etc. Send for our Seed Catalogue, containing descriptions, prices, etc. Mailed Free to all.

Plant Seed Company, ST. LOUIS, MO.



D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.



Queen of the Market.

The Inrgest and best.

2,000,000 Sharpless Strawberries.

1,000,000 Miner's

Great Prolific.

10 acres

other choice yarieties.

2,625 bushels Berries grown

at Pomona Nursery in

1879. A new race of Pears.

Kieffer's Hybrid, Blight
Proof: hardy and productive, bears early fruit large

and of GOOD QUALITY.

Send for Catalogues Free. Send for Catalogues Free.
WM. PARRY,
Cinnaminson, N. J.

KANSAS SEED HOUSE.

F. BARTELDES & CO., Lawrence. Kansas

Seeds of all kinds and description. Catalogue

AGENTS WANTED for the richly illustrated and

It describes Royal Palaces, Rare Curiosities, Wealth and Wonders of the Indies, China, Japan, etc. A million people want it. This is the best chance of your life to make money. Beware of 'catch-penny' imitations Send for circulars and extra terms to agents. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO, St. Louis, Mo. Publication Notice.

Publication Notice.

Pouglas County, State of Kansas.

To THOMAS: HOUGH, SARAH J. HOUGH, Richard Moorman, Mary Moorman (his wife), J. M. Moorman, Carrie Moorman (his wife), and John Beggarly: You will take notice that you have been sued in the district court within and for the county of Douglas and state of Kansas in an action wherein R. C. Johnston is plaintiff and the above named parties are defendants, and that you must answer the petition filed by the plaintiff on or before Saturday, the 27th day of March, 1880, or said petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered pursuant to the prayer and object of said petition, to wit: against Thomas C. Hough and Sarah J. Hough for the amount claimed in said petition, \$232.97 debt, and interest from and after January 27, 1880, on the principal som at the rate of 10 per cett. per annum until paid, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee, as provided, in all \$237.97, with costs of this action; and a decree will be taken foreclosing all the right and equity of redemption of said defendants of, in and to the following described property, yiz.: The northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-nine (29), township thirteen (13), range twenty-nine (21), being 40 acres, more or less, in Douglas county, state of Kansas. J. W. Johnston, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Road Petition.

TO THE HONORABLE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF DOUGLAS COUNTY, STATE OF KANSAS:—
The undersigned petitioners hereby pray you to locate a road, commencing at the southeast corner of section thirty-two, township thirteen, range nineteen and section five, township thirteen, range nineteen and section five, township tourteen, range nineteen and section five, township fourteen, range nineteen, thence n rh on line between sections thirty-two and thirty-one, township thirteen, range nineteen eighty rods to the Lawrence and Marion road.

P. N. WATTS and 41 others.

Notice of Final Settlement. A LL PERSONS INTERESTED IN THE EState of Maria E. Taylor, deceased, are hereby notified that I will, on the 10th day of March,
A. D. 1880, make final settlement of the business
of said estate with the probate court of Douglas
county, state of Kansas.

CHARLOTT K. BRACKETT, Administratrix.

Notice of Final Settlement. ALL PERSONS INTERESTED IN THE Estate of Elizabeth P. Taylor, deceased, are hereby notified that I will, on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1880, make final settlement of the business of said estate with the probate court of Douglas ocunty, Kansas.

George C. Brackett, Administrator.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL PERSONS THAT ARE INTERESTED in the estate of John W. Hadley, deceased, late of Douglas county, Kansas, are hereby notified that I was, on the 1th day of January, 1880, appointed administrator of the estate of the said deceased by the probate court of said county.

Peter Dolbee, Administrator.

Horticultural Department.

To Protect Fruit Trees.

If one wishes to prevent the attacks of rabbits, mice and borers upon their fruit trees let him use one ounce of soapsuds, and apply it two or three times in winter and early spring time. This wash will estop most effectually sheep from gnawing the bark, if it is deemed advisable to pasture them in the orchard.

Catalpa vs. Osage Orange.

"The wood of the osage orange shrub is now claimed as very lasting, and excellent for railroad ties. But it grows slowly, and we don't think will compare to the catalpa." I find this in the Telegraph of December 31, 1879, and I wish to correct some errors in regard to the osage orange, as I have been acquainted with its growth and timber for more than thirty years.

In the first place, although osage orange makes a first-rate hedge, it is not a shrub, but a tree, growing sixty feet or more high, and attaining a diameter of two or three feet. I know one tree about thirty-five years old, that grows at some distance from any other tree, which is very nearly two feet in diameter, and a very heavy top. I have them on my farm twenty-five years old, planted close as a wind-break, that will average ten inches one foot from the ground. Here they grow quite as fast and as large as the catalpa, and much straighter in trunk and limb. I have likely be the time when it will be held) cies) has been seen but on my insect- lested by tramps, with the exception fairly tested their lasting quality as to stakes, and find that a round pole one and a half inches in diameter is good after being used nine years, which is more than a catalpa will do. I have a sound catalpa post that has done duty as a post over thirty years, and I think an osage orange will last as long. The catalpa is a soft wood; the osage orange is a hard wood. The catalpa does not hold a nail so well as an osage orange. The catalpa is not very good for fuel; the osage orange is first-rate, and burns well when green.

The osage orange has another quality which I believe belongs to no other timber: it does not shrink in seasoning. Wagons are made from it in Texas direct from the tree; so I am told by those who have seen them. I have put in green handles for tools, and had no more trouble from shrinking than from seasoned oak, ash or hickory. Both the catalpa and osage orange will take a very fine polish, and would work well in furniture. Both should be cultivated by every farmer, and railroads would do well to offer a premium for the cultivation of both along the lines of their

There is another quality possessed by the osage orange that makes it a valuable tree: when old enough to cut for te or ties the stump will throw up shoots which in half as many years as the first growth will be large enough to cut again. The root is everlasting, unless grubbed out. Were I beginning a prairie farm, my first object would be to set out an osage orange grove at the rate of one or two acres to each forty acres, and I should expect the farm to be well supplied with posts, stakes and fuel after eight or ten years. Oue acre set four feet each way would contain nearly 2,600 trees, which in ten years, as the osage orange grows here, would yield about 5,000 good fence posts, and leave every alternate tree, besides any amount of stakes and fuel. By cutting all the trees on one-half of the acre as much wood would be had, and in five or six years would be replaced by a second growth without any expense. The catalpa is a valuable tree for grove planting, but the osage orange is more valuable. - V. P. Richmond, in Germantown Telegraph.

Mississippi Valley Horticultural So-

The honor of inaugurating the move-Smith, to confer with the members up- the time of planting. an organization west of the Alleghany about the roots. As evergreens push taking items. Bertha is tired wash- that their party has all the wisdom

the meetings of the American Pomo moval may be extended long into May, logical society was too great, and the country had become too large for one organization; the difference of the climate and season too apparent. The crude carbolic to a pailful of strong scant courtesy shown to Western members at Rochester last fall, and the fixing of the meeting at Boston, plainly demonstrated that we could have no fair chance there to show our products and further the interests of Western and Southern horticulture. He was warmly seconded by Messrs. Hedges, Husmann and others, and as several sisting of members of the three states was appointed by the president to con-June next, and then take the necessary our sister states west of the Alleghanies to join us in making a grand display are hardly seen in a season. of Western and Southern products in St. Louis.

We hail this movement as an opporas abundant a fruit season as the prosoverlooked. We have the assurance from prominent members of the Merfor premiums to be awarded can easily exhibition in their midst a success. Let every horticulturist prepare for it in time. - Colman's Rural.

The Best Time to Plant Trees.

There is nothing perhaps on which most of us are more prone to dogmatize than on the subject of tree planting. If we plant in spring and the tree dies we are very likely to attribute the loss to the season, and decide never to plant in spring again; or, if we plant in fall and have no success, then we are quite as decided against fall planting.

There is no doubt but that fall plantng has risks from which the spring is free. Trees which have not been trausplanted, but have grown well in the destroyed by the dry cold winds of deciduous trees, as cherries, tulip trees, oaks, and many others with the best And then small things besides the risks of those frosty winds to dry up the little sap in them are usually so much drawn out as to be seriously injured. The one great argument in favor of fall planting is, that where the tree escapes all these risks it generally grows much stronger and more vigorous in spring than one planted at that time, as the bruised roots seem to heal, and the tree is ready to push out in the spring almost as well as many not transplanted. It saves a vear.

But after all, spring with most people will ever be the favored time. The hot dry summer may come and destroy, just as the cold dry winds of winter may, and thus in some measure equalize the risk, but yet it is at this season that planting will be the most popular.

But there is one thing on which peoment for the organization of the above ple need cautioning: a large number our younger but active and enterprising first bright sun shines through a snow

society under the above name, whose plant trees in the spring season is just the darling out of mischief. She and all things relating to the subject, object shall be to hold annual meetings before the buds push, or even after they gets lonesome when the rest of the and think their time well spent which and exhibitions of fruits and flowers have just started. This implies an act- children are at school. What! you has brought them together and taught and other horticultural products at St. ive condition of the roots and it gener- say. No wonder it takes all day to do them new ways and given them new Louis. Mr. Nowland, in a few pertinent ally occurs at a time when the earth is a washing if I write a journal on wash- thoughts. Politicians have their meetremarks, urged the necessity of such in the best condition for working in day. But let me tell you; I am only ings; and Republicans make you think

-Germantown Telegraph.

The Borer and Sapsucker.

readers to the grave errors which exist here, ma." Botheration. But I must not is good to get together and provoke one about the sapsuckers and apple tree borers. Sapsuckers are insectivorous, live without her. As I was going to their associations and normal instiand live mostly upon the larvæ of in- say, I am now seated in the sitting- tutes, and meetings of various kinds. sects, burrowing in rotton wood of trees and stumps. They also search the line dangling in the wind frozen the welfare of the state or of the indithe bark of trees, and are fond of the stiff. From this view I see a fine grove, vidual than these educational quesapple tree borer-thrusting their long, a flock of sheep, a blackberry patch, tions? Cannot we spend a day togethhard bills into the borer holes, and eat- three potato pits and a mortar-bed. er in the discussion of them? Let us distinguished horticulturists from Il- ing the grubs. Sapsuckers have great- Time to get supper. linois were present a committee con- ly decreased within my memory, and other vermin have greatly increased, so that whole orchards are destroyed, ing of interest out-of-doors; so I will what they mean and what they ought sider the matter and report. After and sound fruit is exceedingly rare, tell you where I live on the to mean; and what are the duties of mature consideration, the committee The error is in killing the birds and edge of the timber, a full mile from the district officers, not as laid down reported favorably to the proposed or- fostering the vermin. No idea is more any road and a half mile from Neosho in the statute books but duties inspirganization, and a permanent committee common in our state than that the sap- river. The house stands on the edge ed by hearts that can appreciate the rewas appointed to meet in St. Louis in sucker perforates the bark of trees and of a bank or bench so close to the for- sponsibilities of the position and feel steps for a permaneut organization, de- bark. This is a total error. My apple branches against the house, and a pret- state if they are neglected. cide upon the exact time and place for orchard has been almost entirely de- ty walnut spreads its branches over the exhibition, and to correspond with stroyed in the past twenty years by the roof of my sleeping apartment. the borer, and a half dozen sapsuckers You say "A pretty place, but so lonely.

The borer, a species of beetle, winters in the rough bark of trees, lays its it is a little lonely, and too far from we do we shall announce it to the pubeggs in regular rows around the apple church and Sabbath-school. But I lie through the daily papers. The protune and necessary one, and if we have tree; and these when they are batched don't get very lonely, with the house penetrate the soft bark, and then are full of books and papers of every depects now promise we believe that the transformed again into the beetle. The scription, and the privilege of a chat grandest exhibition of fruits and flow- trees about my doors have, this year, with "The Household" whenever I like. ers will be seen in St. Louis the first been bored, and not a single sapsucker week in September (which will most | (the red-breasted, nor any other spe- | boistcrous noise of the world, unmothat the world ever saw, and there will box. No large animal feeds in mathe- of one now and then losing his road be a better chance of a united exhibi- matical lines; but many insects, as the gives us a call and always finds a sheltion of the Southern and Western grow- bee, borer, locust, etc., do use these ter. No doubt when I tell you where ers than we ever had before. The St. lines in depositing their eggs. So that Louis fair, great as it is, is held too late we have experience and analogy in fain the season, and the interests repre- vor of the beetle theory, and all against sented there are so manifold that horti- the instinct and habits of the sapsuckcultural products are crowded out and ers. The same class of observers accuse the crow (because they are found among the sheep feeding upon the plachants' exchange that a liberal amount centas, or after-births, of the ewes) of killing lambs. Now, last winter, the be raised in St. Louis, and that they crows were every day among my ewes. will spare no exertions to make such an and not a lamb was killed .- Cassius M. Clay, in Land and Home.

The Household.

LETTER FROM AUNT SALLY.

she Gives some Interesting Notes from Her Journal - Description of Her Home and Its Surroundings.

January 27 .- Good afternoon, ladies How do you do? I have come to have a chat. Isn't it pleasant? Quite a contrast since morning. This morning I thought it certainly would snow tocold-but now it is clear and pleasant. I am going to talk to you about my view from my garret window south.

From where I am sitting I can see the winter. Not only evergreens, such as den, which at present show no signs of on the porch, what we want for uparbor vitæs, balsam firs, hemlock fruitfulness. In the field beyond I see stair use. spruce, and even Norway spruces, but corn in shock, my husband plowing the orchard, a little patch of wheat, a strip of newly broken prairie and four farmestablished reputation for hardiness. houses. I have changed my position, and I now see several more farms, or farm-houses, and a vast amount of unimproved prairie which in the summer season affords pasture for thousands of

January 28 .- To-day finds me in the kitchen, and in the wash-tub. I don't often do the washing nowadays. It nearly lays me up to do a washing: But I hate to keep the girls out of school so much. I have my wash through the first suds, and have sat his aunts, that we are contemplating a down to rest and warm my feet. I am a slow washer. I have been two hours putting my wash through the first suds. we expect our state superintendent, It has ever been my grief that I cannot Hon. A. B. Lemmon, to be present. do a washing as quick as any one else. scarcely ever use it for common clothes; pumpkins and squashes and potatoes; society belongs to the fruit growers of of persons start to plant as soon as the it seems to be harder work than wash- they see who is most successful in raissister state, Arkansas, who sent a dele- cloud, and before the earth is dry dishes washed. Washing still on hand. again and see what they can do anoth-State Horticultural society, consisting No matter how fine overhead, the es, and is now trying to wash clothes. meetings, when they exhibit the finest of Messrs. Nowland, Matthews and earth should not be wet or frosty at She is very busy to help, or bother, specimens of apples, peaches, pears, on the practicability of organizing a As a general thing, the best time to than helping. But anything to keep jurious insects, soil, climate, situation

I wouldn't like to live so far from the And then it is so quiet; free from the my kitchen is and that it is in the basement you will say, "Bah! worse than ever. Of all things I hate is an underground kitchen." But wait a moment until I tell you how it is arranged. Entrance from outside level with floor; room about 12x14 feet, with three-Ugh! Alice is in the kitchen singing and tral-la-la-laing until she's got me in a-bl-in a muddle. I shall have to stop for the present.

February 3 .- Will finish my description where Alice interrupted : With three small windows; cellar in back end clear under ground, where no frost will reach it; passage from kitchen to sitting-room-stairs between kitchen and dairy into an open porch, thence into sitting-room; milk dairy in the basement of a wing on the east side of the house. In this basement or cellar is a never failing well, and a trough in which we set the milk; from this trough the water runs into a lead trough which day-the wind blew and it was quite leads the water out across the fence into another trough for watering horses. The beauty of this is that we have all right together-water, dairy, kitchen and cellar. If the kitchen is under the one place for twenty years, have been city of Burlington, four miles distant. hill, and underlooks the timber, it's In my yard I see trees, shrubs and gar- real handy. We also draw water above,

If this-what shall I call it? I guess I won't call it-should ever get in print I know you will ha ha at my quaint description; but I have some scruples about it coming in print, as I have some doubts of its admittance. But as "a little nonsense now and then is relished by the best of men" I guess I will risk it.
BURLINGTON, Kans. AUNT SALLY.

Educational Convention.

I wish to give notice through your columns, and I would like every one who sees this to tell his neighbors and his friends, likewise his cousins and grand educational rally here in the course of a few weeks, at which time

Every fall we have our county and Some women seem to have a slight in state fairs to advance our agriculturwashing which I have not yet learned; al interests. Farmers come from far or perhaps they have more strength. and near to see the fine stock, the fast We have a washing machine, but we horses, the fat swine, the enormous ing on the board. Dinner over and ing them, and they are inspired to try gation to the meeting of the Missouri enough to powder about the roots. Little Bertha washed most of the dish- er year. They have their horticultural rather, for really bothering more cherries and berries; they discuss in-

mountains, as the distance to attend later than deciduous trees, their reling and now says, "Ma, you wash; I which there is abroad in the land, and can do your writing." Thanks. My Democrats that they have all the puriwash is at last on the line. My kitch- ty, and reformers that they are the only en and sitting-room put in order. Four ones who really have the good of the o'clock: I am now seated in my- Tut! state at heart. We have our religious I desire to call the attention of your tut! you little prattler. "Ma! ma! See and temperance rallies. People find it scold her. I don't know how I could another to good works. Teachers have room facing west. I see my wash on Now is there anything more vital to see what kind of schools we need, and January 29 .- To-day is dark and what teachers we ought to have in gloomy, with rain and sleet. I see noth- them; how much certificates cover, and sucks the sap and eats the soft under- est that one stately elm rubs its lofty the danger which will result to the

Superintendent Lemmon expects to be with us Friday evening, and give a lecture, and to be present during the following day (Saturday.) The exact road, in a backwoods corner." True, time we do not yet know, but as soon as gramme for the meeting will appear as soon as the time is settled.

It would be well if district officers would close their schools Friday noon. so to allow the teachers to come to the lecture and convention; and not only so, but come themselves and hear the papers and take part in the discussions. We hope to have a large attend-S. A. B.

TO THOSE INTENDING

TO PURCHASE

Holiday Presents

We would state that we have the LARGEST STOCK and the GREATEST VARIETY ever offered in Kansas, and we will in each any every instance undersell and would-be competitor.

OUR STOCK IS COMPLETE IN

Dolls, Doll Heads, Doll Bodies, Wagon Perambulators, Toy Chairs, Tables, Trunks, Drums, Violins, Accordions, China Tea Sets, Alphabet Blocks, Pianos, Guns, Swords, Tool Chests, Tin and Wood

Toys, Dulcimers, Lithers, Horns, French Harps, Ten Pins, Trumpets, Sur-prise Boxes, Hobby Horses, Shoo Flies, Toy Castors, etc., etc.

IN FANCY GOODS

WE OFFER A LINE OF

Japanese Cabinets, Trays, Boxes, at about one-fourth the Prices usually asked.

Majelica and French China Goods, Jewel Cases, Vases and Toilet Sets, Work-Boxes and Writing Desks, Autograph And Photograph Albums, Smoking Sets, Cups and Saucers, Backgammon Boards, Musi Rolls and Binder, Clothes

Hampers, Card Stands, Brackets, Clocks, Chromos, Lamps, Baskets, Meerschaum Cigar Holders, etc., etc.

IN JEWELRY,

we offer the Latest Styles in fine Roll-Plate Goods, and Warrant every article to be just as represented. We have on the way, and shall open about the middle of the month, a line of China Cups and saucers in New Decoration. Fancy Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, New and Elegant Tellet Sets, Cut Crystal Ink Stands, and a line of popular

Silver-Plated Ware!

IN DRY GOODS!

LAWRENCE BAZAAR,

81 Mass. street, Lawrence, Kans.

Special inducements offered to the country trade, and prices guaranteed. Individuals and societies getting up Christmas trees will find the largest stock and lowest prices.

ORGAN BEATTY PIANO

Farm and Stock.

Lice on Cattle.

An experimental farmer tells us that the best and safest remedy for lice on cattle is the application of common road dust. Take it by the handful and rub it well into the hair of the animal. Kerosene, applied with a brush, is certain death to the vermin; but in the hands of an ignorant or careless person it sometimes proves a dangerous remedy. Flour of sulphur mixed with the food and given every now and then to the cattle has a strong tendency to relieve stock from lice.

Breeding of Animals.

NO. I.

The art of breeding consists in changing the conditions of life and regulating the reproduction of animals. In order to become a successful breeder of animals one must understand the three fundamental principles which are the corner-stones of his art, namely, heredity, variability and selection.

The law of heredity asserts the fact that "like begets like." Were it not for the universal presence and action of this law the maintainance of any particular breed of animals would be an impossibility. Moreover, if this law of heredity were a sole and absolute law, independent of other laws-that is to say, if the offspring were in all cases identical with the parent, it is evident that, neither by man's interference nor by the operations of nature could a breed or race arise. It seems, then, that were it not in the nature of all organic beings to reproduce their kind in the manner prescribed by the law of heredity, and were it not for the continuous slight infringement of dom produce stock of like quality.

Whatever views we may entertain respecting the origin of our domestic for wool growing purposes. Rams of animals, there can be no doubt as to high blood, possessing strong constituthe matter of fact that breeders have always proceeded on the one principleselect the best individuals in each generation and pair them. In regard to heredity Mr. Darwin remarks: "It is hardly possible, within a moderate compass, to impress on those who have not attended to the subject the full conimals, by studying the various treatises which have been published on the various domestic animals and by conversing with breeders." The breeder must note well the fact that hurtful peculiarities may be inherited just as readily as those which are beneficial. It has been proved beyond a doubt that nearly all the diseases and defects to which the horse is subjected are hereditary; for instance, contracted feet, spavin, founder, broken wind, blindness, and even such habits as cribbing and shying are all plainly hereditary. The same law of transmission holds good among all animals. Diseases and defects equally with robustness and good points are transmissible.

A well-authenticated case is recorded of a rabbit born with only one ear, from which a well-established breed was formed of one-eared rabbits. The fact that any, even the most complex combination of qualities, are susceptible of hereditary transmission is forcibly brought home by considering the money aspect of the art of breeding. Herbert Spencer, in his "Principles of Biology," observes: "Excluding those deductions that have been so fully verified as to rank with exact science, there are no inductions so trustworthy as those which have undergone the mercantile test. When we have thousands of men whose profit or loss depends on is generated in nature. It is well known lever is brought down square upon it, from simple and perpetually repeated bees to reach their nectar on account of This is a straight downward pressure, observations, and when we find that the narrowness of their tube-shaped and there is no occasion for allowing down from generation to generation of ample. As bees cannot introduce their lever is easily handled by a woman, these deeply interested observers have heads in the tubular flower if the corol- who can work the butter from 20 cows become an unshakable conviction, we lais longer than their tongues they canmay accept them without hesitation. In not get honey from it. According to cows with the hand ladle. When one breeders of animals we have such a Prof. Cook's interesting and accurate pound is placed upon the end of the class, led by such experiences and en- experiments the imported Italian bee is lever it produces a pressure of three tertaining such a conviction—the con- the one having the longest tongue, the pounds upon the butter. This worker Hence the immense prices paid for suc- the shortest. in transmitting certain characters. It gather honey every day of the season The butter is then placed in a pail, cov- yards, and divide by one hundred. The

only. It frequently happens that a yield honey at all times. It may even be and the little remaining buttermilk

Selection of Breeding Sheep.

In starting a flock, if wool is the obect, purchase of the most valuable sheep for that purpose, if they can be obtained at reasonable prices. It is better to pay \$50 or \$100 for a first-rate stock buck than to use an inferior one at a much less price. It is not within the means of every person wishing to get up a valuable flock of sheep to purchase full-bloods. To such we would recommend to purchase the best common ewes of the country, and grade them up with superior Spanish or Silesian rams.

In selecting ewes, shape, size and constitution are the main points that should govern the purchaser. For the improvement in quality and quantity of wool they must look to the buck. Thousands of highly-fed grade sheep, with an artificial finish, have been shipped into our state and sold as fullbloods at enormous prices by men possessing too good countenances to practice such rascality.

As soon as a mongrel reaches the point where he stamps his own likeness on his offspring, he is equally valuable, provided he is equal in other respects. The number of crosses that is necessary before it is fit to breed from a mongrel is a disputed point among sheep men. Some say four or five; others eight or ten. For my own breeding the latter would be preferred. It sometimes happens that grade sheep proit expressed by the principle of varia- Persons who are not competent judges of a pure breed are frequently much disappointed in purchasing such sheep tions, are the most likely to stamp their own characteristics upon their own offspring. Hence the necessity of obtaining superior rams of this description to breed from.

The wool should be of even length and thickness all over the body; shortviction of the force of inheritance, ly are defects that should not be tolerated in a flock of sheep. It should densely cover the body all over, open in connected masses, presenting at the same time a plentiful supply of oil to give the surface a dark appearance. Rams of this description, of superior form, are equal in value to a good farm stallion.

Persons who understand the true ory of breeding are careful that ewes presenting defects are not bred to rams of like faults. If the ewe is a little too long legged, she should be bred to a shortish legged ram; if too thin fleeced, the ram should possess a thick, dense fleece; if the wool is too coarse and dry, the ram should be fine and oily. The farmers of the West might increase their wool in quality, and at least one-third in quantity, if they were careful to breed from none but the best of ewes. They would realize double the amount from their sale sheep that they do at present. Every farmer who owns 130 acres of land ought to realize an income of eight or ten hundred dollars aunually, provided he has his farm stocked with a valuable kind of sheep, which can easily be accomplished by a judicious selection of rams to breed from.

Bees and Flowers. corollas. Red clover is a familiar ex- the lever to slip upon the butter. This

ers during which there is a lack of it.

Observing beekeepers have given much thought and study to the subject, but so far only little light has been thrown upon it. The main influences which seem to bring an abundance of honey are electricity, heat and moisture, the lack and the excess of the last being both injurious.

Botanists and meteorologists would that may bring to light interesting facts about plant life.

period almost invariably. I have seen at those times a whole field of blossoming buck wheat with not a bee in it.

Melilot clover and aromatic plants, such as mints and catnip, are the blosest months. Beekeepers should encourage the introduction of such plants, as they can grow harmlessly along hedges and fences and their fresh and healthful fragrance are welcomed by every one. It may be thought that a few plants of She must first of all get acquainted each kind cannot benefit the bees to any extent. Certainly not. But a few plants here and there will produce seed and you. If, in winter, it is best to milk in finally make waste places become sources of the most delightful of sweets. Some sixteen years ago dandelion was a scarcity in this region, but little by pinch the teats. This is the great source little it worked its way over the woodlaud until now, when spring is here, the roadsides and the pastures are dotted with its bright yellow blossoms, and bees get enough from it in some seasons to help them raise the bees that will gather the clover crop.

Nature has bountifully supplied food means of making bees indulge in the for milking in that; or, next best, to pleasures of honey gathering all summer long we would get for our trouble a never-ending flow of honey.— Worker Bee, in Prairie Farmer.

Working Batter-How to Do It. The best butter worker for private use (and it is used in many of the best creamaries) is the simple lever upon a slab of hard, inodorous wood, such as oak, hickory, sugar maple, white ash, or stone. The plank or slab should be made very smooth upon its upper side, be 31-2 feet long, 2 feet wide at one end, 10 inches at the other, set with the narrow end four inches lower than the wide end, with sides 4 inches high screwed on. This slab may stand upon three stout legs-one three inches back of the narrow end and two at the wide end. There should be creases near the outer edges of the slab to carry off the buttermilk pressed out. Bore a smooth, 11.2 inch hole 5 inches back from the lower end, and fit in a hickory or maple like. As soon as horses get used to pin standing six inches above and going 11-2 inches below to a receiving half-inch pin to keep it from raising out. A slot or mortice is made through this pin 2 inches above the slab to receive a half-inch iron pin in the end of the lever. This pin through the slab is made to turn so that the lever may be moved sidewise Now the lever should be a 3x4 inch maple or hickory stick, 4 feet long, rounded off at one end for handling, and a half-inch iron pin put into the center of the other end. This lever is made smooth and square; and when the iron pin is placed in the slot It is well known that bees do not of the standing peg at the lower end, make honey, but simply gather it as it and butter is placed upon the slab, the also that some flowers do not permit and the buttermilk is easily pressed out. with greater ease than that from 3 to 5 viction that minor peculiarities are in- home-bred Italian comes next, and the is easily kept clean, and affords room the rule: Multiply the length in yards herited as well as major peculiarities. pure black is the one whose tongue is for working 25 pounds of butter at by the width in yards, and that by half cessful racers, bulls of superior form, But there is an important fact con- the churn, placed upon the worker, product by fifteen. To find the numonce. The butter is usually taken from the altitude in yards, and divide the sheep that have certain desired pecul- nected with flowers and bees, one that and one ounce of pure salt to the pound ber of tons in circular stacks: Multiis requently asserted that is very little known even among own- worked in evenly, but with as little ply the square of the circumference in the male is prepotent over the female ers of bees—that is, that bees do not working as needful for this purpose. yards by four times the altitude in

said that the days in which honey is worked out, when it is packed in pail ents is transmitted more powerfully in plentiful enough to enable bees to store or tub to remain. The butter is turned the offspring of the sex to which that it for future use are few. There are cer- over upon the worker with the hand tain hours of these special days during ladle, and there is no necessity for which the nectar is produced, and oth- touching the butter with the hand. Twenty-five pounds may be worked in a few minutes, and will not tire any woman of moderate strength. This worker is not patented, and may be made by a carpenter in a day.-National Live-Stock Journal.

Training Heifers.

It is a very easy matter to train a heifer to stand quietly to be milked, do well to take up the subject and but it is an easier matter to train them make observations upon it, for it is one to jump, kick and run. The way to teach them to stand still is to always require them to do so. The way to teach The latter part of July and first part | them the contrary is to give them a of August seem to be a honey-lacking good opportunity for doing so. If there is naught to hinder a wild heifer from running, and if her fears prompt her to run, she can and will run. On the contrary, if she cannot run, in a short time she loses her fear and stands from habit, soms upon which bees seem to find the and habit is one of the most powerful most continuous supply during the dry- influences in this world for either brute or man. .

If you want to transform a wild heifer into a well-behaved, well-trained cow you must be patient and exhibit no temper. Never strike or kick her. with you, and learn that you will not hurt her. She must learn not to fear the stable, make as little fuss and as few her very gently. Be careful not to of trouble. A cow naturally wishes to until some careless milker has given a squeeze that hurts, when she kicks and runs. By allowing such a course a few times the habit will be confirmed.

The best way to manage if you have no stable is to have a small, well-fenced for our pets, and if we could find the yard, and teach your heifers to stand tie them, using them very quietly.

No man or boy is fit to handle animals unless he can control them, and control himself. Neither is it right to chastise the ignorant.

Corn for Horses.

Is it or is it not economy to feed horses corn in the ear? We have practiced it for a number of years, believing that the portion which was not masticated, and so passed out of the horses without being digested, was is every tenth, and this with the waste juto an ointment and applied with fricand time spent in going to the mill will make it fully equal to every eighth. Another thing farmers do not think about: Suppose every tenth is not masticated and assimilated by the horse, it is kept on the farm; whereas, if it is left at the mill the farm is so much depleted of plant food. We throw the whole ears into the manger, and let the eating corn there is no danger of its producing any colic or other derangement of the bowels, but care must be taken not to begin too strong at first. Three or four ears of flint corn are all a horse should have to begin a diet of this food. The Southern and Western corn is lighter, and is not so apt to produce colic. In the South corn is almost always fed in the ear; and so it is in the West when fed at all. Corn is excellent feed for horses to work on, but not so good for fast driving. They are more quiet and tractable on corn than with any other grain, and will do more hard pulling and drudgery with less loss in condition. Oats make a horse sprightly and active, and hence should be fed sparingly to a colt. Oats have helped to make a great many balky, spavined and runaway horses. Corn makes them dull and slow, but strong. Corn is the best for colts while being broken. It may be made lighter and not so heating by having wheat bran mixed with it .- Rural New Yorker.

To find the number of tons in long has been shown, however, that such of blossoms, even if the weather is fair ered and set in a cool place till the next quotient will be the number of cubic raies do not hold good except to a very and even if their own honey-producing day, that the salt may be dissolved. It yards in the stack. Then divide by limited extent, and in certain groups plants are in bloom. Flowers do not is now placed again upon the worker, fifteen to get the number of tons.

Veterinary Department.

Sore Tongue.

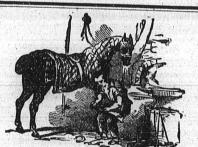
I have a mare with a sore tongue, the usual remedy for which here is copperas. She is with foal, and I have been told that the use of copperas is liable to make her abort. Is such the case? and if so, what other remedy would you advise?

Answer.-It is the sheerest nonsense. Sulphate of copper is one of the best mineral tonics in the pharmacopia, but, like all medicines of its class, should be used with caution. The dose is from one to two drachms twice a day. We do not understand from your description the nature of the sore referred to, consequently cannot advise you in regard to treatment.

Injury to the Metacarpus.

I have a fine mare that got kicked badly about two weeks ago on both hind legs. One kick is exactly on the hock-joint. The day after it was done it was swollen up as large as my body, but by faithful work I have succeeded in healing the sore and reducing the joint down nearly to its proper size. The other leg I have not been so successful with. The kick is about half way between the hock and coronet. Although it is not swollen as bad as the first, the sore refuses to yield to treatment and still continues to discharge freely. She has a very good appetite. I have given her nothing but soft feed since the accident. If you will be kind enough to prescribe for this case it will be duly appreciated.

Answer.-If you had described the character of the discharge we would have been better able to arrive at a alarming motions as possible. Handle more satisfactory conclusion; however, we suspect, from its stubborn character, that you have a case of synovitis, which is characterized by swelling, inbe rid of her milk. She stands quietly tense acute inflammation and a thin, watery discharge which, upon being rubbed between the fingers, will readily saponify. Such cases always prove stubborn to heal, even to expert treatment. We would, however, advise you to have the parts thoroughly cleansed and softened with warm water and castile soap; then introduce a small silver pipe or bougie, and endeavor to find the bottom of a sinus that must certainly exist. When that has been done, inject once a day with one part of tincture of iodine to three of water, mixed. It will be well, for the first few days, to dress with a compress bandage, and if proud flesh should make its appearance touch the parts occasionally with nitrate of silver; and if, after the wound has healed, and an unsightly enlargement should remain, you may use the not equal to the miller's toll. The toll dide of mercury to eight of lard, made tion. One application will be sufficient. -Turf, Field and Farm.



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

Powders.

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

DR. W. S. RILEY, V. S., Lawrence, Douglas county, Kans.

45,000 ACRES UNIVERSITY LANDS.

FOR SALE ON LONG TIME.

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

CONTINENTAL

Insurance Company

OF NEW YORK

Unearned reserve fund, and reported | 1,289 369 | Capital (paid up in cash) | 1,000,000 | Net surplus over all | 1,038,427

The undersigned is the only authorized agent of the Continental Insurance company for the city of Lawrence and county of Douglas. Farm and other property insured at the lowest adequate rates.

Office over Leis' drug store, Lawrence.

117

MA

SS

S

0

NA

The Brahma Samaj.

In the various reports made by the different denominations of christians of the missionary work in India I see no allusion to the "Brahma Samaj." a sect, or, speaking more exactly, a church, which was established about the year 1830 by Raja Ram Moham Rat. This retormer was born in 1772, and at an early age mastered the Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian languages. Impressed with the fallacy of the religious ceremonies practiced by his countrymen, he impartially investigated the Hindu Shastras, the Koran and the Bible, repudiated the polytheistic worship of the Shastras as false, and inculcated the reformed principles of monotheism as found in ancient Vedas. In 1816 the raja organized a Hindu society, in which the Vedas were recited and theistic hymns chanted. This movement soon died out on account of the opposition it met from the Hindu community.

In 1830 the raja organized a society of a more marked religious type, which met together at stated times for prayer and worship, and this latter organization may be considered as the foundation of the present "Brahma Samaj." The following extract from the trust-deed of the building dedicated to it will show the religious belief and the purposes of its founder. The building was intended to be "a place of public meeting for all sorts and descriptions of people, without distinction, who shall behave and conduct themselves in an orderly, sober, religious and devout manner for the worship and adoration of the eternal, unsearchable and immutable Being, who is the author and preserver of the universe, but not under and by any other name, designation or title peculiarly used for and applied to any other being or beings by any man or set of men whatsoever; and no graven image, statue, or sculpture, carving, painting, picture, portrait, or the likeness of anything shall be admitted within the building, land, tenements or premises; and that no sacrifice, offering or oblation of any kind shall be permitted therein." This trust-deed goes on to say that "no sermon, preaching, discourse, prayer or hymns be delivered, made or used in such worship, but such as have a tendency to the contemplation of the Author and Preserver of the universe or to the promotion of charity, morality, piety, benevolence, virtue, and the strengthening of the bonds of union between men of all religious persuasions and creeds."

About the year 1850 a schism took place in the church, and the more spiritual and progressive wing rejected the main portions of the Vedas and made nature, reason and intuition the basis of their faith.

The creed of the Brahma Samsj as at present formulated reads thus:

"(1.) The book of nature and intuition supplies the basis of religious faith.

"(2.) Although the Brahmas do not consider any book written by man the basis of their repleasure any religious truth contained in any | 000. book.

"(3.) The Brahmas believe that the religious condition of man is progressive, like the other departments of his condition in this world.

"(4) They believe the fundamental doctrines of their religion are the basis also of every true aging 1,577 pounds). This we believe was the religion.

(5.) They believe in the existence of one Supreme God-a God endowed with a distinct prices a little better than they were at close of personality, moral attributes worthy of His last week, but about the same as our quotaernor of the universe, and they worship Him The most of the sales were at \$3.90@4.00. alone. They do not believe in any of His in-

ing life in this world and supplementary to it as respects the action of the universal moral government.

"(7.) They believe that repentance and reformation are the only way to salvation. They do not recognize any other mode of reconcilement to an offended but loving Father. "(8.) They pray for spiritual welfare, and be-

lieve in the efficacy of such prayers. "(9) They believe in the providential care

of the Divine Father.

"(10.) They avow that love toward Him, and the performance of the works which He loves, constitute His worship.

"(11.) They declare that moral righteousness, the gaining of wisdom, divine contemplation, charity, and the cultivation of devotional feelings are their rites and ceremonies. They further say: Govern and regulate your feelings-ci-charge your duties to God and to man and you will gain everlasting blessedness; purify your heart—cultivate devotional feelings and you will see Him who is unseen.

"(12.) They believe that we are all the children of God and must therefore consider ourselves as brothers and sisters."

The Brahma Samajes of India have made considerable progress. They have built a chapel in Calcutta, which is crowded every Sunday evening, and they encourage the establishment of branch churches in different parts of the country. The number of avowed Brahmas does not exceed, perhaps, 3,000, but the greater part of the educated natives of Bengal sympathize more or less with the movement.

[This sketch may not be so interesting, dear SPIRIT, to a majority of your readers as articles on farming, but I am sure it will be a suggestive theme for a Sunday sermon; and I should not be surprised it some of our wideawake clergymen should seize upon it as a subject to interest their hearers and call out a crowd of attendants to their meetings.]

Famine in Turkey.

Turkey, lately scourged by war, is the prey of famine. If in any American city fifteen persons should be tound, in one day, dead of the nation; but as the city where this has occurred is Adrianople few notice it.



My Annual Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed for 1880, rich in engravings, from photographs of the originals, will be sent free, to all who apply. My old customers need not write for it. I offer one of the largest collections of vegetable seed ever sen out by any seed house in America, a large portion of which were grown on my six seed farms. Full directions for cultivation on each package. All seed warranted to be both iresh and true to name; so far, that should it prove otherwise, I will refill the order gratis. The original introducer of the Hubbard Squash, Phinney's Melon, Marblehead Cabbages, Mexican Covn, and scores of other vegetables, I invite the patrowage 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.

THE LATEST MARKETS. Produce Markets.

1	L'Iodde manactai
1	ST. LOUIS, Feb. 17, 1880.
1	Flour-XX \$5.35 @ 5.45
١	XXX 5 90 @ 5 95
1	Family 5.75 @ 5.80
١	Fancy 6.00 @ 6 25
1	Wheat—No. 2 fall 1.271@ 1.271
1	No. 3 red 1.21 @ 1 22
١	
1	
٠	
1	
1	Barley 80 (a) 1 00
Ì	Pork 411.70 (212.05)
ų,	ualu
1	Butter—Dany
1	Country 14 @ 20
1	Eggs
	. CHICAGO, Feb. 17, 1880
	Wheat—No. 2 spring \$1.23 @ 1 231
i,	No. 3 1.08 (2) 1.10
3	Corn
	Oats 30 (2) 31
	Pork 11 50 (a,11 55
ř	7.15 (a) 7.20
	KANSAS CITY, Feb. 17, 1880.
	Wheat-No. 2 fall \$1.15 @ 1.16
•	No. 3 fall 1.04 (a) 1.042
	No. 4 1.03 @ 1.03
1	Corn—No. 2 28 @ 281
	Oats—No. 2
1	
	The Charles Manufacture

Live Stock Markets. ST. LOUIS, Feb. 17, 1880.

CATTLE-Fair. Good shipping steers, \$5.00 @5.10; medium to fair, \$4.10@4.90; export steers would bring \$5.25@5.50; teeding steers, \$4.00@4.25; mixed butchers, scarce, \$2.90@ 3 85; cows and helfers, \$2.75@3 50.

Hogs-Active. Light shipping, \$4.10@4.20; fancy, \$4.40@4.50; packing, \$4 25@4.40.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17, 1880. CATTLE-Market quiet and weak. Shippers, \$4.00@4.80; butchers, \$2.30@4.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.90@4.00.

Hogs-Steady. Light, \$4.20@4.35; mixed packing, \$4.15@4.35; choice heavy, \$4.40@ ligion, yet they do accept with respect and 4.65. Receipts for last twenty-four hours 14,-

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 17, 1880. CATTLE-The market opened with a good demand but supply small. Butchers' stuff was much sought after. \$5.00 was the highest price paid yesterday (for 19 native shippers, averbest price paid this year.

Hogs-Receipts small; market very firm; nature, and an intelligence befitting the Gov- tions a week ago, ranging from \$3.80 to \$4.10.

In Kansas City butter sells at 18@20c. for choice, medium 12@15c.; cheese, prime Kanprogressive state of the soul, and declare that there is a conscious state of existence succeeding life in this world and account of the succeeding life in the succeedi 17 to 19c., dry salted 11 to 13c., green salted No. 1 8kc., green green 4k to 6c.; lumber-1st and 2d clear 11 to 2 inch \$50, 3d clear \$47.50, cull boards \$20.00; flax seed, \$1.30; timothy, \$2.85; clover, \$5.00; millet, 60c.; hay, \$8.00@8 50 for bailed; furs-raccoon No. 1 \$1.50, No 2, 59c. mink No. 1 35@40c., black skunk 75c @\$1 00, other skunks 10@50c., otter No. 1 \$5.00, No. 2 \$3.50, beaver from 25c. to \$2.50.

Wheat fluctuated a little the past week, but is about 4 cents higher than our last quota-

tions.

For future delivery, No. 2 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at \$1.27 February, \$1.27½ March, and \$1.30 April. In Chicago No. 2 is \$1.221 February, \$1 231 March, and \$1.241 April. In Kansas City No. 2 is \$1.16 February; No. 3 is \$1 041 February, and \$1 051 March. These figures show no material change since last week in "futures."

Wheat at Kansas City is 29 cents higher than it was one year ago, and the same price it was two years ago. Corn is 3 cents higher than one year ago, and 3 cents lower than it

was at this date in 1878. In Liverpool, Feb. 16, winter wheat was 10s. 6d.@11s. 4d., spring wheat 10s. 2d@10s. 10d. In New York No. 2 winter was \$1.48@1.50, No. 2

spring \$1.37@1.42. The following are the freight rates now charged by the Southwestern Pool association eastward from Kansas City. They have been

in operation since Sept. 12, 18.9: | To Chicago. | \$62 50 | Hogs 第 car | \$62 50 | Hogs 第 car | 47 50 | Sheep 第 car | 45 00 | Wheat 第 100 pounds | 25 | Other grain 20 |

The exports of wheat have been considerably increased since the decline in price. During the last week in December, when No. 2 red winter wheat was selling at \$1.58 in New York, the exports from that city were only 399,601 bushels, and from Baltimore 147,778 bushels. During the first week in February, with the same grade of wheat selling at \$1.451 the exports from New York were 643,444 bushels, and from Baltimore 485,506 bushels. The marstarvation, a thrill of horror would run through ket has now reached a point as to price which permits freedom of exports. It is important to this country that its products should not be

日 벙 벙 Q

0

Z

M

0

d

1

0

벙

9

7

0 H H excluded from foreign markets by excessive speculation, for the surplus from Russia and a few other countries is now going rapidly forward, and our imports of foreign goods are becoming very great-more than 100 per cent.

larger than they were at this time last year. Chicago elevators have now in store 15.207,-551 bushels of grain of all kinds with a nominal capacity of about 17,150,000 bushels. Some of them are quite full. The total quantity in store and affoat in the harbor is 17,043,354 bushels. The stock of provisions at Chicago is also unusually large, and the fact is exercising a depressing influence on prices.

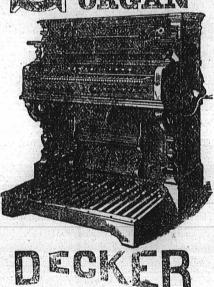
Lawrence Markets.

The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 15c.; eggs, 8c. per doz.; poultry-chickens live \$1.75@2.00 per doz., dressed 6c. per fb; turkeys live 7c. per fb, dressed 8c. per lb; potatoes, 60@90c.; corn. 23@25c.; wheat, 96c; lard, 7c.; hogs, \$3 75@4.00; cattle-feeders \$3.00, shippers \$3.50@3.75, cows \$2.00@2.40; wood, \$5.00 per cord; hay, \$5.00@5.50 per ton.

STORY & CAMP'S

Mammoth Music House,





MATHUSHEK

And other First-Class Planos. Also the unrivaled

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

Messrs, Story & amp stand at the head of the musical trade of the West There establishments here and at the cago are the too largest west of New York. The members of the firm rank high among our stanichest most honorable and most successful merchants and manufacturers. They have built up one of the trongest and best mercantile houses in the country, and their establishment is an honor to the melves and a credit to St. Louis.—st Louis Republican.

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

\$300 A MONTH guaranteed \$12 a day at home quired; we will star you Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us han at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as any one can go right at. Those who are wese who see this notice will send us their addresses it once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

Poland-China Hogs a Specialty



A OHOICE LOT OF PIGS For this season's trade.

HENRY MIEBACH, Address

Hiawatha, Brown county, Kansas.

This powder makes "Gilt-Edge" Butter the year round. Common-case and the Science of Chemistry applied to Buttermaking. July, August and Winter Butter made equal to the best June product. Increases product 6 per cent. Improves quality at least 20 per cent. Reduces labor of churning one-half. Prevents Butter becoming rancid. Improves market value 3 to 5 cents a pound. Guaranteed free from all injurious ingredients. Gives a nice Golden Color the year round. 25 cents' worth will produce \$3.00 in increase of product and market value. Can you make a better investment? Beware of imitations. Genuine sold only in boxes with trade-mark of dairymaid, together with words "GILT-EDGE BUTTER MAKER" printed on each package. Powder sold by Grocers and General Store-keepers. Ask your dealer for our book "Hints to Butter-Makers," or send stamp to us for it. Small size, ½ ib., at 25 cenes; Large size, 2¼ ibs., \$1.00. Great saving by buying the larger size.

Address, BUTTER IMPROVEMENT CO., Prop'rs. [Trade-mark "Butter-Maker" Registered.]

Southwestern Iron Fence Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IMPROVED STEEL BARBED WIRE,

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

LAWRENCE,

622 CTS

KANSAS.

We use the best quality-Steel-wire; the barbs well secured to the wire, twisted into a complete ca-ble, and covered with the best quality rust-proof Japan Varnish, and we feel sure that we are offer-ing the best article on the market at the lowest price

ORDERS SOLICITED AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

From the Factory to the Wearer.

Shirts of Superior Muslin, Extra Fine Linen Shield Bosom, Open Back, French Yoke, and completely finished for

\$7.50 A DOZEN!!

trade, and enabling us to make the following unprecedented offer:

2 Superfor Muslin, Fine Linen l'hished French Yoke Shirts, as above, ready for wear,

3 de de legart set rolled gold plated Sleeve and Collar Buttons presented to each purch-ser of 3, 6 or 12 Shirts.

An elegart set rolled gold plated Sleeve and Collar Buttons presented to each purch-ser of 3, 6 or 12 Shirts.

Sample Shirt finished complete, with a set Ruttons as above, sent propaid by mail on receiptor S5 cents. We warrant these Shirts to be first-class in every-respect, to be substantially and neatly finished, and equal in appearance, durability and style to sny Shirt in the market coating two or three times as much. Send size of collar worn, circumference of chest and leight of arm. Remember in or trying from us you save all outside profits.

Hoys' Shirts same price as above. Plates Simps or Currency taken. Catalogue of goods sent with all sh. pments.

NEW YORK FURNISHING CO., 421 Broadway, New York, U.S.A.

THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY.

WHEAT Kansas is one of the first wheat states in the Union, in 1878 having led all others with a crop of 32,315,361 bushels. Of this magnificant amount the Golden Belt lands of the Kansas Pacific produced nearly one-half.

SOUTHWEAT The Kansas Pacific railway is the could be considered to the constant of the constant state, with an equally grand showing in all other departments of agriculture.

SOUTHWEST The Kansas Pacific railway is the Mexico, Arizona and the San Juan country.

The Kansas Pacific railway offers unpromp dispatch of freight. On all east-bound shipments special inducements are offered. Mark and consign "care Kansas Pacific railway."

114 MILLO, and fourteen miles shorter than any other line from Denver to Kansas City.

26 HOURS, the Golden Belt route is twenty-six and consign "care Kansas Pacific railway."

27 Denver to Kansas City or Leavenworth.

114 MILES The Kansas Pacific is one hundred other line from Denver to Kansas City.

LEADS FROM THE GOLDEN BELT

MINTS The vast deposits of carbonate of silver many miles in extent, are conceded to be the richest ever discovered. These deposits lie in horizontal beds, as coal or gravel, from 2 to 10 feet twick and from 8 to 100 feet below the surface; are mined by the aid of a pick and showel (no blasting or deep, expensive shafts being required, as is the case with the narrow vertical veins of hard silver quartz heretofore found), forming at Leadville and 1 cn. Mile the poor man's mining district, where mussle, energy and daily bread is the only capital required, as all ore finds ready purchase as fast as produced.

Part of the Kansas Pacific Railway has for sale to the continuous of the continuou

TO THE EAST OR TO THE WEST.

S T. SMITH, Gen'l Superintend't. Land Commissioner.

8 J. GILMORE,

JOHN MUIR, Gen'l Freight Agt.

THOS. L. KIMBALL,

Gen'l Pass & Ticket Agt.



ROBERT COOK Iola, Allen county, Kans.,

Importer, Breeder and Shipper of PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS -AND-

SHORT-HORN CATTLE

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

 Eight weeks old
 \$22 00

 Three to five months old
 32 00

 Five to seven months old
 42 00

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

ELMENDARO HERD.

LEVI DUMBAULD Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas, BREEDER OF

THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE

-AND-BERKSHIRE PIGS.

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

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

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

17,468, at head of herd. Young stock for sale. KING OF THE PRAIRIE.