

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

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LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1880.

WHOLE NO. 421.

THE SONG OF THE WORKING WIFE.

BY FRANCIS S. SMITH.

I am worth more than a million,
Though I have no cash in bank—
I am prouder than an empress,
Though I cannot boast of rank—
My dwelling is a palace,
Though 'tis devoid of show—
I envy no one's carriage,
Though all on foot I go.

I am worth more than a million,
Though not in lands nor gold—
The property I'm possess'd of
Cannot be bought and sold.
The stock that I invest in
Was issued from above,
The bank that I am blest in
Is the precious bank of Love.

I am worth more than a million,
Though I toil from day to day—
I've a loving, loyal husband,
And three children round me play.
I have health and sweet contentment,
And friends who cherish me,
And with all these daily blessings
I'm as rich as rich can be.

I am worth more than a million,
And a million ten times told—
Contrasted with my precious wealth,
How valueless is gold!
Thrones tumble often, states decay,
And hoarded treasures fly;
But my great wealth will last for aye,
For love can never die.

PETER THE GREAT IN PARIS.

BY JAMES PARTON.

Reading of the fine doings at Paris lately brought to mind the great Paris sensation of the year 1717, the reception of the czar of Russia, Peter the Great.

The king of France at that time, Louis XV., was a pretty and promising little boy, seven years of age, perfectly innocent and amiable, the hope and darling of his country. The regent of the kingdom was the duke of Orleans, ancestor of him who bears the same title today. He was the king's uncle, and governed the kingdom during the minority as absolutely as if he had been king himself. The czar, forty-five years of age, was in the fullness of his powers and celebrity, the most imposing person then living; for, besides being emperor of a great country, he had won victories; he had founded St. Petersburg; he had worked as a ship-carpenter; he had suppressed rebellions; he had cut off many heads.

And this mighty potentate, eccentric, uncertain, capricious, was coming to Paris! The regent and his court evidently dreaded his visit, but they prepared, nevertheless, to give him a truly royal reception. The regent sent to the frontiers horses, carriages, wagons, table and chamber furniture, and a retinue of servants, that the czar and his numerous party might make the journey in the most comfortable manner. From the moment the Russians touched the soil of France at Dunkirk to the day on which they left it, nearly two months after, all their expenses were defrayed by the French government. It cost France six hundred crowns (say about seven hundred dollars) a day for fifty days. One of the politest and most accomplished noblemen of the court was set apart to attend upon the emperor and see that everything was done for his comfort and pleasure.

On Friday evening, May 7, 1717, at 9 o'clock, he arrived in Paris, and was driven to the palace of the Louvre, which had been magnificently furnished for his accommodation. Knowing his eccentricity in the matter of lodging, the regent had caused a smaller mansion to be made ready for him, in case he should object to the royal palace. To the Louvre, however, he was driven. He alighted, and was received precisely as a king of France would have been received. He ascended the steps, entered one of the grand saloons, brilliantly lighted and superbly upholstered. He looked around a moment, abruptly left the room, descended to the street, and mounted again to his carriage. He was then driven to the other house which had been provided for him. He thought that much too handsome, but he consented to remain there, and had his camp bed set up in one of the small rooms. At the Louvre they had prepared a grand banquet for twenty-five persons, which remained unconsumed, and they were obliged to extemporize a supper at the other quarters. The czar was not a man to slight his supper. Nothing astonished the dainty and polite Frenchmen so much during his stay as the enormous quantities of food and drink which he and his attendants consumed.

This monarch, though he had worked at the carpenter's bench, was a stickler for etiquette, never abating one jot or tittle of the technical honor then supposed to be due to a crowned

head. He would not stir from the house, ardent as his curiosity was, until the regent and the king had paid him the requisite first visit. The regent arrived the next day, and every one remarked the air of careless superiority with which the czar received him. He came out of his cabinet, advanced a few steps, embraced the duke with a certain air of condescension, showed him the door of his cabinet, and went in first himself, leaving the regent to follow. He also took his seat first, and selected the chair which denoted precedence. After an hour's conversation through an interpreter, the regent took his leave, and was dismissed by the czar with precisely the air of mingled indifference and respect which the etiquette of the period required.

The reader may wish to know how this strange being looked in the prime of life. The most minute description of him is given by the duke of St. Simon, who was to that court something like what Polonius was to the court of King Hamlet of Denmark.

Peter the Great, according to him, was a strongly-built, full-chested man, very well made, though of somewhat meager form, with a large, round face and spacious forehead. St. Simon speaks of his eyebrows as being particularly fine, as indeed was all the upper region of the head, even to the eyes, which were large, brilliant, black and piercing. But the lower face betrayed his lamentable and extreme grossness; the nose short and large at the end, lips gross and thick, the complexion a strong reddish brown. There was the look of the master in him—that something which men acquire who have been accustomed always to command. His countenance was capable of a very winning expression, but it could also become exceedingly ferocious and terrible. He would have been taken for a superior man anywhere and in any circumstances. St. Simon describes his dress also, from his cravat of white linen downward and upward. He wore a peruke which did not reach his shoulders, a brown coat, a very long waistcoat with gold buttons, knee breeches and stockings; no gloves, and no lace sleeves. The star denoting his royal rank was worn upon his breast in the usual way, and his coat was often unbuttoned from top to bottom. He was evidently careless about his clothes, but not slovenly.

All Saturday and Sunday the czar gave no sign of coming out, for he had not yet received the visit of the little king. On Monday the king came, and was received by the czar in a manner totally different from his treatment of the regent. He went down to the doorway, saw the king descend from his carriage, and walked on the left side of him to the reception-room. There the czar took the king under his two arms, lifted him up to his face, kissed him on each cheek as though he had been his father, and then took his seat in an arm-chair at the left of the one assigned to the royal boy. The oldest courtiers admired the graceful and distinct manner in which the czar expressed his respect for the king's rank, and at the same time his paternal fondness for the engaging child. He kissed him several times, and behaved to him in a way which won every heart, and made an impression upon the king which he never forgot. I have several pictures of Louis XV. at this age, in his clothes of velvet and lace, and his little sword at his side, and I can well believe that the czar was very much pleased with him.

"Sire," said the czar, "you are beginning your reign, and I am finishing mine."

The little boy was equal to the occasion. With an agreeable smile upon his pretty face he replied:

"Sire, you have no white hair, as I have seen upon my grandfather, Louis XIV. You will live a long time still."

When the king took his leave the czar crowned the interview by taking him in his arms, carrying him down stairs, kissing him more affectionately than ever, and placing him in his carriage.

Royal etiquette being thus satisfied, the emperor entered upon his six weeks of sight-seeing with all his characteristic ardor, jumping into the first carriage he saw empty, and asking questions of anybody and everybody—workmen, soldiers, children, princes—who could tell him what he wanted to know, attending usually to things of real importance. His questions showed genuine intelligence, and the objects which he selected for purchase were such as a patriotic ruler would naturally choose. Everything relating to war was most devoutly studied; and he liked to visit the soldiers in their barracks and hospitals. He tasted their soup and their wines, slapped

them upon the back, and called them his comrades.

This man, Peter, was an incredible compound of the patriot and the tyrant, the king and the hog. Twice a day he devoured a meal that astounded every beholder, and between them he was continually calling for beer and other drinks. St. Simon relates that he would drink commonly at dinner a bottle or two of beer, two bottles of wine, some cordial, and finish the repast by swallowing half a pint of brandy. Even at the opera, seated in the regent's own box, surrounded by the most brilliant company that could be gathered in Europe, he could not refrain from asking if any beer could be had. The politeness of the French was adequate to the emergency. A goblet of beer was brought. The regent himself rose, took the tray and handed the beer to the czar, who, with only a smile and nod, drank it and put the goblet back upon the tray which the regent still held. But even this was not all. The duke next handed him a plate upon which there was a napkin. Peter, quite as a matter of course, took the napkin, used it, and put it back upon the plate, which the duke then handed to the person who had brought it. All this, astonishing as it must have been to the spectators, passed without remark. In the fourth act the czar found that he had had enough of opera, and went away to supper.

Never was so great a man so lowered by excesses. They made him on many occasions a perfect savage, and we may almost say that they neutralized the good which he did to his country.

Upon his leaving Paris there was a grand exchange of presents. The little king gave him two gorgeous pieces of Gobel tapestry, and wished to give him a diamond-encrusted sword also, but the czar declined accepting the sword. Peter, on his part, distributed sixty thousand francs among the king's servants who had waited upon him; and to the French gentleman most concerned in making his stay agreeable he gave his portrait surrounded with diamonds, and several gold and silver medals. Toward the end of June he and his retinue took their leave of Paris, greatly to the relief of the regent and government generally. Kings and emperors, whose entertainment costs six hundred crowns a day, should make their visits a little shorter. Frenchmen are too polite to say this; but such was evidently their opinion, particularly when it turned out that the czar's visit brought no political advantage to France.

Find Out Your Specialty.

The great secret of success is to do some one thing remarkably well. Whatever one has genius for, whether it be music, or law, or house-building, will generally afford him the means of livelihood and make his name known to many. Therefore, a short receipt for success would be, find out your specialty and go ahead.

A life-time spent in doing poorly what others do well is a life-time thrown away. And as we generally feel within us the power we really possess, it is well to let a boy—yes, and a girl also—choose a profession or a trade. Many a one who is a carpenter against his will would have made an able clergyman, and many a clergyman forced into the pulpit by ambitious parents would have been far more useful as a carpenter.

Temperance Reform Not Fanatical.

"It is a cheap device," said William Lloyd Garrison, "to brand the temperance movement as fanatical." Now I deny that it has a single feature of fanaticism; for it is based upon physiological principles, chemical relations, the welfare of society, the laws of self-preservation, the claims of suffering humanity, all that is noble in patriotism, generous in philanthropy, and pure and good in christianity.

Never Give Up.

Miss Katurah Davis, a maiden lady seventy years of age, residing at Osterville, Mass., went on a visit to Essex, Connecticut, and while there got married. Miss Davis cannot be said to have quitted her life of single blessedness without first having given it a thorough trial.

There are no bar-rooms at Cornsall, Ill., but the place abounds in drug stores, in which the traffic is almost entirely in liquor, each having a business connection with a physician, who writes alcoholic prescriptions on demand.

A husband whose wife had joined the ranks of the crazy religious enthusiast, Mrs. Girling, in the south of England, stormed the camp last month, and, after a fierce contest of fifty minutes, carried off the truant *vi armis*.

Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR:—It has been a long time since I have written for the "Young Folks' Column." I am going to school. I study spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic and geography. Our school will be out in two weeks. Our teacher's name is Mr. Bell. I am ten years old. I guess I will quit for this time.

DILLARD WATTS.
AUREY, Kans., Feb. 14, 1880.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—I thought I would write a few lines for the "Young Folks' Column." I went to school this week. One of my aunts is here from Paola, Kans., and one of my cousins is here from Osawatomie. Our school will be out in two weeks. My oldest sister is going to Paola to take music lessons. Pa has thirty head of fattening cattle. Well, I guess I will close for this time, and write more the next time. Excuse all mistakes. From your little friend,
MARY HEFLEBOWER.
SPRING HILL, Kans., Feb. 15, 1880.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—I have never written for the "Young Folks' Column" before, so I thought I would write. I will answer Israel Hanway's riddle. I don't know, but I guess it is a "cherry." I will send a riddle: Black and white and red all over. I have a nice dog, and my brother Byron has one too. We expect company. I go to school. I study reading, arithmetic, writing, geography and spelling. I go to the Baptist church. I am eight years old. Well, I guess this is all for this time. If I see this in print I will write again. Excuse all mistakes. Yours truly,
From your little friend,
ALLA DEMING.
LAWRENCE, Kans., Feb. 17, 1880.

MR. EDITOR:—It has been some time since I have written for your paper, but my little brother and I have been very sick with diphtheria. Our lives were despaired of. But with a good physician and the best of nursing we are getting able to go around the house. I do so long to get out-of-doors. I can look out the window and see and hear the little birds sing. They feel glad to see the bright sunshine; it makes the heart glad. I fear I will have to decline your offer of winning the prize in those Daniel Boone exercises. The doctor says I must quit school for a while. I am studying too hard and have too many studies. But I hope some little boy or girl will win it. I will close by sending a riddle: Round at both ends and high in the middle. Good-by.

BELLA BOOTH.
LECOMPTON, Kans., Feb. 14, 1880.

LESSONS FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.

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NO. XXIV.

ROLL OF PERFECTION.

4. James Stepp.....Douglas county, Kans.
3. Emma Bole.....Lawrence, Kans.
1. Alice Roser.....Burlington, Kans.
1. Kate Frye.....Morrill, Kans.

ROLL OF EXCELLENCE.

13. James Stepp.....Douglas county, Kans.
12. Emma Bole.....Lawrence, Kans.
14. Mark G. Warner.....Tiblow, Kans.
11. Flora D. Chevalier.....Lawrence, Kans.
20. Alice Roser.....Burlington, Kans.
10. Etie Blair.....Harford, Kans.
8. Samuel Porter.....Tiblow, Kans.
5. Kate Frye.....Morrill, Kans.
3. Anna M. Torbert.....Humboldt, Kans.

CORRECTION OF EXERCISE NO. XXIII.

DANIEL BOONE.

It is not strange that other bold men, who heard Finley's stories, were seized with the same desire for going west. Indeed, Boone helped to give them that desire, knowing that a few brave spirits would be of great service in the new country. He talked, therefore, warmly of the comforts of a new home in the forest, where there was an abundance of game, and a complete absence of towns and villages. Accordingly, on the first of May, 1769, when Finley repaired to Boone's house, he found four others ready for the adventure: these were John Steward, Joseph Holden, James Monay, and William Cool. The people in the neighborhood, learning what was going on, had likewise gathered to look with surprise upon these six men. What could prompt men to leave the comforts of their quiet homes, and wander off into the wilderness? They surely were crazy. Boone was much beloved as a kind neighbor, and they mourned most over his madness. Nothing daunted by all this, they were then ready for a start, and were now on the point of leaving. We are told that, with tears in his eyes, Daniel Boone kissed his wife and children; and if the story be true, I love him the more for it. His spirit was beating for his new hunting-forest; he could face all the

dangers of the "Dark and Bloody Ground," but then it was doubtful whether he was not parting with his wife and children forever. At all events, he was leaving them for months, perhaps for years—he knew not how long—and who can wonder that tears stood in his eyes? Each man shouldered his rifle, shot-bag, powder-horn, and knapsack, and off they started—every neighbor straining his eyes after them as far as he could see, as the men upon whom he was looking for the last time.

EXERCISE FOR CORRECTION.

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

DANIEL BOONE.

for two or three days they saw nothing new | for they were (walking 1) over their old hunting grounds | after this | they came to a wild and trackless (land 2) | and saw from time to time the (high 3) ridge of (great hills 3) which (shut out 4) them from the western (tract of land 2) | in two days more | the (food 5, 6) with which they started gave out | and the first thing to be done was to find a fresh (lot 7, 8) | (therefore 9, 10) they (stopped awhile 34) | (picked out 35) a (fit 31) spot | for their (stopping-place 11) | and part of them (began 12) building it of logs and (boughs 47) | the others went into the (thick woods 13) in (quest 36) of (wild food 37) | it was (out of the question 14, 15) for such men to starve in such a (place 2) | (wild food 37) was (very thick 16, 17) | the (lookers for game 38) (came back 18, 19) toward night | with (three or more 44) deer and wild turkeys | the (stopping-place 11) was (done 20) | a bright fire was burning | and in a little time the (deer meat 32) was dressed | cooked | and eaten | the supper was (but just 21) (ended 20) | when they saw dark clouds (coming together 39) | and (pretty soon 22, 23) they were (come upon 24) by a (very heavy 25) thunder storm | the sharp lightning flashed through the (thick trees 40) | and the rain poured down in (great streams 26) | yet | in their (stopping-place 11) they (without fear 41) (shielded 42) themselves | the (boughs 47) covering them from the rain | a man can (hardly 21) be placed (in the time of 27) a thunder storm in a more (unsafe 45) place than in a (great woods 13) | every tree is a mark for the lightning | yet these men were calm and (cool 43, 28, 29) | and were (kindly 46) (taken care of 5, 30) |

ROOTS OF WORDS.

LATIN.

1. *Passus*, a step, pace. 2. *Regio*, a country, limit, part of a town or city. 3. *Mons*, a great hill, great quantity. 4. *Separo*, to sever, part, divide. 5. *Pro*, before, for. 6. *Video*, to see, look, to go to see. 7. *Sub*, under. 8. *Plao*, to fill. 9. *Ad*, to, toward. 10. *Cordia*, heart, wit, wisdom. 11. *Campus*, a plain, an open field. 12. *Commendo*, to betake one's self to a thing, to set forth, to grace, procure favor. 13. *Fortis*, out of doors. 14. *Im*, not. 15. *Possum*, to be able, to have power. 16. *Ab*, from. 17. *Unda*, wave, stream, crowd. 18. *Re*, again, back. 19. *Torno*, to turn. 20. *Finis*, end, intent or purpose, death. 21. *Sarcopus*, to pick out, contract, shorten. 22. *Præ*, before. 23. *Essa*, to be. 24. *Via*, to go to see, survey. 25. *Tremo*, to shake, quake for fear, shiver with cold. 26. *Torro*, to boil, parch, roast. 27. *Duro*, to harden, last, continue. 28. *Potis*, able, powerful. 29. *Sedeo*, to sit, light, settle. 30. *Tego*, to cover, hide, depend, cloak. 31. *Sequo*, scacious, to follow, to trust to, delight in. 32. *Venor*, to hunt, seek after, go about a thing craftily.

ANGLO-SAXON.

33. *Luft*, air, cloud. 34. *Healtian*, to limp, to hold and to stop. 35. *Ceevan*, pick out, elect, judge. 36. *Sechen*, to seek. 37. *Gamen*, play, joke. 38. *Huntian*, search for or follow after. 39. *Gaderain*, to bring together. 40. *Wudas*, a large and thick collection of trees. 41. *Afared*, afraid, struck with fear, affrighted. 42. *Soydan*, to cover, shield, protect. 43. *Sylf*, same.

FRENCH.

44. *Severer*, to part, divide, separate. 45. *Danger*, harm, hurt, damage. 46. *Merci*, pity to offenders. 47. *Branche*, a bough, small limb.

CAPITALS AND PUNCTUATION.

Write ten capital letters, ten periods, one colon, four semicolons, seventeen commas, and four hyphens.

W. A. B.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 25, 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. Alkon, 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 Humboldt, Hartford, Lyon county.
J. S. Payne, Cadmus, Lyon county.

Avondale Grange.

The officers of Avondale grange, No. 467, Coffey county, Kansas, are: Master, D. C. Spurgeon; Overseer, Mrs. F. J. Short; Lecturer, Peter Wymer; Steward, Isaac Bush; Assistant Steward, H. T. Short; Chaplain, Mrs. N. Jones; Secretary, Mrs. F. Anthony; Treasurer, A. Jones; Gatekeeper, J. W. Stevens; Ceres, Mrs. M. A. Spurgeon; Pomona, Mrs. Sarah Anthony; Flora, Mrs. Leander Stevens; Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. Amanda Reed.

This grange is in better working order than for two years. Yours fraternally,
D. C. SPURGEON.

From Woodson County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—About once a year is all we get time to tell whether we are still holding our own or like a good many others "passed in our checks." But if you should never hear from us, always "bet your last chip" we will make our statements and will stay in.

Economy grange still prospers, and holds No. 473.

The following officers were installed by Bro. Spurgeon of Coffey county, assisted by Worthy Master McCarty of Big Creek grange: Master, David Askern; Overseer, N. L. Chambers; Lecturer, John H. Sturdevan; Steward, P. H. Osborn; Assistant Steward, Jos. Jenkins; Chaplain, J. U. Raber; Treasurer, Fred. L. Arnold; Secretary, J. Wes. Augustine; Gatekeeper, Ed. B. Morgan; Ceres, Sister E. J. Raber; Pomona, Bessie L. Augustine; Flora, Miss E. J. Askern; Lady Assistant Steward, Charlotte Askern.

We are a little late with our installation. On our regular night we had an oyster supper, intending to have an open installation; but after we had imbibed one barrel of water and another of milk, with a large per cent. of butter, pepper, salt, and twenty-four cans of oysters, it was found we were too far into Sunday morning, and we fell—well, you know how 'tis yourself. By mutual grunts (too full to talk) we postponed it to a day certain.

Economy grange is the only one in Woodson county. We are doing tip-top. Will initiate ten members at our next regular meeting. Economy is on the war-path, and will not let up until she folds every farmer in this township under her wing.

The year 1879 has been a prosperous one, and a bountiful one for the farmers of Woodson county. We have not been visited with any pestilence or epidemic except a few railroad bond elections, and the results have not been very gratifying to the railroad companies. When necessity demands a railroad we will get it. We can afford to wait.

J. W. AUGUSTINE.

YATES CENTER, Kans., Feb. 16, 1880.

Illinois State Grange.

The eighth annual session of the Illinois state grange was held in the city of Bloomington commencing Tuesday, January 20. The attendance was much larger and the interest greater than for years past. Washington hall was well filled. Every officer of the state grange was present.

The committee on Credentials reported seventy counties represented by delegates, besides a large number of visitors.

Sister Wm. J. Rhodes, of the Pomona grange of McLean county, delivered the address of welcome, from which we make a few extracts:

"Worthy Master, Officers and Delegates of the State Grange of Illinois:—It is with emotional feelings, both thankful and exultant, that I am permitted to appear before you to-day in behalf of the Pomona grange of McLean county to bid you welcome to our hospitalities. As I cast my eyes over this vast assemblage of brother and sister Patrons, representing almost if not every county in this great prairie state (and I presume some from adjoining states), I say it is with feelings exultant and of thanksgiving that I meet you here to exchange greetings, and in behalf of my worthy brother and sister Patrons of McLean county grange bid you welcome to our city, to this hall for council, and to our firesides, hoping, praying, that all your deliberations at this meeting may be in unison and perfect harmony; that they may aid in building up our organization to greater and more permanent prosperity all over our state.

"And there are other reasons for rejoicing in which we can all participate. It is in the fundamental principle upon which our order rests—knowing no favoritism, no special class, but one people, with equal justice to all and special privileges to none. United as we are upon these principles by the strong tie of fraternal relation, to emancipate the oppressed and elevate the agricultural classes to a higher manhood and womanhood, are principles of which we have great reason to rejoice, and our hearts should swell with thanksgiving and praise to Him who rules the destinies of men and nations that it has been our good fortune to be identified with an organization as important as this and built upon principles as noble as these.

"I love the grange. To me it is second to no organization, save that of divine origin, the

church of Christ; and, as Hon. Hazleton has said, its principles are broad as human rights. Limited by no creeds or sectional lines, it carries peace, protection and prosperity to American homes. In this organization rest the hopes of all true friends of good government, of republican institutions, of the true philanthropists and the honest American statesman.

"A true Patron can be no soward. He does not float with the current for popularity, but bravely moves up stream seeking purer fountains. He will be a fearless advocate of truth and justice. He will seek truth wherever it may be found, whether upon christian or heathen ground. He will grasp all truth in science, in morals, in government. * * * Permit me then particularly to enjoin you to conduct charitably toward those opposed to you in their opinions. Diversity of sentiment is inevitable in a state of things like the present. The dispensation of time is an obscure dispensation, and till the light of the full millennium shall break upon the mind it is not to be expected that erring mortals will see eye to eye.

"Worthy brothers, it is to you we sisters make acknowledgment for the blessed privileges of the grange. Yours stands alone among all the orders and associations of the land, by opening your gates of the grange and bidding woman enter. All men lead their brides to the altar where they make public acknowledgment of the sacred relationship of man and wife, but not till the noble-hearted husbandman opened wide the gates of the grange and led his wife to the fountain of knowledge has man declared woman 'meet to be his companion.' May God bless your brawny hands, sunburnt brows and noble hearts. I am proud of the title 'A Farmer's Wife.'

"Sisters, they slurringly call us washers of dishes, gatherers of eggs and makers of butter; and as we know so well how to mold the beautiful cake of butter, let us not neglect to mold the youthful minds of our sons and daughters above the folly and fashion of the present day, that they may grow up a generation of noble philanthropists, statesmen—yea, christians, who, looking back, will call their parents blessed. * * * In fact, let all we do and say be such that it will aid us in reaching that which should be the acme of all human ambition—to glory in God."—Special Correspondence Grange Bulletin.

Grange Prospects in New York.

Visitors at the New York State grange received impressions varying according to their temperaments, time and length of visit, and other conditions which do not affect or happen alike to all. Those who were unfortunately present only during the afternoon of the second day did not carry away a very exalted opinion of the assemblage as regards harmony and executive ability. It cannot make the matter any worse to say that disgust was freely expressed in some instances and illy concealed in others. It was one of those unfortunate affairs that are not always easily avoided. Any one looking back can see now that if the report on officers' salaries had been referred back to the committee, and the committee enlarged by the addition of a few extremists of each sort, much valuable time would have been saved and an unfavorable impression prevented. It was perhaps an extreme case of good intentions persistently carried out. Taking the session as a whole there was much to commend and but little to regret. But I did not design to give a retrospective view, and merely went back a little for the sake of getting a good start.

Reports and communications were generally favorable and well supported by unquestionable facts, which means, if it means anything, that the near future of the grange is decidedly promising. Individual reports interchanged in a visiting sort of way are often quite as satisfactory and unbiased as those more elaborately prepared. The fact that some granges have received a dozen or more first-class applications during the present month is the best guarantee for their future prosperity. Neither would there seem to be much doubt about such granges as are building and furnishing halls, or buying organs for grange use. Geographical locations and distances are also being inquired into with an eye to new organizations. Requests for deputies and other unmistakable signs also indicate that the order is enlarging its bounds and increasing its membership.

The reasons for this condition of things are neither few nor unimportant. The statement may seem a little contradictory that too much faith in the grange has hitherto kept a great many good farmers out of it, but it is nevertheless true. They really believed that existing evils were to be reformed by the movement so easily as not to require their aid. Having at length become convinced that the way to have an effective organization is to organize, the conservative class is now going in. Attempts to correct political abuses have only shown the enormities more clearly, and proved the task correspondingly great; just enough having been accomplished to give encouragement, with plenty left to provoke the contest. To one making a public address or report of business done, the temptation is strong to speak of transactions aggregating millions and yielding net savings represented by hundreds of thousands, but still such statements, however well meant, may be neither kind in effect nor wise in results. The very idea of such immense sums and savings suggests unpleasant associations, and may be only an aggravation to a farmer. It reminds him too forcibly of those individuals and corporations that have accumulated such immense fortunes, portions of which of right belong to him. But when you show a farmer how he can make four dollars go as far for the benefit of his family and farm as five have been accustomed to do, he understands your comparison and can appreciate the argument. So, too, when he learns from experience or otherwise that one dollar will purchase as much life or fire insurance as two or three have formerly, and a better article at that, he is quite apt

to act accordingly. If, when thus instructed and experienced, he sees fit to make computations approximating the aggregate benefits conferred on his class, the diffusive process being understood and made the ground-work of his calculations, no harm can result. One other reason might be advanced for supposing that the year 1880 is to be a memorable one in the history of grange prosperity, viz., the fact that rapid growth is already going on; but in making out a strong case such unimportant testimony is hardly worth considering.—C., in Husbandman.

Ohio State Grange Agency.

Our worthy state master, Col. J. H. Brigham, has recently visited the subordinate granges of Lake county. He spoke in Kirtland, Painesville, Perry and Madison. The principal theme of his addresses was the railroad question. He presented it with great candor and ability. This question is now largely attracting public attention. The recent consolidation of the trunk lines of the country and the absorption of the lateral lines by the trunk lines have increased the danger in this direction and made our railroad system a gigantic monopoly. The history of railroads in this country is a history of corruption. If the people were familiar with its details there would speedily be such a storm of indignation that we would have no difficulty in securing the needed legislation.

The shameful abuses and frauds now practiced by the railroad management of the country are becoming more and more apparent every day. The legislatures of New York and Pennsylvania have been bought and sold by railroad lobbyists like sheep in the shambles.

Jay Gould, the greatest railroad magnate now living, in his testimony before a legislative committee, stated that railroad directors frequently used large sums of money to secure such legislation as they desire. When asked to name the instances in which it had been done, he replied that "they were so numerous that he might just as well attempt to give the number of every freight car on his roads." Coming events sometimes cast their shadows before. It is plainly to be seen that this matter will not be allowed to rest until the public interests are made secure.

Our National, state and subordinate granges should take hold of this matter with energy, and work to an intelligent plan. The National grange should appoint a competent man to investigate the history and present management of our railroads and present a detailed report, which should be placed in the hands of every member of the order.

When the full proportions of the evil are seen the remedy will be more apparent.

We had a pleasant call yesterday from the Hon. Freeman Thorp, the able representative of Ashtabula county in our legislature. His sympathies are with the people. So far as we are informed he is the only member of the legislature who has declined to receive any passes from the railroads. He recently made a speech in the house in favor of the joint resolution introduced by Bro. Hill instructing our senator and requesting our representatives at Washington to vote for the Reagan bill. He has also introduced a bill in the house reducing passenger fare from three to two cents per mile. Every subordinate grange in Ohio should send petitions to their representatives and senators requesting that the bill may become a law.

Clover seed is weaker. We are now selling at \$5 for medium and \$5.25 for mammoth. Timothy remains the same—\$3.10. Orchard grass, \$1.90.

We are selling choice butter at 23 and 24 cents; eggs in crates have advanced to 14 cents. We quote dressed hogs at \$5.

All who design purchasing ssp-pails should send in their orders at once. Later in the season the supply will be exhausted and prices will advance.

We have a limited supply of No. 1 buffalo robes which we will sell at cost.—E. F. Ewings, in Grange Bulletin.

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The best place in the city to have your

CARRIAGES, BUGGIE, WAGONS ETC.,

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The Best Place to Get New Ones.

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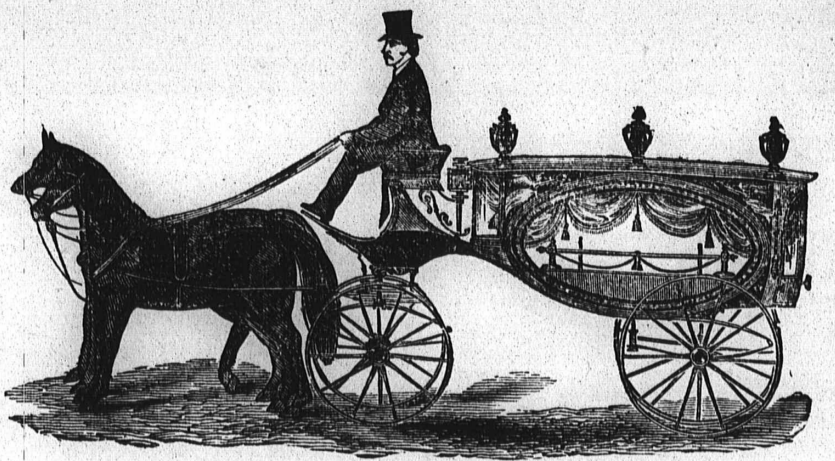
In fact, the CHEAPEST and BEST PLACE to get work done in all the departments represented above.

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

Real Estate Agency.

JAS. E. WATSON & CO.

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



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

COFFINS, CASES AND CASKETS!

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

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HILL & MENDENHALL.

1,000 SEWING MACHINES A DAY!

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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.

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THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

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The Leading Fashion House in Every Respect!

MRS. GARDNER & CO.,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Hats, Bonnets and Elegant Stock of Notions.

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

MRS. GARDNER & CO.

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KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

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For the sale of Live Stock.

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MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

ORIGINAL WHOLESALE

GRANGE SUPPLY HOUSE

SEND FOR PRICE LISTS.

Forbidden Land—Coal in Greenwood County.

For some time past a scheme has been organizing having for its object the invasion of the Indian territory. It will be remembered that a similar effort was made several years ago, resulting in the expulsion by force of all parties who had settled in the territory in violation of law and refused to retire when warned by the president's proclamation issued at the time.

The Wichita Republican says: "Daily and hourly something is transpiring which promises to contribute to the future greatness of Wichita. This time it is in the line of minerals. This morning Mr. H. M. Jettis, of this city, handed us a very fine specimen of coal which he says he broke off of a twenty-inch vein himself, and consequently there can be no mistake about it."

Coal Miners' Strike.

From 500 to 600 coal miners are on a strike in Osage county. A reduction of one cent per bushel was recently made by the operators, and they concluded to accede to the reduction providing the owners would guarantee no further reduction for six months.

Another fact has an important bearing, and that is that Fort Scott coal is being sold along the line in competition with our own coal. We have talked with an intelligent and reliable miner from Scranton who says there would be no strike but for the fact of a few dissatisfied men with political aspirations who, having the "gift of gab," egg on the men to these frequent strikes.

The men have all been paid off to the first of the month, and have been notified that unless they resume work by the 20th they will be paid off to date and discharged, the "rooms" squared up, and the mines closed.

Another Swindling Device.

We desire to call the attention of our farmers to the fact that there is danger in signing contracts or papers of any kind presented by strangers traveling through the country. In nine cases out of ten they are swindlers, and the contract is a promissory note. The latest device of this kind that has come to our notice is operated by an alleged census taker, who, armed with imposing looking books and blanks canvasses the rural districts, asking the age of spinsters, crops grown, stock kept, etc., in census-taker style, and finally requests the signature of the farmer at the bottom of one of the blanks as a means of verification.

Colored Convention.

The colored men of Kansas will hold a convention at Topeka on Monday, April 12, 1880. The convention will be composed of leading colored men from all parts of the state, and will consider the exodus movement in all its phases, and such other matters as may be brought before the convention.

Republican State Convention.

The Republican state central committee met at Topeka yesterday, and decided to call the state convention to elect delegates to the presidential convention on March 31, on a basis of one delegate for every 250 votes cast for Chief Justice Horton. Riley county will be entitled to four delegates.

Crushed Under a Railroad Train and Instantly Killed.

Last night all that was life of Tom Brown, the well-known repairer of the Western Union Telegraph company's lines, was crushed out of him by a railroad train. Strong, robust and active though he was, he fell a victim to the inevitable, and to-day all that is left of Tom Brown is a lifeless body awaiting the care of the undertaker. The circumstances of the sad affair were as follows: He had been to Leavenworth to attend to some official duties, and boarded the evening train to return home. As the train rolled into the depot Brown sprang from the steps and started to go across the tracks to the Santa Fe depot. It was after dark, and a freight train was backing down. There was no light displayed, and amid the din of other moving trains it is supposed he failed to hear its rumbling approach.

Coroner Fisher is holding an inquest. The following are the jurors: D. W. Borst, James M. Edmiston, Daniel Duer, Amos Henkle, David Katzer and C. H. Byer. The question as to the negligence of the railroad employees is the important one.

Providing for Poor Children.

Mr. J. P. Brace, general agent of the Children's Aid society of New York, went out on the Kansas City, Lawrence and Southern road with fifteen children en route to Ottawa. These children are sent out by Whitelaw Reid, of the New York Tribune, who has a fund placed in his hands by a philanthropist to be expended as the editor may deem best. This has furnished transportation to the West for many children.

Growth of Kansas.

The population of the state of Kansas is increasing at a rate that is marvelous. The population in 1870 was 379,497, and it is believed that this year it will not be less than one million. The total area in all farm crops is 7,757,130 acres, an increase during the past year of 1,340,614 acres. During the past three years the number of hogs has nearly tripled, the number of sheep has more than doubled, the number of horses has increased 51 per cent., and of milk cows 46 per cent. Yet a quarter of a century has not passed since Kansas was the scene of the sanguinary border warfare in which "Osawatimie" Brown acquired a world-wide reputation.

A Prosperous Town.

Burlingame, in Osage county, has about as good a prospect for the future as any other town in the West. It has always had good advantages, owing to its favorable location and its convenience to good supplies of fuel; but the recent new discoveries of unusually rich coal deposits in the immediate vicinity give it advantages as a manufacturing point which but few other towns in the West enjoy. It is now definitely settled that Burlingame is to have another railroad—to run from that point to Manhattan—and this serves to materially brighten its already fair prospects.

It Won't Do Here.

There is a gentleman in town who is traveling throughout the state and giving lectures in the interest of a company who are trying to institute a Washington territory boom. The scheme may be all right and to the advantage of emigrants if organized in any other state than ours; but why any one should want to move from Kansas to any other place on earth is beyond our comprehension. At any rate, we don't believe that the people of Jackson county will enthrone to any great extent in this matter.

Again Established.

The Cherryvale Globe comes to us again. No further information has come to light relative to the cause of the building burning. The remains of McLain have not yet been found, nor any part of them. Whether he is still alive or entirely consumed is one of the secrets that are still awaiting greater light. The people of Cherryvale have held a meeting and contributed generously toward the re-establishing of the Globe. The act is a noble one, and worthy the recompense which we are sure Burlington will give them.

Sterling Burned Out.

The business part of Sterling caught fire last evening, and about one-half of the business part of the place burned to the ground. Loss about \$30,000.

CONTINENTAL TO THOSE INTENDING TO PURCHASE

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

OUR STOCK IS COMPLETE IN Dolls, Doll Heads, Doll Bodies, Wagon Perambulators, Toy Chairs, Tables, Trunks, Drums, Violins, Accordions, China Tea Sets, Alphabet Blocks, Pianos, Guns, Swords, Tool Chests, Tin and Wood Toys, Dulcimers, Lithers, Horns, French Harps, Ten Pins, Trumpets, Surprise Boxes, Hobby Horses, Shoe Flies, Toy Castors, etc., etc.

IN FANCY GOODS

Japanese Cabinets, Trays, Boxes, at about one-fourth the Prices usually asked. Majolica and French China Goods, Jewel Cases, Vases and Toilet Sets, Work-Boxes and Writing Desks, Autograph and Photograph Albums, Smoking Sets, Cups and Saucers, Backgammon Boards, Music Rolls and Binder, Clothes Hampers, Card Stands, Brackets, Clocks, Chromo-Lamps, Baskets, Meerscham Cigar Holders, etc., etc.

IN JEWELRY

We offer the Latest Styles in fine Roll-Plate Goods, and warrant every article to be just as represented. We have on the way, and shall open about the middle of the month, a line of China Cups and Saucers in New Decoration, Fancy Glove and Underknecht Boxes, New and Elegant Toilet Sets, Cut Crystal Ink Stands, and a line of popular Silver-Plated Ware!

IN DRY GOODS

All Linen Barseley, Huck and Loom Towels, 10c. and upward Genuine Scotch Crash, 8 1/2c per yd. and upward Table Linen and Bed-spreads, at lowest known prices Ladies' Full-size Square Shawls, \$3 and upward Ladies' Trimmed Underwear at manufac' prices Ladies' Full Regular Silk Bathing Hose 25c pair Ladies' Silk or Lace Ties and Bows 10c to \$2.00 The Celebrated "COVENTRY" Corset, \$1 a pair Hand-knit Fascinators, 30c Hand-knit Nubias, 40c Gent's Scarlet all-wool Shirts, 25c and upward Gent's Canton Flannel and Knit Underwear, 25c and upward Men's Boys' and Children's Hats and Caps—Late Styles in Gent's Stiff Hats, \$1.00 to \$2.00 200 Linen and Wamsutta Muslin White Shirts, \$1 Hamburg Embroideries in new patterns at importation prices at the

LAWRENCE BAZAAR,

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

WANT YOU TO READ THIS!

NEW FAMILY PROCESS OF TANNING, SIMPLIFIED. And adapted to farmers and others not skilled in the art. Individual Rights sold for one-twentieth of their value.

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

APPAREL, ROBES, RUGS, ETC.;

can tan a beautiful kid calf leather for gloves, mittens and shoes; also a superior quality of whang or string leather to sew belting or mend harness. The tan materials are but a trifle in cost, and readily obtained on the farm and in drug and grocery stores. Tans from one to ten days, according to the kind of hides or skins. The process and full directions are printed in pamphlet form, the blanks filled in with writing, a map of ladies' gents' and boys' glove and mitten patterns, of different patterns, sizes to cut out. All secured in United States patent office.

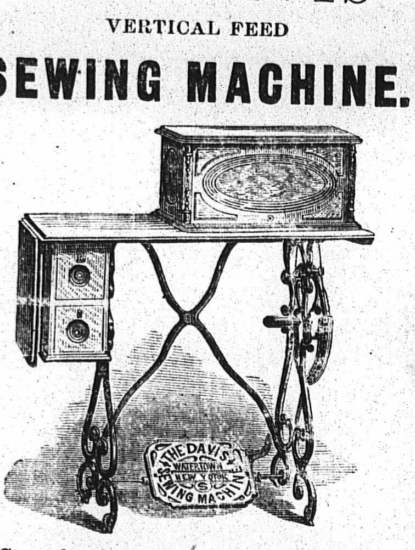
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\$1500 TO \$6000 A YEAR, or \$5 to \$20 a day in as well as men. Many make more than the amount in one day. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do it. You can make from 50 cents to \$2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to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

60 Perfumed Chromo &c. cards, name on all, 10c. 49 Mixed cards & Bus Pocket Knife, 25c. Autograph Album, elegantly bound in cloth, with fine designs of Birds &c. 50c. Game Authors, 15c. 25 Fun & Recreating cards 10c. 50 Gold and Silver Chromo &c. cards 15c. Invitation Business Letter Card Case 10c. Pack Age &c. 10c. Clinton Bros., Clintonville, Ct.

THE DAVIS VERTICAL FEED SEWING MACHINE.



See what it will do without Basting.

It will sew over uneven surfaces as well as plain. It will sew over seams in any garment without making long or short stitches, breaking of thread or puckering the lining of the goods at the seam requiring no assistance from the operator except to run the machine and to guide the work—a point which no other machine possesses. It will sew a curved piece on a straight one, or two curved edges together. It will make wide and narrow hems, and hem all kinds of woolen goods, such as soft merino, or goods difficult to hem on other machines. It is the only practical machine for hemming bias alpaca, poplins, muslins, and other similar goods, without basting, and it is the only machine in the world that will turn a wide hem across the end of a sheet without fulling the under or upper side of the hem. It will turn a hem and stitch on trimming at one operation. It will turn a hem and sew in a fold at one operation. It will do felling, bias or straight, on any cotton or woolen goods. It will bind dress goods with the same or other material, either scallops, points, squares or straight. Blind folds without showing the stitches and sew on at the same time. It will put on dress braid and sew in facing and a bias fold at one operation, without drawing or tugging. Make French folds and sew on at the same time. Fold bias trimming and sew on at one operation. Make milliners' folds with different colors and pieces of goods at one operation and sew on at the same time. It will sew in a sleeve, covering a cord and stitching it into the seam at the same time. It will gather between two pieces and sew on at the same time. It will make and sew a ruffle on any part of a dress skirt and sew on a bias fold for heading at one operation, showing the stitches on the right side. It will gather and sew on a band with piping between ruffle and band at one operation. Make platted trimming, either scalloped or straight, and sew on a band and edge stitch the band at one operation. It will, with one operation for each variety, without basting, execute 20 practical varieties of ruffling, being 12 more than can be produced on any other machine with same number of operations. It will make a more elastic stitch than any other machine. It sews from lace to leather without changing stitch or tension. For tucking, cording, braiding, quilting, embroidery, shoe fitting, dress making, tailoring and general family use or manufacturing it has no equal.

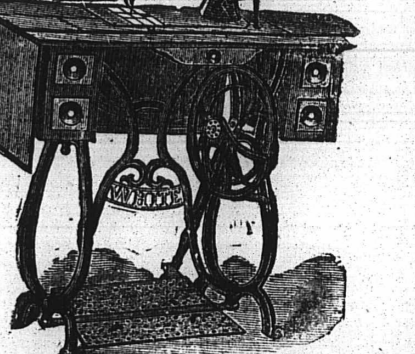
Sewing machines repaired. JUSTUS HOWELL, Agent, No. 138 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

THE SKARDON Darning Attachment

FOR SEWING MACHINES. FOR SALE AT J. C. PENNY'S

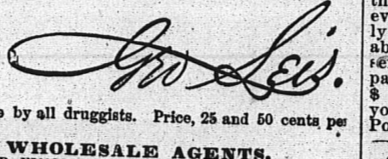
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THE WHITE SEWING MACHINE.



SEWING MACHINE.

This machine possesses more advantages and satisfies those who use it better than any other machine on the market. We beg to call your attention to a few of the many advantages combined in it: First—It is the lightest running shuttle sewing machine. Second—It has more capacity and power than any other family sewing machine. Third—It is not complicated with cog-gears nor large cams. Fourth—It is the simplest and best constructed machine. Fifth—Its working parts are case-hardened iron or steel, and so arranged that any wear can be taken up simply by the turn of a screw. Sixth—It has a steel feed on both sides of the needle. Seventh—Its shuttle is comparatively self-threading, made of solid steel, and carries a larger bobbin than almost any other family sewing machine. Eighth—Its works are all enclosed and free from dust, and so arranged that neither the garment being sewed nor the operator will become soiled. Ninth—It has a device by which bobbins can be relieved from wear for this purpose, as also relieving the operator of the necessity of removing the work or attachments, as is the case in nearly all other machines. Tenth—It is elegantly ornamented and finished, and its cabinet work is unsurpassed. The result of this combination is the "WHITE," the most durable, the cheapest, best and largest family sewing machine in the world. If you need a machine try it. You will like it and buy it. Agents wanted. Needles and supplies for all machines. Singer sewing machine at \$20. J. T. RICHIEY, Agent, No. 67 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.



For sale by all druggists. Price, 25 and 50 cents per package. WHOLESALE AGENTS. FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago, Ill. BROWN, WEBBER & GRAHAM, St. Louis, Mo. MEYER, BRO. & CO., St. Louis, Missouri. COLLINS BROS., St. Louis, Mo.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 25, 1880.

PARTYISM AS A DEMORALIZER.

Every four years the United States has to undergo the ordeal of a presidential election. The active campaign generally lasts four or five months, during which time all the party machinery is put in operation. The nature of this machinery is pretty well understood to be, much of it, such as no honorable man would call into his private service. There is a motto which has grown gray in use that "all is fair in politics." As partisans, men seem to have taken leave of their consciences and to have put themselves into the leading-strings of their ambitions, their prejudices, and the evil passions of their nature. In a moral point of view, a presidential campaign is to be dreaded. It leaves an effect upon the public conscience that is all bad. It is impossible for a man to be a corrupt and unscrupulous politician, as politics are managed nowadays, without lowering his moral status as a citizen.

We hope the readers of THE SPIRIT will bear these suggestions in mind during the campaign that is now close upon us. The people in this country are really the government. The people are the foundation upon which our whole government rests; and if they, through partisan strife, become corrupt, the whole superstructure will topple and fall and popular government will prove a failure. Let all be honest, and above all do their own thinking and acting, and all danger will be averted.

COMMERCE.

When Coleridge declared the necessity of subjecting the commercial to the higher interests of the state, and giving the ascendancy to mental and moral power rather than to money, he said what every one will admit in theory but what very few have attempted to realize by practical application.

Practically, in the enactment of laws, and in the general administration of our government, money rules. Theoretically, the people rule; but the theory, eminently true and just and right though it be, has, hitherto in the administration of our affairs, never been applied. Commerce has been put under no restraint or supervision. It has worked according to its own selfish will. When we reflect that commerce is merely a public agency for the transfer of commodities from the producer to the consumer we are moved to ask the question, what, more than this special agency, needs to be looked after? Commerce creates nothing whatever, adds no real wealth to the world, but is simply a go-between of those who wish to sell and those who wish to buy.

The idea has quite recently found a lodgment in the brain of some of our legislators at the national capitol that commerce needs a little looking after; that carried on according to the "let alone" principle of the French political economists of nearly a century ago it has played some pranks that are not in accordance with our theory of government, namely, that it is of the people, by the people and for the people.

We are well pleased that congress has become really alive to the necessity of looking into the workings of this most important public function of interstate commerce. There is no reason in the world why commercial agencies should not be compelled to give guarantees for the faithful performance of the duties which are intrusted to them. In Turkey, the ruling power, vested in the bashaw, collects taxes at its pleasure, and lets the public advantage take care of itself, or rather takes care that there shall be no such thing as public advantage. Our commercial relations are in an analogous condition. The same despotism prevails. We are as little protected against the money kings as the peasants of Turkey are against the bashaw. The difference is they are robbed outright, and by main strength, while we are operated upon by more circuitous methods and under forms of legal precedents. The general good is as little respected in one case as in the other. This movement of congress to raise an interstate commerce commission is but a commencement of their work. The next step will be to raise an international commission, to investigate the entire system of commercial agencies. Commerce has heretofore been left to work its will without let

or hindrance; it has exercised unbounded license; it has played its game of fraud with whole nations for its counters; and even to this day it has more power than all the potentates of the earth. We know that our farmers have had too painful an experience of the diversified spoliation of commerce to place any obstruction in the way of careful, thorough, unpartisan investigation in this matter; nay, if they know what is for their own interest they will encourage it in every practical way.

The Bill Extending Railroad Charters.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—In your article of the 18th inst., entitled "The People Must Protect Themselves," you say: "A bill was reported to extend the charters" (of certain railroads) "seventy-nine years, and not a single member, although there were between twenty and thirty farmers members of the house, raised his voice to put into the charters clauses that would control these companies in their charges for freight and fare. We would like to ask some of those farmer members who were elected on that very issue why they so grievously neglected to do what they had promised their constituents they would do?" This statement as it stands is liable to convey to your readers a wrong impression. I do not know what the members of the house did, but I do know that no such bill became a law as represented. There is not a railroad company in the state but is subject to the full control of the legislature. The bill referred to applies to the companies chartered under the territorial laws, whose term of duration was not "specifically fixed," but it gave no privileges not contained in the general corporation law. On this point it is very specific. It has this provision annexed, namely: "That nothing in this act shall be construed to affect or abridge the right of the legislature to regulate fares and tariffs by general laws; and such general laws shall apply to the railroad corporations referred to in this act to the same extent as to railroad corporations organized and existing under general laws: And provided further, That in no case whatever shall any railroad corporation whose term of existence is defined and established by this act exercise, hold or possess any power, immunity, privilege, franchise or right, by reason of this act or the provisions herein contained, other or different from those special, enumerated and ordinary powers, immunities, privileges, franchises and rights exercised, held and possessed by railroad corporations created and incorporated under the general railroad incorporation laws of the state of Kansas." Hence it appears that whatever the farmer or other members of the house may have done or failed to do, it was well guarded before it became a law.

General News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 21.—The result of a thorough canvass of the state shows that the crop prospects are almost without exception excellent, and that a greater area than heretofore is under cereal cultivation.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 23.—The Times has a special from Catlettsburg, Ky., saying that a genuine Mormon colony has been discovered on Big Sandy river with about fifty members, and two young men preaching the doctrines of the latter-day saints.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—The Times this morning publishes returns from every county in the state, and gives the strength of the candidates in tomorrow's Republican convention as follows: Grant, 254; Blaine, 124; scattering, 12; unknown, 20.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 23.—John Dozier, a farmer near Deep creek, made himself obnoxious to his neighbors by enforcing the fence law. On Thursday night last his house was surrounded by a mob, who kept up a fusillade until Dozier and a colored man left the house by a rear door, attempting to escape to the woods. The colored man was struck by a ball and killed. No arrests.

ATOHISON, Feb. 23.—On Tuesday evening of last week a German farmer named C. G. Mender, living in the western part of this county, was shot dead while sitting at his supper with his wife and two other persons. The shot was fired through a window which was slightly raised. A great deal of mystery surrounded the affair, and it was impossible for a time to learn any particulars. On Saturday evening last Mender's wife was arrested and charged with being accessory to the crime, and the officers believe they have discovered the man who fired the fatal shot. An examination is now in progress. Mender was a hard working man who bore a good reputation, and the neighborhood is greatly excited over his cold-blooded murder.

TOPEKA, Feb. 23.—A petition for a new school district in Topeka township has been received by the county superintendent. The assessed valuation of the proposed district is \$26,000. The amount raised for salary cannot exceed 1 per cent., which will give \$260 for a teacher.

TOPEKA, Kans., Feb. 21.—The supreme court to-day decided the Harper county mandamus case. At an election last November 3,000 votes were cast. It was argued and proved that none but 800 were counted. The county board refused to canvass the vote because it was premeditated, and the supreme court was asked to issue a mandamus to compel them to count the votes. The opinion concludes as follows: "We might perhaps stop here, but we feel that we should fall in our duty if we did not call attention to the great wrong disclosed in the case, as well as to its demoralizing influence. No such outrage could have been perpetrated without the connivance, if not the open

approval, of many bold men. There was a county-seat fight, it is true, and it is one of the sad things connected with such fights that the obligations of honesty in elections seem so often forgotten. Men, honorable men, will tolerate that which in any matter of private dealing they would scorn. Yet a dishonest vote cast at one election is only the parent of many dishonest votes. There are men good and true in Harper county, and we appeal to them for the good name of their county and for their influence on free institutions and pure elections elsewhere to see to it in the future that no dishonest votes be polled or false returns made, no matter what may be the question or how deeply they may be interested in the result." The decision leaves Anthony the county seat, and the county officers at the date of the fraudulent election continue in office until another election and until their successors are elected and qualified. The opinion was prepared by Justice Brewer, and concurred in by the other justices.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—There is a stir in Democratic circles here over the assertion in the New York Sun yesterday that Thomas F. Bayard in 1861 addressed a meeting in Dover, Del., at which resolutions were adopted in favor of the recognition of the Southern confederacy unless seceded states would peaceably agree to return to the Union. Newspaper files were hunted and a two-column report was found of the Delaware Peace convention of June 27, 1861. Most abusive and treasonable utterances were there made by ex-Congressman Whitely. Mr. Bayard spoke after him in less vehement strain, but with equally explicit hostility to the war for the Union, characterizing the Union army as a hireling army, denouncing Lincoln's acts as illegal, and saying that Delaware was held as a province by federal power. His father, who was then senator, having been requested to resign by a large meeting previously held, Thomas F. Bayard said he was authorized to say that if, upon a poll of the vote of Delaware upon the question of peace or war, the people voted for war, his father would resign.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The total value of imports during the year 1879 was \$513,745,748, and during 1878 was \$431,812,483. The value of domestic exports in 1879 was \$754,656,755, and in 1878 was \$729,023,238.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The National Democratic committee assembled at Willard's hotel at 12 o'clock to-day to select the place and appoint the time for holding the National Democratic convention. Considerable discussion ensued as to the time to be allowed persons presenting the claims of the respective cities for the place of holding the convention, and it was finally agreed to allow twenty minutes, to be divided among three representatives, for each delegation to present their claims. The roll was then called for the purpose of ascertaining the number of cities desirous of presenting claims for the holding of the convention. W. H. Goudey, of Illinois, named Chicago; Outerbridge Horsey, of Maryland, named Baltimore; John G. Priest, of Missouri, St. Louis; John G. Thompson, of Ohio, Cincinnati; W. F. Scott, of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; Austin H. Brown, of Indiana, Washington, D. C.; and the representative of Oregon, Eugene City, Oregon.

In submitting resolutions for the date of holding the convention, Mr. McHenry, of Kentucky, moved to fix the date Tuesday, June 22. Mr. Priest, of Missouri, moved to amend by inserting Wednesday, June 16. Lost. Mr. Eaton, of Kansas, moved to amend by inserting the third Tuesday in May. Lost. The amendments being both rejected, the original resolution of Mr. McHenry was agreed to.

The delegates were then given a hearing as to the place for holding the convention, after which Mr. Campbell, of West Virginia, offered the following resolution: "Resolved, That we now proceed to ballot for the place of holding the next national convention, and that each member of the committee deposit his ballot for the place of his choice as his state is called."

At the suggestion of Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, the resolution was so amended as to permit an informal vote to be first taken. The resolution was adopted as modified.

An informal vote was taken, resulting as follows: Cincinnati, 14; Chicago, 10; St. Louis, 4; Washington, 4; Baltimore, 2; Philadelphia, 1; Jackson, Miss., 1; Eugene City, Oregon, 1; blank, 1. Total, 38. The formal ballot was then taken, with the following result: Cincinnati, 24; Chicago, 8; St. Louis, 4; Washington, 1; blank, 1. Total 38. Twenty votes being necessary for a choice, Cincinnati was selected. Goudey, of Illinois, moved that the selection of Cincinnati be made unanimous. Agreed to.

The executive committee will meet at noon to-morrow to prepare a call for the convention.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—You may tell folks that the Patrons of Coffey county are taking fresh courage and are going to work anew for the good of the order. Coffey County Pomona grange has resumed business. On last Saturday, February 14, she elected a full set of officers, who are to be installed on the second Saturday of March (March 13) at 11 o'clock a. m.

Now, Patrons, let us go to work in good earnest carrying out the principles laid down in our declaration of purposes, laboring for the good of our order, our country and mankind.

VINLAND, Kans., Feb. 23, 1880.

Cheering News from Coffey County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—In your article of the 18th inst., entitled "The People Must Protect Themselves," you say: "A bill was reported to extend the charters" (of certain railroads) "seventy-nine years, and not a single member, although there were between twenty and thirty farmers members of the house, raised his voice to put into the charters clauses that would control these companies in their charges for freight and fare. We would like to ask some of those farmer members who were elected on that very issue why they so grievously neglected to do what they had promised their constituents they would do?" This statement as it stands is liable to convey to your readers a wrong impression. I do not know what the members of the house did, but I do know that no such bill became a law as represented. There is not a railroad company in the state but is subject to the full control of the legislature. The bill referred to applies to the companies chartered under the territorial laws, whose term of duration was not "specifically fixed," but it gave no privileges not contained in the general corporation law. On this point it is very specific. It has this provision annexed, namely: "That nothing in this act shall be construed to affect or abridge the right of the legislature to regulate fares and tariffs by general laws; and such general laws shall apply to the railroad corporations referred to in this act to the same extent as to railroad corporations organized and existing under general laws: And provided further, That in no case whatever shall any railroad corporation whose term of existence is defined and established by this act exercise, hold or possess any power, immunity, privilege, franchise or right, by reason of this act or the provisions herein contained, other or different from those special, enumerated and ordinary powers, immunities, privileges, franchises and rights exercised, held and possessed by railroad corporations created and incorporated under the general railroad incorporation laws of the state of Kansas." Hence it appears that whatever the farmer or other members of the house may have done or failed to do, it was well guarded before it became a law.

CHILDREN

Cry for Fitcher's Castoria. They like it because it is sweet; Mothers like Castoria because it gives health to the child; and Physicians, because it contains no morphine or mineral.

Castoria

Is nature's remedy for assimilating the food. It cures Wind Colic, the raising of Sour Curd and Diarrhoea, allays Feverishness and Kills Worms. Thus the Child has health and the Mother obtains rest. Pleasant, Cheap, and Reliable.

CENTAUR LINIMENTS

The most effective Pain-relieving agents for

MAN and BEAST the world has ever known. Over 1,000,000 Bottles sold last year!

The reasons for this unprecedented popularity are evident; the Centaur Liniments are made to deserve confidence; they are absorbed into the structure; they always cure and never disappoint. No person need longer suffer with

PAIN in the BACK, Rheumatism or Stiff Joints, for the

CENTAUR

Liniments will surely exterminate the pain. There is no Strain, Sprain, Cut, Scald, Burn, Bruise, Sting, Gall or Lameness to which Mankind or Dumb Brutes are subject, that does not respond to this Soothing balm. The Centaur

LINIMENTS

not only relieve pain, but they incite healthy action, subdue inflammation, and cure, whether the symptoms proceed from wounds of the flesh, or Neuralgia of the Nerves; from contracted Cords or a scalded hand; from a sprained ankle or a gashed foot; whether from disgusting

PIMPLES on a LADY'S FACE or a strained joint on a Horse's Leg. The agony produced by a Burn or Scald; mortification from Frost-bites; Swellings from Strains; the tortures of Rheumatism; Crippled for life, by some neglected accident; a valuable horse or a Doctor's Bill may all be saved from

One Bottle of Centaur Liniment. No Housekeeper, Farmer, Planter, Teamster, or Livestock man, can afford to be without these wonderful Liniments. They can be procured in any part of the globe for 50 cts. and \$1.00 a bottle. Trial bottles 25 cts.

Swallowing Poison

Spurts of disgusting mucus from the nostrils or upon the tonsils, Watery Eyes, Sneezing, Buzzing in the Ears, Deafness, Crackling sensations in the Head, Intermittent Pains over the Eyes, Fetid Breath, Nasal Twang, Sores in the Nostrils, and Tickling in the Throat are

SIGNS of CATARRH.

No other such loathsome, treacherous and undermining malady curses mankind. One-fifth of our Children die of diseases generated by its Infectious Poison, and one-fourth of living men and women drag out miserable existences from the same cause. While asleep, the impurities in the nostrils are necessarily swallowed into the stomach and inhaled into the lungs to poison every part of the system.

Dr. Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure absorbs the purulent virus and kills the seeds of poison in the farthest parts of the system. It will not only relieve, but certainly cures Catarrh at any stage. It is the only remedy which in our judgment, has ever yet really cured a case of Chronic Catarrh.

Cured! Cured! Cured! Cured!

- G. G. PRANSBURY, Prop. West End Hotel, Long Branch, Cured of 20 years Chronic Catarrh.
- S. BENEDICT, Jr., Jeweler, 697 Broadway, N. Y. (mem. of fam'y) Cured of Chronic Catarrh.
- E. H. BROWN, 339 Canal St., N. Y., Cured in 11 years Chronic Catarrh.
- J. D. McDONALD, 510 Broadway, N. Y. (Sister-in-Law) Cured of 40 years Chronic Catarrh.
- Mrs. JOHN DOUGHERTY, Fishkill, N. Y., Cured of 8 years Chronic Catarrh.
- Mrs. JACOB SWARTZ, Jr., 200 Warren St., Jersey City, Cured of 18 years Chronic Catarrh.
- A. B. THORN, 183 Montague St., Brooklyn, (self and son) Cured of Catarrh.
- Rev. Wm. AMERSON, Fordham, N. Y., Cured of 20 years Chronic Catarrh.
- Mrs. M. ALMER, Opera Prima Donna, "I have received very great benefit from it."
- A. McKINNEY, R. R. Pres., 33 Broad St., N. Y.: "My family experienced immediate relief."

Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure is the most important medical discovery since vaccination. It is sold by all Druggists, or delivered by D. B. Dewey & Co., 46 Dey St., N. Y., at \$1.50 a package. To clubs, six packages for \$7.50. Dr. Wei De Meyer's Treatise is sent free to anybody.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 25, 1880.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance. Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, \$2.00; one month, \$5; three months, \$10; one year, \$30.

City and Vicinity.

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

Bucklen's Arnica Salve. The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all kinds of skin eruptions.

Mr. W. G. Hills, of St. Louis, is in the city. He is one of the directors of and a heavy stockholder in Lels' Chemical Manufacturing company.

Poebler is having a new warehouse built which will accommodate nearly as much grain as the original elevator. The new building will have such spouting capacity that grain can be sacked without much extra cost.

Advice to Consumptives. No man, however uncleanly, would drink muddy, dirty water. A party which occupies a room for hours, breathing the same air, might be compared to a party of bathers drinking the water in which they bathe.

Prohibition Meeting at Frazer Hall. Frazer hall was filled last evening by an earnest audience of our best citizens, called together to organize a prohibition club.

Mr. Charles Smith called the meeting to order, and W. H. H. Whitney was chosen president and D. L. Hoadley secretary.

While the committee was engaged, Mr. Troutman, of the Palladium, made an earnest speech. He was followed by Mr. Frank Sibley, of Syracuse, N. Y., the orator of the evening, who made a most excellent speech.

An Important Enterprise. A Manufacturing Company Organized by Lawrence Business Men—Its Aims and Prospects. It is a pleasure to point out another mark of enterprise on the part of the business men of Lawrence, and in which a prominent St. Louis business man is also interested.

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

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

Employment for Ladies. The Queen City Suspender company of Cincinnati is now manufacturing and introducing their new Stocking Supporters for ladies and children and their unequalled Skirt Supporters for ladies.

with old established Eastern houses, and have not only held their own, but steadily enlarged the field of operations.

The new company will increase the facilities for the sale of, extend the popularity and meet the demand for, those well-known articles that have become familiar to numberless households.

Free of Cost. The most wonderful remedy of the age is now placed within the reach of all. Be he rich or be he poor, it costs nothing to give this great remedy a trial.

The Popular Science Monthly for March is especially strong in the direction of education. The first article, "The Association of Ideas," is a brilliant discussion by Prof. James of Harvard.

The Singer Manufacturing company has established a branch office at Lawrence, with W. W. Fluke as manager. Employment will be given to a number of good agents to work in the territory attached to the office.

Teachers' Examination. There will be an examination of county teachers held at the Central school building in Lawrence on Saturday, February 28, commencing at 9 o'clock a. m.

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

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

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

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

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

Money to Loan. Five-year loans on improved farms at 8 per cent, per annum. Also

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENTS. Call at our office over J. House & Co.'s clothing store.

New Grocery. Justus Howell has opened a new grocery store at 138 Massachusetts street. A full line of goods constantly on hand.

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

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

Employment for Ladies. The Queen City Suspender company of Cincinnati is now manufacturing and introducing their new Stocking Supporters for ladies and children and their unequalled Skirt Supporters for ladies.

GEO. INNES & CO.

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS.

109 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas. Fall Stocks Complete in all Our Departments.

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

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

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

GEO. INNES & CO. Dobbins' 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' Electric soap, made by Cragin & 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.

MRS. E. E. TENNEY. Dobbins' Electric soap is a labor, time and money saving article for which all good housekeepers should be thankful.

LAWRENCE, Kansas. Dobbins' soap cannot be too highly recommended. With it washing loses all its horror.

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. 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 this step it in the very first rank in point of elegance and perfection of accommodations.

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.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY LINES.

The only route through Canada under American management. THE SHORT & QUICK LINE TO THE EAST VIA Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

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

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

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

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.

W. A. M. VAUGHAN, ESTABLISHED 1866. J. K. DAVIDSON, WEB. WITHERS. VAUGHAN & CO., Proprietors of ELEVATOR "A," GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Room 21 Merchants Exchange.

Attention Everybody. J. W. WILLEY, at No. 104 Massachusetts street, wishes to say to the citizens of Lawrence and Douglas county that he has now on hand the BEST ASSORTMENT OF STOVES IN CITY.

These Stoves will be sold at the lowest figures for CASH. Also a fine stock of Granite Ironware, Pumps and Tin-ware. JOB WORK, ROOFING AND GUTTERING A SPECIALTY.

Everybody is invited to call and see for themselves. 104 MASSACHUSETTS STREET. THE NATIONAL BANK OF LAWRENCE, UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY. CAPITAL \$100,000. COLLECTIONS MADE On all points in the United States and Canadas.

Sight Drafts on Europe Drawn in sums to suit. J. E. McCoy, President. J. S. CREW, Vice-President. A. HADLEY, Cashier. J. E. NEWLIN, Ass't Cashier.

VINLAND Nurs'ry & Fruit Farm. TWENTY-THIRD YEAR. PRICE-LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION. W. E. BARNES, Proprietor, Vinland, Douglas County, Kansas. KANSAS SEED HOUSE. F. BARTELDES & CO., Lawrence, Kansas. Seeds of all kinds and description. Catalogue mailed free on application.

THE SORGO HANDBOOK. A Treatise on Sorgo and Imphee Cane, and the Minnesota Early Amber Sugar Cane. The EDITION FOR 1880 is now ready, and will be sent free on application. We can furnish PURE CANE SEED of the best variety. BLYMERE MANUFACTURING CO., Cincinnati, O. Manufacturers of COOK SUGAR EVAPORATOR, VICTOR CANE MILL, Steam Engines, &c.

\$300 A MONTH guaranteed. \$19 a day at home constructed and equipped roads on the continent, and its fast increasing business is evidence that its superiority over its competitors is acknowledged and appreciated by the traveling public.

Any information as to tickets, connections, sleeping car accommodations, etc. cheerfully given on application to the undersigned. FRANK E. SNOW, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't, DETROIT.

SEEDS FOR THE GARDEN FARM & FIELD

Plant Seed Co.'s 1880 Seed Catalogue and Almanac. Containing Prices and Descriptions of Field, Vegetable, Tree and Flower Seeds, Seed Grain, Novelties, Seed Potatoes, etc.

Mailed Free to all applicants. ADDRESS: Plant Seed Co., ST. LOUIS, MO.

SEEDS FOR THE GARDEN FARM & FIELD

SPECIALITIES 1880. Early Amber Cane Seed; Bohemian Bull's Ears; Early Russian Spring Wheat; Egyptian or Pearl Millet; New York Field Corn; Vegetable and Flower Seed; Seed Potatoes, etc.

Send for our Seed Catalogue, containing descriptions, prices, etc. Mailed Free to all. Address: Plant Seed Company, ST. LOUIS, MO. A New Kind of Watch Case. New because it is only within the last few years that it has been improved and brought within the reach of every one; old in principle because the first invention was made in the year 1791.

MANSFIELD, Pa., May 28, 1878. I have a customer who has carried one of Boss's Patent Cases fifteen years, and I know it two years before he got it, and it now appears good for ten years longer. R. E. OLNEY, Jeweler. Remember James Boss's is the only Patent Case made of two plates of solid gold—one outside and one inside, covering every part exposed to wear or sight. The great advantage of these solid plates over electroplating is apparent to every one. Boss's is the only Patent Case with which there is given a written warrant, of which the following is a fac-simile:

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE ACCOMPANYING CASE AND MANUFACTURE OF THE PATENT CASES OF SOLID GOLD SEALING THE APPLICATOR'S SEAL. JAMES BOSS, PATENT CASE MANUFACTURER, Mansfield, Pa.

See that you get the Guarantee with each case. Ask your Jeweler for Illustrated Catalogue.



AGENTS WANTED FOR THE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD

It contains 672 fine historical engravings and 1,200 large double-column pages, and is the most complete History of the World ever published. It sells at eight cents for specimen pages and extra terms, to agents. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Publication Notice. Douglas County, State of Kansas. TO THOMAS J. HOUGH, SARAH J. HOUGH, Richard, Moorman, Mary Moorman (his wife), J. M. Moorman, Carrie Moorman (his wife), and John Beggarly: You will take notice that you have been sued in the district court of Douglas county, Kansas, against you and each of you, wherein John T. Brownlee is plaintiff and Matilda Oliver and F. S. Oliver are defendants, and that you must answer said petition on or before the 27th day of March, 1880, or said petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered pursuant to the prayer and object of said petition, to wit, to recover the amount claimed in said petition, \$232.97 debt, and interest from and after January 27, 1880, on the principal sum at the rate of 10 per cent, per annum until paid, and twenty-five dollars attorney's fee, as provided, in all \$257.97, with costs of this action; and a decree will be taken foreclosing all the real and personal property of said defendants, or in and to the following described property, viz.: The northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-nine (29), township thirteen (13), range twenty-one (21), being 40 acres, more or less, in Douglas county, state of Kansas. J. W. JOHNSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Publication Notice. State of Kansas, Douglas County, ss.: In District Court. MATILDA OLIVER and F. S. OLIVER will take notice that John T. Brownlee has filed his petition in the district court of Douglas county, Kansas, against you and each of you, wherein John T. Brownlee is plaintiff and Matilda Oliver and F. S. Oliver are defendants, and that you must answer said petition on or before the 27th day of April, A. D. 1880, or said petition will be taken as true and judgment will be rendered against you pursuant to the prayer of said petition, as follows: A judgment in favor of said John T. Brownlee against said Matilda Oliver and F. S. Oliver for the sum of two hundred and ninety-nine (\$299) dollars, with interest thereon from the 1st day of February, 1880, at the rate of 10 per cent, per annum, and for thirty dollars as an attorney's fee for foreclosure and for the costs of suit; and a decree will be taken foreclosing all the right, title and interest of said defendants, and each of them, and all persons claiming under them since the commencement of this suit, of, in and to the following described property, viz.: Lot ninety-seven (97) on Ohio street in the city of Lawrence, Douglas county, Kansas. D. S. ALFORD, Attorney for Plaintiff.

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

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

Horticultural Department.

Pruning.

This is the season of the year when the pruning knife and fine saw can be profitably used in the orchard. These implements will be of small use, however, unless they have a person hold of them who possesses a wise caution and good common sense. The training and pruning of fruit trees, like that of children, must, in order to produce the best results, be commenced early and continued long. The tree from the bud onward should be assiduously watched and wisely treated. Superfluous, irregular, crooked and colliding growths should be cut off, and the tree, at an early stage of its growth, be made to assume a regular, balanced and ornate poise of head and trunk. If the orchardist has not an artistic eye in the matter of pruning and shaping a tree, he ought, forthwith, to enter upon the study of nature, or read Hogarth's "lines of beauty," or Allison on taste, or the Georgics of Virgil, or better still become a member and attend the meetings of the Douglas County Horticultural society, whose members are well posted in all the horticultural lore of the day.

The time to look after the orchard has come.

Pears.

The pear tree, of whatever variety, requires a deep, well worked, well drained and moderately rich soil. The soil may be a mixture of clay, gravel and sand, together with a fair sprinkling of ashes, bone dust, iron filings, hair and well-rotted manure. Spring is as good a time to prepare the ground and set the tree as can be found. The horticulturist in the exercise of good common sense will purchase only the best varieties of fruit, will take the utmost pains in preparing the ground and planting the tree, and seeing that it is well looked after and cared for in all the stages of its growth. We are confident that whatever ill success has attended the culture of the pear in Kansas has not been owing to the climate, the soil, to latitude or longitude, to high winds, or to the fatal effects of mysterious blights which are beyond the remedy that close study and careful observation are fully competent to apply. Ignorance of natural laws and their modes of action; the want of close observation; the lack of patient and long-continued study and a determination to trace effects to their causes have had more to do with whatever failure our state has encountered in growing pears than an uncongenial climate or any natural defect in soil.

In the ascending scale of fruits we think the pear stands at the top, and it seems to be a natural law that the highest and finest products, whether of fruits or flowers or animals, require for their perfection the greatest skill and the most assiduous care; and the fruit grower, who understands his business, does not expect to gather a harvest of pears on conditions other than wise, careful, thorough work. If he work well and wisely in any department of horticulture he is sure of his reward.

Kansas State Horticultural Society.

The tenth semi-annual meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural society will be held at Hutchinson, Reno county, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, June 1, 2 and 3, 1880, in response to an earnest invitation from the Reno County Horticultural society. The meeting will open promptly at 10 o'clock on the morning of the first day, and all persons interested in the horticultural welfare of Kansas are invited to be present and assist in making the exercises interesting and useful.

This being the first meeting of the society in the Arkansas valley, the citizens residing in that section of the state are most earnestly requested to make special efforts for a general attendance.

The Reno County Horticultural society and citizens of Hutchinson, have generously offered to provide free accommodations for all attendants from abroad, and reduced rates in fare will probably be granted by the several railway companies in the state, which rates will be published in a subsequent notice.

Attendants are requested to bring specimens of all classes of fruits, flowers and vegetables in season, and wood-growth of the different classes of trees—fruit and forest; also of insects found

depredating in any manner the interests of the horticulturists.

Come to this semi-annual reunion, all ye who love fruits and flowers, home and beautiful surroundings, as members of common interest bent on developing the noble branch of industry, horticulture. Respectfully,
G. C. BRACKETT, Secretary.
P. S.—State papers please copy.
G. C. B.
LAWRENCE, Kans., Feb. 25, 1880.

February Meeting of the Manhattan Horticultural Society.

[Reported for The Spirit of Kansas.]

The horticultural society of Manhattan met at the college Thursday, February 12, at 2 o'clock p. m.

The president in the chair. The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Under the order of new business, the secretary called attention to the numerous tree agents abroad representing nurseries in the state and out of it—some of them at least not to be trusted. Thought it the duty of such societies as ours to caution people against buying of any such unless they carried papers from a reliable nursery, and always to get trees from the nearest one, other things being equal. Had known one of these in particular, representing himself as selling stock from a nursery ten miles from Lawrence, offering agents to work for him 32 per cent. on their sales, an outfit, etc. Now he must get his stock very cheap to pay this and make anything himself. One of these men tells how he works it. "Oh," he says, "this thing of giving varieties called for is all nonsense. I buy my trees very cheap, and we can make up any variety that is called for." Oh yes, this explains it all. They can get a lot of the refuse of nurseries whether true to name or not, bundle them up together, and can accommodate their customers. We think your Douglas County Horticultural society ought to look into this matter, and not let your nurserymen employ such men, furnish them with such trees, and come up here and impose on us poor ignorant heathen! But to be serious: This is a serious matter of planting what you suppose to be a Bartlett pear, wait eight or ten years and find you have got a miserable knotty seedling, or a Rambo or a Jonathan apple, and when they come to bearing find you have been cheated. We cannot afford to make these mistakes, and a careful nurseryman who furnishes trees that can be relied upon does not want to be brought into competition with such men, and we should do all in our power to sound the warning note. It is "line upon line."

The subject of pruning was then taken up. Grape vines were first noticed.

Mr. Parker wanted to know how to treat old neglected vines—whether to cut them out and plant new ones?

Mr. T. C. Wells stated and illustrated on the blackboard his method with young vines, which was the renewed system of cutting away old wood and having new canes for the next year's fruiting. Did not always strictly attend to it as it should be, but this was his advice. Would do but very little summer pruning, simply to pinch off the ends once or twice after they had grown to sufficient length. A great deal depended on the vigor of the vine as to how much wood to leave to produce fruit.

Mr. Marlett could not get many grapes when upon trellises; so had let his vines run on the ground. Had piled brush around them to keep the birds away, thus had all the grapes they wanted and sold to his neighbors. Had not time to fuss with them to keep them trimmed. Thought his vines had all died out.

Mr. Blechly told the way a man did with his vines where he was last summer, which was to wind them up in a heap around the root. He got all the grapes he wanted that way.

Mr. Himes mentioned that grapes grew wild in Rhode Island, running on fences, brush heaps, etc., and produced large crops.

Mr. Todd thought it best to prune and train them upon a trellis of some kind so you could get at them to thin and pick the fruit when you wanted to. Found it very difficult to do so when vines were all twisted up. Thought one got much better and larger clusters by judicious trimming.

Trimming apple trees was now taken up.

Prof. Platt wanted to know about Mr. Howard's plan of thinning out and

cutting his orchard. Said his father Smith wanted to go to cutting his. Thought that the great cause of all tree growth would make them come all right. He was asked how it was that Adam was placed in the garden to dress and keep it? If such were the case, it was thought best that man should have employment.

Mr. Howard thought trees should be opened so as to let in the air and sunlight so that you could get at and into the tree to pick the fruit.

Mr. Wells would let shoots grow on the bodies of young trees for a time to protect them from the sun, but would remove suckers or water-sprouts that started from the roots.

Mr. Todd would take off all such as started below where you wished the head to start. Thought them robbers—absorbed the strength that should go to other parts of the tree.

Prof. Failyer took issue with this view. Said the tree gathers its nourishment from the air through the leaves, consequently the more leaves the stronger the tree.

Quite an animated discussion was had on this point.

Mr. Himes would show samples of letting all shoots grow on an orchard of his. He thought water-sprouts did take the life out of them or something else.

Mr. Howard said these suckers, and he thought they were suckers indeed, came from a sort of seed in the bark. Said if you cut out one of them with a portion of the bark and set it in the ground it would grow and make a tree and come into bearing as soon as one grafted on a piece of root. He mentioned the case of a pear tree he had on his place with a rim of the bark dead and dried up all around the tree. The roots were alive and the top above the dead place seemed to be thrifty and growing. Thought it a singular case. Wanted an explanation.

Prof. Failyer was invited to prepare a paper on tree growth for the society, to be read at some future meeting.

Subject for discussion at our next meeting in March, "Planting forest, ornamental and fruit trees."

Adjourned.

AMBROSE TODD, Secretary.

How to Grow Strawberries.

Seeing in your column a number of recent articles on the production of strawberries leads me to give you my plan, which I call the lazy man's way, but which affords us each year successively ten to twelve bushels of immense berries off a patch 20x100 feet, and what is still better with no resetting.

Well, let us suppose a plat of ground, rich, well protected from fowls and winds—a safe place, say in the garden, which garden of course is not allowed to raise weeds. Now in the spring, having forked it up (but not turn it over) two or three inches in depth, cover it with straw or hay, free from weeds, to a depth of say three inches, and turn it over. Then cover again with coarse prairie hay to a depth of eight to twelve inches (twelve is best) for a permanent mulch. Set out your plants eighteen inches apart each way and be careful to press the soil closely around the bell, separated roots, leaving a little breathing place out up through the hay. You will not lose a plant, and by fall your patch will be quite covered with plants. It is not likely a weed will appear. If weeds do appear take them out at once.

Your bed needs no further attention until a year after. If the second spring weeds appear they must be pulled out, and if by the 10th to the 15th of May your bed is thickly covered with vines, lay boards up through the bed every eight inches. This gives six to eight inches of berry vines and ten to twelve inches of board walk. Pull out every stray weed that appears, never under any circumstances suffering one to live. As soon as the crop of berries is gathered, take up the boards and stow them away for the next year. Take a scythe and mow off all the berry vines; add a half-inch covering of well-rotted horse dung which is free of weed seeds. Here is where you will be likely to err. By September 15 you will have a bed solid with new vines. By winter a covering six inches deep of vines and leaves. It needs no covering or protection for winter, and if my directions are followed there will not be a dozen weeds to pull out the second fall, but pull all that appear.

The third spring again lay down the boards by the 1st to 10th of May, and

so continue as before to pull every stray weed, pick your berries, mow your vines, add manure and put down the boards, each year, for each year gives you new plants and no weeds to ruin the bed. It does not take us half a day each year all told, and at this writing my fourth year of vines are to-day green and the ground not at all frozen underneath. It is the lazy man's way.—H. H., in Western Rural.

The Household.

ALWAYS WELCOME.

Another Visit from "The Household's" Most Intimate Acquaintance.

DEAR SPIRIT:—I am tempted to again write a few lines for "The Household," though my last has not yet had time to be printed.

I am so glad to see Helena back again, I often wondered why she so entirely absented herself just about the time we got fairly interested in her and enjoyed her society so much. But now we know her reasons, and sincerely hope she may have no more ill-health to prevent her writing. But, Helena, I think you and Mattie were rather uncharitable toward our editor. Are you sure that he never found a mistake in any of your writing which might have left a gap if he had not corrected it? Please be charitable, lest he might find something to pay you back and astonish you even more than you were at his mistake; for I find the best of writers are liable to mistakes.

I do not know that I ever saw an educated vagabond. I think an educated man has more self-respect and can always find some other way to make a living.

Mattie, you need not mind the apology. I was almost glad you did not respond to my proposition. But where have you been all this while? Why did you not give us some suggestions on "How to Make Home Pleasant?" I cannot tell you how to have a pleasant home without washing dishes, for I think that is an essential which cannot be dispensed with.

A lady friend requested me to inquire if any of the readers of THE SPIRIT knew how to can green corn. If so, please give a recipe, though this is hardly the time of year to can corn.

Allow me to ask: Do any of the readers of THE SPIRIT preserve our household literature? I do, and the result is for the year 1879 I have something over a hundred household contributions, making quite a respectable little book of household literature. This year I mean to clinch them as they come so I will have them all in connection. The more contributions you send in the larger will be my book. AUNT SALLY.

BURLINGTON, Kans., Feb. 12, 1880.

Letter from Old Bach.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I would write oftener for your "Household" department if I had any place to write. But it cannot be expected that an Old Bach, who does his own cooking and washing in a 12x14 log cabin can have very large facilities for writing, or find much time to put on paper his thoughts.

But being admitted a member of "The Household" club I will return to the original question proposed for discussion, to wit, "How shall we make Home happy?" I have written home with a capital. It seems so large and good a word that I feel like giving it what emphasis I can. We have got thus far into the discussion, and have arrived at two very important conclusions—to make a happy home, first, there must be husband and wife bound together for life, not only by a legal marriage, but also by the ties of lasting affection; second, from this union there must spring up the family; sons and daughters. Father, mother, children—names ever sacred and holy. Without this trinity no home can be a happy one.

But by a pretty large observation (for in my day I have been somewhat of a traveler) I have made the discovery that children do not always make a happy home. To do this they must be good children. And here I come to the very point which I wish to speak upon—"the right training and education of children." This is my subject. This is the very theme that I feel myself competent to handle. One who has never had a family of children stands while treating the subject, on a vantage ground which the parent does not possess. He stands on a far-off eminence. He can take in the whole view. He can see things in their proper proportions,

and in the true perspective. How can it be expected that a father or mother surrounded by a family of children, their minds distracted by the daily recurring question, "What shall we eat, and what shall we drink, and where-withal shall we be clothed?"—how can it be expected that parents so situated, so hedged in by circumstances, so girded about by the pressing exigencies of the day, can have time to think and write about family government, the proper education of the young, and the wise treatment of children? Any one can see by a little introspection of the eye, and a little philosophical thought, that old bachelors and old maids are peculiarly fitted for giving instruction on the very difficult subject of the proper management and training of children. Having no children of their own, they have ample leisure for study and observation; they have no feeling of favoritism to warp their judgment, no family prejudices to blind their vision.

I thought it no more than reasonable in this number, the first of a series of articles which I intend to write, to attempt to conciliate the good will of our "Household" club, composed, I am told, mostly of mothers. Hoping that all prejudice arising from the fact that I am a member of the "brotherhood" will be laid aside, I shall, in a subsequent number, enter boldly upon my subject. OLD BACH.

Striking Rose Cuttings.

For the perusal of the lady readers of "The Household" department we give Mr. Vick's method of striking cuttings:

"There is no difficulty in striking cuttings of the Bourbon, Noisette and tea roses without any expensive apparatus. They will readily root in the window of a sitting-room if placed around the sides of a pot of sand kept constantly damp. In order to maintain a moist air about the cuttings, and thus prevent much evaporation before roots are formed, it is a great advantage to cover them with a glass. This can be done by inverting a common tumbler over the cuttings, resting it on the soil just inside the rim of the pot; what is better than a tumbler is a bell glass, under which one, or several, small pots may be placed, according to their size. The most favorable condition of the wood is important to be considered in making the cuttings; this exists at the time the shoot has finished its growth or just completed its flowering. It was formerly supposed necessary to make all cuttings at the base of a bud, and many gardeners still follow this practice, but the best propagators now disregard this idea, and make the cutting just above the bud; in this way every bud supplies a cutting, so that twice as many cuttings can be made from the same amount of wood by the new method, and they are found to strike root quite as freely. The hybrid perpetual and moss roses are very much more difficult to strike, and they cannot be propagated successfully without bottom heat. To this end the florist and the nurseryman construct propagating houses, with beds heated by pipes with hot water flowing through them, to keep up a steady heat to encourage the production of roots in advance of the growth of the stem. In beds thus artificially heated are propagated nearly all kinds of plants; even cuttings that strike root easily without bottom heat will send out their roots much quicker in such a place. In a small way this method is imitated by the use of a frame, similar to a Wardian case, but provided with a shallow tank of water underneath, to be heated by means of a lamp. Such an apparatus is interesting and useful to one wishing to raise plants more largely than would be possible with pots and bell glasses."

45,000 ACRES UNIVERSITY LANDS. FOR SALE ON LONG TIME.

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

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Farm and Stock.

Root Culture and Its Place in American Husbandry.

The culture of roots for feeding stock in winter can never become to American agriculture what it has become to English agriculture. The conditions of soil, climate and habit, the cheapness of hay and fodder, corn stalks and corn itself, will preclude the introduction of roots for the food of animals to anything of the like extent that has prevailed, and even now prevails, in England. When the stock raiser at the West can raise corn at an expense not exceeding twenty-five cents per bushel he will not enter extensively into the raising of turnips, which for feeding or fattening purposes are worth only a fifth, or at most a fourth, measure for measure, the worth of corn. The winters of England being for the most part open and mild, enable the farmer there to feed roots off the ground, and thus to avoid, to a great extent, the expense of carting the roots into, and the manure made from them out of, the barn. The cost of handling 95 or even 90 per cent. of water to 5 or 10 per cent. of food material, and the cost of storage, protection from frost, and feeding, will, till we discover greatly improved and cheaper methods of root culture, restrict the production of this kind of food in our climate.

But roots, such as beets, carrots, parsnips and turnips, have a value and will always find a place in American husbandry, but they will be subordinate and supplementary. As an alternative regimen they will still be extensively cultivated as a field crop and freely fed by the economic farmer.

Harrowing, Rolling, Etc.

The harrow, cultivator and roller are all more simple in their action and more easily managed than the plow. Harrowing is most effective when the horses step briskly along. The teeth are not then merely drawn through the soil, but in their combined swinging and forward movement strike into it with considerable force. Rollers are used to aid in pulverizing and smoothing the ground by bruising clods and lumps of tangled roots and earth which the other implements have brought to the top, and in smoothing the surface for the reception of small seeds, and for the better operation of the reaper or mower, or for the compacting of soil that is too loose in its texture.

Except for the consolidation of the soil, light rollers are superior to heavy ones. For mere clod crushing, provided the clods are moist, a well-constructed harrow is better than any roller; and for compressing a loose surface or checking the wire-worm, serrated or smooth-edged disks are better than smooth cylinders of the same weight.

As a general rule none of these tillage operations can be performed to advantage when the soil is wet. When rain falls inopportunely there is a strong temptation to push on the field operations before the soil has recovered the proper state of dryness. When this is done the farmer almost invariably finds in the issue that the more haste he makes the worse he speeds. Heavy soils are peculiarly susceptible to injury in this way. Careful discrimination is needed to handle them aright. In order to manage wisely in this respect, farmers require a full stock of well-conditioned horses, that the work may be pushed through rapidly while the weather is favorable.

Farm Machines and Implements.

An English writer on this subject observes: "That the cultivation of the soil may be carried on to the best advantage, it is necessary that the farmer be provided with a sufficient stock of machines and implements of the best construction. Very great improvement has of late years taken place in this department of mechanics. The great agricultural societies of the kingdom have devoted much of their attention to it; and under their auspices, and stimulated by their premiums, exhibitions and competitive trials, manufacturers of skill and capital have embarked largely in the business. In many instances the quality of the article has been improved and its cost reduced. There has hitherto been a tendency to produce implements needlessly cumbersome and elaborate, and to introduce variations in form which are not improvements. The inventors of several valuable implements, the exclusive manufacture of which they have secured to themselves

by patent, appear to have retarded their sale, and marred their own profits by the exorbitant prices which they have put upon them. Some, however, have become alive to the advantages of looking rather to large sales with a moderate profit on each article, and of lowering prices to secure this. A most salutary practice has now become common of inventors of implements of ascertained usefulness granting license to other parties to use their patent right on reasonable terms, and thus removing the temptation to evade it by introducing some alteration which is trumpeted as an improvement, although really the reverse. The extended use of iron and steel in the construction of agricultural implements is materially adding to their durability, and generally to their efficiency, and is thus a source of considerable saving. The greater part of agricultural implements has heretofore been made and repaired by unskilled village mechanics, who are lamentably ignorant of the principles of their art. They usually furnish good materials and substantial workmanship, but by their unconscious violation of mechanical laws enormous waste of power is continually incurred and poor results are attained. This can probably be remedied only by the construction of the more costly and complex machines being carried on in extensive factories, where, under the combined operation of scientific superintendence, ample capital and skilled labor, aided by steam power, the work can be so performed as to combine the maximum of excellence with the minimum of cost."

Take Care of the Harness.

The first point to be observed is to keep the leather soft and pliable. This can be done only by keeping it well charged with oil and grease. Water is a destroyer of these, but mud and the saline moisture from the animal are even more destructive. Mud, in drying, absorbs the grease and opens the pores of the leather, making it a ready prey to water, while the salty character of the perspiration from the animal injures the leather, stitching and mountings. It therefore follows that to preserve a harness the straps should be washed and oiled whenever it has been moistened by sweat or soiled by mud. To do this effectually the straps should all be unbuckled and detached, then washed with a little water and crown soap, then coated with a mixture of neatfoot oil and tallow, and be allowed to remain undisturbed until the water has dried out, then thoroughly rubbed with a woolen rag; the rubbing is important, as it, in addition to removing the surplus oil and grease, tends to close the pores and give a finish to the leather. In hanging harnesses care should be taken to allow all straps to hang their full length; bridles, pads, gig saddles and collars should be hung upon forms the shape of each. Light is essential in the care of leather, and when the harness closet is dark the door should be left open at least half of the time during each day. All closets should be ventilated, and when possible they should be well lighted.

To clean plated mountings use a chamouis with a little tripoli or rotten stone, but they should be scoured as little as possible. Rubber-covered goods are cleaned in the same way. Leather-covered need to be well brushed and rubbed with a woolen rag.

If a harness is thoroughly cleaned twice a year, and when unduly exposed treated as we have recommended, the leather will retain its strength and softness for many years.—*Harness Journal.*

Spreading Manure.

The old-fashioned method of plowing under manure has now become obsolete. Good farmers now no longer follow old fashions because they are old, but, having become used to think for themselves, and knowing much more of the science of their art than was known a score of years ago, they are ready to strike out new paths for themselves. The common method with manure now is to keep it as near the surface and to intermingle it with the soil as much as possible. We have discovered that in feeding plants we must not only place the food within easy reach of the roots but must also supply the best food in the best condition. These conditions are secured by a thorough mixture of the manure in as finely-divided a condition as possible

throughout the upper three or four inches of the soil. The best practice is to spread the manure upon the plowed ground and to work it in with the harrow. This is most conveniently done by having manure in a fine condition. Fine manure may be made in two ways—either by piling it and rotting it in the heap, or by using only short litter: It is found in practice that it pays to cut the litter with a fodder cutter, so that it will not only absorb more of the liquid manure but that it can be easily spread when fresh. The ordinary harrow will then mix the manure with the soil in the most effective manner. With long manure the work is not so easily done, but it may be accomplished by persevering. The manure will be drawn into heaps, doubtless, but by freeing the harrow and spreading these and harrowing again and again, if necessary, the desired result will be attained: There are some improved kinds of harrows which does this work much better than others. The sloping-toothed harrow acts favorably by pressing the manure into the soil and drawing the earth over it; the flexible chain harrow has the same effect; but the steel disk harrow not only does this but it cuts and breaks up the long litter and reduces it to fragments. This harrow consists of a series of thin, sharp-edged disks, which revolve upon axles in a different direction from that of the movement of the implement; each disk thus not only cuts into the soil but it throws up a small furrow of light soil behind it, this latter effect being assisted by the concave or saucer-shaped form of the disk. The result is very satisfactory either when sod has been turned down (and this comes under the head of manuring) or when coarse manure is to be spread; the soil too is left in a very favorable condition for sowing or planting. These short hints may be found seasonable at any time, because the making and use of manure is a work of every day in the year in one way or another, or should be.—*Western Farmers' Almanac.*

Make Farming a Business.

The reason why so many men fail to make farming a success is simply because they fail to make it a business. They at once conclude that "farming doesn't pay," and then go to work in such a manner as to utterly exclude the possibility of it ever paying. As a rule, the successful merchant follows no other pursuit but that of trade. The lawyer or physician who attains to eminence in his profession devotes his time, energies and talent to that profession. The artisan who becomes skilled in his calling makes diligent use of his time, and works for the accomplishment of a single purpose—the mastery of his loved art. Not only does this theory hold true to all other branches of business, but it holds true of farming. The successful farmer does nothing for a livelihood but farm it. If he has money, he invests it in a way that will improve his farm. He informs himself as to his business, and goes to work in an intelligent manner. Upon such a farm no weeds stand as high as a man's head; nor are fences neglected, buildings dilapidated, farming implements left exposed to the weather, and stock unsheltered and uncared for; but everything denotes thrift and enterprise. It is really painful to go about the country and observe the number of neglected farms. Pigs, geese, ducks and cattle are allowed almost unlimited range. Weeds render the doorway, the orchard, the meadows even, unsightly. The good wife, in addition to her household cares, must milk the cows, feed the pigs and do "the chores" generally. But where is the owner? Where and how does he spend his time? He is across the way hanging on his neighbor's fence talking politics, or he is in the nearest store or blacksmith shop talking gossip. Perhaps he is inspired with a desire to make some money, and is out "huckstering," or what is less laudable selling a "patent right," that may be useful or not, just as it happens. But while he is earning a few dollars away from home, many dollars are being lost at home because it is time to do spring planting, summer harvesting or fall sowing. Thus the years are passed, and sympathizing ones remark: "He is a very clever man, but somehow or other he don't get along in the world;" and all because he owns a farm, has a business, and yet fails to attend to it.—*Ohio Farmer.*

Raising Potatoes.

Potatoes are planted and cultivated at the Amherst agricultural college as follows: The drills, made with a double mold-board plow, are three and a half feet apart, and in them the potatoes are dropped about ten inches apart, the manure being applied either broadcast or in the drill. The seed is covered with a ridger. As the young plants appear the field is harrowed with a light harrow, which completely kills the small weeds without injuring the tops much. A little later they are cultivated. Then a double mold-board plow throws the dirt up to the plants in a most thorough manner when properly handled. This is followed by a cultivator to level the land a little. The large weeds are pulled by hand, no hoeing by hand being done except in very weedy localities. After trying plows, diggers, etc., it has been demonstrated that the best and cheapest way to dig the potatoes is with a fork by hand, a good man being able to harvest twenty-five bushels per day by this means.

Fowls for Different Purposes.

Henry Stewart, in the *Rural New Yorker*, concludes an interesting article on the above subject as follows: "For eggs alone one should choose White Leghorns, if that color is desired; for black fowls, the Black Spanish; and for handsome plumage and eggs, the Brown Leghorns; for eggs and flesh, the Light Brahma first and the Plymouth Rock next. For brood fowls as foster-mothers for non-sitting breeds the Cochius or Games are admirable. For a small yard, where beauty is the first consideration and a few but sufficient number of eggs are desired for family use, the Hamburgs of the different varieties, or the French or Polish fowls and Games, will be found suitable; while for ornament alone, and for young folks' pets, the silky White-Crested Sultans, or one of the many varieties of the Bantams, may be procured. As to the common, old-fashioned, mixed-up, mongrel, 'barn-door fowl,' they ought to be consigned to oblivion as an unprofitable nuisance."

Winter Management of Sheep.

Untiring vigilance is the price of the completest success in live-stock husbandry—and to this general rule the sheepfold furnishes no exception, if, perchance, exception is anywhere to be found. The success of the past is so certainly and so rapidly counter-veiled by the mistakes of the present that whose thinks he stands still will soon find himself behind those compeers who have escaped the consequences of his folly through constant efforts at advancement. A liberal provision of proper food must be followed by a supervision that will insure its prudent distribution among the members of the flock. The necessities of to-day are not to be measured by those of yesterday, nor those of to-morrow by any of its predecessors. A change of temperature, the necessity for confinement to shelter to escape the rigors of the storm, a temporary diminution of the water supply, may each necessitate a slight change in the quantity of food, or manipulation—of which the flock-master should be at once the judge and the executor. The value of many little attentions to the comfort of the flock lies in their timely rendering. Hence it is that the hours of timely labor will save days of toil and disappointment in the near future.—*National Live-Stock Journal.*

Shelter for Sheep.

Two extremes should be avoided in the matter of shelters. One may be insufficient, while the other may be so close as to be unhealthy. The majority of mistakes are with those who shelter insufficiently. In such instances more food is consumed than would otherwise be required, and no corresponding benefits accrue—though the effects upon the sheep are not so unfavorable as those following confinement to improperly ventilated rooms. Another error is found in too close crowding while under shelter. This is particularly objectionable when any considerable number of animals are confined together. While a portion of them may lie down, others are compelled to stand, and through restlessness or fright often trample upon and injure their fellows. The shelters on the sheep farm should be made to increase in size as rapidly as the flock multiplies its numbers.—*National Live-Stock Journal.*

Veterinary Department.

Injury to Metatarsus.

I take the liberty of asking for information in regard to my horse, which has a large tumor on the large bone of the hind leg, and which has been growing since April last. It was produced by jumping a fence and cutting the leg to the bone, the cut being about two inches in length. I let him run, thinking it would get well in a few days, but it set up a growth which grew as large as my double fists just above the ankle joint, on the inside of the hind leg. It has been pronounced an exostosis. I had it cut off; it was part gristle and part bone; it had to be sawed off. It has been six or seven weeks since it was amputated, and what I want to know is, whether it ever returns after amputation, what is the best mode of treatment after, and what can be done if the growth is seen returning—whether there is any way to stop it? I think from the appearance of the leg that it has commenced growing, for the red flesh above it looks as large as an egg, and has a little matter in it, and the lump of flesh is very red, just the same as the outside of the one that was cut off. It was a red, bloody-looking growth with no hair or skin on it.

ANSWER.—The injury must have been deep-seated, producing an extensive periostitis, which will account for the bony character of the exuberant growth, as well as the excessive proliferated granular tissue, the red appearance of which denotes exuberance, or what is more familiarly termed proud flesh. Treatment: With a sharp knife pare away all of the exuberant growth until it bleeds freely and you get to a solid foundation; then cauterize it with a red-hot iron (the animal will not experience any pain in the application), and immediately dress by placing an even thick pad of dry oakum over the entire surface of the wound and applying a linen bandage firm enough to secure strong pressure. It will require changing once a day, when it would be well to saturate the oakum with one part of sulphate of copper to six of tincture of aloes, mixed; and if, after a week has elapsed, little red granulations appear which, upon being touched, should show an inclination to bleed, you had better secure a stick of the nitrate of silver and with it touch that part until it assumes a whitish appearance. Your success will depend largely upon the manner in which your dressing is applied.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST!

Farmers, Look to your Interest

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

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



THE GILPIN SULKY PLOW,

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



THE HOOSIER DRILL,

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

WAGONS, PLOWS, HARROWS

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

The St. John Sewing Machine

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

Visitors will always be cordially welcomed at 114 Massachusetts street.

PHILIP REHNSCHILD.

Items of General Interest.

House property in towns finds a market in Ireland now. There is no sale for country property.

Cents have begun to appear in San Francisco. Hitherto five-cent pieces have been the least coin received.

Although British savings banks pay high interest, each year proves that the public prefer the 3 per cent. of the government.

The Russian paper, *Wiedomosti*, suppressed for three months for abusing the Germans, stigmatized German women when they become animated as "prancing cows crowned with rose wreaths."

The Roman Catholic missionaries give a painful picture of the famine in Mesopotamia and Kardistan, caused by two bad harvests and droughts. Christians, Jews and Mohammedans are all suffering.

The San Francisco *News Letter* says: "The month of January has been one of the dullest within our remembrance in nearly all trade departments. Business does not revive, nor does the 'boom' continue as predicted."

The Italian government has repeated its warning against emigration to Algeria and Tunis, which is continuing in alarming proportions, despite privations there, leading some to commit crimes in order to get into prison and escape starvation.

The Chicago school board have abolished the study of German and music in the public schools, in obedience to a public demand for retrenchment. Efforts are making in St. Louis to abolish the study of German in the schools, and are likely soon to be successful.

Lord Beaconsfield's agents have notified his tenantry that he will be prepared to grant an indulgence as to the time of payment of rent, and an abatement of 20 per cent. on the half year. This is the third year he has made a concession to his tenants. His property is not large.

By previous agreement, the keepers and frequenters of saloons on Albia, Iowa, pretended to be unconscious of the presence of the women who made a recent raid, but continued their diversion as though nothing unusual was going on. The women held several prayer meetings, but at last got angry and went home.

The Chicago *Times* observes that relation by marriage, never a strong tie, is apparently without any binding force whatever in politics. Don Cameron married a niece of John Sherman's, and is quite oblivious of the candidacy of the latter. Frye, of Maine, and Garcelon are brothers-in-law who glare at one another politically. Wayne McVeagh, who has always endeavored to lead the hosts of reform against the Cameron machine in Philadelphia, married a daughter of Simon, and Senator Thurman's son-in-law, McBurnick, is a dashing Republican. And even Nephew Pelton is no longer the fugleman of Mr. Tilden.

The London *Truth* expresses the hope that the last volume of the "Life of the Prince Consort" will make public the contents of the will of H. R. H., a document over which an impenetrable veil of secrecy has for some reason or other been thrown. That Prince Albert left a large fortune is certain, for throughout life he was exceedingly economical, and it has always been believed that he made several very judicious investments in land with some of his savings. Besides his annuity of £30,000 he received the pay of a field marshal and of a regimental colonel, and the usual salary as keeper of the round tower at Windsor castle.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Table with columns for Produce Markets (St. Louis, Feb. 24, 1880) and Live Stock Markets (St. Louis, Feb. 24, 1880). Lists prices for flour, wheat, corn, oats, pork, butter, and various types of cattle and hogs.

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

In Kansas City butter sells at 18@20c. for choice, medium 12@15c.; cheese, prime Kansas, 12@13c.; eggs, 10c.; poultry—turkeys 8c. per pound, chickens dressed @7c. do., live \$1.75@2.40 per doz.; hides—dry flint No. 1 15 to 17c., dry salted 11 to 13c., green salted No. 1 8c., green 4 1/2 to 6c.; flax seed, \$1.40; timothy, \$3.10; red top, 75c.; castor beans, 90c.; clover, \$4.80; millet, 60c.; hay, \$5.00@6.50 for baled; turs—raccoon No. 1 \$1.50, No. 2, 90c., mink No. 1 35@40c., black skunk 70c.@\$1.00, other skunks 10@50c., otter No. 1 \$5.00, No. 2 \$3.50, beaver from 25c. to \$1.50.

Wheat fluctuated a little the past week, but is about 3 cents higher than our last quotations. For future delivery, No. 2 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at \$1.30 February, \$1.30 1/2 March, and

\$1.33 April. In Chicago No. 2 is \$1.24 1/2 February, \$1.25 1/2 March, and \$1.26 1/2 April. In Kansas City No. 2 is \$1.17 February; No. 3 is \$1.07 1/2 February, and \$1.09 1/2 March. These figures show considerable improvement since last week in "futures."

Wheat at Kansas City is 25 cents higher than it was one year ago, and 6 cents higher than it was two years ago. Corn is 2 cents higher than one year ago, and 4 cents lower than it was at this date in 1878.

In Liverpool, Feb. 22, winter wheat was 10s. 10d.@11s. 1d., spring wheat 10s. 5d.@10s. 10d. In New York No. 2 winter was \$1.48@1.52, No. 2 spring \$1.41@1.45.

The New York *Public* remarks that, "excepting among politicians and demagogues, no one can be found to deny that the legitimate business of the country is steadily increasing in volume and prosperity. The year 1880 has opened with a remarkably sustained increase in the demand for iron and the products thereof, for breadstuffs, for many kinds of manufactured goods and for chemicals used in the arts. Advance in prices, as to many of these articles, though hardly expected after the extraordinary rise of last year, is seen to be justified by the unusual demand. Speculation, therefore, is added to a natural exchange of products, and the result is a continued rush of business in some important branches and an unprecedented advance in prices. But the movement, however rapid and excited, has not yet caused any embarrassment in exchanges, or any halting in commercial payments. It seems necessary to the health and prosperity of commerce that the speculative movements should be restrained within certain limits." The above is doubtless true as to the general prosperity of this country, especially the manufacturing portions; but there are sections of country and classes of citizens that have not yet derived any benefits from the present revival of trade. For instance, those farmers whose staple product is corn receive no more for what they sell, but pay 50 per cent. more for what they buy, than they did two years ago. So, too, with most laborers and many mechanics, at least in this state; their wages have not been increased, though the cost of living is much greater than for several years past.

The decrease in the export of hog products from the United States during the past four months from what it was for the same time last year is nearly 80,000,000 pounds.

Lawrence Markets. The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 15c.; eggs, 8c. per doz.; poultry—chickens live \$1.75@2.00 per doz., dressed 6c. per lb.; turkeys live 7c. per lb, dressed 8c. per lb.; potatoes, 60@90c.; corn, 23@25c.; wheat, \$1.00; lard, 7c.; hogs, \$3.75@4.00; cattle—feeders \$3.00, shippers \$3.50@3.75, cows \$2.00@2.40; wood, \$5.00 per cord; hay, \$5.00@5.50 per ton.

Queen of the Market! The largest and best! 2,000,000 Sharpless Strawberries. 1,000,000 Minch's Great Profits. 10 acres other choice varieties. 2-625 bushels Berries grown at Pomona Nursery in 1879. A new race of Peas, Kieffer's Hybrid, Blight-Proof, hardy and productive, bears early, fruit large and of GOOD QUALITY. Send for Catalogue Free. W. M. PARRY, Cinnaminson, N. J.

25th YEAR—13th YEAR IN KANSAS! KANSAS Home Nurseries Offer for the spring of 1880 HOME GROWN STOCK, SUCH AS Apple Trees, Peach Trees, Pear Trees, Plum Trees, Cherry Trees, Quinces, Small Fruits, Grape Vines, Evergreens, Ornamental Trees.

A. H. & A. O. GRISSA, Lawrence, Kansas. 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.

THOMPSON, PAYNE & CO., LIVE STOCK BROKERS Union Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo., have for sale draft stallions, harness stallions and thoroughbred jacks and jennets; also 100 high-grade bull calves, from 10 to 14 months old; also Berkshire hogs.

DON'T YOU FORGET IT! We will sell you your BOOTS AND SHOES As cheap as any one. PERRY & COMPANY, 117 MASS. ST., LAWRENCE.

STORY & CAMP'S Mammoth Music House, 912 & 914 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo. ESTEY ORGAN DECKER BROTHERS' MATHUSHEK And other First-Class Pianos. Also the unrivalled ESTEY ORGANS. Five hundred Instruments for sale (on easy payments), exchange or rent. Astonishing bargains.

THE DEAF HEAR THROUGH THE TEETH! PERFECTLY all Ordinary Conversation, Lectures, Concerts, etc., by AXY Channel, to the Ears of Hearing, by a wonderful New Scientific Invention, THE DENTAPHONE. For remarkable public tests on the Deaf—also on the Deaf and Dumb—See New York Herald, 25, Christian Standard, Sept. 27, etc. It displaces all Ear-trumpets. Size of an ordinary Watch. Send for our FREE pamphlet. Address AMERICAN DENTAPHONE CO., 287 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

G. H. MURDOCK, WATCHMAKER AND ENGRAVER, A Large Line of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses. No. 75 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas. Formerly with H. J. Rushmer.

\$60 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 plan 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. \$5 outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. Poland-China Hogs a Specialty. A CHOICE LOT OF PIGS For this season's trade. Address HENRY MIEBACH, Hiawatha, Brown county, Kansas.

Golden Medical Discovery Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures all Humors, from the worst Scrofula to a common Blotch, Pimple, or Eruption, Erysipelas, Salt-rheum, Fever Sores, Scanty 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, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, White Swellings, Goutte 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 from 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, Fitchiness of Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations from Stomach, Bad Taste in Mouth, Bilious attacks, Pain in region of Kidneys, Internal Fever, Bloating 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.

Southwestern Iron Fence Company, MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED STEEL BARBED WIRE, Under Letters Patent No. 204,312, Dated May 28, 1878. LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

From the Factory to the Wearer. Shirts of Superior Muslin, Extra Fine Linen Shield Bosom, Open Back, French Yoke, and completely finished for \$7.50 A DOZEN!! Having completed arrangements with one of the largest Cotton Factories in the United States for an unlimited supply of Shirts, at extremely low prices, and having largely increased our facilities for the manufacture of men's and boys' Shirts, in all styles we have decided to sell our Shirts in direct communication with the consumer, and to place ourselves directly in communication with the trade, and enabling us to make the following unprecedented offer: 62 1/2 CTS EACH. An elegant set rolled gold plated Sleeve and Collar Buttons presented with each purchase of 12, for 12 Shirts. Sewing Shirt finished complete, with a set Buttons as above, sent prepaid by mail on receipt of neatly finished, and ready in appearance, durability and style to any Shirt in the market costing two or three times as much. Send size of collar worn, circumference of chest and length of arm. Remember in ordering from us you save all outside profits. Boys' Shirts same price as above. Foreign Shirts or Current taken. Catalogue of goods sent with all shipments. NEW YORK FURNISHING CO., 421 Broadway, New York, U. S. A.

THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY. WHEAT Kansas is one of the first wheat states in the Union, in 1876 having led all others with a crop of 32,315,261 bushels. Of this magnificent amount the Golden Belt lands of the Kansas Pacific produced nearly one-half. SOUTHWEST The Kansas Pacific railway is the most popular route to and from New Mexico, Arizona and the San Juan country. FREIGHT The Kansas Pacific railway offers unparalleled facilities for the direct and prompt dispatch of freight. On all east-bound shipments special inducements are offered. Mark and consign "care Kansas Pacific railway."

LEADS FROM THE GOLDEN BELT MINES The vast deposits of carbonate of silver at the Leadville and Ten-mile district, many miles in extent, are conceded to be the richest ever discovered. These deposits lie in horizontal beds, as coal or gravel, from 2 to 10 feet thick and from 8 to 100 feet below the surface. They are mined by the aid of a pick and shovel (no blasting or deep, expensive shafts being required, as is the case with the narrow vertical veins of hard silver quartz heretofore found at Leadville and Ten-mile the poor man's mining district, where muscle, energy and daily bread is the only capital required, as all ore finds ready purchase as fast as produced. FARMS The Kansas Pacific Railway has for sale land in America at from \$2 to \$6 per acre, one-quarter of for cash, or on six to eleven years credit at 7 per cent. interest. It doesn't take much money to buy a farm on the Kansas Pacific, as \$26 to \$50 will secure 80 acres on credit, or \$120 to \$300 in cash will buy it outright. Send to S. J. Gilmore, land commissioner, Salina, Kans., for the "Kansas Pacific Homestead," a publication which tells climate, products, stock raising, Schools, Wages, Land-Explorers' Tickets, Rates, etc. It is mailed free to all applicants.

TO THE EAST OR TO THE WEST. S. T. SMITH, Gen'l Superintendent. S. J. GILMORE, Land Commissioner. JOHN MUIR, Gen'l Freight Agt. THOS. L. KIMBALL, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agt. COLORADO The great sanitarium and pleasure resort of America; elevated above the influence of miasma; with its pure, tonic and exhilarating atmosphere; its numerous mineral springs, immense deposits of gold and silver; the grandeur, variety and extent of its scenery, offers unequalled attraction for the pleasure-seeker, scientist, artist, capitalist, the invalid, the overworked, and the gold and silver seeker. LEADVILLE To reach Leadville quickest and thence by daily stages, 18 miles to Fairplay, 43 miles to Leadville. This the short line saves 100 miles of staging. Emigrants on the Kansas Pacific railway are carried on fast express trains. Rates always as low as the lowest. DENVER From any point in the East the Golden Belt route is the shortest and quickest route to Denver. The Kansas Pacific railway is the only line running entire trains equipped with Pullman sleeping palaces and elegant day and second-class coaches to Denver without change or transfer of either passengers, baggage or mail. This being the short line and quickest, is, therefore, the cheapest and best route in every respect.

ROBERT COOK, Iowa, Allen county, Kans., Importer, Breeder and Shipper of PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS AND SHORT-HORN CATTLE. Pigs forwarded to any part of the United States at the following prices per pair, persons ordering pigs paying freight on the same: Eight weeks old.....\$22 00 Three to five months old..... 33 00 Five to seven months old..... 42 00 Single Pigs, either sex, one-half above prices. A Boar, eight months old.....\$25 00 A Sow, eight months old, with pig..... 25 00 Description of the Poland-China Hog: The prevailing color is black and white spotted, sometimes pure white and sometimes a mixed sandy color. All Pigs warranted first-class and shipped C. O. D. Charges on remittances must be prepaid. FI. MENDARO HERD. LEVI DUMBAULD, Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas, BREEDER OF THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE AND BERKSHIRE PIGS. Some of the most fashionable families represented in both classes of stock. Particular attention is given to producing animals of good form and quality. The premium show bull KING OF THE PRAIRIE, 17,468, at head of herd. Young stock for sale.