

# SPIRIT OF KANSAS

## A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

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LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1880.

WHOLE NO. 435.

### "LESS THAN COST."

BY MRS. M. A. KIDDER.

We often see as on we joy,  
Through street or road, down court or lane,  
This trite announcement, "Less than cost,"  
Upon some door or window-pane,  
And then we muse on many things,  
That men have gained, and men have lost,  
And wonder at the foolish souls  
Who sell themselves for "less than cost."

The young man, stout of heart and limb,  
His bright eye fixed upon the goal,  
Starts out in quest of fortune's gifts,  
Strong purpose in his honest soul.  
Ah! brave he is, and grand, and high,  
If, on life's ocean tempest-tossed,  
He keeps the beacon star in sight,  
Nor sells himself for "less than cost."

And you, fair, youthful, budding lass,  
Now scattering smiles on all around—  
As violets shed their sweet perfume,  
And rose leaves drop upon the ground—  
Be careful, darling, too much frost;  
Is sometimes worse than too much frost;  
Better to stand back in the shade  
Than sell your name for "less than cost."

"What may a human being cost?"  
You ask us, may be, with a frown;  
A mother's pains, a mother's tears,  
Alone might weigh the balance down.  
But much more precious far than these  
The spark divine God called a soul;  
Then let us keep the jewel bright  
As months and years shall onward roll.

### A NEARLY SUCCESSFUL STRATAGEM.

BY JUDGE CLARK.

Of all classes of witnesses the most dangerous is the volunteer, as any old lawyer can cite you instances to prove. Let me give one from my own experience.

My client, John Boley, was a man on whose word I would have staked a fortune. His reputation for fair dealing was of the highest. His neighbors stood ready to vouch for his honesty against all comers. It created no small wonder, therefore, when Mr. Boley suffered himself to be sued by Zimri Catterlin on a note of five thousand dollars given for borrowed money.

It is true, Mr. Boley asserted that he had paid the amount when there was no one present but himself and Mr. Catterlin; and that the latter, alleging that he had lost the note, gave a receipt against it, which had in turn been lost.

This statement Zimri Catterlin stoutly denied. His standing was by no means equal to that of John Boley; but the most that was said against him was that he would bear watching in a bargain. In his view business was business, and the golden rule had nothing to do with it.

Had the controversy depended solely on the word of the parties, there would hardly have been two opinions about it. But Mr. Catterlin backed up his claim by producing the note, which, there was no denying, was a strong point in his favor.

People began to take sides, as they always do in disputes with which they have no concern, and ere long the community was pretty equally divided on the merits of the case.

"What's to be done about it, Mr. Moxley?" said Boley, after placing in his hands the summons served upon him.

"What can you prove?" I asked.

"I can swear I paid the money," he replied, "and took a receipt, which I afterward lost."

"The trouble is," I replied, "that you cannot be a witness."

"Why?"

"Because you are an interested party."

"That doesn't seem like justice, though. It seems to me the court and jury should hear both sides and then decide between them."

"The law has since come round to Mr. Boley's way of thinking; but at that day the mouths of all having a cent's interest in the controversy were sealed.

"You say Catterlin has the note?" I resumed.

"Yes; and no doubt he lied when he said it was lost."

"I'm afraid we have up-hill work," I said. "Possession of the note makes a *prima facie* case, and the burden of proof is on us."

Further conversation elicited a few facts which left the case not altogether hopeless, though the prospect of a successful defense was far from cheering.

"I can prove," said Mr. Boley, "that I drew the money from the bank the very day the note fell due. My wife saw me have it, and heard me say, when I started over to pay Catterlin, what I was going for. Caleb Brown was also present; but I suppose what I said isn't evidence."

"There you are mistaken," I returned; "when declarations accompany and explain an act, they are admissible as part of the act itself. Therefore, what you said in connection with the act of leaving your house, and explanatory of its object, the law will permit to be proven."

"The law doesn't seem to know its own mind, then," said Boley, to whom the mysteries of "real estate" had never been unfolded, "if it won't let me swear to what I know, and then turns plump round and lets in what I only said to Polly."

"I didn't say so," I replied. "Your wife cannot be a witness; but you have just said Caleb Brown was present—"

"As if Polly's word wasn't as good as his any day!" interrupted Boley. "Why shouldn't a man's wife be allowed her say in court?"

Here again the law has since adopted Mr. Boley's views, but then it was of a different opinion.

Assuring my client that I would do my best, I sent him away more puzzled than encouraged, I fear.

The evening before the day fixed for the trial I remained late at my office. My hopes of success were far from sanguine, and the loss of the case would be a serious blow to my client, who could ill afford to pay five thousand dollars twice.

A tap at the door, to which I answered "Come in," was followed by the entrance of a stranger.

"Mr. Moxley, I presume?" he said, inquiringly.

I bowed, and pointing to a chair inquired his business. He was a decently clad, serious-faced person, far too good for this world, if he was half as good as he looked.

You are the defendant's attorney in the case of Catterlin against Boley, I learn?"

I bowed again, curious to learn what was coming.

"In former days," the gentleman continued, "I was an intimate friend of Mr. Catterlin, and—I blush to own it—we have engaged in many questionable transactions together. But now I am an altered man; and the object of my visit to this place was to exhort my old companion to lead a better life. To that end I called upon him, but before I had time to inform him of my change of heart he told me, with much sinful exultation, of the chance he had of making five thousand dollars off John Boley through the loss of a receipt. He admitted getting the money and giving the receipt, the note being mislaid at the time. Afterward it turned up, and Mr. Boley having lost the receipt applied for another, when Catterlin saw his advantage and determined to profit by it."

"I remonstrated with him earnestly," said the stranger; "but finding him given over to reprobacy of mind, I thought it my duty (so he pronounced it) to place my evidence at your disposal."

I closely sifted the man's story, but the scrutiny developed no flaw; and warmly thanking Mr. Dodge—that was the name he gave—for his timely information, I arranged to have him in court in the morning.

Catterlin's lawyer was as adroit and cunning as he was unscrupulous. Win your case by any means, fair or foul, was his only rule of faith and practice. His name was Sarpidon Smith, but whether the hero after whom he had been christened fell at Troy or Bunker Hill Mr. Smith neither knew nor cared.

The case was called, and Mr. Smith put in the note and "rested" with a flourish.

In a few words I opened the defense, and then called Caleb Brown, by whom I proved the facts of which the reader is already apprised.

Now for the grand denouement.

"Barabbas Dodge!" I called out.

My visitor of the previous evening advanced and took the stand, looking, if possible, more serious than ever.

A few well-directed questions brought out his narrative with telling effect. Several of the jury wiped their eyes as he told the story of his conversion, and how his conscience had compelled him to appear and bear witness against his former companion in iniquity.

"You may cross-examine," I said, with a crushing look at Smith.

But that gentleman wasn't at all crushed. Rising deliberately, and eying Mr. Dodge with a sardonic smile, he began:

"Were you ever in state's prison, Mr. Dodge?"

The good man's countenance fell, and so, I'm sure, did mine when the answer came:

"I was."

"For what?" bellowed Smith.

I still hoped Mr. Dodge might reply that he had visited some penal institution in his missionary labors; but he didn't. His answer was:

"Forgery."

"Have you been paid anything for testifying as you have?"

A feeble "yes" was the response.

"By whom?"

Dodge hung his head and was silent.

"Stand down!" thundered the triumphant Smith.

A glance at the jury's faces convinced me that my case was ruined. I declined to sum up. But the way Mr. Smith improved the occasion by denouncing perjurers, suborners of perjuries, and unprincipled lawyers who employed such instruments, was a refreshing spectacle of virtuous indignation. I secretly resolved to thrash the rascal as soon as court adjourned.

"I want to ask the last witness a question or two," said the judge, "before submitting the case to the jury."

Mr. Dodge resumed the stand.

"Night before last, if I mistake not, you were in a room at the tavern across the street?"

The witness nodded nervously.

"And that gentleman," pointing to the plaintiff, "was with you?"

Mr. Dodge hesitated and trembled, but was forced to admit the fact.

"And there," continued his honor, the plaintiff made the admissions to which you have testified, and paid you to swear to them after procuring yourself to be called by the defense? Come, you may as well admit the truth. I was in the next room and overheard all through the thin and cracked partition."

Pious Mr. Dodge saw that lying would be useless as well as dangerous, and owned up to the little plot contrived, I have no doubt, by Sarpidon Smith, whereby I was to be entrapped into the appearance of seeking to bolster up a bad case by the testimony of an infamous and bribed witness. Not the least cunning part of it was that the story sworn to being literally true, no risk was run of an indictment for perjury. But the exposure of the trick completely turned the tables.

The verdict I got—no thanks to myself for it—put me in good humor, so I didn't thrash Smith. But of one thing you may be certain: I was very cautious ever after of calling witnesses on short acquaintance.

A question not unfrequently asked by children is whether centipedes bite or not. An answer to this question is furnished by a correspondent of *Nature*, from whose communication we make the following extract: "The centipede does not 'bite' at all—it makes tiny incisions with its numerous feet which in themselves cause trifling inconvenience; but when alarmed it drops into each some kind of venom that causes intense inflammation. The *modus operandi* I forget, but a medical friend explained it clearly." According to this writer, when a centipede happens to get on the person, the prudent course is to keep still and let the creature run off without alarming him. He mentions an instance in which a child was so poisoned by one as to be unwell for many days.

English naturalists have lately been discussing in the London press the question whether the woodcock ever carries its young from place to place in its claws, either to obtain food or to avoid danger; and Mr. Grantley F. Berkeley, in a letter to the *Times*, asserts that he has not only seen woodcocks transport the young birds in this manner, but also convey their eggs in the same way. In one instance he very nearly shot an old bird thus occupied, mistaking her for a predatory hawk. Mr. Berkeley suspects the horned owl of carrying its young about also, as he has found fledglings on bare boughs to which they could not have flown from the nest.

In his Christmas lectures to young people, at the royal institution, London, Professor Tyndall showed by actual experiment that water is not in fact a colorless liquid as it appears when looked at in a horizontal glass, but is really of a delicate blue color. A horizontal glass tube fifteen feet long was half filled with water and placed lengthwise in a beam of light, so that its image was projected upon a screen in the shape of a sphere. The upper half of this image, representing the empty portion of the tube, was pure white; the lower hemisphere, representing the water, appeared of a soft blue tint.

### Facetiae.

Lord Brougham, once when he was in a facetious mood, being asked to define a lawyer, said: "A lawyer is a learned gentleman who rescues your estate from your enemies and keeps it himself."

Said a judge in Massachusetts: "The court holds that a woman is competent to testify as to her own age." "Yes," responded one of the counsel, "she is competent to testify, but how can she be made to do so?"

A lazy young man, who was apt to stay rather late when he visited his sweetheart, remarking that he "found it very difficult to get up with the sun," the old man responded: "That is because you sit up too late with the daughter."

An old negro who had long been employed about the capitol at Washington once asked an acquaintance why members of congress were like fish. The conundrum having been given up, he said: "'Cause dey is so fond ob de bait' (debate).

A reward having been offered in Arkansas for a rhyme to Arkansas, a rural poet produced the following:

"There is a boy in Arkansas  
Who, with prodigious power,  
In the course of an hour,  
Can chop more logs than his pa can saw."

A "funny man" at a lawn party asked an old farmer who was passing by the grounds if he knew much about mud-turtles. "Yes," said the old man; "a mud-turtle can neither fly, gallop, jump, cry, sing, play croquet nor go blackberrying; and yet, if you let him alone, he gets along just about as well as a young man who tries to be funny at a lawn party."

An Oil City gentleman who recently traveled in Europe said he was at dinner one day in Paris, and while telling a story was attacked with a sudden and continuous fit of sneezing. When he ceased, a Russian gentleman at another table, named Pitcheke turned about and complimented him on his excellent and correct pronunciation of the Russian language.

### Young Folks' Department.

MR. EDITOR:—This is my first letter to your valuable paper. Father has been taking it for some time, and I like it very much. I think you get some pretty letters to print and some hard puzzles. Father has got ninety acres of corn and twenty acres of wheat. We have a nice young apple orchard of about 250 trees, and lots of little calves and two colts. I will give you a riddle, and close: I went to the woods and got it, and after I got it I looked for it, and the more I looked for it the less I liked it, and I brought it home in my hand because I could not find it. Yours truly,

OLIVE ROUTZONG.

RICH, Kans., May 31, 1880.

MR. EDITOR:—As I have not written for some time, I began to think it was my turn. I have been living with Grandma Strother since Miss Selbach gave her concert. Miss Hill, of Fostoria, has been visiting here. Grandma has over three hundred chickens, and two little calves and five cows. We have a beautiful white fringe which looks like paper cut in fine pieces and put on the tree. Grandma has a hedge of evergreens around the orchard for a wind-break. She has over three hundred evergreen and apple trees and one hundred pear trees. Aunt Lizzie sent us a nice large pumpkin Thursday that had not a crack nor rotten spot in it. We have sixty varieties of roses. I have been going to school all winter, and it closed Friday, May 21. The rake factory near our school-house in North Findlay burned down Thursday. I am living with grandma, Uncle Roll and Aunt Mary. They have a little baby girl which I claim to be a cousin of mine. I have a great deal of fun taking care of it. It was a month old yesterday. I will close by sending a riddle: Round at both ends and high in the middle. Please excuse all mistakes. From your friend,

LENA GLATHART.

FINDLAY, O., May 23, 1880.

LESSONS FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.  
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NO. XXXII.

### ROLL OF PERFECTION.

8. James Stepp.....Douglas county, Kans.  
17. Emma Boes.....Lawrence, Kans.  
7. Alice Rose.....Burlington, Kans.  
5. Alice Rose.....Morrill, Kans.

### ROLL OF EXCELLENCE.

15. James Stepp.....Douglas county, Kans.  
17. Emma Boes.....Lawrence, Kans.  
16. Mark C. Warner.....Tiblow, Kans.  
14. Flora D. Chevalier.....Lawrence, Kans.  
27. Alice Rose.....Burlington, Kans.

12. Ettie Blair.....Hartford, Kans.  
8. Samuel Porter.....Tiblow, Kans.  
7. Kate Frye.....Morrill, Kans.  
5. Anna M. Turner.....Humboldt, Kans.  
1. Gracie White.....Lawrence, Kans.

CORRECTION OF EXERCISE NO. XXXI.  
DANIEL BOONE.

In this way, for more than six months, these men fearlessly hunted and roamed through the woods. Contrary to their expectations, through the whole summer they saw no Indians, nor did they meet with any remarkable adventure. The precaution of a nightly watch was adopted, but they met with no disturbance from man or beast. They had glorious sport by day, and slept quietly at night. After this, as you will see, they began to meet difficulties.

### 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 exercises will be corrected next week. Send us your manuscripts at once and we will publish your names in one of two lists—a roll of perfection, and a roll of excellence. The entry of your name ten times on the first roll or fifty times on the second will entitle you to a desirable gift, providing your parents are subscribers to THE SPIRIT.

DANIEL BOONE.  
on the 22d of december | boone and stewart started off | as they had often done before | upon (a) (searching out 1, 2) tour | after (going about 30) (three or more 38) miles | they (pushed 8) their way through a piece of thick woods | and came out upon a boundless open (great woods 4) | here they found (numbers 5) of persimmon trees | loaded with ripe fruit | while clusters of wild grapes (hid 6, 7) the vines that were hanging from the (high 31) branches | (posies 8) were still in bloom | and (perturbed 9) the air | (crows 32) of (beasts 10) might be seen through the (great woods 4) in every (way 11, 12) | add to this that the day was (very fine 39) | and you will not be (taken unawares 40, 41) to learn that they (went on 6, 13) to (roam 38) | indeed | that they (roamed 30) much further than they (thought for 14, 15) | it was (almost 33) dark when they (got to 34) the kentucky river | and stood looking upon its rippling waters | (seeing 16, 17) a hill close by | they climbed it | that they might take a better (sight 18) of the (way 19) of the stream | they were now (going down 20, 21) | on their way homeward | when (all at once 35) they heard an indian yell | and out (ran 36) from the (thicket of reeds 22, 37) a (crowd 23) of (wild men 24) | they had no time for (standing against them 25, 26) | indeed | time was nothing | they were over (come 42) by numbers | the (wild men 24) (laid hold upon 43) them | took away their rifles and (powder and balls 27, 28) | bound them | and marched them off to their camp | the next morning they started off with their (captives 41) | the poor fellows not knowing where they were going or what was to be done to them | they did not know one word of their (speech 29) | and could therefore learn nothing | this much | however | they very well understood | that it would not do to show any signs of fear to the indians | and therefore they went on (pleasantly 44) |

### ROOTS OF WORDS.

LATIN.  
1. *Ex*, out. 2. *Ploro*, to weep, lament. 3. *Premo* (pressum), to squeeze, push. 4. *Foris*, out of doors. 5. *Quantus*, how many. 6. *Con*, with. 7. *Operio*, shut up, hide. 8. *Plor*, the best of anything, the down of one's cheeks. 9. *Sensio*, to feel, think. 10. *Anima*, life. 11. *Dis*, apart. 12. *Rogo*, to guide. 13. *Teneo*, to hold. 14. *Sub*, under. 15. *Pono*, to place. 16. *Per*, by, through. 17. *Capto*, to take. 18. *Video*, to see. 19. *Curro*, to run. 20. *De*, down. 21. *Scando*, to climb. 22. *Canna*, a reed. 23. *Paro*, a part. 24. *Silva*, a wild, a wood. 25. *Re*, again, back. 26. *Sisto*, to stand against, to stop. 27. *Ad*, to, toward. 28. *Munio*, to fortify. 29. *Lingua*, tongue.

ANGLO-SAXON.  
30. *Wandrian*, to ramble here and there. 31. *Lufi*, fond. 32. *Heord*, a collection. 33. *Neah*, near. 34. *Ræcan*, to stretch out. 35. *Sodem*, unlooked for. 36. *Hroscan*, to shake. 37. *Bræcan*, a thicket.

FRENCH.  
38. *Sever*, to part. 39. *Beau*, fair. 40. *Sur*, over, upon. 41. *Prise*, capture. 42. *Pouvoir*, to be able. 43. *Saisir*, to grasp.

GREEK.  
44. *Chara*, joy.  
CAPITALS AND PUNCTUATION.  
Seventeen capital letters, twenty-five commas, three semicolons, two colons, eleven periods, and three dashes.  
W. A. B.



## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 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. Allen, of South Carolina.  
 S. H. Ellis, of Ohio.

## KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

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

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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

## To the Patrons of Kansas.

If the Patrons of Kansas would think for one moment they would readily come to the conclusion that they have no cause to be discouraged, but on the other hand would see a great many things that would encourage. We venture to say there is not a member, whether dormant or active, in the state who would if he could relinquish the knowledge he has gained through the order if the small amount of money it has cost was returned to him. And this is not all by any means that has been gained. The fact that the farmers have been organizing to protect and ennoble their calling has, in a large number of instances, caused manufacturers of agricultural implements and others to call a halt in their oppressive manner in dealing with the farmers. In quite a number of localities the farmers have organized co-operative associations which have been very successful, and through which the farmers of the locality have been able to save several thousand dollars annually. In a large number of places post-offices have been established through the agency of the grange, and farmers who before had to ride ten or fifteen miles for their mail now have it brought almost to their door several times a week. A better acquaintance and more friendly relations have been established between farmers and their families in the different communities. Quite a number of unfortunate members have received timely aid from their brethren.

The above are only a few of the things that have been accomplished by the Patrons of Husbandry in this state during the last few years. That some mistakes have been made no one will deny, but because mistakes have been made is no reason for stopping our exertions to accomplish the great objects aimed at by this organization. But rather let all good Patrons renew their energies; avoid mistakes in the future as far as possible.

At the last state grange a life assurance association for the Patrons was organized on a sound basis (the plan is the same as that of the Masons and Odd Fellows, except that the expense for running is not so large), but it was agreed that no policies should be issued until five hundred applications were in. We still want about eighty names to make up the first five hundred. Now we are going to ask a favor; it is this: During the next thirty days we ask every grange in the state to send at least one name with the dollar to Bro. Maxson at Emporia, and all granges that comply send us a statement of the fact for publication. Let every grange get as many names as possible, but let each determine to get one anyhow; then if sent to us for publication it will create some enthusiasm in this direction and our life association will be an accomplished fact. We will give as a premium to the first grange that responds to this request one copy of THE SPIRIT for one year.

## Action of Multiflora Grange.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—At a recent meeting of Multiflora grange, of Atchison county, the following resolutions were passed, with the request that a copy of the same be sent to your valuable paper for publication:

WHEREAS, Our legislators, both state and national, have been petitioned to enact such laws as shall secure to the people a fair and equitable rate of tariff and travel over all railroads; and

WHEREAS, Those petitions have been ignored by our representatives; and believing that the principal reason is due to the ignorance in which the people are kept as to the individual votes of their legislators, therefore

Resolved, That we subscribe \$1 in any paper published at least weekly while our legislators are in session giving the essence of all bills brought before them and their votes as recorded for or against the same.

Resolved, That we most respectfully but earnestly recommend that organizations be formed in each county to procure subscribers to any paper that will comply with the foregoing resolution.

Resolved, That, being deeply impressed with the necessity of having a clear understanding and combined action on the part of those taking an interest in the matter, we recommend an expression of views through the press as to the best means of accomplishing that object.

Resolved, That tenders be called for the publication of any paper that will comply with resolution No. 1 when warranted by subscription.

JOHN ANDREWS, Master.  
 E. H. KELLER, Secretary.  
 HURON, Kans., May 24, 1880.

## Tribute of Respect.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst to the great grange above our most worthy brother, the worthy master of Neosho grange, No. 19, John H. Songer; therefore

Resolved, That in the death of Bro. Songer the order has lost an honored and highly esteemed brother; and that this grange tender to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in their great loss; and that with that these resolutions be published in THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS, and that a copy be sent to the family of our deceased brother and also be spread upon the minutes of this (Neosho) grange, No. 19.

F. H. DUMBAULD,  
 L. ATKINSON,  
 F. M. ODELL,  
 Committee.  
 OSAGE MISSION, Kans., May 15, 1880.

## Organization—Its Methods, Objects and Advantages.

What is organization? It is to bring together as near as possible the different parts of bodies and form or combine them into a compact whole. More perfect organization is to unite similar elements into one solid, unbroken mass, one and the same thing. Hence there are two kinds of organization—one imperfect, and the other more perfect and complete. The former may, to some extent, accomplish its object by the exertion of its full strength, power and energy continually employed, while the latter will accomplish much more in less time with but little effort. In the former, a part of the constituent elements are not united with the organized body; as a consequence, the floating or unorganized elements come in contact with the combined efforts of the organization, and unnecessary antagonism is the inevitable result. In the latter, where all the elements are united in a common object, antagonism is avoided, efforts are much more effectual and results more certain. It is evident, then, that if good results are desirable it is absolutely necessary to have organization as perfect and complete as it is possible to have it.

The method of organization is to systematize the work to be accomplished and upon what method, by what means and for what purpose. In its details it makes known its determination and intention, as declaring its purposes, principles or platform in which it sets forth its belief, demands and claims, so that all mankind may know its true object and mission to the end that all may investigate and understand. If its principles and objects are found to be worthy, its claims and demands legitimate and just, it expects the sympathy and support of all good people in carrying forward the work it has undertaken.

The object of organization is to strengthen, build up, establish, carry forward and perpetuate the work of the organization. Individual efforts would be isolated, and rest upon many selfish theories and in so many different ways that it could accomplish but little good. But by proper organization, uniting the different parts and elements into a compact body, with its objects, principles and purposes defined and its work properly systematized in harmony with its declared purposes, all who imbibe the faith can work harmoniously together to accomplish the object in view.

Organization is a necessity in any effort requiring united action; without it, failure and disappointment have been the inevitable result of every unorganized effort. Being a necessity, it then becomes the duty of every one who believes in the doctrines and principles enunciated by such organization to unite with it so that the same may be strengthened and supported. Organization then means to unite the elements, to combine its strength and various opportunities, to consolidate its power and advantages as of one unbroken whole. With its combined power and energy it moves forward in harmony with its defined purposes, gaining strength and advantages until it finally accomplishes its principles wherever this organized power is brought to bear.

The success of the church and state has been the result of organized effort. We have the power and effect of organization clearly illustrated in political contests. We sometimes see an unscrupulous demagogue succeed over an honest statesman from the fact that the former has his forces well organized, corruptly it may be, while the supporters of the latter are unorganized.

Men seeking for wealth and power have long since seen a good object in thorough organization, and as a result we see organized associations in the interest of banking, railroading, commerce, manufacturing and other corporations and combinations without number or limit, all claiming recognition and demanding respect in consequence of the power they exert through organized efforts. While some of these organized bodies are legitimate, and perhaps necessary, others are illegitimate, from the very fact that the foundation upon which they rest is a base fraud. The prime object of these is, to use a mild term, speculative gambling and robbing legalized by the laws of the land. But this should not entitle them to the credit or respect of an honest people. We see that the object of organization is not always for good, and may be, as it frequently is, for evil, wicked and malicious purposes. But in order to accomplish these, as well as those of a beneficent character, organization is nevertheless a necessity. To such an extent has the object of organization been carried (for good and for evil purposes) until the agricultural classes were absolutely compelled to organize for self-protection in order to save themselves their just and legal rights, their manhood, their self-respect and their God-given privileges as free American citizens. As a result, we have the Patrons of Husbandry, an organization strictly of farmers and their families, with its national head aiding and working in harmony with state organizations, reaching to district, county and local subordinate granges distributed all over the land as farmers' schools in which to educate the farmers and their families, old and young, to better understand agricultural interests and its sciences; to become familiar with political economy in all its details and conversant with the affairs of the government; and that we may more fully understand our rights and privileges as well as our duty to and with the government. In the educational work of the grange we learn our relation to others and they with us, thereby enabling us to protect ourselves and our interests against the encroachments of unjust and unreasonable demands made upon us by unscrupulous organizations. Without organized effort we could not stand their combined power. Hence the great necessity of the farmers' organization, which is legitimate, and for good and noble purposes. Not at warfare with, or against any legitimate interest or enterprise in the land, for the importance and merits of others are

readily acknowledged, and their just and legitimate rights and privileges cheerfully conceded. But we do declare warfare against error, fraud, bribery, selfishness and corruption of every kind and name, in every place and upon every occasion, for many of these make agriculture their prey. To remove these errors and re-establish justice requires thorough organization and united effort.

The objects then of the farmers organization are worthy and entitled to the support of every good citizen who loves justice for all classes and all interests.—*Worthy Lecturer Ebbelough, of the National Grange.*

## 25th YEAR—13th YEAR IN KANSAS!

## KANSAS Home Nurseries

Offer for the spring of 1880

## HOME GROWN STOCK.

SUCH AS

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

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Also New and Valuable acquisitions in Apple and Peach Trees.

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

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

## GOLDEN BELT ROUTE.

KANSAS CITY TO DENVER

VIA

Kansas Division of Union Pacific Railway

(Formerly Kansas Pacific Railway).

Only line running its entire train to Denver and arriving many hours in advance of all other lines from Kansas City or Leavenworth.

Denver is 114 Miles Nearer Kansas City by this Line than by any Other.

The Denver Fast Express with Pullman Day Coaches and Sleepers runs through

To Denver in 32 Hours.

The Kansas Express Train leaves Kansas City at 11 every evening and runs to Ellis, 302 miles west. The first-class coaches of this train are seated with the celebrated Horton Reclining Chairs.

The Kansas Division of the Union Pacific is the popular route to all Colorado Mining Camps, Pleasure and Health Resorts, and makes connections with all trains north and west from Denver.

ALL PERSONS en route to Leadville, Gunnison, Eagle River, Ten-Mile, Silver Cliff, the San Juan Region, and all other

MINING POINTS IN COLORADO, should go via the Kansas Division of the Union Pacific railway.

ALL PERSONS in poor health, or seeking recreation, and all students of nature, should take this route to the delightful Park, the wonderful Canyons, the lofty Mountains, the game-filled Woodlands, sparkling Trout Streams and Mineral Springs.

All persons going to the West should pass through the fertile Golden Belt by

## DAYLIGHT

The running time of the Denver Fast Express train between Kansas City and Denver enables passengers to

## RIDE

Through by daylight the greater portion of the best belt of agricultural land in the state of Kansas

thus affording an excellent view of that magnificent section of the Union—the first wheat producing state, and fourth in rank in the production of corn. This state possesses superior advantages to agriculturists. Thousands of acres yet to be opened to actual settlement under the Homestead Act; and the Union Pacific railway has

## 62,500 FINE FARMS

for sale in Kansas at prices and on terms within the reach of all, and easily accessible to the great through line. These beautiful and fertile lands await cultivation, but the tide of immigration which is continually pouring into the state warrants the prediction that they will not be in market long.

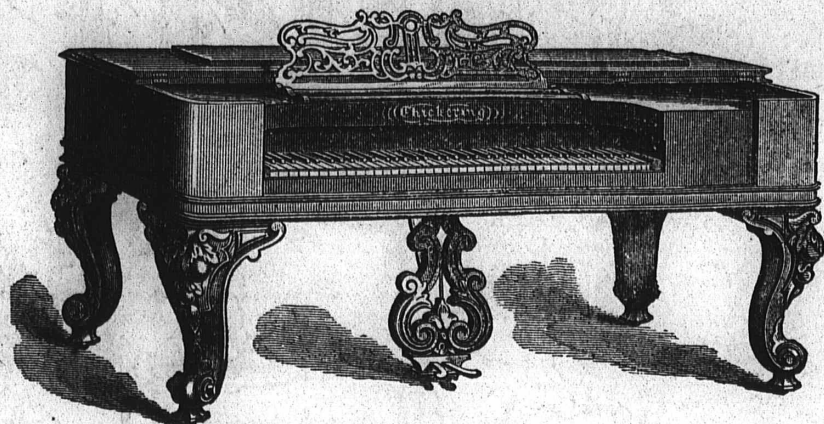
## NOW IS THE ACCEPTED TIME.

Uncle Sam is no longer able to "give us all a farm," but those who come first can have the choicest land in the most refined communities. Send for information.

Write to S. J. Gilmore, land commissioner, Kansas City, Mo., enclosing stamp, for a copy of the "Kansas Pacific Homestead," and to Thos. L. Kimball, general passenger and ticket agent, Kansas City, Mo., for the "Colorado Tourist," and for such other information as you may desire concerning the mines and resorts of Colorado, or the lands of Kansas.

THOS. L. KIMBALL,  
 Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agt., Kansas City, Mo.  
 JOHN MUIR,  
 Freight Agt., Kansas City, Mo.  
 S. J. GILMORE,  
 Land Com'r., Kansas City, Mo.  
 S. T. SMITH,  
 Gen'l Supt., Kansas City, Mo.  
 D. E. CORNELL,  
 Gen'l Agt., Pass. Dept., Kansas City, Mo.

## W. W. FLUKE,



DEALER IN

## PIANOS, ORGANS, SHEET MUSIC,

And every description of Musical Merchandise.

SHEET MUSIC AND MUSIC BOOKS A SPECIALTY.

Agent for the Genuine Singer Sewing Machine, and Grants & Hempleston School Furniture.

Orders by mail attended to promptly.

No. 127 Massachusetts Street.

1859. } FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS { 1880.  
 The Leading Fashion House in Every Respect!

## MRS. GARDNER &amp; 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 &amp; CO.

## Southwestern Iron Fence Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

## IMPROVED STEEL BARBED WIRE,

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

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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

ORDERS SOLICITED AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

J. S. CREW &amp; CO.

## OUR WALL PAPER STOCK IS VERY COMPLETE,

Embracing all Grades, from Brown Blanks

TO THE BEST DECORATIONS.

## WINDOW SHADES MADE TO ORDER

ON KNAPP'S SPRINGS OR COMMON FIXTURES.

150 Children's Carriages from Five to Thirty Dollars, Croquet, Base Balls, etc.

A FEW BOOKS AND STATIONERY ALSO ON HAND.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

GEO. R. BARSE.

ANDY J. SNIDER.

## Barse &amp; Snider,

## COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the sale of Live Stock.

KANSAS STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

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

W. A. ROGERS.

H. D. ROGERS.

## ROGERS &amp; ROGERS,

## KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.



## THIRSTY THURSTON,

Who Killed His Partner, W. W. Embry, a Short Time Ago, Now After Col. D. R. Anthony's Blood.

[Leavenworth Times.]

A most cowardly attempt at assassination was made yesterday afternoon about half past 1 o'clock on Delaware street, near the corner of Fourth street, in the very busiest and most crowded portion of the city. At the hour named Col. Anthony was passing eastward on Delaware street, and when just east of Fourth street, at the Fitzwilliam building, he passed Thomas C. Thurston. Col. Anthony did not speak to Thurston, and indeed hardly looked at him, merely glancing up to see who it was. When Col. Anthony was fifteen or twenty feet past Thurston the latter called out, "Col. Anthony!" and then again, as the colonel paid no attention to him. At the second call Col. Anthony half turned, thinking it to be either Dr. Neeley or Thomas Leonard, whom he had just passed, who was calling, and when thus half turned he saw Thurston standing still on the sidewalk and in the act of drawing a revolver. The colonel, seeing this action on Thurston's part, deliberately turned his back upon the assassin, and as he was walking away he heard the words, "Col. Anthony, G—d—n you, I understand you have said you'd shoot me on sight." Immediately Thurston fired. The colonel did not quicken his pace until the second shot was fired, when he stepped into the doorway leading to Dr. McNary's dental rooms, when, after remaining there a moment, he went up stairs into Dr. McNary's room and sat down, remaining probably about five minutes. After firing the second shot, Thurston, according to the statement made by a lady who was across the street, but whom the reporter was unable afterward to find, hailed a hack driven by Joseph Cranston, and climbing upon the seat with the driver brandished his revolver and warned everybody away. No attempt was made by any one to arrest Thurston, for the shooting occupied so little time that those who were witnesses were too dazed, and stupefied, in reality, to do anything or to take any action whatever. Upon arriving at the police station Thurston spoke to Deputy Chief of Police Davoren, who was in the office at the time, and said:

"I want to be locked up."

Davoren asked him what he wanted to be locked up for.

"I shot at Anthony," said Thurston, "and I think I hit the wrong man."

"Have you got a 'pop' (pistol) with you?" asked Davoren.

"I have not," said Thurston.

Davoren then searched him, and under his vest, partially concealed under his breeches, he found a huge Colt's navy revolver, silver mounted and ivory handled, No. 28,388, and of forty-five caliber—a murderous weapon, and of the largest size. It was in a half scabbard or belt, and fastened around his body by a strip of white cloth. Davoren took it from him and laid it on a bench inside the railing, when Thurston complained and said he wanted the weapon with which to defend himself. "You need not be afraid," said Davoren, "we'll take good care of you;" and after searching him and finding no other weapons upon his person he sent him down stairs and had him locked up.

Gen. Robinson, the jailer, was in the office at the time Thurston came in. The latter was very pale, but did not seem to be under any great excitement, though his looks, actions and words betokened the fact that he was anxious to be locked up, and thus be reasonably assured, at least, that for a time he would be safe. About 3 o'clock, Sheriff Lowe, who by that time had heard the rumors to the effect of lynching Thurston, drove to the city prison, and summoning a covered carriage put Thurston into it, and accompanied by Deputy Rohr drove rapidly west through the alley, turned up Sixth street to Fort Leavenworth, where application was made to the military authorities to have Thurston placed in the U. S. military prison. This was refused, however, and the sheriff, sending the carriage back to the city, took Thurston somewhere, but where is not known. It was rumored that the prisoner was taken to Atchison on the 7:27 train last night, but this is not known, as there were a thousand rumors afloat in regard to Thurston's whereabouts. It was also rumored that he was taken to the Kansas state penitentiary, though nothing definite is known regarding it.

At the time of the shooting Hon. Lucien Baker was standing in front of the Western Union telegraph office, at No. 223 Delaware street, nearly a block and a half from the spot where Thurston stood, talking to Hon. John A. Halderman, U. S. consul to Bangkok, and Frank Hunt. Immediately following the first discharge of the pistol, Mr. Baker, who had been standing in the attitude familiar to all who know him, that of his arms folded across his breast, put his hands to the sides of his body and exclaimed, "I am shot!" His companions could hardly believe it until they noticed Mr. Baker's countenance paling, when Mr. Halderman took him in his arms and assisted him into the telegraph office where he was placed in a chair. While he was in the chair the bullet, which had passed entirely through Mr. Baker's body, dropped from his clothing upon the floor, from where it was picked up by Moses Wilson, an employe of R. N. Hershfield, and by him given to Judge H. M. Allen. The end of the bullet was flattened somewhat, which leads to the belief that it must have struck a rib when it first effected its entrance into the body. After sitting in the chair a few moments Mr. Baker was assisted to the drug store of E. J. Humphrey, at the corner of Third and Delaware streets, where he received the care and attention of Dr. J. W. Brock. Several other physicians were also in attendance, and it seemed to be the impression among them that the wound was mortal, or at least the chances of living

were hardly one in a hundred. The bullet at first struck the right thumb, lacerating it on the under side somewhat, then passed through the fleshy part of the left arm and thence through the body. Shortly before 4 o'clock, or rather about half past 3 o'clock, a litter was prepared and Mr. Baker placed upon it and taken to his residence on Olive street, between Fourth and Fifth streets. At half past 8 o'clock last night he was resting easy, conversing easily, and with every prospect, so far as could be known, of recovery. Drs. Brock and Neeley attended upon him. Soon after the shooting, and while Mr. Baker was lying in the drug store, his wife, who had been sent for, arrived and remained with him until he was taken home. Mrs. Baker was somewhat unnerved at first, under the heavy shock, but last evening she had fully recovered, and administered to her husband's wants with a true wife's untiring devotion. It has not yet been learned as to whether the bullet really passed through Mr. Baker's body or, striking a rib, passed around and out, but at this time there seems to be many chances favorable to his recovery. His natural grit and nerve will go a great way toward his getting well. He has been, ever since receiving the wound, very calm and quiet, and at one time, while in the drug store, conversed on business affairs with Mr. W. C. Hook, who is in the office with him. At that time he was under the impression, evidently, that he could not live, for in talking to Mr. Hook he asked him to be sure to attend to a certain case, "as," said he, "it is probable I have not long to stay."

According to the best authority which can be obtained, the second bullet fired by Thurston at Col. Anthony first struck the large wooden gun in front of Schmeltzer's gun store and then the tin or sheet-iron sign at the side of the door at that establishment, from which it ricocheted and struck Mr. John P. Douglass, the advertising solicitor for the Times, who was standing in front of Crew & Bro.'s stationery and book store, Dodsworth's old stand, talking to Mr. Sam. Dodsworth. The bullet went through Mr. Douglass's left ear, and striking the skull made a wound of some two inches in length.

Our Own Cyclone.  
[Atchison Champion.]

Atchison, not to be out of fashion, has had a cyclone of her own, not so serious as those which have visited other places, but quite sufficient to gratify the curiosity of those who happened to be in its track.

At about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, when the Champion "let up" on the weather business, it was raining in a quiet and unobtrusive manner, but at a little after 4 o'clock everybody in town was waked up by a tremendous racket, rain, thunder, lightning, and a roaring and rushing wind all at once. The lightning seemed striking everywhere at once, and there was a sudden lighting of lamps, slamming of windows, and probably some hurried attempts on the part of sinful adults to recall the words of "Now I lay me down to sleep," or some other appropriate petition. The row was soon over and daylight revealed the extent of the damage done.

To begin with, the branches of trees were strewn all over town. While the track of the cyclone was narrow, the wind generally all around the board was sufficient to wrench limbs from the cottonwoods and maples.

A cyclone, probably a young one, was observed to have passed through the city. Its general course was from southwest to northeast. Its first traces were observed in the broken tops of two large elm trees on White Clay creek, nearly south of the new Central Branch stock-yards. It sheared the front off of Cain Bros.' warehouse as clean as if done with a knife, leaving the rest of the building intact. It took the chimneys off Mr. Collins's house and took a door and window from another house in the neighborhood without doing any other damage. Before leaving this neighborhood it sheared the chimneys off the Cain grain office. The wind then drove two freight cars through the closed doors of elevator C, and off the track, and then knocked the stuffing out of Temple & Co.'s grain warehouse; skipped around in Howell & Co.'s lumber-yard and brought up against the brick gable end of the flax-seed warehouse, which it drove in. Pursuing its industrious way, the cyclone jumped into the barn belonging to Dr. Johnston, having previously badly disfigured the well-curb. This place was formerly occupied by the old man Shriener, and the barn had often heard his speeches on the finance question, as he was rehearsing for the Democratic county convention, but it couldn't stand this wind. The roof lit out and the sides caved in, and this morning it looked like a drunken man's hat. The wind then adjourned to the region of C. C. Burnes's and Major Sol. R. Washer's residences where it devoted considerable attention to business. It tore up the sidewalk by the roots, and lifted the sections thirty or forty feet; caved in Washer's fence, and drove in the foundation of the house, with the evident intention of "raising out" Major Washer. The next and last serious attack of the cyclone was made on the two-story frame residence at the corner of Tenth and Laramie streets belonging to Mr. D. H. Rogers and occupied by himself and Mr. Emmett P. Greene, the marble cutter. The dwellers in the house, seven in number, felt the dwelling lifted up in the air about three feet and as suddenly dropped again. The house came down on its foundation but several feet east of its original location. The plastering was broken and the walls were strained and thrown out of line, but it can be readily repaired. Though disfigured, it is still in the ring.

From this on the lively gale seemed to have done little damage beyond the punishment administered to the trees. There were reports that it had wrought some ruin in the neighborhood of the Catholic church, but no serious traces could be found.

Arresting Horse Stealers—Barn Burned—Soaking Rain.  
[Troy Chief.]

On Wednesday the sheriff arrested two young men who came into town riding horses on suspicion of having stolen the animals. By examining them separately, by this means catching them in crooked stories, they succeeded in getting a confession from them that they had stolen two horses in Wyandotte county from a lot grazing on the prairie. One they traded off for another horse near Geary City. The sheriff holds the lads in custody.

About 4 o'clock Wednesday morning, during the storm, the barn of Michael Finnegan, in Wolf River township, about eight miles southwest of Troy, was struck by lightning, and burned down with all its contents, among which were a span of fine mares, a span of mules, about a car load of thrashed wheat, a bin of corn, harvester, cultivators, and other farm implements. Mr. Finnegan had made preparations to build a new house, and the carpenters were to commence work on Wednesday morning.

A prospect of a soaking rain Tuesday noon ended with a slight shower sufficient to refresh the leaves and grass but not to do any good beneath the surface. In the northern part of the county there was a heavy rain. But during the succeeding night we got it in earnest—a most tremendous rain lasting throughout the latter portion of the night. It was the hardest rain we have had for several years. Common wooden pails that sat out in open space that were left without a drop of water in the evening were brimful in the morning, and no means of knowing how much rain over. So that there was nine inches of rain, at least, by demonstration. We expect to hear of wash-outs on the railroads.

## Farmers, Attention!

WHEN YOU HAVE

Extra Choice Butter, or Good Sweet Lard, or Fat Young Chickens,

COME AND SEE ME.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST

## COFFEE OR TEA

IN THE MARKET,

CALL AND SEE ME.

I carry a full line of Sugars, Spices, Rice, Flour and Meal, Bacon, Hams, etc., Axle Grease, Rope, Salt and Wooden Ware.  
My Roasted Coffee cannot be excelled anywhere. Remember the place—No. 71 Massachusetts street, Lawrence.

E. B. GOOD.

THE BEST

## Washing Machine!

MR. E. T. VERNON,

of Lawrence,

is manufacturing and selling the best Washing Machine ever offered to the public.

## IT IS CHEAPER

Than any other washing machine in the market. It is called the

HONEY CREEK MACHINE.

Mr. Vernon has agents in almost every county in the state. Those in need of a first-class washing machine should be sure to try the Honey Creek Machine before purchasing.  
County and state rights for sale on reasonable terms; also machines always on hand.  
Parties who desire to engage in a profitable business should call on or address  
E. T. VERNON, Lawrence, Kans.

VINLAND

## Nurs'ry &amp; Fruit Farm

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR.

PRICE-LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

W. E. BARNES, Proprietor,

Vinland, Douglas County, Kansas.

## CONTINENTAL

Insurance Company

OF NEW YORK.

Cash assets January 1, 1879.....\$8,327,774

LIABILITIES.

Unearned reserve fund, and reported losses.....1,299,369  
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.  
JOHN CHARLTON.  
Office over Leis' drug store, Lawrence.

## Golden Medical Discovery

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures all Humors, from the worst Scrofula to a common Itch, Pimple, or Eruption, Erysipelas, Salt-rheum, Fever Sores, Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood, are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine.

Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Rose Rash, Bolls, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, White Swellings, Gout or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills alternated with hot flushes, irregular appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from Torpid Liver, or "Biliousness." As a remedy for all such cases Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect and radical cures.

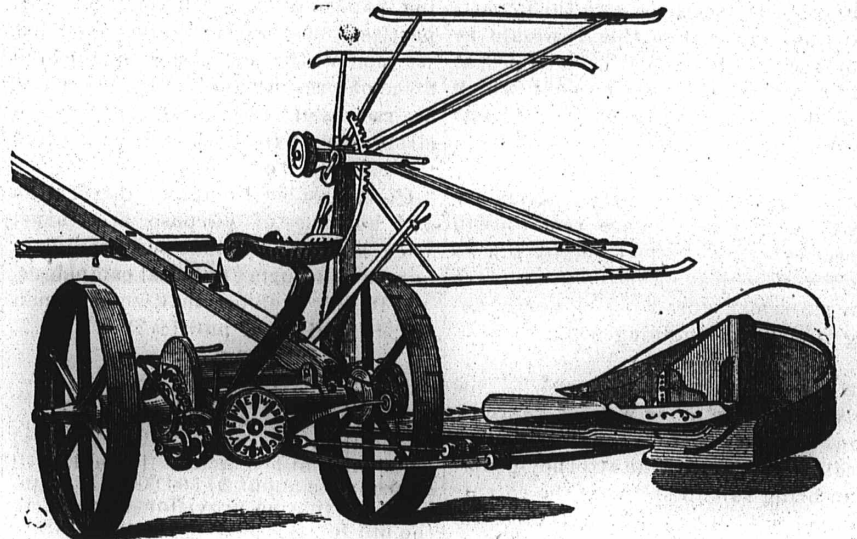
In the cure of Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Weak Lungs, and early stages of Consumption, it has astonished the medical faculty, and eminent physicians pronounce it the greatest medical discovery of the age. Sold by druggists.

No use of taking the large, repulsive, nauseous pills. These Pellets (Little Pills) are scarcely larger than mustard seeds. Being entirely vegetable, no particular care is required while using them. They operate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. For Jaundice, Headache, Constipation, Impure Blood, Pain in the Shoulders, Tightness of Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations from Stomach, Bad Taste in Mouth, Bilious attacks, Pain in region of Kidneys, Internal Fever, Bloated feeling about Stomach, Rush of Blood to Head, take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. Sold by druggists.

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Prop'rs, Buffalo, N. Y.

## LAWRENCE PLOW COMPANY,

(Successors to Wilder & Palm)



MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Agricultural Implements, Railroad Scrapers, Plows, Wagons, Sulky Hay Rakes, Scotch and Giddle's Harrows, Cast Iron Rollers, Sulky Plows, etc.

Agents for the Buckeye Self-Binder Mower with Dropper and Table Rake, Thrashers, Lawn Mowers, Grain Drills, Star Corn Planters and Power Shellers, Cider and Wine Mills, Pumps, etc.

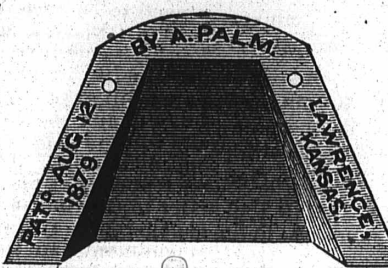
## THIS RUB IRON

Allows the wagon to

## TURN SHORT

Will not Raise the Box in Standards.

No more holes in wagon-boxes. No coil made to balk by cramping the wheel. No man will be without who has tried them.



## WILDER &amp; PALM

Will lease

To Wagon Manufacturers

On Royalty.

Agents wanted in every county in the United States to put them on wagons now in use.

NO. 116 MASSACHUSETTS STREET, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

## 1,000 SEWING MACHINES A DAY!

THE BEST

BUY ONLY;

ALWAYS WINS

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IN THE

GENUINE!

LONG RUN.

Beware of Counterfeiters.

No Singer Machine is Genuine without our Trade Mark, given above.

THE SALES OF THIS COMPANY AVERAGE OVER 1,000 MACHINES PER DAY.

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

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Singer Building, Fifth and Locust streets,

ST. LOUIS.

## NICHOLS, SHEPARD &amp; CO., Battle Creek, Mich.

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

## "VIBRATOR"

Thrashing Machinery and Portable and Traction Engines.

THE STANDARD of excellence throughout the Grain-growing World.

WATCHLESS for Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, Perfect Cleaning, Rapid and Thorough Work.

INCOMPARABLE in Quality of Material, Perfection of Parts, Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, and Beauty of Model.

MADE LOUS for easily superior work in all kinds of Grain, and universally known as the only successful

Thrasher in Vase, Timothy, Clover, and all other Seeds.

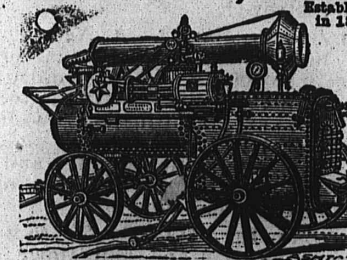
Features of Power, Durability, Safety, Economy, and Beauty entirely unknown in other makes. Steam-ax to drive home power; also two styles Improved Mounted Horse Powers.

Thirty-Two Years of Progress and Continuous Business by this house, without change of name, location, or management, furnishes a strong

guarantee for superior goods and popularity of

CAUTION! The wonderful success and popularity of our Vase-Machinery has driven other machines to the wall; hence various makers are attempting to build and palm off inferior and mongrel imitations of our famous goods.

BE NOT DECEIVED by such experimental and worthless machinery. If you buy at all, get the "Original" and the "Genuine" from us. For full particulars call on our dealers, or write to us for illustrated Circulars, which we mail free. Address NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., Battle Creek, Mich.





## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1880.

The Seed bureau of the Agricultural department has again been relegated to the politicians. Congress has voted that its members shall have control of the seed distribution. The average congressman will see that the farmers of his district—those whom he expects to vote for his re-election—are well supplied with the wherewithal to start a garden. It is to be hoped that the average farmer will take all the seeds he can get, and then vote—as he pleases, always for a better man if one is convenient.

The appropriation made by congress for the Agricultural department for the ensuing year amounts to \$213,000. The difficulty is to find out why, if it be useless to give the department any more than this, it should be worth while to keep it in existence at all. To maintain a department which should properly represent the interests so extensive as those of agriculture in this country would certainly require a much larger sum, and it certainly seems, as we have before remarked in these columns, that it ought not to require a surgical operation to convince our statesmen that what is worth doing at all is worth doing well.

NELSON W. GREEN'S patent on the drive well is in a fair way of cancellation. There is before congress a joint resolution ordering the attorney-general to bring suit to abrogate the patents granted to Green in 1868 and 1871 under which he is exacting royalty from farmers and others all over the country. It seems thoroughly well established that this man Green was not the original inventor of this tube well, but that it had been in use in various places, and had become public property years before anybody got out a patent on it, or any of the devices now used in connection with it. The aggregate amount collected by Green has been very large, and it is high time that this summary way of disposing of the case was resorted to, instead of putting any individual to the expense of obtaining a supreme court decision in the case. There are other patent frauds that should receive similar treatment. One of them is the sliding gate, upon which another patent shark pretends to hold letters patent, and of whom we hear almost every season in some part of the country as frightening innocent users into paying a royalty upon. Of all sneaks, the patent right sneak is the most obnoxious.

THERE are now charges of corruption before the congressional committee on Pacific Railroads that eclipse anything of the kind for many years. The roads maintain that it is a blackmailing scheme, but the charges are made in writing with every show of sincerity, and accompanied by the assertion that letters and documents to prove them all, even to dates, amounts and parties, will be forthcoming if an investigation is ordered. Senators and members of the house are implicated. Some of the charges are that the charter of the Texas Pacific road was obtained by bribery, and that \$900,000 in cash was paid to a senator to be divided among himself and three other senators; that \$200,000 worth of land-grant bonds were given the same senators to be distributed where they could do the most good among senators and that \$1,000,000 in similar bonds were given a member of the house to be distributed in that body. The charges are brought by Mr. J. M. George, of Washington, and he claims to have the proof documents in the vaults of one of the Washington banks. It looks as though a thorough investigation will be forced upon congress. At any rate, there is a terrible flutter among the officers of all the Pacific roads. It is hoped that public opinion will drive congress to a realization of the peril the country is exposed to if a full exposure of these huge bribery cases should be suppressed.

## ABUNDANCE OF RAIN.

From all parts of the state we hear the cheering news that abundance of rain has fallen, and the earth is thoroughly soaked. Wheat will not yield as many bushels per acre as it would if the rain had been earlier, but the berry will be unusually large and plump. All other crops are in fine condition. The

fruit crop in the eastern part of the state will undoubtedly be very large.

The outlook is highly encouraging, and the people of Kansas have every reason to feel encouraged, as well as be thankful, for the prospect of abundance in our coming crop.

## TIRED OF POLITICS.

Very often we hear the remark, "I wish the presidential election was over; I'm tired of politics." One great reason for making good men tired of politics is that people have found out much of what they read in the newspapers and hear from stump speakers is either false in fact or sophistical in argument, and very frequently both. Demagogues declaim by the hour against this thing and that. Politicians blaken each other's character, and office seekers promise anything and everything. Take for example the leading papers of the different political parties, and if we would believe what we read all the candidates for the high office of president of the United States are rascals of the highest order, and if either one of them should be elected the country would be ruined.

Careful, sober thought and reflection and honesty of purpose are thrust aside, and the passions and prejudices of men rule during political campaigns.

Is it any wonder that we hear men say, "I'm tired of politics?"

## General News.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The house committee on Appropriations has completed the preparation of the general deficiency bill which, it is said, will appropriate about \$4,000,000. It is understood that no provision is made in the bill for the fees of United States marshals and their deputies, which fees are now about eleven months in arrears. The committee on Appropriations will offer to the sundry civil bill, which is now under consideration in the house, an amendment making an appropriation for the fees of United States marshals and their deputies for the next fiscal year. A member of the committee says that the amendment will be loaded with a "rider" prohibiting the use of any of the money appropriated to pay special deputy marshals employed to enforce the election laws.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The senate Pensions committee to-day voted to report, with some verbal amendments, a house bill granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war and in the Indian wars with the Greeks and Seminoles. The house committee on Appropriations voted to-day to report to the house recommending non-concurrence in most of the senate amendments to the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, and the appointment of a committee of conference. At a meeting of the house committee on Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi river, the bill introduced in the house by Representative Gibson was unanimously adopted. Two amendments proposed by Representative Chalmers were ordered to be incorporated in the bill one for an appropriation of \$254,000 for the purpose of contracting the channel and restoring deep water in front of the city of Vicksburg, and the other for the same amount and for the same purpose at Natchez. The total appropriation contemplated by the bill is \$6,651,000. The river and harbor appropriation bill, as amended by the senate committee on Commerce and reported to the senate by Mr. Ransom this afternoon, contains new items, or amendments, increasing the house items \$651,000, but on the other hand the committee has made deductions which amount to \$502,000. The net increase over the house total is \$149,000.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 28.—A severe hurricane passed over Suffield and Enfield this afternoon. In Suffield about a dozen barns and tobacco sheds were blown down, and many orchard and other trees uprooted. Sykes's grove, a favorite picnic grove, is ruined. In Thompsonville and vicinity the tornado was severe, many barns being blown down and one new brick building demolished. McCrone's greenhouse, the largest in the state, was nearly destroyed.

GALVESTON, May 28.—A News special from San Saba, Tex., says that during a rain storm last night the family of P. M. Rountro, living near there, took refuge in a cave, resulting in drowning two of his little boys, aged 3 and 6 years. His wife, little daughter and a young lady with them were taken out in a drowning condition.

CALVERT, Tex., May 28.—There was a heavy wind, rain and hail storm in the eastern part of the county yesterday, blowing down houses and fences and ruining crops. Corn and cotton are stripped of their blades and leaves, and the oats leveled with the ground.

BRACKETT, Tex., May 28.—At 11:30 this morning one of the heaviest and most disastrous rain storms set in ever known. Rain is still pouring in torrents. All Brackett, except portions upon two hills, is inundated. In the main street the water is from five to eight feet deep, and rushing down the street with almost incredible rapidity. The floor of every business house is

from one to five feet under water. Several men at the mercy of the waters went down, all efforts to save them being of no avail. Great anxiety is felt for the safety of families along the Los Moras creek. More than twenty people are drowned, and a dozen houses washed away to-night. Some bore human freight. Many houses are washed from their foundations. All residences in the lower part of town are being vacated as fast as possible. The greatest excitement prevails.

NORFOLK, Va., May 28.—The drought now prevailing in this section has been very destructive. Many cabbage fields are drying up. The effect is intensified by the large quantity of guano applied to the fields. The strawberries are not fruiting well, and the dry weather has so affected them as to render them almost valueless for shipping. Potatoes are suffering very much. Excepting the earliest varieties, the pea crop is cut short. Tomato plants and melon, cucumber and other vines are seriously injured.

TORONTO, May 29.—Prince Leopold, Princess Louise and suite arrived to-day. They leave for Niagara Falls on Tuesday, thence visit Chicago.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 29.—Last night the Workingmen, headed by a brass band, escorted Kearney from his house to the sandlots, where a very large crowd had gathered. Kearney addressed them in his usual style, announcing his intention of taking up the agitation where he left it, and making it more bitter than ever.

WICHITA, May 29.—Rumor reaches this city to-day that Capt John Huffbauer, of El Paso, in this county, who attempted to make a conjunction with Capt. Payne in the Indian territory, is missing, and from circumstances it is thought that he has been murdered, as he had considerable money with him. It has rained here every day since Wednesday, and all crops look most encouraging.

The wheat harvest will begin next week, and whatever it may fall off in quantity will be more than made up in quality.

LARAMIE CITY, May 29.—Fred B. King, a courier, who arrived Thursday with the intelligence that the Utes were in North park, started back yesterday, getting to Cummins City. Thirty miles southwest he met three men just from Park City with letters and dispatches. Taking fresh horses he returned, reaching here at 10 o'clock at night. Next day, after Burlingame was driven into Walden's by the Indians, Walden and O'Brien started out with Burlingame to verify his story. Near Illinois creek they saw four or five hundred ponies, and a large band of Indians thought to be Utes; the Indians were separating their best ponies from the herd as though preparing for some expedition. The three men then returned, and the entire party of men, women and children at Walden's camp, numbering about thirty-five, packed up and returned to Pendham, the north end of the park, where they are now fortified. The mail carrier from this city to Tyler in North park reports seeing several bands of Indians at a distance on his last trip. Nothing has been seen or heard of Carr or Dows, and they have undoubtedly been killed. King brought a dispatch from Walden and others to Governor Pitkin calling for help. Gen. Flint, Fort Saunders, telegraphed to Fort Steel for pack horses to be sent by special train, and two companies will be set to the rescue to-morrow. A party is now at Pinkham creek poorly armed, and great fears are entertained for their safety. There are about 700 miners and prospectors in North park, and the Indians will probably kill a great many before they can get together in sufficient numbers to oppose them. They are in the North park some distance from the reservation, and the only way into it from the north is via Laramie City. No one feared the Indians, and consequently those who have gone in have but few arms. General Pope telegraphs that he will send a large number of troops in as soon as possible.

CHICAGO, May 29.—When General Garfield arrived in Chicago this morning he found a sentiment prevailing among the supporters of Secretary Sherman such as was described in a dispatch to the *Tribune* last night. Ohio men and other friends of the secretary of the treasury were holding back and declining to take any very pronounced position on any of the important questions that are certain to divide the convention, in order that Mr. Sherman might be in condition to become the residuary legatee of either of the other leading candidates. They were disposed to sit still and let other people do the fighting, while they hoped that they might share the spoils when Grant was beaten.

General Garfield at once declared that such a policy as that would be suicidal; he believed that it was more important that the Republican party should not adopt any unit rule than that any particular candidate should be nominated. Every true Republican, he said, was more interested in preserving freedom of consultation and district representation, and in preventing the introduction of Tammany methods into the Republican party, than in the success of any one man. His advice, therefore, was that the Sherman men should co-operate heartily with all others who were opposed to these innovations, and that instead of allowing

others to stand the brunt of the fight the Ohio people should take the lead. Such a course, General Garfield thought, would promote rather than endanger Mr. Sherman's candidacy. At any rate, it was the only proper policy to pursue. General Garfield's earnestness in this matter has already had a beneficial effect upon the other supporters of Mr. Sherman, and there is now no doubt that, lead by the Ohio men, the friends of the secretary of the treasury will be as aggressive as any in the fight against the assumption of the Grant party. General Garfield's advice has also been supplemented this afternoon by a dispatch from Mr. Sherman in which he urges the same policy.

A plan of procedure that has been talked of to-day since General Garfield's arrival, and which will very probably be adopted to-morrow, is to select a delegation representing those who are opposed to the establishment of a unit rule, and have it call on the senatorial triumvirate, Conkling, Cameron and Logan, and ask them to abandon the idea of gagging by any device a part of the delegates. The delegation will inform these friends of General Grant that any attempt to carry out the programme that has been suggested will be stubbornly resisted and may end in breaking up the convention. It certainly will cause division and weaken the party. They will be urged, therefore, in the interest of harmony and unity in the party, to agree in advance to allow all delegates to exercise their individual opinions on all questions that arise. If the Grant managers will agree to this, then the great bone of contention will be removed from the convention. If they will not, then the delegation will warn them in advance that the contest over these questions will be an uncompromising one, and that the anti-Grant men will avail themselves of every weapon that comes to their hands in order to defeat such an iniquitous proceeding.

If they are in a majority in the national committee they will make use of that majority, but they will not allow such dangerous precedents to be established in a national Republican convention if it is in their power to prevent it. There is every reason to believe that the anti-Grant men will present a united front in the convention on all preliminary questions, and that they will defeat the third-term men. Frequent consultations have been held to-day among members of the national committee in regard to the policy of removing Senator Don Cameron from the chairmanship of the organization. A canvass of the committee shows that about thirty of the forty-seven members will favor such a step unless they are convinced that Mr. Cameron will act fairly, and as proof of his intention to do so they will demand a pledge openly made in the meeting of the national committee. If he will not give that pledge, then no doubt a large majority of the committee will vote to substitute another chairman.

The removal of Cameron would be a very severe blow to the Grant cause. Very much of the confidence which the third-term men now have is based upon the expectation that the Logan tactics are to be adopted in the preliminary proceedings of the convention, and that Senator Cameron is to give them the machinery of that body. If Mr. Cameron's power should be taken away from him many of the rank and file of the Grant delegates would discover for the first time that there is a power in the Republican party greater than the senatorial syndicate.

## THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOE.

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

The "Old Reliable" Hannibal and St. Joe railroad will hereafter run magnificent day coaches, furnished with the Horton reclining chairs, between this city and Chicago, without change, by way of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railway. This is one of the most direct and safe routes to the East, and the step places it in the very first rank in point of elegance and perfection of accommodations. Without doubt it will early become the most popular line in the West with the traveling public. The Horton reclining chair is immeasurably superior in point of comfort and ease of management to all others now in use, and those placed in the Hannibal and St. Joe cars are of the finest workmanship and materials. But to the traveling public it is useless to speak of the excellence of these chairs. They have proved so entirely successful, and so fully meet the wants of the traveling community, that they have become a necessity. Mr. H. D. Price, the efficient passenger agent of the Hannibal and St. Joe in this city, furnishes the information that these day coaches will be placed on the road this week. We commend this route to those going East who wish to secure comfort, safety and expedition. —*Kansas City Journal*, Feb. 9th.

## The Currency Question.

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

W. F. WHITE.

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

## GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS.

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

## THE GRANGE STORE!

The Grange Store has a large and well-selected stock of

## Fresh Groceries

Which will be sold at bottom prices. A full stock of

## WOODEN AND QUEENS WARE

Always on hand.

## NAILS OF ALL SIZES.

## TWO CAR LOADS SALT

Just received which will be sold for less than any other house in the city can sell.

## Farm Produce Bought and Sold.

A good supply of Gilt Edge Butter always on hand. Meal and Chops supplied in any quantity. Grinding done to order.

R. WIGGS, Agent,

No. 88 Massachusetts street, Lawrence.

## Seed Sweet Potatoes!

I have on hand and

## FOR SALE

A fine lot of

## SWEET POTAT'ES

I have the

## 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 delivered on any railroad line in this city. Orders solicited. Address WM. GIBSON, Lawrence, Kansas.

## E. P. CHESTER,

## DRUGGIST!

Dealer in

## PURE DRUGS

—AND—

## MEDICINES.

Physicians Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.

Farmers of Douglas county, come and see me.

W. A. M. VAUGHAN. ESTABLISHED  
J. K. DAVIDSON.  
W. B. WITHERS. 1866.

## VAUGHAN &amp; CO.,

Proprietors of

## ELEVATOR "A,"

GRAIN

## COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Room 21 Merchants Exchange.

Grain Elevator, corner Lever and Poplar Sts.,

## KANSAS CITY, - - MISSOURI.

## Sheriff's Sale.

State of Kansas, Douglas County, ss.

Francis Keefer,

vs.

Mary A. Tilton et al.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE TO ME directed, and issued out of the Fourth judicial district court in and for Douglas county, state of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will, on

SATURDAY, JULY 3, A. D. 1880,

between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court-house, in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, state of Kansas, offer for sale, without appraisal, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said Mary A. Tilton, John A. Tilton (her husband), Joshua F. Estes, R. S. George, Jesse Hyer and John W. Bullock, defendants in said action, and each of them in and to the following lands and tenements, to wit: Lots numbered sixteen (16) and eighteen (18) on New Hampshire street in the city of Lawrence, Douglas county, state of Kansas, and to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand, at my office in the city of Lawrence, this 29th day of May, A. D. 1880.

H. B. ASHER,

Sheriff Douglas County, Kansas.  
JOSEPH E. RIGGS, Attorney for Plaintiff.



## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1880.

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 arrearsages, 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.

FRIEND G. C. Brackett has our thanks for two boxes of superb strawberries.

OUR friend Col. C. F. Garrett leaves for Ouray, Col., to-day. He goes to take the position of superintendent of the Ouray Mining company.

THE Popular Science Monthly for June is full of fresh and instructive articles. "The Classics," "Hysteria," "Crossing of the Human Races," "Recent Geographical Exploration," "Dress in Relation to Health," "Primitive Marriage," and some dozen other interesting articles constitute the table of contents.

## Sale of Fine Stock.

We would call especial attention to the advertisement in another column to the sale of fine stock by Mr. G. W. E. Griffith on Friday, June 4. Mr. Griffith has some as fine full bloods as there are in the state, and this will be a rare opportunity for our farmers to lay the foundation of some first-class herds. As we have often said before, it costs no more to raise a full blood than a scrub, and when raised one full blood will bring as much money as three scrubs even for the butcher's block. We hope our farmers will avail themselves of this opportunity to get stock that they know will return a big price for what they are fed.

The sale will be held at the Kaw Valley fair grounds, and will commence at 11 o'clock.

## Silver Wedding.

A large number of friends and neighbors assembled at the residence of Dr. R. Morris on Monday evening last. The purpose of this gathering was to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Morris. Numerous presents were made as tokens of the friendship and esteem in which the good doctor and his estimable wife are held by their neighbors and friends. Abundant refreshments were served. Before the company left, Rev. Dr. Jones and Dr. Spring each, in behalf of the doctor, his wife and many friends, made very happy impromptu speeches, hoping that the next twenty-five years, which would bring the doctor and his wife to their golden wedding, and yet twenty-five more to their diamond wedding, might be even more prosperous and happy than has been the past twenty-five years. So say we all.

## THE NEW SEAL.

Of the World's Dispensary Medical Association of Buffalo, of which Dr. R. L. Pierce is president, consisting of a figure of "Zoa" plus the Father of Medicine, surmounting the globe, fully symbolizes the world-wide reputation gained by the Family Medicines of Dr. Pierce now manufactured by this incorporated company and sold in all parts of the world. With a mammoth establishment, the World's Dispensary and Invalids' hotel in Buffalo, and a correspondingly large branch establishment in London, this association makes medicines for the whole world; not only that, but they personally examine and treat with special medicines thousands of cases. Among the most celebrated of the proprietary or family medicines are Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the great blood purifier; and Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets (little pills); and Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-weed, for bowel affections, colds and painful attacks, as colic, neuralgia and rheumatism. Favorite Prescription furnishes relief from female weaknesses, and kindred affections. All sold by druggists.

## Decoration Day in Lawrence.

As the regular anniversary this year occurred on Sunday, it was decided by our people to have the services on Monday. The day was fine, and several thousand citizens from country and city took part in the ceremonies.

At half past 2 p. m. Sheriff Asher with his assistants formed a line as follows: First came the Lawrence Cornet band, composed of young men from eighteen to twenty years of age. They wore fatigue caps and dusters, which made a very pretty uniform. Next came Mount Oread Encampment of Odd Fellows, beautifully uniformed and splendidly drilled. Following them was the Lawrence Central band, with military uniforms, and leading company A Lawrence Guards. The company has just been uniformed, and this was the first occasion on which they had displayed their clothes on the street. Then came the carriages containing Mayor Usher, Dr. Beatty, Dr. Jones, Rev. L. W. Spring, Hon. S. O. Thatcher, Mrs. J. S. Wilson and Rev. Washington Mercer—speakers of the day. The next two carriages contained the following little girls, all dressed in white, who were the committee to strew the flowers: Manette Slosson, Maggie Sutcliffe, May Churchill, Bertha Keating, Clara Peckler, Annie Bell, Ida Kesting, Carrie Priestly, May Bassett, Ida Carlson, Sallie White, May Anderson, Minnie Lapham, May Leonard, Susan Moore, Linnie Worthington, Mamie Churchill, Essie Wabnitz, Flora Dillon, Louise Dillon, Gertrude Holmes, Flora Lels, Susie McCoy, Maggie Melville, Flora Newlin, Lola Mallison, Etta Hadley, Carrie Thatcher, Nellie Wynne. These

## FULLY EQUIPPED AND ARMED!

FOR THE SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE.

ALWAYS FIRST TO RECEIVE THE

## Newest Goods and Latest Novelties

And Always Last to Advance the Prices.

WE HAVE NOW RECEIVED OUR STOCK OF

## SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING!

And are prepared to show all patrons through the Largest, Nobbiest, Best and Most Varied Stock of Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods Ever brought to this Market.

Being aware of the daily rise in all kinds of Cotton and Woolen Goods, our buyer went East two months earlier than usual, and therefore has had the benefit of selecting from the largest and most complete assortments; while those who went later have had to choose from broken stocks, and at even higher prices. Although we could make money by advancing our prices to what others have had to pay, we shall not do so, but will do as we always have done heretofore and shall always do in the future—give our customers the benefit of these special advantages that we have gained. And even if you have no desire to buy do not let this detain you from calling and examining the Largest and Most Elegant Stock of Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's Clothing, Hats, Caps and Gents' Furnishing Goods ever brought to this market.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

Do not forget that we take orders for custom work, and a perfect fit guaranteed. A full line of samples to select from always on hand at

## STEINBERG'S CLOTHING HOUSE,

87 Massachusetts Street,

Lawrence, Kansas.

## THE LARGEST STOCK OF BOOTS &amp; SHOES

IN THE CITY.

OUR PLOW SHOES, NEWPORT TIES AND BUTTON

Cannot be Beat.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

AT THE FAMILY SHOE STORE.

R. D. MASON, Agent.

## LEIS'

## DANDELION TONIC.

—THE—

Great Blood and Liver Purifier

—AND—

## Life-Giving Principle

PURELY VEGETABLE.

A preventive for Chills, Fever and Ague, and a sure cure for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Headache, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Languor, Sour Stomach, etc. Especially adapted for Kidney Diseases and all Female Weaknesses.

The Dandelion Tonic is principally composed of fresh Dandelion Root, Juniper Berries, Red Peruvian Bark, Prickly Ash Bark, Iron and Alkalies; also an anti-acid, which will remove all belching sensations that are produced from sour stomach.

PRICE \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

Manufactured solely at the Laboratory of LEIS' CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Lawrence, Kansas. For sale at Leis' drug store.

were followed by carriages containing the Chamber of Commerce, who wore as a badge a small bouquet with a bow of red ribbon underneath. Then came three carriages containing fifty singers, under the leadership of Dr. Patterson. Following these was the Fire department with their bright uniforms, and Head Center engine completely covered with flowers. The engine cannot be taken outside the city and so returned to the engine-house after accompanying the procession to the city limits. Next in order came the Barker band, with four horses, the wagon decorated with flowers. This band is composed mainly of farmers' sons, and their music yesterday showed how well their winter evenings have been spent. They were followed by the lodge of Ancient Templars, in regalia, about sixty in number, and composed of both men and women. Following these were three lodges of Good Templars, all colored and all in regalia. They were the Charles Sumner lodge, St. John lodge and Jo-

seph Malin lodge. All together there were about 150 of them. These were followed by nearly a full mile of carriages, wagons and mounted men.

In the main line there were 256 carriages, and many persons thought that more carriages and wagons got to the cemetery by way of the Haskell road than in the regular order of procession. Certain it is that before the head of the main line reached the cemetery the road on both sides was lined with carriages, while inside the cemetery seemed alive with people and teams. We do not think we exaggerate when we say that five thousand people were in the cemetery yesterday.

Short addresses were made by Judge J. P. Usher, Rev. Dr. Jones, Hon. S. O. Thatcher and Rev. Washington Mercer. Prayers were offered by Rev. Dr. Spring and Rev. Dr. Beatty.

Mr. Sternbergh and Mr. Eldemiller deserve thanks for providing plenty of ice water, and the barrels were well patronized.

Mr. Asher and his assistants endeavored to make everybody comfortable, and engineered the procession so well that not an accident occurred.

The bands did themselves great credit. For the Barker band it was their first real public appearance. The Lawrence Cornet band, while they have played in public before, had never attempted to march and play. The Central band was crippled because four of its principal players including the leader, George Freeman, were absent; yet they filled the places of one or two of the absent ones, and their music as usual was good, as was that of all the bands. None of the bands received any pay for their services, and we hope a generous public will remember the kindness of the boys when they wish for favors.

## Lake View Items.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Not having seen anything from this quarter, I take the liberty of sending you a few of the latest news.

The farmers are all happy over the late rains. Corn looks well, and if nothing happens will be a good crop. Wheat has all headed out and bids fair to be a good crop. Oats will be short.

Last Thursday night there was a surprise party at Mr. James McCreath's in honor of Miss Jennie McCreath's birthday. There were about fifty persons present. The Barker band furnished some fine music. A sumptuous supper was served to which all did ample justice. Everybody present enjoyed themselves immensely.

Mr. Sheets has plowed up sixty-five acres of winter wheat. The Lake View school closed last Friday. Some talk of a Fourth of July celebration. Why not? JOE JAMES, JR. LAKE VIEW, Kans., May 31, 1880.

## KANSAS CLOTHING HOUSE!

(Opposite George Ford's Grocery)

103 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kans.

CHARLES LEVY,

(Formerly of M. Newmark &amp; Co.)

—DEALER IN—

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

HATS AND CAPS, TRUNKS AND VALISES,

AND GENERAL FURNISHING GOODS.

Farmers of the surrounding country are especially invited to call and see me before purchasing elsewhere.

GOODS SOLD AT OLD PRICES.

J. A. DAILEY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,

TABLE CUTLERY AND SILVER-PLATED GOODS.

Headquarters for Fruit Jars, Jelly Glasses, Refrigerators and Ice Cream Freezers.

MAKE SPECIAL LOW PRICES TO CASH CUSTOMERS.

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Wall Paper from Ten Cents to One Dollar Per Roll,

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A full line of all kinds of Books and Stationery always in stock.

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## Summer Dry Goods, and Where to Buy Them.

Of all the good houses in the dry goods trade in Lawrence there are none that treat their trade better, nor any who are better able to give substantial bargains to their trade, than the old-established house of Geo. Innes & Co. When looking for Dry Goods and Carpets be sure and give this progressive house a call. They carry the best stock in the state, and make the lowest prices.

CHEVROIS received every day at the Grange store.

CODFISH, Mackerel, Pickled Herring, White Fish and California Salmon at the Grange store.

We call special attention to the Pure Sugar Syrups at the Grange store.

BARBED wire always on hand at the Grange store.

## Dobbins's Electric Soap.

Having obtained the agency of this celebrated soap for Lawrence and vicinity, I append the opinion of some of our best people as to its merits:

Having seen Dobbins's Electric soap, made by Crogin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., advertised in a Boston newspaper, I was gratified to learn that the article had reached this place and that one enterprising grocer has a supply. I was willing and ready to try anything that would make washing easy. I used the soap exactly according to directions and was astonished at the result. It was as good as its word and seemed to do the washing itself. I shall use no other soap in future.

MRS. E. E. TENNEY.

LAWRENCE, Kansas.

Dobbins's Electric soap is a labor, time and money saving article for which all good housekeepers should be thankful. My clothes look whiter when this soap is used without boiling than when treated the old way.

H. M. CLARKE.

LAWRENCE, Kansas.

Dobbins's soap cannot be too highly recommended. With it washing loses all its horror. Boiling the clothes is entirely unnecessary, and no rubbing is needed. It is the best I have ever used.

MRS. A. G. DAVIS.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas.

I desire all my friends and customers to give this soap one trial so that they may know just how good the best soap in the United States is.

GEO. FORD, Sole Agent,

Lawrence, Kansas.

GARDEN seeds in bulk or otherwise at the Grange store.

## 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.

## How Watches are Made.

It is apparent to any one who will examine a Solid Gold Watch that aside from the necessary thickness for engraving and polishing a large proportion of the precious metal used is needed only to stiffen and hold the engraved portion in place and supply the necessary solidity and strength. The surplus gold is actually needless so far as utility and beauty are concerned. In James Boss's Patent Gold Watch Cases this waste of precious metal is overcome, and the same solidity and strength produced at from one-third to one-half of the usual cost of solid cases. This process is of the most simple nature, as follows: a plate of nickle composition metal, especially adapted to the purpose, has two plates of Solid Gold soldered one on each side; the three are then passed between polished steel rollers, and the result is a strip of heavy plate composition, from which the cases, backs, centers, bezels, etc., are cut and shaped by suitable dies and formers. The gold in these cases is sufficiently thick to admit of all kinds of chasing, engraving and enameling. The engraved cases have been carried until worn perfectly smooth by time and use without removing the gold.

This is the only case made with Two Plates of Solid Gold and warranted by special certificate.

For sale by all jewelers. Ask for Illustrated Catalogue, and to see warrant.

## 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.



## Horticultural Department.

### May Meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural Society.

Early on Saturday morning, the 15th ult., crowds of horticulturists and their friends were seen wending their way from all points of the compass toward the residence of E. A. Colman in Kan-waka township, the objective and grand central point of attraction. By 10 o'clock a. m. his beautiful and extensive walnut grove was well filled with the elite and intelligent of the county, dressed in their Sunday attire, with faces beaming with delight responsive to the cloudless sky, the balmy air, the smiles of nature dressed in her loveliest green, the singing of the birds, the humming of the bee and the all but enchanting surroundings of the place. Nothing could be lovelier than the prospect we attempt to describe but utterly fail in the attempt.

Among the number of friends of horticulture present we noticed ex-Mayor Van Hoesen and family, Judge Emery and family, Mr. Rushmer and family, Mr. and Mrs. Warne, the familiar countenance of Mr. Wesley Duncan, and others.

### OUR HOST AND HOSTESS.

Friend Colman was one of the happiest men we ever saw, hopping around like a boy. Were it not for the furrows Old Time has plowed in his cheeks, and his silvery locks, he might yet be classed with that extensive and irrepressible fraternity known as "Young America." The weight of 67 years bears lightly upon him. Mrs. Colman was actually ubiquitous, attending to the wants of everybody and making all feel welcome. May fortune ever smile on this venerable couple.

### THE DINNER

was—well, I will not attempt to describe it for my pencil is quite inadequate. I can say this much, however, that the tables were loaded with everything the culinary art could devise to tempt the appetite and gratify the taste.

### BUSINESS.

About an hour before the announcement of dinner, the meeting was called to order by President Watt, and the minutes of the last meeting read and approved, after which the members were asked to state what facts they possessed on the condition of

### ORCHARDS.

The expressed opinion and observation of several of our principal orchardists were to the effect that apple trees generally were in a healthy condition, and nearly all varieties were promising a full crop of fruit. The Genet, which bore so full last year, will, in most orchards, produce another full crop the present season. Mr. Thos. W. Pearson's orchard is bearing full, with the exception of the Rome Beauty and Hays's Wine. Mr. McClintock's young orchard is bearing full enough. Mr. O. H. Ayer has a good prospect for a full crop of apples. The Porter and Sweet Bow are the only kinds bearing shyly. His pears are all full except the Howell, which has but little fruit on. Mr. G. Elias, of Washington creek, has a better prospect for a full crop of apples than ever before; his trees are full enough. And so on, the reports being much the same from all parts of the county.

In connection with orchards the apple tree round-headed borer was discussed. From all that can be gathered its depredations are much less this year than formerly, and it is to be devoutly wished that its race, like that of the tent caterpillar, may disappear.

Mr. Elias called attention to a very friendly and useful bird on his premises which he calls the quill. It is allied to the woodpecker and sapsucker varieties, but a little smaller, and without red on the topknot. Its breast is white and its wings black. This bird makes a specialty of digging out borers. Its life and liberty should be sacredly respected and protected and its increase encouraged. Any one, however poor a shot he may be, who attempts to shoot one of these birds should be disfranchised and sent to Osawatimie or Leavenworth for life.

Judge Emery gave his experience in orchard growing, which was, in brief, as follows: Several years ago he found that many of his apple trees were sickly and some dying off. He employed an expert to investigate the cause, who found in, and extracted from, them a large number of the round-headed borers. In this orchard he lost in all some 175 trees which he replaced with young ones. He was recommended to

get gas lime from the gas works and place about a good shovelful around each tree. This he did, since which he has found the borer in but three of his young trees. This lime has a very strong odor which is emitted after every rain, and which is thought to be very offensive to the delicate senses of the beetle of this insect. The judge strongly recommends the use of it.

Mr. Joseph Savage has used gas lime in the same way, and indorses and confirms the statement of the judge.

Mr. Watt took occasion to caution the members against planting that variety of apples known as the King of Tompkins County. It has proved to be a very unhealthy and short-lived tree, and not worthy of a place in the pomological nomenclature for Kansas.

### SMALL FRUITS.

The subject of "Small Fruits" being the special one for this meeting, and E. A. Colman being the member to which it was assigned, that gentleman was called upon for his experience with the raspberry and blackberry. He said he had not prepared any paper on small fruits. He never advised any one what to do or how to do it, but he was always willing to give his methods and tell his experience, leaving others to think and act for themselves. As the society was now at his place, it could now study an optic lesson; everybody could now go and see for himself how he planted and cultivated those berries.

For the benefit of those who did not enjoy that privilege, the secretary would say that Mr. C. does not cultivate his blackberries further than pinching back the young shoots, taking out the old wood as soon as the bearing season is over, keeping them in rows by cutting the canes off close to the ground which sprout between the rows, and by thoroughly mulching with hay or straw. The mulching not only keeps the weeds back but preserves the roots from summer-killing. The raspberry he treats entirely different. Instead of mulching, he cultivates early and often during the entire growing season. He has been through his plantation with the cultivator five times already and has only just commenced. This he claims to be the true secret of raising a full crop of fine raspberries. His large plantation of both blackberries and raspberries are so loaded down with the embryo fruit that they are a marvel to look upon.]

The subject was continued by reports from different members.

Mr. Underwood's prospects of a full crop of raspberries are better now than at the last meeting. He says the blackberry canes seem to be well filled with blossoms even on lowlands where they so frequently winter-kill.

Mr. H. S. Smith considers the Snyder blackberry a hardy variety and worthy of culture.

It was reported that the strawberry was suffering from the drought, and if rain did not come very soon the crop would be cut short.

### SMELLING COMMITTEE.

On motion of Martin Sedgwick, a committee was appointed to inspect the premises and report, especially the apparent effect of the tar used, as to the health of the trees, and as a preventive of the borer. The following report was made:

We, the committee appointed to examine Mr. Colman's orchard—to investigate the effects of tar as a preventive against borers—would most respectfully report that in our opinion tar is no preventive, as we have examined five trees and found borers in four, said borers being of different ages, which indicated that ravages have been commenced since the tar was applied, and we would recommend the "only sure remedy" to be a thorough examination of your orchards during the months of May and October in each year, using a chisel and knife.

We are unable to determine the effects of tar upon the general health of the tree.

We find Mr. Colman's black cap berries in a fine promising condition, heavily loaded with fruit. The Turner has but little fruited. Blackberries look well.

N. P. DEMING,  
T. M. PIERSON,  
O. H. AYER,  
Committee.

### ENTOMOLOGY.

Mr. Lothrop was called upon to give his experience in capturing the curculio. His plan is to clear away the soil from the crown of the plum tree, replacing it with pieces of bark. A few inches above the crown he fastens a bandage saturated with kerosene oil around the tree. The insect being unable to scale the bandage falls back upon the bark, where it is readily cap-

tured. Mr. Colman also exhibited a young beetle which had been captured four days.

### METEOROLOGY.

Mr. Joseph Savage stated that a prominent theory now advanced was that cyclones were the result of too much electricity in the clouds, and this superabundance of electricity was caused by having so many railroads all over the country. If a person must be killed by lightning, or blown out of existence by a cyclone, it is a great comfort to know the cause.

### POEMS.

A poem, being a parody on the "Old Oaken Bucket," was read with good oratorical effect by Miss M. L. Macy. We did not learn who the author was.

### APPLE PICKER.

An ingenious implement for picking apples from the higher branches of trees was exhibited by Miss M. L. Macy, and its use and usefulness explained by Mr. Colman.

### MUSIC.

One of the pleasing features of the meeting was the fine music rendered by the Old Settlers' band, the same company who played so acceptably at the Old Settlers' meeting last September. Time has only added sweetness to their tones and brilliancy to their execution. The band is composed of Mr. Wooster and son, Joseph and Forest Savage and S. M. Newhall.

After a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Colman and the band, the meeting adjourned till the third Saturday in June, which meeting will be held at the residence of Mr. Joseph Savage, two miles southwest of Lawrence.

SAMUEL REYNOLDS,  
Secretary.

### Labette County Horticultural Society.

This society met at the office of J. A. Gates on Saturday, May 15.

President J. L. Williams in the chair.

The reports from different parts of the county were read, and the society can with safety say that the general fruit crop throughout the county promises to be fair. Of apples, there will be a heavy crop.

Specimens of the Sharpless strawberry were exhibited by Dr. Draper of very large size and fine flavor.

A resolution was adopted that the next meeting of the society be at the residence of J. L. Williams, May 29, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of having a picnic. All the members are expected to be on hand with baskets well filled. All who are desirous of becoming members are cordially invited, but don't forget to bring your baskets.

There being no further business, the society adjourned to meet as above stated.

H. S. COLEY, Sec'y.

### Treatment of Orchards.

Before us is a communication from Mr. James Raynor, in which he states that many of the trees in his apple orchard which have been in steady cultivation for a long series of years are beginning to rot at the bottom. Mr. Raynor fails to give his residence, and so we are left without important information. The nature of the soil may have a great deal to do with it, and we cannot, of course, know this without knowing the locality.

There are some general principles, however, which can be stated, and which may aid our correspondent in discerning the cause of the difficulty. The steady cultivation of an orchard for eighteen years cannot very well result otherwise than injuriously. Just how much an orchard should be cultivated is a disputed point, and every theory or practice which is tenaciously held to appears to have something in the way of practical success upon which to base it. In Massachusetts there is a successful orchardist who has never put a plow into the ground since he set out his trees, and it is the evidence of his neighbors that he sells more and better fruit from an equal number of trees than any other farmer in the county. Besides not cultivating, he does little trimming, and the limbs under the weight of fruit bend down and lie on the ground. His theory is that plowing forces the growth for a few years, necessitating subsequent trimming, while under his system no more growth is made than is necessary for carrying and perfecting the fruit.

Every three years he top-dresses the ground as far as the limbs shade it, but never cuts the grass, but lets it grow up and fall over, thus keeping the soil moist and cool all the time.

Here is a system which is acknowl-

edged to be successful in this particular case. But it is not the usual plan adopted, and is not one we are free to say that we should adopt. The heavy mulch which thus lies about the tree furnishes too fine a breeding place for insects, and as we understand this New England man's practice he never removes the mulch. We should remove the mulch at about the time when such apple-tree pests breed in such places and destroy it—that is, we would follow this course with mulch generally, not that we mean to say that we would adopt the plan described under any circumstances. We believe in cultivating the orchard until the tops of the trees have sufficiently developed to shade the ground, care being taken not to injure the roots. It seems to us that if the ground about growing trees is kept in good condition as distinguished from the hard baked condition in which soil that is uncultivated is very apt to become, it must be beneficial to the tree.

In the matter of trimming, we think that in the New England case cited one extreme is reached. Not to trim at all is one extreme and trimming too much is the other extreme. Between the two we are really inclined to think we should prefer the former. We have no patience with a tree butcher. We think moderate, judicious trimming is beneficial, but to cut and slash until the proper proportion between the roots and limbs is destroyed cannot be otherwise than hurtful. On a recent trip into Wisconsin we were pained to observe this butchering work on some orchards. Large limbs had been sawed off without the least good reason. No better rule can be observed in pruning than to keep the limbs and roots in proportion to each other.—*Western Rural.*

## The Household.

### Passion.

[Contributed by a Member of "The Household."]

To subdue the passions of creatures who are all passion is impossible; to regulate them appears to be absolutely necessary. And what are these passions which make such havoc, causing striking differences, exciting and depressing the spirits, leading to ecstatic enjoyment or plunging us in the severest afflictions—what are they more than the development of our sensibility? Life is shortened by indulgence in anger, ill-will, anxiety, envy, grief, sorrow and excessive care. Therefore it is the province of wisdom to exercise a proper control over the passions. If you permit them to govern you instead of your governing them, you destroy the vital powers, you destroy digestion, and impair the whole nervous system. To attempt to regulate the actions and functions of the body without paying any attention to those of the mind is like sitting down contented upon escaping one evil while another of equal importance is still impending. A wise man governs his passions, but a fool permits his passions to govern him. A man who permits his passions to govern him can never be happy; he will be discontented, irritable and quarrelsome, and throw a tempestuous atmosphere around him, which makes him move in the region of storms; he employs sure means to shorten and embitter life, whatever be his external circumstances; he becomes the architect of his temper, and misery must be the result of his labor.

### Letter from Aunt Sally.

DEAR SPIRIT:—We find little inducement for visiting our "Household" at present, since every one is absent, and we find none to greet us. We find little enjoyment in visiting a deserted house; it makes us feel lonely and uncomfortable when we find nobody at home, so we feel no inclination to tarry long or come very often. Dear friends, shall we allow our department to dwindle away into nothingness, or be filled with literature copied from other papers, while our minds and our faculties lie dormant and unimproved? or shall we arouse ourselves from this state of apathy and improve our abilities by exercising our minds and educate ourselves by exchanging ideas and theories? I find it a great benefit to exercise my mind, and I think I have greatly improved my hand writing since I first wrote to THE SPIRIT. It was for the purpose of self-culture and self-improvement that I ventured to contribute to the press, and not that I expected to impart much, if anything, to others. But unto each and every

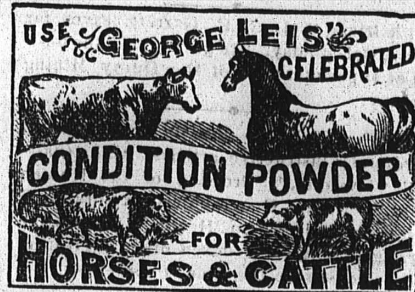
one is given at least one talent, and it is our privilege and our duty to double or treble it if we can. But we are very much inclined to hide within ourselves our little talent and leave it uncultivated and unimproved, and thereby lose much to ourselves and impart nothing to others. Dear friends, let us cultivate our abilities; let us have some subject to discuss that will bring out ideas, and if we differ in some points all the better to bring out argument. I will suggest this as a subject for discussion: "What are the most innocent and harmless amusements for young folks, and with what propriety may they engage in them?"

S. A. B., Mrs. Mack, Edeth Engles, Old Bach., Helena, and others, please give us your views on the subject.

Hoping to hear from you all in due time, I will bid you good-night.

AUNT SALLY.

BURLINGTON, Kans., May 28, 1880.



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

Every Farmer a Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict a horse, such as Founder, Distemper, Fistula, Pot-Evil, Hile-Bound, Inward Strains, Scurvy, Mange, Yellow Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Inflammation of the Eyes, Swelled Legs, Fatigue from Hard Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff-Complod). The blood is the fountain of life itself, and if you wish to restore health, you must first purify the blood; and to insure health, must keep it pure. In doing this you infuse into the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spirit, also promoting digestion, &c. The farmer can see the marvelous effect of LEIS' CONDITION POWDER, by the loosening of the skin and smoothness of the hair.

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



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



In all new countries we hear of fatal diseases among Fowls, styled Chicken Cholera, Gapes, Blindness, Glanders, Mergins or Giddiness, &c. LEIS' POWDER will eradicate these diseases. In severe attacks, mix a small quantity with corn meal, moistened, and feed twice a day. When these diseases prevail, use a little in their food once or twice a week, and your poultry will be kept free from all disease. In severe attacks sometimes they do not eat; it will then be necessary to administer the Powder by means of a quill, blowing the Powder down their throat, or mixing Powder with dough to form Pills.



Cows require an abundance of nutritious food, not to make them fat, but to keep up a regular flow of milk. Farmers and dairymen attest the fact that judicious use of Leis' Condition Powder will increase the quantity of milk, greatly increased, and quality vastly improved. All gross humors and impurities of the blood are at once removed. For sore teats, apply Leis' Chemical Healing Salve—will heal in one or two applications. Your Cattle also require a powerful alterative and stimulant. Using this Powder will expel all grubs and 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 Throat, Kidney Worms, Ac., a fifty-cent paper added to a tub of swill and given freely, is a certain preventive. It promotes digestion, purifies the blood, and is therefore the most valuable for fattening Hogs.

Beware of Counterfeits.—To protect yourself and the public from being imposed upon by worthless imitations, observe the signature of the proprietor upon each package, without which none are genuine.

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

WHOLESALE AGENTS.  
FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago, Ill.  
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\$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. No outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALETT & CO., Portland, Maine.



## Farm and Stock.

## American Farm Animals—Form as Affecting Value.

No breed and no family within a breed has such uniform excellence in the animals belonging to it that we can safely select specimens from it without careful selection based on individual characteristics, if we wish more than ordinary excellence. The only infallible test of excellence is trial. The most experienced judges may be deceived, even with careful study of pedigree, form, appearance and past treatment. The butcher's block and dining-table for meat-producing animals; the milk-pail, cheese-vat and churn for the milk-producer; the race-track for the running or trotting horse are the final and conclusive tests of superiority. But a careful and experienced judge can usually give a correct judgment of quality, from a study of the outward characteristics, just as we know that a small animal cannot have a great weight; we know that certain peculiarities of form and appearance almost invariably accompany given internal characteristics, and the really practical manager of farm animals will give quite as much study to these things as to pedigrees.

There are peculiarities belonging to each class of animals and to each breed within these classes, but there is also much that is common to almost all. We ask of all our animals that they shall make the most profitable use of the food given to them, converting it into flesh or milk or wool or strength; we wish the smallest possible proportion of this food used in producing undesirable parts—in other words, we wish the largest attainable proportion of choice parts and as little as possible of "offal" or waste products. In all animals, sound health, vigorous constitution and good digestive apparatus are important. We desire as early maturity as may be. In all farm animals, designed chiefly for the production of meat, something of a likeness in form is found desirable. In the ox, sheep and hog, the body, when viewed from the side, should be as nearly a true parallelogram as may be, while a transverse section of the body should be oval in form, broadest at top. At the ends the body should assume a form approaching a square.

This typical form is more nearly reached in the ox than in either the sheep or pig. The back of a pig is never quite so straight nor is the hind quarter of the sheep quite so well filled out as in the case of the best fat cattle. The pig, however, is superior to either in the ratio between the total height and the depth of the body. The sheep surpasses either the pig or ox in the comparatively light weight of head, neck and legs.

In each of these classes of animals the upper half of the body contains considerable more valuable meat than does the lower half; as the same is true of the back half, compared with the front, two animals of equal weight may have quite different value, from differing proportions in these regards, from different proportions of bony structure; differences in proportion of lean and fat meat, etc.

It is impossible to safely reduce the less valuable parts indefinitely. Thus the bony structure must have sufficient size and strength to sustain the frame. If the bones be needlessly large and coarse, they not only increase the weight of the undesirable part of the body, but indicate a poorer quality of flesh and generally less early maturity and poorer feeding qualities. Small-boned animals most readily lay on flesh, as a rule. The size and appearance of the head, tail and lower legs enable us to determine the general character of the bony structure of the whole body; hence coarseness in these points are objected to more strongly than the increased weight of bone in these parts alone would justify. We may go to excess in this point. An animal with an unusually light head, especially if the small weight comes from the narrowness and thinness of the head, is rarely a good feeder. The meat of the neck is not of good quality, and the neck should be comparatively short; but a light, thin neck is not a mark of good feeding quality.

An animal with a light "paunch" or abdomen will rarely lay on flesh readily. An animal with fore legs close together, with a thin, even if deep, brisket, or shallow and thin through the "heart place," may be assumed to

have weak lung or heart power. Excessive development of either of these is not desirable in a fattening animal, but there should be sufficient to secure fair vigor of constitution.

Great length of body is usually accompanied by a too upright shoulder with consequent weakness of development just back of the shoulders; the body is often thin and shallow, especially poor in loin and flank. Such an animal rarely fattens readily, especially when young, and the meat is usually of inferior quality. A short-bodied animal usually fattens easily; often weighs more than its appearance indicates. If the body is noticeably short and compact, the carcass will ordinarily have too large a proportion of fat meat to be of highest quality. The length from the hip to the rump cannot well be too great.

An animal for the most profitable meat production may be briefly described as having a long, low, broad, deep and well-rounded body, smooth and symmetrical, free from all lumpiness or patchiness when fat.

## Have We Overdone in Pig Improvement?

Rapid growth, early maturity, ability to convert a large quantity of food into a good, salable product, ability to fatten readily, and to continue the process—these are all desirable qualities in swine, and they have all been secured in each of the several breeds in a remarkable degree. Have we gone too far in our efforts to secure these points? This is a question worth the asking, and it may be that an affirmative answer will have to be given.

It is well known that we cannot secure perfection, nor even very high excellence, in several directions at the same time, and that almost certainly some weak points will accompany the unusual development of good qualities; hence it is reasonable to suppose that, with such marked development in several desired qualities as our best breeds of swine exhibit, there will be at least obvious tendencies to some undesirable traits. If we add to this general proposition the facts that the present development has been secured, in many cases, by close inbreeding, and by reducing to a minimum opportunities, at least incentives, for exercise, and that oftentimes the breeding stock have not been kept in the best conditions for robust health in any respect, we shall think it strange if the result has not been deterioration of constitutional vigor, if not the implanting of well-marked tendencies to serious diseases. Is it not the fact that very many of the most highly improved swine are not so healthful or so able to resist disease or unfavorable circumstances as is desirable?

But aside from all this, have we not carried the tendency to lay on fat too far? It is admitted that many a show cow, or sheep, or hog, is too fat to be most profitable, either for the butcher or the consumer. There is a limit to the profitable production of fat. Is it not true that the disposition to lay on fat is in excess of what is really desirable in the case of several somewhat highly-prized breeds? The proportion of lean meat has been reduced to a minimum, except in the hams and shoulders, and greatly decreased in these. For "home use," do any of us prefer such pigs? If any have doubts on this point, let them examine the carcass of a "well-fattened" hog, or look at sides of bacon, or even at a ham or shoulder. If opportunity offer, let a comparison be made of the carcasses of model, well-bred pigs, always kept in high condition, and those of common or grade pigs, which have had more length of body, perhaps a little more length of leg, and which have fed during part of their lives on good grass or clover as almost their sole food, and which have never been without a fair amount of daily exercise. It is quite possible the decision may be that, while the one set would give the greatest profit when sold on the market, the other would be much the more desirable for family eating.

We are not decrying the advantages which have been gained. No one thinks it wise to choose the common inferior sheep, because it is generally admitted Bakewell carried his improvement too far with the Leicesters; and so there is room for our improved breeds of swine. But it is high time we were calling a halt, so far as further development is concerned, with each of several breeds. It is time to look

more closely to constitutional vigor, to activity, and general vitality, than some breeders have done. We must make up our minds that the fattest possible hog is not the best possible type for practical utility.—*National Live-Stock Journal*.

## Thoroughbred Cattle.

There is in the minds of many a strong prejudice against thoroughbreds which rises from an entire misapprehension. It is believed that their merits are based upon a written pedigree, without which they would be of no more value than the native animals. The record of cattle in the herd books is only for the purpose of preserving the merits of a breed by acknowledging only such animals as are known to have had the characteristics of the breed fixed, by proper breeding, as belonging to that breed. The merit of a thoroughbred is as real as its life. It is capable of reproducing itself because it has within its organization all the merits of its line of ancestors. Some of the characteristics which belong to the breed may be only dimly discernible in individuals, and yet the law of prepotency operates to enable the individual to transmit these characteristics. We should always prefer, however, in selecting an animal for breeding purposes to select one with plainly marked individual merit. The constitution should be good, and an animal may have become, through outside influences, altogether incapacitated as a breeder. An animal may have all the advantages of pedigree overcome by such abuse as will cause disease—a point that we have frequently referred to. So we would select in all cases an animal for breeding purposes that had individual merits. The pedigree is only a guarantee or a means of proof of the thorough breeding of the animal, while the fact that an animal is thoroughbred establishes the other fact that it has been bred in such a way that unless it has been affected by outside influences and circumstances it is able to transmit its own and its breed's characteristics.

The farmer who cherishes the prejudice referred to because he believes our thoroughbred cattle are only the products of paper certificates, called pedigrees, will upon a little thought see how greatly mistaken he is. All thoroughbreds have come from the most carefully selected progenitors. In the first place, the very best animals were selected, and inferior animals never been allowed to enter. Thus it will be seen that thorough breeding is only breeding reduced to a science; and we suppose no one will deny that there is such a thing as science in breeding. We have progressed too far to find any one who will deny that. Not only were the best animals selected, but their best points have been developed during the subsequent years, and their weaknesses have been bred out of the breed.

We have no hesitancy in saying, because there is no ground for hesitancy, that the patronage of thoroughbreds, with the caution to select those possessing individual merit, will always prove satisfactory. The time was when breeders, and even breeders of experience, looked to pedigree alone. With them a thoroughbred was a thoroughbred, whatever the animal's individual condition or merit was. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the results in cases where thoroughbreds were used were not always what was expected. But those times have passed. Men have learned a good deal, and some of them have learned at a ruinous cost. No doubt some of them who believed that all in the world necessary to insure satisfactory results in breeding was that the animals used should have their names recorded in the herd book, and who thought in addition to this that a thoroughbred was worth four or five times more than it was, feel to-day, after having become bankrupt through such foolishness, a great deal as the boy who had been kicked in the face by a mule felt, or rather as the boy's father felt. The boy asked his father if he thought the scar would injure his looks. "Yes," replied the father, "you'll never be as handsome, my son, as you have been, but you will know an infernal sight more."

There are plenty of men who a few years ago did not act with the judgment in cattle matters that they exercised in other matters, and finally they got kicked in the face, or rather in the

pocket, and now although they do not look as well they know more; and they not only know more but others learned from their sad experience.

## Shearing.

We remember that about a year since we gave all the rules, in answer to an inquiry, that could be laid down for shearing sheep, stating at the same time that no rules could be given which would enable an inexperienced person to be proficient in sheep shearing, and that those who had experience did not need any rules prescribed by us. We have had another inquiry of similar tenor to the one which we thus replied to a year ago, and we must begin our answer in the same way that we began that one. There are some things that cannot be learned in the books or journals. A person might study law from early childhood until he was an old man, but would never be a competent lawyer until practice had made him so. The same is true of the physician; and there are a great many things on the farm which can be learned only through practice and as the result of experience. Shearing sheep is one of these things. As a modification of this rule, it may be said that once, perhaps, in ten thousand times a person is found who without experience appears to be so adapted to the practice of some particular art or calling that he makes it a success at once, but this is not the rule.

All we can do in laying down rules is to repeat what we have said before, and what others have said. The shearer must be careful to cut off the wool even, not to break it, not to cut it twice, and above all not to cut the skin of the animal. Sometimes it is very difficult not to cut the skin, especially upon Merinoes, but while it may seem sometimes almost unavoidable, in the vast majority of cases it is the result of more or less carelessness. A man who cuts and slashes the skin to any considerable extent had better not be employed to shear your sheep. Great care must be exercised in this regard as to the udder of the ewe. Randall says that he has seen a teat clipped off a Merino ewe, in cases where it had never had a lamb and the udder was small and covered with wool. The shearer should keep the animal in the easiest possible position for itself, and should not be violent if it attempts to escape.

Cut the wool pretty close, but not close enough to make the skin naked. Sheep sheared as close as that suffer severely in case of a cool spell of weather happening, and besides are liable to become sunburnt. The floor on which the shearing is done should be kept perfectly clean, and to that end all excrement should be removed as soon as it is dropped, and all scattered locks should be picked up.—*Western Rural*.

## Dipping Sheep.

The effect of a dip is to free the sheep from all external parasites, as ticks, scab, etc., and skin diseases, the cause of some of which are not fully understood. A dip of 12 pounds of tobacco and 6 pounds of flowers of sulphur to 50 gallons of water is one that has been so generally used that it can be recommended. Some add to this a little concentrated lye, a pound or so, and about the same quantity of arsenic. If arsenic is used, proper caution should be exercised, and the poisonous nature of the mixture kept in mind. The sheep are to be dipped while the mixture is warm. Those who have had experience claim that the dip of tobacco and sulphur will do all that can be accomplished by the use of arsenic. It may not be generally understood that sulphur does not dissolve in the dip; hence, in order that each sheep may get its share, the mixture, while in use, should be frequently stirred up from the bottom, and the sulphur thus thoroughly diffused.—*American Agriculturist*.

## Veterinary Department.

## Hair Balls in Stomach.

You will greatly oblige me by answering the following question in the veterinary column of your valuable journal: In breeding cattle here we find that on some farms the calves are attacked with a kind of languor; the hair bristles up, and no appetite. They remain in this condition for about a month, when death comes and relieves them of suffering. The autopsy reveals in all cases five or six balls composed of hair found in the stomach. The balls measure two inches in diameter. How they come in the stomach of the animal I am at a great loss to ac-

count for, unless the hair is swallowed by the animal while licking itself. Please inform me the cause and what is the remedy for or preventive of the disease.

ANSWER.—It is quite a common occurrence to find hair balls in the stomach and intestines of the bovine. The hair is taken in and swallowed during the shedding season, and, being an indigestible material, collects, like true calculus, around whatever hard and foreign matter it may come in contact with. The only available treatment is to begin as soon as the first symptoms show and employ hydrogogue cathartics until the stomach and intestines are thoroughly evacuated. If in the spring and early summer the cattle were occasionally curried and brushed it would lessen their tendency to lick themselves and obviate the difficulty to some extent.

## Synovitis.

As there is no qualified veterinary surgeon near, I ask your advice concerning a half-bred yearling filly, to which I attach considerable store. About a week ago I noticed that one hock seemed larger than the other, and upon examining found a small enlargement upon the inner side of the hock which felt like a wind-gall, puffy, but not hard. The front part of the hock was also puffed. I could find no sign of lameness. Yesterday I turned it out in the field with some other colts. They ran for about an hour, and when it came in in the evening I noticed it showed a disposition to favor that leg. This morning it is quite lame, and does not like to bear any weight upon that leg. The hock seems sore, and the enlargement feels like a hard India rubber ball. If you can help me, from this poor description, an early answer would be thankfully received.

ANSWER.—Your mare has an attack of synovitis, produced, probably, by a strain; and instead of allowing her to run after having observed the swelling you should have kept her quiet and at once resorted to treatment. As the case now stands it will be some time before a cure can be effected, and probably some thickening will always remain. Treatment: Clip the hair from the parts, confine in a narrow stall, and proceed to reduce whatever inflammation may exist; and as soon as that has been accomplished, apply a biniodide of mercury blister, composed of one part of the red iodide to eight of lard, well rubbed together; apply with friction, and in twenty-four hours carefully remove whatever serum and ointment may have collected about the blistered surface and apply a little lard or grease that is not rancid, and repeat every alternate day. If, after the hair begins to start, much thickening remains, take iodide resub. crystals and iodide of potassium, of each two drachms; vasiline, two ounces; make into an ointment, and apply with friction every third day for a fortnight. You had better avoid violent exercise for a long time.—*Turf, Field and Farm*.



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

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

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

For further information apply to W. J. HAUGHAWOUT, Land Agent, Neosho Falls, Kansas.

\$300 A MONTH guaranteed, \$18 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as any one can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their addresses at 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.



## THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.	
ST. LOUIS, June 1, 1880.	
Flour—Family.....	\$4.75 @ 4.85
Choice.....	4.90 @ 5.05
Fancy.....	5.00 @ 5.20
Wheat—No. 2 fall, spot.....	1.05 @ 1.06
“ “ June.....	94 @ 94 1/2
“ “ July.....	94 @ 94 1/2
No. 3 fall, spot.....	81 @ 82
“ “ June.....	35 @ 35 1/2
Corn—No. 2, spot.....	33 1/2 @ 34 1/2
“ “ June.....	30 @ 31 1/2
Oats.....	20 @ 20 1/2
Rye.....	10 25 @ 10 50
Pork.....	6 60 @ 6 80
Butter—Daily.....	12 @ 12 1/2
Country.....	9 @ 10
Eggs.....	10 @ 10
CHICAGO, June 1, 1880.	
Wheat—No. 2 spring, spot.....	\$1.13 @ 1.14
“ “ June.....	1.02 @ 1.04
“ “ July.....	97 @ 98
No. 3 “ spot.....	87 @ 88
“ “ June.....	37 @ 38
Corn—Spot.....	35 @ 35 1/2
“ “ July.....	35 @ 35 1/2
Oats.....	23 @ 23 1/2
Pork.....	9 90 @ 10 10
Lard.....	6 60 @ 6 70
KANSAS CITY, June 1, 1880.	
Wheat—No. 2 fall.....	95 @ 97
No. 3 fall, spot.....	87 @ 87 1/2
“ “ June.....	86 @ 87
“ “ July.....	78 @ 79
“ “ August.....	79 @ 79 1/2
Corn—No. 2.....	27 @ 27 1/2
Oats—No. 2.....	26 @ 27

## Live Stock Markets.

**CATTLE**—Active for medium steers; heavy fat steers dull and slow. Choice heavy shipping steers, \$4.35@4.50; prime steers of 1,100 to 1,350 pounds, \$4.00@4.50; cows and heifers, \$2.00@3.50; feeding steers, \$3.40@3.75; stockers, \$2.70@3.25.

**HOGS**—Active. Yorkers, \$4.00@4.10; packers, \$4.10@4.25; heavy shipping, \$4.15@4.25.

**CATTLE**—Market firmer. Fair shippers, \$3.90@4.15; medium to good do., \$4.10@4.40; butchers, steady at \$2.20@3.90; grass-fed Texans, \$2.85@3.00.

**HOGS**—Higher. Light, \$4.10@4.30; mixed packing, \$4.00@4.15; choice heavy, \$4.20@4.35. Receipts for last twenty-four hours 17,000.

KANSAS CITY, June 1, 1880.

**CATTLE**—The market opened with a good supply and moderate demand. \$3.85 was the highest price paid yesterday (for 3 native butchers' steers averaging 1,393 pounds).

**HOGS**—Receipts moderate; market better; quotations, \$3.65@3.82 1/2.

Wheat has fallen a few cents since our last quotations in most markets, in others no change. In Kansas City wheat is 6 cents lower than last week. In St. Louis it is 4 cents lower. In Chicago 1 cent higher on grade No. 2 spring; No. 3 is several cents lower.

Wheat at Kansas City (No. 3) is 19 cents lower than it was one year ago, and 11 cents higher than it was two years ago. Corn is 4 cents lower than one year ago, and 1 cent higher than it was at this date in 1878.

In Kansas City butter sells at 10@12c. for choice, medium 9@10c.; cheese, prime Kansas, 12@13c.; eggs, 9@10c.; poultry—ducks \$1.50 per doz., spring chickens \$1.50@2.50, old hens \$1.25@2.50, roosters \$1.50; hides—dry flint No. 1 14 to 15c., dry salted 10 to 11c., green salted No. 1 8c., green 6 to 7c.; flax seed, \$1.10; timothy, \$2.60; red top, 75c.; castor beans, 90c.; clover, \$4.50; millet, 60c.; hay, \$6.00@9.50 for baled.

Flour in Kansas City is quoted as follows: Fancy brands 3 sack, \$2.65; XXX, \$2.35; Graham, \$3.00. Rye flour, \$2.50. Corn meal 100 lb. hundred, 62 1/2c.

Among the great wheat states of the West the only one that reports any considerable injury to the crop is Kansas. The sixth annual circular of R. G. Dunn & Co. gives reports of the condition of the crops in seven counties in Kansas. The wheat prospects are reported excellent in six counties, good in twelve, average in five, poor in twenty-three, half a crop in twelve, none in five, and from seven counties the reports are indefinite. The acreage in wheat is increased over last year about 35 per cent. The quality of the wheat generally promises to be excellent. The quality of the wheat and the increased acreage will go far toward offsetting the damage by drought. It should be stated, also, that most of the counties where the damage is greatest are in the newly settled portions of the state where the acreage sown was not very large.

The New York Sun anticipates a dull summer for trade in New York. It says that in business in that city there is much stagnation, and merchants who were exhilarated by the great advance in prices which speculation aided forward last fall are despondent over their inability to gather in even moderate profits. The inevitable decline after that sudden, unhealthy and transitory expansion set in early in the spring, and has continued up to the opening of summer. It is not probable that it will be checked and prices established on a higher basis before fall.

The "visible supply" of wheat in the large cities is still rapidly decreasing; corn has commenced increasing.

The Kansas City Journal of Tuesday says: "Bank clearances yesterday were \$251,800, and for the past month \$7,642,600, against \$5,052,500 for May, 1879. Merchants report trade excellent for the closing of spring, with collections good."

## Lawrence Markets.

The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 10@12 1/2c.; eggs, 8c. per doz.; poultry—chickens live \$1.75@2.00 per doz., dressed 6c. per lb.; turkeys live 7c. per lb., dressed 8c. per lb.; potatoes, 60@75c.; corn, 25@27c.; wheat, 80@90c.; lard, 7c.; hogs, \$3.40@3.50; cattle—feeders \$3.00, shippers \$3.50@3.75, cows \$2.00@2.40; wood, \$5.00 per cord; hay, \$4.00@5.00 per ton.

## THE NATIONAL BANK

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Union Stock Yards,

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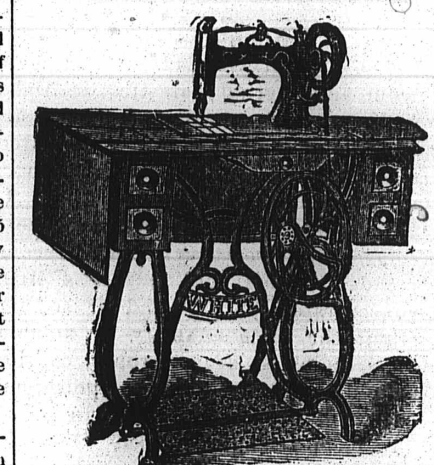
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Second—It has more capacity and power than any other family sewing machine.

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

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

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For Service at Norwood Stock Farm for the Season of 1880.

**ALMONT PILOT** (half brother to Musette, record 2:30)—Bay stallion 16 1-2 hands; star, and near hind pastern white. Foaled June 21, 1874. Bred by Richard West, Georgetown, Ky. Sired by Almont, the great sire of trotters. First dam Lucille, by Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, record 2:14; second dam by Alexander's Pilot, Jr.; third dam a superior road mare owned by D. Swigert, Kentucky, pedigree untraced.

**CLOUD**—Dark seal-brown, nearly black; small star; 15 3-4 hands high. Foaled June 11, 1875. Sired by St. Elm, son of Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, record 2:14. First dam Sally G., by old Goldust; second dam Lady Wagner, by Wagner the great four-mile race horse, Goldust by Vermont Morgan or Willy colt. First dam by Zilcadie (imported Arabian); second dam by imported Barefoot. Wagner by Sir Charles, by Sir Archy.

## IMPORTED NORMAN STALLION "TURCO."

(No. 469 Perch. Norman Stud Book.)



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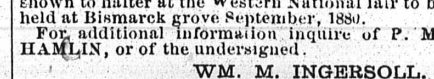
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Good Pasturage at Reasonable Rates for Mares from a Distance.

The service of the above horse is offered as a premium for the best sucking colt of his get, to be shown to hauler at the Western National fair to be held at Bismarck, grove September, 1880. For additional information inquire of P. M. HAMLIN, or of the undersigned.

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

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

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

Poland-China Hogs a Specialty.

A CHOICE LOT OF PIGS

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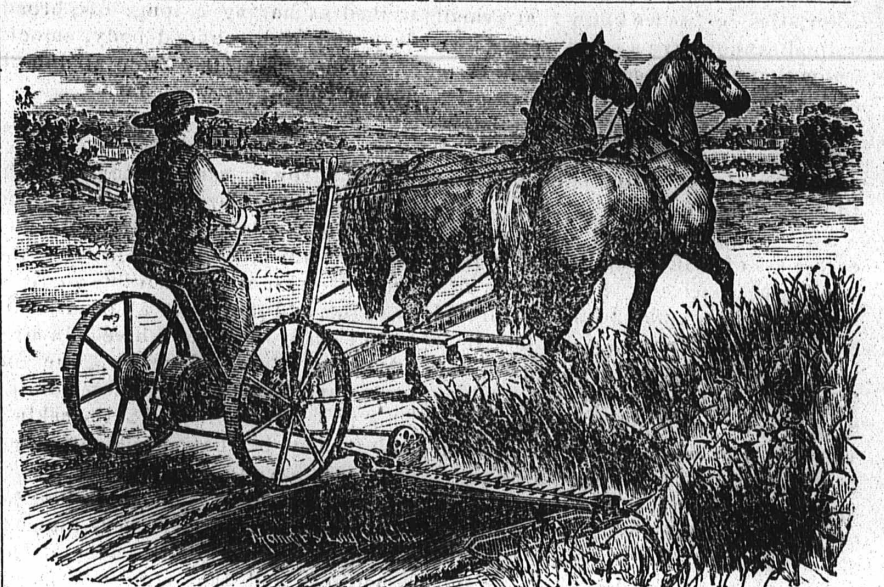
NUMBER 27, for 1880.

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I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder my entire stock of

THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE

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Also a Lot of Common and Grade Stock.

Sale to begin at 11 o'clock. Nine months' credit will be given on approved security. Catalogues furnished at sale and on application to me.

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