

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

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WHOLE NO. 427.

GREETINGS AND PARTINGS.

BY LOUISE S. UPHAM.

Greetings and partings, day by day,
Make up the sum of human life;
And yet the year is full of song—
With flowers the whole round world is rife.

The south wind whippers down the vale,
And perfumed violets bud and bloom;
Anon, the harvest-tassels brown,
And stubble hints where grain found room.

So, in our homes we start in youth,
With hearts o'erful of hope and cheer;
And, in our eages joy, forget
No spring can e'er last all the year!

Yet silver threads will find their way
Amid the brightest, sunniest gold;
Some feet will weary on the road,
And death will enter every fold.

Yet One, who notes the sparrow's fall,
Still floods the earth with rosy light;
His promises of love shine through
The saddest day, the darkest night.

And while we mourn in shadowed homes,
We see earth don her robe of flowers!
No green mound hides our dead, for lo!
Their summer is more fair than ours.

Life's parting pangs, for them, are o'er;
Yet greeting joys they wait to reap,
As time rolls on, and, one by one,
"He giveth his beloved sleep."

ROBERT DICK.

BY JAMES PARTON.

The most northern county of Scotland is Caithness, a wild region of mountain, marsh and rock-ribbed headlands, in which the storms of the Atlantic have worn every variety of fantastic indentation. Much of the land has been reclaimed in modern days by rich proprietors. There are manufactures of linen, wool, rope and straw, besides important fisheries; so that forty thousand people now find habitation and subsistence in the county. There are castles, too, ancient and modern; some in ruins; some of yesterday, the summer home of wealthy people from the south.

The coast is among the most picturesque in the world, bearing a strong resemblance to the coast of Maine. The reader, perhaps, has never seen the coast of Maine. Then let him do so speedily, and he will know, as he sails along its bold headlands, and its seamed walls of rock rising here and there into mountains, how the coast of Caithness looked to one of the noblest men that ever lived in it, Robert Dick, baker of Thurso. Thurso is the most northern town of this most northern county. It is situated on Thurso bay, which affords a good harbor, and it has thus grown to be a place of three or four thousand inhabitants. From this town the Orkney islands can be seen, and a good walker can reach in a day's tramp Dunnet Head, the lofty promontory which ends the island.

Here lived, labored, studied and died Robert Dick, a man whose name should never be pronounced by intelligent men but with veneration.

He did not look like a hero. When the boys of the town saw him coming out of his baker's shop, in a tall stove-pipe hat, an old-fashioned dress-coat and jean trousers, they used to follow him to the shore, and watch him as he walked along with his eyes fixed upon the ground. Suddenly he would stop, fall upon his hands and knees, crawl slowly onward, and then with one hand catch something on the sand—an insect, perhaps. He would stick it upon a pin, put it in his hat, and go on his way; and the boys would whisper to one another that there was a mad baker in Thurso. Once he picked up a nut upon the beach, and said to his companion:

"That has been brought by the ocean current and the prevailing winds all the way from one of the West India islands."

He made the most astonishing journeys about that rag-end of the universe in the pursuit of knowledge. We read of his walking thirty-two miles in a soaking rain to the top of a mountain and bringing home only a plant of white heather. On another day he walked thirty-six miles to find a peculiar kind of fern. Again he walked for twenty-four hours in hall, rain and wind, reaching home at 3 o'clock in the morning. But at seven he was up and ready for work, as usual. He carried heavy loads, too, when he went searching for minerals and fossils. In one of his letters we read:

"Shouldering an old poker, a four-pound hammer, and with two chisels in my pocket, I set out. * * * What hammering! what sweating! Coat off; got my hands out to bleeding."

In another letter he speaks of having "three pounds of iron chisels in his trowsers' pocket,

a four-pound hammer in one hand and a fourteen-pound sledge-hammer in the other, and his old beaver hat filled with paper and twine."

But who, and what was this man, and why was he performing these laborious journeys? Robert Dick, born in 1811, was the son of an excise officer, who gave his children a hard step-mother when Robert was ten years old. The boy's own mother, all tenderness and affection, had spoiled him for such a life as he now had to lead under a woman who loved him not, and did not understand his unusual cast of character, his love of nature, his wanderings by the sea, his coming home with his pockets full of wet shells and his trowsers damaged by the mire. She snubbed him; she whipped him. He bore her ill treatment with wonderful patience; but it impaired the social side of him forever. Nearly fifty years after he said to one of his few friends:

"All my naturally buoyant, youthful spirits were broken. To this day I feel the effects. I cannot shake them off. It is this that still makes me shrink from the world."

At thirteen he escaped from a home blighted by this woman, and went apprentice to a baker; and when he was out of his time served as a journeyman for three years; then set up a small business for himself in Thurso. It was a very small business indeed; for at that day bread was a luxury which many people of Caithness only allowed themselves on Sundays, their usual fair being oatmeal. He was a baker all the days of his life, and his business never increased so as to oblige him to employ even a baker's boy. He made his bread, his biscuit and his gingerbread, without any assistance, and when it was done, it was sold in his little shop by an old housekeeper, who lived with him till he died.

The usual course of his day was this: He was up in the morning very early, at any time from three to six, according to his plans for the after-part of the day. He kneaded his bread, worked the dough into loaves, put the whole into the oven, waited until it was baked, and drew it out. His work was then usually done for the day. The old housekeeper sold it as it was called for, and in case her master did not get home in time, she could set the sponge in the evening. Usually, he could get away from the bake-shop soon after the middle of the day, and he had then all the afternoon, the evening and the night for studying nature in Caithness. His profits were small, but his wants were few, and during the greater part of his life he was able to spare a small sum per annum for the purchase of books.

If this man had enjoyed the opportunities he would have had but for his mother's death he might have been one of the greatest naturalists that ever lived. Nature had given him every requisite—a frame of iron, Scotch endurance, a poet's enthusiasm, the instinct of not believing anything in science till he was sure of it, till he had put it to the test of repeated observation and experiment. Although a great reader, he derived most of his knowledge directly from nature's self. He began by merely picking up shells, as a child picks them up, because they were pretty; until, while still a man, he had a very complete collection all nicely arranged in a cabinet and labeled. Youth being past, the shy and lonely young man began to study botany, which he pursued until he had seen and felt everything that grew in Caithness. Next he studied insects, and studied with such zeal that in nine months he had collected, of beetles alone, two hundred and fifty-six specimens. There are still in the Thurso museum two hundred and twenty varieties of bees, and two hundred and forty kinds of butterflies collected by him.

Early in life he was powerfully attracted to astronomy, and read everything he could find upon the subject. But he was one of those students whom books alone can never satisfy; and, as a telescope was very far beyond his means, he was obliged to devote himself to subjects more within his own reach. He contrived out of his small savings to buy a good microscope, and found it indispensable. Geology was the subject which occupied him longest and absorbed him most. He pursued it with untiring and intelligent devotion for thirty years. He found the books full of mistakes because, as he said, so many geologists study nature from a gig, and are afraid to get a little mud on their trowsers.

"When," said he, "I want to know what a rock is, I go to it; I hammer it; I dissect it. I then know what it really is. * * * The science of geology! No, no; we must just work patiently on, collect facts, and in course of time geology may develop into a science." I suppose there never was a man whose love

of knowledge was more disinterested. He used to send curious specimens to Hugh Miller, editor of *The Witness*, as well as a geologist, and Mr. Miller would acknowledge the gifts in his paper. But Robert Dick entreated him not to do so.

"I am a quiet creature," he wrote, "and do not like to see myself in print at all. So leave it to be understood who found the old bones, and let them guess who can."

As long as he was in unimpaired health, he continued this way of life cheerfully enough, refusing all offers of assistance. His brother-in-law once proposed to send him a present of whisky.

"No," said he in reply; "spirits never enter this house, save when I cannot help it."

His brother-in-law next offered to send him some money. He answered:

"God grant you more sense! I want no sovereigns. It's of no use sending anything down here. Nothing is wanted. Delicacies would only injure health. *Hardy* is the word with working people. Pampering does no good, but much evil."

And yet the latter days of this great-souled man were a woeful tragedy. He was the best baker in the place, gave full weight, paid for his flour on the day, and was in all respects a model of fair dealing. But his trade declined. Competition reduced his profits and limited his sales. When the great split occurred in Scotland between the old and the free church, he stuck to the old, merely saying that the church of his forefathers was good enough for him. But his neighbors and customers were zealous for the free church; and, one day, when the preacher aimed a sermon at him for taking his walks on Sunday, he was offended, and rarely went again. And so, for various reasons, his business declined. Some losses befell him; and he injured his constitution by exposure and exhausting labors in the study of geology.

There were rich and powerful families near by who knew his worth, or would have known it if they themselves had been worthy. They looked on and saw the noblest heart in Scotland break in this unequal strife. They should have set him free from his bake-shop as soon as he had given proof of the stuff he was made of. He was poet, artist, philosopher, hero, and they let him die in his bake-house in misery. After his death they performed over his body the shameful mockery of a pompous funeral, and erected in his memory a paltry monument which will commemorate their shame as long as it lasts. His name has been rescued from oblivion by the industry and tact of Samuel Smiles, who, in writing his life, has revealed to us a rarer and higher kind of a man than Robert Burns.

A Lesson Outgrown.

In the boyhood days, our teacher, as I can distinctly remember, called our attention to the following, which he informed us contained a lesson of life that we might with profit gather in and lay up. I received it then as authentic, and think to-day it is as reliable as are any of the *on dit* of the fathers which iconoclastic hands have spared us. Thus runs the story:

Accolus d'Areago, a celebrated lawyer of the fifteenth century, with the assistance of a devoted servant, purloined—or, literally stole—several pieces of meat from a butcher's stall which was situated near to his residence. Among his students were two rollicking, jovial, not-at-all-pious fellows, who were speedily arrested for the theft. In vain did they plead innocence. Accolus, when he found the pleas of his students were unavailing, went to the judges, and acknowledged frankly that he himself had taken the meat. But it would not answer. The judges shook their heads, with the sage remark: "Ah, Accolus, good man, you take upon yourself only to clear the young men whom you love." And they would not listen.

However, it was not a great affair, and as the butcher was bought off from pressing his suit, a trivial sum of money finally settled it. When the business had been thus disposed of, a near friend asked the famed jurist if he really did take the meat, and upon being assured that such was the fact, he was further asked why he had done it.

"I did it," he replied, "in order that I might set before my students, in the strongest possible light, the advantages of a good and well-established character."

Yes—it was given to us in our boyhood for a life-lesson; but, dear old pedagogue—and thou, O, Accolus, hadst thou lived in this generation, thy lesson would have fallen flat and unprofitable. We have outgrown that sort of thing. We, of this enlightened age, are in-

clined to seriously question the moral right of any pure and lofty standing. Even the affecting story of the "Little Boy and His Little Hatchet" does not stir the heart as it once did.—C.

I remember as well as though it were yesterday the moment when the idea of individual identity dawned upon my mind, and I rushed away as fast as my five-year-old feet would carry me to ask my mother this question: "Is everybody 'I' to themselves?"

The thought appalled me, for I had been looking at a wretched little beggar boy with a crutch and a dirty face, and miserable rags for garments, and it had just occurred to me that he was not to himself merely an unpleasant object to be sent away out of sight with some dose of pennies or broken fragments of food, but just the I that I was to myself—as precious, as important—and I grew cold from head to foot, and felt as though I must do something to alter it all.

After all these years the horror abides with me yet. I do not know whether others feel it as keenly, but it is to me worse than any ghost could be, I think, to remember the wretched people of the world; the prisoners in their cells, convicts in their chains, men doomed to die upon the gallows at dawn, women who sell their souls for bread or jewels, beggars gnawing their crusts by the road-sides, sufferers whose every breath is agony, wives whose hearts are broken by the cruelty of the husbands who were once their lovers, men who are plotting murder and men who are committing it, lepers in the cities of lepers holding out their moldering hands for alms as strangers flee by their gates—to remember these, and many, many more wicked or accursed, crushed beneath loads of crime and sorrow too heavy to be borne, and to know that when we clasp our hands or drop a tear and say with a shudder as we sometimes do, "And it might have been I!" that it actually is I to some one!

It is a terrible thought, and yet we should not set it aside. Surely nothing could prompt us so strongly to do all we can for those who sin or suffer.—M. K. D.

Avoid Unnecessary Anxiety.

Hardly a week passes within which there is not the announcement of the sudden death of some prominent man, which is attributed to business troubles, to depression and anxiety, or to overwork.

An all-important practical lesson should be deduced from these numerous sudden and untimely deaths. They really result from unnecessary anxiety preying upon both mind and body. We say unnecessary anxiety, because it might be avoided by care beforehand. Much of the business trouble which racks and tortures so many men could easily be shunned by better matured plans of business. It arises from habitually rushing ahead without reflecting where one is coming out. One day of thought and five of work is much better than six days of work; and one day of reflection beforehand would often save many long and dreary days of sorrow afterward.

Think, before you enter upon any new plan, of all the chances of mishap, and how to make success certain. No chances of profit compensate for the heavy load of care which many a prominent man carries and tries to conceal from other eyes.

If you would live long, if you would enjoy anything of the sunshine and flowers of life, think beforehand and avoid as far as possible all sources of unnecessary anxiety.

Facetiae.

An aristocrat, whose family had rather run down, boasting to a prosperous tradesman of his ancestors, the latter said: "You are proud of your descent. I am in the opposite tack and I feel proud of my ascent."

"Pa," said a little boy, "a horse is worth a great deal more, isn't it, after it's broke?" "Yes, my son. Why do you ask such a question?" "Because I broke the new racing-horse you gave me this morning."

A dissipated and unmanly nobleman, presuming upon his "nobility," once asked Sir Walter Scott, who sat opposite him at a dinner, what the difference was between Scott and sot. "Just the breadth of the table," retorted Sir Walter.

"Are you alarmed at the approach of the King of Terrors?" asked a man of a dying neighbor. "No," was the emphatic reply; "no I've lived six-and-thirty years with the Queen o' Terrors, and the king can't be worse'n she, I'll be bound."

Young Folks' Column.

Two Ways.

"If I had a fortune," quoth bright little Win, "I'd spend it in Sunday-schools. Then, don't you see, wicked boys would be taught that to steal is a sin. And would leave all our apples for you and for me."

"If I had a fortune," quoth twin-brother Will, "I'd spend it in orchards. Then, don't you see, wicked boys should all pick till they'd eaten their fill. And they wouldn't want apples from you or from me."

—Mary C. Bartlett, in *St. Nicholas*.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—I will try to write. I am a little boy eleven years old. I go to school. I study reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic and geography. I have three little brothers. We have just got over the measles. I will close by sending a riddle: All bridled, all saddled, all ready for a fight. If I see this in print I will write again. JOHN W. STUBBELFIELD. BURLINGTON, Kans., March 27, 1880.

MR. EDITOR:—As I have never written for THE SPIRIT, I thought I would write. Pa takes THE SPIRIT, and we all like to read it ever so much. I have three sisters and two brothers. I am twelve years old. We have no school this summer except Sunday-school. Mr. Wickard is our superintendent. I studied reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography and grammar. I will send you the answer to Emma Graver's riddle. I think it is an egg. I will send you a riddle: The beginning of eternity, the end of time and space; the beginning of every end, and the end of every place. Pa and ma and my two brothers are grangers. We had a nice time hiding Easter eggs, and another nice time eating what we could of them. We have not made any garden yet. I want to plant some flower seeds as soon as it is warm enough. We have a good many nice flowers. My birthday is the 2d day of July. I wish all the little readers of THE SPIRIT could come; we would have a nice time. As this is the first time I have ever written for a paper, I will close. If I see this in print I will write again. MARY DAVIS. PRAIRIE CITY, Kans., April 5, 1880.

Steam Engines.

When a girl or boy sees a locomotive rushing through the country on the railroad, puffing like an animal, dragging its long train of cars filled with people, or corn, or coal, or cattle, sometimes perhaps they ask who made this wonderful thing? It is made by skillful workmen among forges and hammers and curious machines. What makes the locomotive move you know is the steam engine. There are hundreds of kinds of these in the world, and they are all great workers. Unlike farmers' boys and horses, they never get tired. A man once made a calculation of how much work they did, and he found that in Great Britain, a country one-twentieth as large as the United States, the steam engines did double as much work as all the men in the world. Did you ever think what these engines do for us? They carry our loads, grind our wheat, print our newspapers, saw our timber, make our furniture, spin our wool and cotton, weave our cloth, and carry people through the country so fast that they can hardly count the fence posts as they pass. If you could look into the inside of every one of these engines you would find one thing alike in them all. You who have studied natural philosophy know what it is; you who have not must wait. It is the part that makes the whole machine go; and the man who first found this out we call the inventor of the steam engine. Would it not be a good thing to know something about this wonderful man? If he could be alive now and could see what his engines are doing, do you not suppose he would look on with wonder? He cannot do that, for he has been dead more than sixty years. His name was James Watt.

A mother who believed that education should go on without cessation said to her little boy, as they were walking along a road: "That wagon which you see ahead there, my son, is the work of a wheelwright." "Is it?" cried the boy. "Then these tracks it makes are wheelwrighting, I suppose."

"Young man," said an old sailor to a youth who admitted that of late he had run behind-hand—"young man, you should never run behind-hand, I'm old now, but I've never run behind-hand. I began the world with nothing, and I've held my own ever since."

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 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. Alken, of South Carolina. S. H. Ellis, of Ohio.

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

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

From Another State Grange Delegate.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I second the move of Bro. Songer, of Osage Mission. Let us hear from every delegate, that we may enjoy mutual encouragement in work.

I was greatly encouraged by attending the state grange. I learned to understand and love our principles better than ever. On returning home I evinced some enthusiasm in trying to bring life out of "dormancy." Up to this time I have lectured seven times on transportation and co-operation, and have reorganized two granges, and have two more under way. Spent fourteen days. We are hunting up the right material, and are bound to build for permanence.

Onward grange revives, and elects G. M. Richardson master, and John Montgomery secretary.

Pioneer grange is thoroughly organized for work. Has an ex-member of the legislature, and an ex-grange deputy, and other prominent citizens within her gates. C. H. Fenton, master; W. H. Sitson, secretary. Bro. Beck, lecturer, has already brought an important matter before the grange.

Our progress is slow, still we have some excellent Patrons all through the county that are longing to be at work again—provided they could be sure of success. There must be a motive before them to induce action. The social element of the grange is not sufficient. We must understand that it is our duty to God, to ourselves and to coming generations to maintain the principles of our order. We must also understand the financial benefit which we certainly derive by the work of co-operative trade. There are also the legal benefits—properly educating our members to understand common law, and the principles of equity; settling disputes among ourselves, thus saving large amounts paid to lawyers and courts for so-called justice (as often injustice) for the benefit of our families and the better education of our children.

But enough for this time. Let us hear from others.

Yours in the interest of the Patrons. T. D. GROW.

AUGUSTA, Kans., March 29, 1880.

The Educational Feature.

Certainly the increase and improvement of crops and stock are of great importance to the farmer, and this fact should always be kept in view. Very much more attention generally should be given to it than is done. But with all their importance, they are of secondary consideration compared with the improvement of the farmer himself in order to the conduct of his entire affairs. To set himself exclusively to the production of the best horses and cows and hogs looks very much like subordinating himself to the animal, and there is inevitably and of necessity a deterioration of the human being. For excess in one direction betokens deficiency in another. All association of farmers upon this basis is barren of help to the individual where his highest good is concerned. What we of the fraternity of the grange wish him to know, and to be, is simply this: We want him to consider himself as a being possessing a mind as well as a body, and a mind capable of controlling his own affairs, instead of stupidly delegating that to some one else. We want him to know, fully and clearly, everything that affects his interest—not only how to produce the best cotton and corn and hogs and cows, but how to dispose of the fruits of his toil in the most advantageous manner. We want him to be a well developed being, ranking in intelligence with the highest in the land. And we believe that association in the grange and co-operative effort along the lines of human industry will best insure this knowledge and this being.

The grange is a farmer's organization for mutual benefit and development; it is the scaffolding upon which the farmer stands in building up his fortunes, in building up himself and his family. The appeal it makes is to the intelligence of the farmer; the demand it makes is the further development of intelligence. Acknowledging the importance of having the best produce, the finest crops and stock, let us realize also the need for understanding financial matters, and the profounder importance still of the duty owed to the coming generation to increase its facilities for education. Will not this combined association enable us to bring up all the departments of life? If every farmer would but try it, if all the farmers throughout this entire section would but join heart and hand in this work of mutual help, our country would be upon the securest basis; freedom and independence would not then be mere names, and the safety of our republican institutions would be assured.—Patron of Husbandry.

Indifference of Farmers to the Success of the Grange.

We do not believe that there is a single intelligent farmer in the land who loves his country, his family and his calling, who does not desire the success of the order and the ac-

ceptance and practice of its principles by all engaged in agricultural pursuits; yet there are hundreds of thousands who have never identified themselves with the order, and still other thousands who became members but have ceased to take an active interest in the cause! We think that the vast majority of the former have kept out from considerations of a false economy; they are unwilling to undergo the expense, but hope to share in the benefits which the order has showered upon their class. In this they have been "penny wise and pound foolish," for the small expenditure necessary to become members is but a trifle in comparison to the large sum which would be saved to them in selling their produce and buying their supplies if the order were strengthened by their active support. These outside farmers are about as potent enemies to the cause as the most active and powerful corporations whose interests antagonize those of the farmer class.

But the class whose apathy is most dangerous, because its influence for evil is most direct and conspicuous, are members who fail to attend meetings and refuse to give our leaders an active support. If these have been disappointed in their expectations they only display their lack of confidence in themselves and their fear of the power of the enemies of their class when they become deserters. There are doubtless many thousands of Patrons who think that all the work of this great movement can be accomplished by the leaders. They see the officers of the National and state granges actively at work, and the business agents of the various state granges by their admirably conducted system saving thousands of dollars to those granges which transact their business through them, and they think all is being done that can be accomplished. But this is a great mistake. The appeal of our most active leaders everywhere is for more interest in the subordinate grange. National and state officials may be capable, earnest and active, but all their best efforts will be unavailing unless the members of subordinate granges are equally zealous and active.—Patron of Husbandry.

Giving Offense.

As to giving offense, does the oppressor of honest labor take such an unpardonable sin into consideration when he lays his plans? Does the unnecessary middleman think of such a thing when he arranges to squeeze out of you his next year's living? Does the lawyer of today think of giving you offense when approached by the lobbyist and unblushingly consents to support the passage of some fresh burden upon you? Does the eloquent railroad king hesitate to give offense to the farmers and tolling millions when he pleads before congressional committees for non-action upon the Reagan bill and similar measures calculated to benefit the farmer? Does the lawyer, the doctor, the capitalist, care whether he oppresses when he fixes up the schedule of prices, or when he adheres to it, after you have mildly suggested it is a "little steep"? All these facts and more could be argued against the enemies of the grange and thus opposed to the farmers' interests, and not the least blush of offense would be a tell-tale mark upon their hardened cheeks. They conclude with smiles and sarcasm that Patrons and farmers have borne these burdens so long, have paid these steep prices so long, that the most agonizing growl will not offend them in the least.

Now is it not about time in all conscience for those farmers outside of our order to join issue with us and help us to offend in a measure against those who offend against us? It is time they examined the uncertain ground they stand upon; and it is time they were helping to apply the remedy. Farmers outside the grange, step up to the line! Face the responsibility you owe to yourselves and to your posterity! Let it not be said of you after you have crossed the threshold of life: "He was a clever fellow; but he lacked stamina. He hardly had enough courage to take his produce to market," let alone fix a price on it. But now is he gone—poor fellow—and he is not missed, either; for he never gave offense, he never did any good, either to himself, his fellow-men, or those who are to live after him!

Farmers and Patrons! do right without giving offense, if possible; but, with all the odds against you, do right and bless yourselves and posterity!—Olathe Leader.

Educational Work of the Grange.

The following is an extract from the annual address of Master T. B. Harwell, of the Tennessee State grange: "In our own state the necessary legislation has been secured, and our public schools have been equipped for the instruction of the masses in the elementary principles of agriculture, and the necessary elementary work is now ready for the press, and very soon we shall test the practicability of instructing the masses in this direction, with what results remains to be seen. You will see from the report of the committee on Education that the National grange passed a resolution looking to the adoption, in every state in the Union, of this method of instructing the masses in an elementary knowledge of a science which bears so important a relation to their daily avocation. This is, perhaps, the beginning of an end that will confer the proudest distinction upon the grange, and which will establish its claims to the confidence, respect and support of the farmers as an instrumentality for advancing their interest. As this effort to popularize agricultural education and provide for the instruction in this direction of even the children of the humblest farmers has been inaugurated under grange auspices, let every Patron of the state use his best efforts to secure for the system a full and perfect trial, to the end that the young who are destined to the fields of agriculture may be better qualified for labor therein and our order may be prospered in the noble work it is doing for those who till the soil."

Mission of the Grange.

The enemies of the order of Patrons of Husbandry say that days of prosperity will produce the downfall of the organization. This insinuation is an insult to every member of the order, and should be resented as such. They would have farmers believe the objects of the order are accomplished, and that the grange has nothing to do now but to announce its mission is at an end, and disband.

It is true, the grange has succeeded in breaking up many of the most greedy monopolies, and has also been the means of largely reducing the prices of almost everything the farmer has to buy; but how long would these advantages remain if the organization of the Patrons of Husbandry should be abandoned? "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty"—the farmers' liberty not less than any other class.

What sense would there be in saying the mission of the common school is ended when one generation is educated? The Patrons of Husbandry are only just starting. They are not yet fairly organized for active work in many places. The social and educational advancement that is sure to result to willing and patient workers in the grange is yet almost wholly unaccomplished. There is work now outlined in the grange, not only sufficient to employ the time and resources of the present, but of future generations. Let us hold fast to the faith. Let us do our part.—Dirigo Rural.

Grange Papers.

No considerable society or interest can maintain a successful and popular organization without its special organ through which to appeal directly to its members, and also to all personally interested in the subject matter which called it into existence. Politics, religion, sectarianism, temperance, masonry, education, and all the considerable organizations of the times have their literature through which to reach the public eye and ear, and no one would think of prosecuting their work without it. So, too, the order of Patrons has its publications, and to no one agency is it more indebted for its material growth and social and intellectual development than to the scores of papers which each week are circulated among its membership. Whether these publications, many of them of high rank and wide circulation, can sustain themselves without the order, is a question for them to answer. That the order cannot maintain its standing and usefulness, or its existence even, and allow its organs to die, every intelligent Patron will admit.—Bro. D. H. Thing.

25th YEAR—13th YEAR IN KANSAS!

KANSAS

Home Nurseries

Offer for the spring of 1880

HOME GROWN STOCK.

SUCH AS

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

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Also New and Valuable acquisitions in Apple and Peach Trees.

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

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

VINLAND

Nurs'ry & Fruit Farm

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR.

PRICE-LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

W. E. BARNES, Proprietor,

Vinland, Douglas County, Kansas.

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, Wabancsee and Allen. They have been appraised by authority of the state, and will be sold at \$3 to \$8 per acre, according to quality and nearness to railroad stations. Terms, one-tenth down and remainder in nine equal annual installments with interest.

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

Real Estate Agency.

JAS. E. WATSON & CO.

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

Seed Sweet Potatoes!

I have on hand and

FOR SALE

A fine lot of

SWEET POTAT'ES

I have the

RED AND YELLOW NANSEMOND,

Which are Extra Fine.

Will also have Plants for sale in their season.

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

THE NATIONAL BANK

OF LAWRENCE,

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

CAPITAL \$100,000.

COLLECTIONS MADE

On all points in the United States and Canada.

Sight Drafts on Europe Drawn in sums to suit.

J. M. McCoy - - - - - President
J. S. CREW - - - - - Vice-President
A. HADLEY - - - - - Cashier
J. E. NEWLIN - - - - - Ass't Cashier

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.

KANSAS SEED HOUSE.

F. BARTELDES & CO.,

Lawrence, Kansas.

Seeds of all kinds and description. Catalogue mailed free on application.

G. H. MURDOCK,

WATCHMAKER

—AND—

ENGRAVER,

A Large Line of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.

No. 56 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas. Formerly with H. J. Rushmer.

W. A. M. VAUGHAN. ESTABLISHED 1866.

J. K. DAVIDSON. Wm. WITHESS.

VAUGHAN & CO.,

Proprietors of

ELEVATOR "A,"

GRAIN

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Room 21 Merchants Exchange.

Grain Elevator, corner Lever and Poplar Sts.,

KANSAS CITY, - - MISSOURI.

Gideon W. Thompson. James H. Payne.

THOMPSON, PAYNE & CO.,

LIVE STOCK BROKERS

Union Stock Yards,

Kansas City, Mo.,

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

USE GEORGE LEIS' CELEBRATED

CONDITION POWDER

FOR HORSES & CATTLE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WHOLESALE AGENTS. FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, 104 N. 7th St., St. Louis, Mo. BROWN, WEBBER & GRUBBS, 104 N. 7th St., St. Louis, Mo. MEYER, BRO. & CO., 104 N. 7th St., St. Louis, Mo. COLLINS, BRO. & CO., 104 N. 7th St., St. Louis, Mo.

DR. W. S. RILEY'S Alternative Renovating Powders.

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

CONTINENTAL

Insurance Company

OF NEW YORK.

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

LIABILITIES:

Unearned reserve fund, and reported losses, 1,339,339

Capital (paid up in cash), 1,000,000

Net surplus over all, 1,038,437

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

JOHN CHARLTON.

Office over Leis' drug store, Lawrence.

Quarterly Report of the State Board of Agriculture for the Year Ending December 31, 1879.

Owing to the continued ill health of Hon. Alford Gray, late secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, the quarterly report for the quarter ending December 31, 1879, has been greatly delayed. The volume has been received, and among its valuable contents will be found the average condition of crops and farm animals; estimated acreage of winter wheat of 1879 compared with the acreage of 1878; crop statistics summarized by counties, showing the number of acres, product and value of crop for 1879; a general summary of all crops, acreage increase and decrease, average yield; also summaries by counties showing the number and value of live stock for 1879, valuation of property; school statistics, showing number of school districts, number of school-houses, value of school buildings, number of teachers employed, etc.; population of Kansas in 1878 and 1879, showing increase by counties; meteorological summary of the year; an article upon Egyptian corn or pampas rice, together with a chemical analysis of the same; and an article on pearl millet. Probably the most interesting feature of this report is the lengthy illustrated part devoted to "sheep husbandry" in Kansas, giving a short history and description of the various breeds of sheep and the experience of practical breeders in each county, closing with an illustrated sketch of "A Kansas Sheep and Grain Farm—Its Receipts and Expenditures." This is followed by a map showing the railroads of Kansas January 1, 1880, and also the census districts. The volume closes with a brief biographical notice of the late Mr. Gray, who gave to this quarterly report the last labors of his life. The address of Rev. Dr. McCabe, which follows the biography, delivered at the funeral of Mr. Gray, is an eloquent tribute to a useful man.

\$150 Reward—Irrigation.

[Topeka Commonwealth.]
Broke jail, March 28, 1880, William Ware, 35 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, light blue eyes, light curly sandy hair, nearly bald on top of head, light complexion, high cheek bones, generally rough featured, no beard, inclined to be stoop-shouldered, has large feet, an inveterate tobacco chewer, frequents saloons, gambling-rooms and livery stables, fond of a good horse, horse racing and cock fighting. The above reward will be paid for the arrest and delivery of William Ware to the sheriff of Shawnee county, Kansas, whenever arrested. By order of the board of county commissioners of Shawnee county, Kansas.

A. WASHBURN, Chairman.
Address W. D. Disbrow, Sheriff, Topeka, Kansas.

The *Kinsley Graphic* gives a plan for irrigation adopted by Dr. Gilman, of Edwards county. A party went out last week to see it work. We give a portion of the article, as follows: "However, enough was seen to show Dr. Gilman's plans which, if successful, will make his farm blossom like a rose. His farm consists of a section of land. Through the center running north and south is a ridge that would seem had been placed there by nature to further the doctor's schemes. On top of this ridge, about the center of the section, the engine and pump are located. The well, depth fifty-five feet, has an abundance of water. The doctor's plan of irrigating is to run a canal north and south from the well along the ridge, at intervals of forty to fifty feet to dig trenches or ditches from the canal that will carry the water down the gentle slope east and west to the very furthest extent of his land. There is a small draw on the west side of the ridge, near the pump, in which he proposes to build a reservoir that will hold sufficient water to irrigate a dozen farms. The capacity of the pump at the present time will throw four hundred and fifty gallons of water a minute, making twenty-seven thousand gallons an hour. Besides his steam pump, he has a windmill that keeps a steady stream of water running across the land. Our people are very much interested in this new enterprise, and earnestly hope it will prove a success in every particular."

The Exodus.

[Atchison Champion.]
Maj. Geo. A. Reynolds, one of the deputies of the sergeant-at-arms of the U. S. senate, arrived in the city March 27, and summoned the following named gentlemen of Atchison to appear at Washington to testify before the Exodus Investigating committee, viz.: R. B. Morris, H. Clay Park, H. C. Solomon, Democrats; E. S. Willis, A. B. Bradish, B. F. Hudson and A. F. Martin, Republicans; and W. M. Twine and Green Smith, colored. The first four named left on the Missouri Pacific train on the 27th of March, and Twine and Smith left a few days after. Messrs. Bradish, Hudson and Martin left on the 3d of April inst., as they were to appear before the committee on the 6th of April.

We understand about forty witnesses have been summoned from this state, mainly from Parsons, Lawrence, Topeka, Atchison, and a few other points where the exodus most did congregate.

Salt Well.

[Wichita Eagle.]
The building that had been erected at the McCampbell coal shaft as a salt well was prostrated by the wind last Saturday, but Mr. McCampbell says he will have it up in a few days again. The damage was about \$200. The building had been erected to receive his salt boilers and machinery. There is over 100 feet of water in the well, which tests have decided will yield 33 per cent. pure salt. Mr. McCampbell says that he will be able to evaporate from 150 to 200 barrels of brine every twenty-four hours, which will yield from 50 to 75 barrels of salt. That is as good as a coal mine. He still has faith that he will yet reach coal in paying quantities.

Chanute Improvements.

[Chanute Times.]
The march of improvement in Chanute is still onward. Many new houses are building, and many others are projected. These improvements are not confined to any one locality, but are spread through our not over beautiful but lively and prosperous city. Among these improvements just commenced is one of which the city has long felt the need—a commodious hall for lectures, concerts and other public entertainments. Geo. W. Williams, one of the oldest residents, is the enterprising man who has undertaken to fill the public want in this direction. He broke ground on Monday last for the erection of a fine stone building 50x85 feet, the ground floor of which will have two large store-rooms, over which will be a large hall about 50x66 feet. The plan contemplates a truss roof, which will span the hall, thus doing away with posts or pillars which generally obstruct the view of the platform or stage. He proposes to erect a commodious stage with rooms on either side, which will be reached by a stairway in the rear of the building. The location selected on Fourth street near Main is an admirable one, being located near our most prominent hotels, and also in one of the busiest parts of our busiest street, and on which the main entrance to the hall will be, to which particular attention has been given to have it made large and roomy that in case of fire or other accident the hall could be quickly emptied. In fact, it is contemplated to make the hall at once comfortable, well-ventilated and safe. We congratulate our citizens and Mr. Williams on the inception of this improvement, and with them shall look anxiously forward for its completion.

Prospect for Peaches.

[Garnett Plaindealer.]
The peach trees are blossoming, and, although some of the earlier varieties have, to some extent, been injured, we have an excellent prospect for an abundant crop of this delicious fruit. Kansas will do something handsome this year in her yield of fruit of all kinds.

[Eureka Herald.]
Mr. I. R. Phenix brought us a branch broken from a peach tree in his orchard last Friday the appearance of which gives about as doleful encouragement to the predictions of no peaches this year as anything well could. It was clustered with buds just opening in bloom. We found no difficulty in counting twenty-five vigorous, healthy buds on a twig six inches long, and on one not an inch and a half long we counted nine. The only trouble we recognize about a branch like this on an ordinary tree is, that there is too much fruit for the timber. Mr. Phenix says this branch is a fair sample of all the trees in his orchard—apples, peaches, cherries and all being full of healthy fruit buds. The probability is, that if something would kill about two-thirds of the buds now on the trees, we would have an excellent crop of superior fruit.

Death of Thomas Murphy.

[Troy Chief.]
Thomas Murphy, of Atchison, died in that city on Wednesday morning, March 24, at the age of about 49 years. He was born in Galway, Ireland; came to America a poor boy, and worked his way up to wealth and distinction. He built the Massasoit house, the first hotel of prominence in Atchison, and was landlord of it for a number of years, making it a very popular house. A Democrat before the war, he became a Republican upon the outbreak of the rebellion, and remained so until his death. He held a number of offices of trust and honor, among which were mayor of Atchison, representative and senator in the legislature, and superintendent of Indian affairs for the Kansas superintendency. Several years ago he began to show symptoms of softening of the brain, and at the time of his death he was a mental wreck. His wife died less than a year ago.

New Congregational Church.

[Topeka Capital.]
The subscriptions for the building of a large Congregational church in this city on the site of the present building have reached the splendid sum of \$12,000, and as the cost of the church is estimated at about \$15,000 the workers in the enterprise feel greatly encouraged. They propose erecting a tabernacle on the southwest corner of Seventh and Monroe streets, constructed of rough boards, and move the pipe organ and old pews there and hold regular services while the church is being built. The new edifice will be of stone, but the style of architecture has not yet been decided upon.

Bridge at Manhattan.

[Manhattan Enterprise.]
The M., A. & B. R. R. bridge will be put across the Kansas 200 feet above the mouth of the Blue. Soundings have been made, and no rocks were found 27½ feet below the bed of the river. Piles are to be driven down that distance, and the stone piers will rest on them. The bridge will be 600 feet long, with two center piers, and will be a wooden structure.

Thrift.

[Coffeeville Journal.]
On our way to Independence, Saturday, our attention was attracted by the numerous evidences of improvement among the farmers. Young hedges set out; new fences being built; new sheds and barns; fresh plowed fields; water furrows to drain moist places; bright, glistening fruit trees; clean, healthy looking cattle, hogs and sheep.

Uncle Sam Asserts His Authority.

[Dexter Springs Times.]
The troops stationed in the territory south of town about three miles keep a sharp lookout for immigrants and wagons of all sorts. Immigrants, unless they can give a good account of themselves and their destination, are turned back, under suspicion they are going to Oklahoma.

The Fruit Crop.
[Okauchosa Independent.]
We have examined the fruit buds with some care, and do not find any considerable number injured by the cold. We regard all fruits as practically uninjured up to this date, with the prospect of an abundant crop.

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 this tanning at the United States fair, Mechanics' Institute fair at Chicago, and at the Illinois State fair. This family process enables farmers and boys, and even ladies, to tan domestic furs and trophies of the hunt at a trifling cost, and apparel themselves at a cost 500 per cent. less than they can purchase these luxuries. They can tan furs of all animals, hair or wool skins, in a superior manner for

APPAREL, ROBES, RUGS, ETC.;

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

The tan materials are but a trifle in cost, and readily obtained on the farm and in drug and grocery stores. Furs from one to ten days, according to the heat 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.

PRICE \$3.00.

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

A FIRST-CLASS COMBINATION.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC!

The best place in the city to have your

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC.,

Repaired, re-painted, re-ironed.

The Best Place to Get New Ones.

The best place to get your

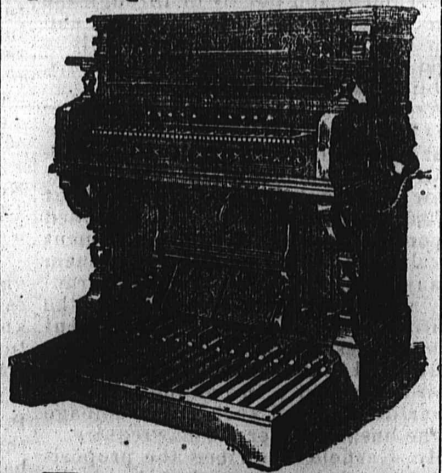
MULES & HORSES SHOD.

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

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

STORY & CAMP'S
Mammoth Music House,
912 & 914 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

ESTLEY ORGAN

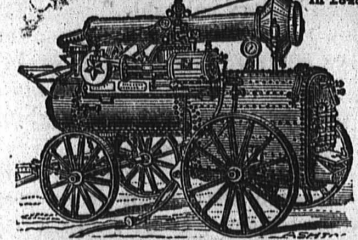


DECKER BROTHERS' MATHUSHEK

And other First-Class Pianos. Also the unrivalled ESTLEY ORGANS. Five hundred instruments for sale (on easy payments), exchange or rent. Astonishing bargains.

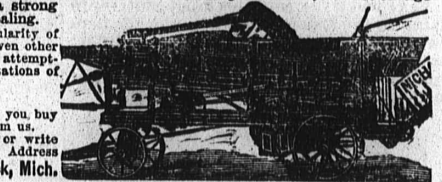
Messrs. Story & Camp stand at the head of the musical trade of the West. Their establishments here and at Chicago are the two largest west of New York. The members of the firm rank high among our staunchest, most honorable and most successful merchants and manufacturers. They have built up one of the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

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., Battle Creek, Mich.
Established in 1848.
ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE



"VIBRATOR"
Thrashing Machinery and Portable and Traction Engines.

THE STANDARD of excellence throughout the Grain-Raising World.
MATCHLESS for Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, Perfect Cleaning, Rapid and Thorough Work.
INCOMPARABLE in Quality of Material, Perfection of Parts, Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, and Beauty of Model.
MARVELOUS for vastly superior work in all kinds of Grain, and universally known as the only successful Thrasher in Flax, Timothy, Clover, and all other Seeds.
ASTONISHINGLY DURABLE and wonderfully simple, using less than half the usual gears and belts.
PORTABLE, TRACTION, and STRAW-BURNING STEAM-ENGINES, with special features of Power, Durability, Safety, Economy, and Beauty entirely unknown in other makes. Steam-Power Outfits and Steam-Power Separators a specialty. Four sizes of Separators, from six to twenty horse power; also two styles Improved Mounted Horse Powers.
Thirty-Two Years of Prosperous and Continuous Business by this house, without change of name, location, or management, furnishes a strong guarantee for superior goods and honorable dealing.
CAUTION! The wonderful success and popularity of our Vibrator Machinery has driven other machines to the wall; hence various makers are now attempting to build and palm off inferior and meagre imitations of our famous goods.
BE NOT DECEIVED by cheap experimental and worthless machinery. If you buy at all, get the "Original" and the "Genuine" from us.
For full particulars call on our dealers, or write to us for Illustrated Circulars, which we mail free. Address NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., Battle Creek, Mich.



1,000 SEWING MACHINES A DAY!

THE BEST ALWAYS WINS IN THE LONG RUN. BUY ONLY THE GENUINE! Beware of Counterfeiters.



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

Long Experience has proven the Genuine Singer to be THE BEST MACHINE. THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Singer Building, Fifth and Locust streets, ST. LOUIS.

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

MRS. GARDNER & CO.,
LAWRENCE KANSAS,

Hats, Bonnets and Elegant Stock of Notions.

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

MRS. GARDNER & CO.

W. A. ROGERS. H. D. ROGERS.

ROGERS & ROGERS,
KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

ESTABLISHED 1873. GEO. R. BARSE. ANDY J. SNIDER.

Barse & Snider,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the sale of Live Stock. KANSAS STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

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



COFFINS, CASES AND CASKETS!

Of superior quality at moderate prices. Our Warerooms are at the Corner of Henry and Vermont streets, Lawrence, Kansas. HILL & MENDENHALL.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1880.

THE LIBERALS TRIUMPHANT IN ENGLAND.

The elections which have just been held in England give the Liberals a large majority in the house of commons. Lord Beaconsfield, the premier, will have to step down and out. A dispatch of last Saturday says:

A large proportion of the present Liberal gains were wholly unexpected. Numerous boroughs were won by the Liberal majority, the farmers being everywhere disgusted with the indifference of the Tories. They complain of neglect and repudiated promises, and demand redress of their grievances.

ROOT CROPS.

Dr. Loring, of Salem, Mass., strongly urges upon our farmers the great importance of growing much more extensively root crops for stock feeding during our winter months. On this branch of farm culture the doctor can speak advisedly, from experience, as he keeps on his farm a half dozen horses, forty milch cows, oxen, and young cattle, sheep and swine to correspond. He has grown all kinds of root crops for stock feeding, and after long and careful observation has come to the conclusion that the Swedish turnip (ruta-baga) and the Yellow Globe mangel-wurzel are the two most valuable and profitable roots grown for cattle feeding, and these roots he grows in large quantities. Good hay and turnips, and no grain, are freely fed to his horses, and other of his farm stock except milch cows. Turnips when freely fed to cows giving milk are apt to give the milk, cream and butter a turnip taste. His horses fed on hay and turnips do much better than when their feed is hay and oats. His milch cows are fed on good hay and Yellow Globe mangel-wurzels, which give increase of flesh, fat, milk, cream, butter and greenbacks.

QUARTERLY REPORT.

The last quarterly report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for the year 1879 is before us. A large part of the matter was compiled by Alfred Gray before his death. Mr. Hudson, the new secretary, took up the work where Mr. Gray left it, and has carried it forward and finished it in a manner that is very creditable to himself, and does honor to the board and the people of the state. It is most valuable for the wonderful compilation of statistics, and a large amount of new matter that will prove of great value, especially to the western counties of our state.

Heretofore, it has been a doubtful question whether our western counties could be made profitable for agricultural purposes. From statements in this report all doubts seem to vanish. The great drawback has been that, on account of the extremely dry weather which prevails in the western third of our state, corn would not mature, hence the profitable raising of stock was out of the question. But from experiments made during the last three years a new cereal has come to the front that grows vigorously in that dry climate, and seemingly has solved the problem and settled the question for all time to come for that locality. We allude to the Egyptian corn or pampas rice. We copy from the report what some say who have raised this corn.

S. W. Boynton, writing from Kinsley, says: "Last spring I planted all the rice corn I could get in the local market; planted with a common hand corn planter, 4x4 feet, on forty acres of sod, a light sandy soil; gophers destroyed about half of it. It received no further attention until harvest, when it was cut up like ordinary field corn, the heads cut off and thrashed in a machine, yielding over 300 bushels. Millet, Irish and sweet potatoes, melons, pumpkins and squashes, planted by the side of this corn, failed almost entirely on account of the extreme drought. Under similar circumstances, Indian corn would not have produced a 'nubbin.' It should receive the same cultivation as common corn, and I believe will produce from 50 to 100 bushels. I have fed this corn to all kinds of stock, and I believe it is as good as Indian corn. For table use, boiled and eaten with milk, or ground and made into bread, it is at least 100 per cent. better than common corn."

In Labette, a correspondent says: "That a small quantity was grown in

1877 as an experiment. It was used by some as a substitute for hominy, and found to be very palatable."

From Lyon county, a correspondent writes: "I tried some of this grain a few years ago with success. Found it very prolific and as hardy as sorghum, standing drought very well."

In both Marion and Mitchell counties it is reported that small crops were raised last season. C. H. Stolp writes from Peabody, that "it is better to raise rice corn for feeding stock than oats, as it is more productive."

In Norton county considerable was raised last season, the result being very satisfactory. One report says those who have tried it "claim that a bushel will make more flour than a bushel of wheat," and "very many farmers will plant rice corn the coming season."

From Osborne county, one correspondent writes: "There was some rice corn raised here this season. It stands drought well. Think it will yield as much per acre as common corn." Another correspondent from the same county says: "I have seen some of this corn growing. Think it a great humbug."

From Reno county, a correspondent writes: "It has been grown under the name of 'rice corn' in small quantities. Seems to stand the drought as well as sorghum and broom corn; claimed to do well on old ground, but not on sod."

General News.

TOPEKA, Kans., April 2.—Governor St. John made the following appointments to-day: Trustees of state charitable institutions J. M. Hogue, Emporia, to succeed Dr. J. L. Weaver, of Leavenworth; Edwin Knowles, of Nemaha county, to be his own successor. Regents of the State Agricultural college—Stephen M. Wood, of Chase county, to be his own successor; A. J. Hossington, of Great Bend, to succeed T. C. Heary, of Abilene.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Carpenters and fresco painters ask fifty cents a day increase in wages.

BURLINGTON, Ia., April 3.—This city elected a solid Grant delegation to the county convention. They refused to instruct for Blaine.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 3.—Twelve or fifteen Republican conventions were held in Iowa to-day. The State Legislature, up to this hour, has returned from eight. All are instructed for Blaine, and are in favor of instructed Blaine delegations to Chicago. These, with three conventions held before, will give 114 delegates in the state convention instructed for Blaine.

FORT SCOTT, Kans., April 3.—A special dispatch to the Monitor from Girard is as follows: "At 7 p. m. last night a storm arose seven miles southwest of Girard which soon developed the features of a cyclone, and it followed up the valley of Thunderbolt creek to within fifteen miles of Girard, and then went directly as far as the Missouri line. Seventeen houses were destroyed, which were owned as follows: Crenshaw, Peterson, Gagers, Hough, Loomis, Smith and Jones. S. A. Saunders, carpenter, who was working at Hughes's, was killed. Mrs. Jones, living near Mulberry Grove, was killed. A five-year-old child named Morgan was so badly injured that it will die, and many others were badly hurt. Grass, hedges, grain and trees were pulled out of the ground. The feathers were plucked from chickens. Water was blown from ponds, and houses were torn to splinters. The track of the storm varied in width from three to fifty rods."

OTTAWA, Kans., April 3.—A cyclone struck this place about 7 o'clock last evening, completely demolishing seven residences on Elm street and badly injuring five others in the same vicinity. It then jumped five or six blocks and again struck the ground near the river, where it destroyed several residences and barns, and tore the roof off the K. C. & L. S. railroad freight-house and overturned several freight cars. In North Ottawa twelve or fifteen residences are totally destroyed or badly damaged. The evening train from Lawrence was caught at the junction, one mile north of town, and one passenger car and two freight cars upset. One passenger was seriously injured. The storm then proceeded to the northeast, destroying the farm-houses of Mr. Spencer and Mr. Sam. Wilkinson, the latter having an arm broken by falling boards. Mr. and Mrs. Smith and daughter, living in the Spencer house, are all more or less hurt. Mrs. Smith has her collar-bone and one arm badly hurt. This house is one of the worst wrecks of all. Among the persons seriously injured are: F. A. Beeler and family, J. Marshall, A. S. Baldwin, Mrs. Block, Mrs. Harting and Mr. Jones. A child of Mrs. Block was killed, and some others slightly wounded. Lumber and furniture were scattered for blocks around, and in some cases horses, cattle, wagons, and even persons, were hurled through the air.

JOPLIN, Mo., April 3.—The extensive white lead works in this city were totally destroyed by fire at 4 o'clock this afternoon. These works were owned

by Moffett & Sergeant and were the only ones of the kind in the world. They consisted of four large wooden buildings each four stories high. A high wind was blowing at the time, and in less than an hour after the fire was discovered the entire works were in ashes. The magnificent new smelting works which have just been completed near by were saved, though the engine and much of the machinery connected with them were destroyed. The fire communicated to the foundry of W. S. Harmony and the machine shops of Leckie & Co., and they were also destroyed. The loss of Moffett & Sergeant is estimated at \$200,000. There is about \$30,000 insurance on the burned works. It is impossible to name the companies carrying the risk. About 200 men were employed about the white lead and smelting works who are thrown out of work, though it is thought the company will be able to start up the smelting department within two or three weeks. Fortunately, the company possesses ample means, and will immediately rebuild the whole lead works in a more substantial manner than before. Harmony's loss is about \$5,000; partially insured. The disaster is the worst that has ever befallen this city, and there is sadness in many a household.

CINCINNATI, April 5.—From reports from a large number of points in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky upon the condition of the wheat crop and prospects for fruit it appears that from 10 to 20 per cent. greater acreage in wheat was sown in 1879 than the previous year, and that everywhere, except in some parts of Northwestern Ohio and Central and Northern Indiana, the prospects are good for an unusually fine yield as to fruit.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Among the political signs apparent in Washington just now is the fear expressed by a number of Republican congressmen who represent close districts that if General Grant receives the nomination at Chicago their districts will be carried by the Democrats next fall. Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio, who represents the First district of that state, comprising a number of wards in Cincinnati, and several townships in Hamilton county, said yesterday that if General Grant were nominated his district would surely elect a Democratic congressman. Mr. Butterworth frankly declared that he would not think it worth while to stand as a candidate next fall in that contingency. He went further, and asserted that the Republicans would lose three other congressional districts in Ohio if Grant should be the Republican candidate for president. The district represented by Mr. Butterworth is a very close one. In 1876 Saylor (Democrat) carried it by 670 majority, and in 1878 Mr. Butterworth was elected by 720 majority over Saylor. The Second Ohio district, which comprises a number of Cincinnati wards and several townships of Hamilton county, is also very close. In 1878 Governor Young (Republican) was elected by less than 1,000 majority, and in 1876 Banning (Democrat) was declared elected by less than 100 majority. The Republicans could not lose four congressional districts in Ohio which they now hold, next fall, without losing also the electoral vote of the state.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Mr. Weaver at last gets his resolutions before the house. At the end of the Washburne-Donnelly controversy, Mr. Weaver then asked recognition of the speaker, and moved to suspend the rules and adopt the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this house that all currency, whether metallic or paper, necessary for the use and convenience of the people, shall be issued and its volume controlled by the government and not by or through the bank corporations of the country, and when so issued it should be fully a legal tender in the payment of all debts, public and private.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this house that portion of the interest-bearing debt of the United States which shall be redeemable in the year 1881, or prior thereto, being in amount about \$872,000,000, should not be refunded beyond the power of the government to call in such obligations and pay them at any time, but should be paid as rapidly as possible, and according to the contract. To enable the government to meet these obligations, the mints of the United States shall be operated to their full capacity in coining standard silver dollars, and such other coinage as the business interests may require.

Mr. Garfield described the proposition as having some good things in it, and called attention to three salient points. The first, that all money, whether coin or paper, were to be manufactured and issued by the government directly, and was to be a legal tender. Never had a proposition of such vast and far-reaching centralism been offered in congress. It surpassed all the centralism that had ever been charged upon the Republican party in the wildest day of the war, or acts growing out of the war. The wildest times in American politics had never been wild enough to propose such measure of centralization. The second point involved in the resolution was that the government should pay its public as well as private debts in such manufactured money, notwithstanding the solemn pledge of the government to pay in coin the interest and principal of its debt.

understands the resolution. It declared that the public debt should be paid in the money of the contract.

Garfield—And any money that the government shall now or hereafter issue is lawful money, and therefore money of the contract.

Ewing—That is a mere quibble and misunderstanding of the resolution.

Mr. Garfield proceeded with his remarks in opposition to the resolution. There was to be a third proposition in the resolution—there was to be no refunding of the \$780,000,000 of bonds which fall due this year or next year, but they should be paid not out of the resources, but out of manufactured paper. Print the debt to death. That was the way to dispose of it. These three propositions made a triple-headed monster that was to be let loose on the country as the last dying spawn of the party that thought it had little in it a year ago. It was put out at this moment when the presidential growl came from all quarters to see what parties would do with it. For one, he said meet it; throttle it; in the name of honesty, in the name of public peace, in the name of the rights of the people individually, against a centralization worse than had ever before been heard of, meet it and end it like men; let both parties show their courage, in meeting rather than blowing before.

Mr. Kelly said there never had been a dollar, a franc or shilling of money that had not been made by the government; there was no other power to make money. All that the gentleman from Ohio (Garfield) had said on the subject was balderdash. He stood here with the wildest of desires, of which the gentleman spoke with Thomas Jefferson, and he would vote for the resolution, because, in the language of Jefferson, it would "reinvest the government with the power to control and issue its circulation." Thank God! there was no prospect of funding either in 30 or 40 year bonds. Secretary Chase had never said a wiser thing than when he said the control of the debt is vastly more important than the rate of interest. If congress made 30 or 40 year bonds it would pay in premium to members of the syndicate more than it would seem to save by having a reduced rate of interest on the bonds.

Mr. Weaver considered himself happy at having at last been able to get a vote on the resolution. He was not surprised at the opposition of the gentleman from Ohio (Garfield). That gentleman stood in the road blocking the progress of the people for financial reform. The gentleman assailed the resolution—first, because it proposed centralization; second, because it violated the public faith of the government. There was not one word in the resolution looking to the violation of the public faith in the payment of the public debt in anything except coin. As the representative of the National Greenback party, he wished to say, that the party was opposed to the violation of public faith and repudiation of any part of the public obligations. Let the issue be fairly and squarely drawn. The issue was whether the government should issue currency and control its volume, or whether the banking corporations should do so, and he was content to go before the people on that issue.

After a short debate, a vote was taken, and the resolution defeated—yeas, 84; nays, 117.

Mr. Weaver introduced his resolutions declaring that all currency, whether paper or metallic, should be issued by and under the control of the government. The yeas and nays will be taken on the suspension of the rules and adoption of the resolutions.

Mr. Townshend, of Illinois, moved to suspend the rules so as to discharge the committee on Ways and Means from further consideration of the bill placing salt, printing type, paper and materials used in the manufacture of printing paper on the free list, and put on its passage. The motion was defeated—yeas, 112; nays, 60.

The house adjourned.

ATCHISON, April 6.—The wife of Noble L. Prentiss, city editor of the Champion, died this morning at 1 o'clock.

SANTA FE, N. M., April 6.—Last night Wm. Robinson, without provocation, shot Policeman Sunday twice, knocking off two fingers. Sunday returned the fire, killing Robinson instantly. Robinson was intoxicated.

WINFIELD, Kans., April 6.—Robert P. Wooley suicided four miles south of this city last night by hanging, in a barn, under circumstances which showed the greatest persistence. He was an estimable young man, only four weeks married to an excellent young woman, whom he appreciated. His rash act was caused by mental depression from the loss of property. He left a letter and \$3,000 for his wife.

HOLTON, Kans., April 6.—County Attorney Broderick received a dispatch to-day from Atchison stating that Mrs. G. M. Enders, with her paramour, Robert Simpson, had again been arrested on the charge of murdering her husband, near Whiting, in this county, some weeks ago. Since the preliminary examination of the woman and the elder Simpson, after which they were set at liberty, detectives have been at work getting additional evidence, and it is thought now that sufficient evidence has been obtained to convict them, and the prisoners are expected to arrive here this evening.

CHILDREN

Cry for Pitcher'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 morphia 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.

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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

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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 Liveryman, 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

Spirits 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, Scabs in the Nostrils, and Tickling in the Throat are

SIGNS of CATARRH.

No other such loathsome, treacherous and undermining malarious mucus-kind. 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 cure 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. PRESBURY, Prop. West End Hotel, Long Branch, Cured of 20 years Chronic Catarrh. S. BENEDICT, JR., Jeweler, 687 Broadway, N.Y. (mem. of fam.) Cured of Chronic Catarrh. E. H. BROWN, 329 Canal St., N. Y., Cured of 11 years Chronic Catarrh. J. D. McDONALD, 710 Broadway, N. Y. (Sister-in-Law) Cured of 40 years Chronic Catarrh. Mrs. JOHN DOUGHTY, 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. THOMAS, 128 Montague St., Brooklyn, (self and son) Cured of Catarrh. Rev. Wm. ANDERSON, Fordham, N. Y., Cured of 20 years Chronic Catarrh. Mrs. ALICE, Opera Prima Donna, "I have received very great benefit from it." A. McKINNEY, R. R. Pres., 28 Broad St., N. Y.: "My family experienced immediate relief." &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

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. DAWSON & Co., 48 Day 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.

Farm and Stock.

A Few Mixed Thoughts to Bee-keepers.

Bee-keeping, though pursued by some as a special business and by others as a pleasant pastime, is essentially one of the economies of the farm, and in the Old World a farm would hardly be thought completely stocked without a few hives. In this country bee-keeping by ordinary farmers is the exception rather than the rule. Indeed, it is looked upon by not a few as a sort of weakness, a species of hobby-riding, when a farmer takes to keeping bees. Now, I believe in what is called "mixed husbandry." The tendency is too much to go into one particular line of things. A few years ago the mania was for wheat growing, because wheat was the great cash article in the produce market.

The rage of the West has been too much for corn. When Merino sheep were bringing fancy prices, everybody was crazy to go into the raising of them. But I contend that the wiser plan is to pursue a miscellaneous, general system of farming, except in those cases in which some peculiarity of soil or location dictates a specialty. Farmers should avoid as much as possible putting all into a single venture. They should try all honorable expedients to increase their gains, and if one source of profit fails another will succeed. Nor should they despise little gains, for many a "little" helps to build a fortune.

Bee-keeping well deserves a place among the industries of the farm. As it is wise to keep poultry to pick up the waste grain and stray seeds, so it is wise to keep bees to gather the nectar of clover, orchard blossoms and wild flowers that would otherwise go to waste. It costs but a little more to make a start in bee-keeping than it does to make a start in poultry-keeping, and, season for season, I will match the bees against the chickens, with large odds in favor of the bees.

The chief trouble with beginners in bee-keeping is that they will not go to the slight expense and small trouble necessary to get informed on the subject. They buy a hive of bees, of which they know nothing, except that bees can sting, and that honey is nice, and then leave it to take care of itself. It is needless to say that this is a very foolish course to adopt. What wonder that only failure and loss are the results! It would be the same in sheep raising, dairying, or any other line of farming. While, therefore, I advise the farmer to make bee-keeping one of many lines of industrial pursuits, I qualify the advice by urging that it be by no means entered into without seeking information in regard to it. This can easily be obtained from books on agriculture, and from bee journals.—*J. G. Bingham, in Rural New Yorker.*

Growing Onions.

This crop was formerly regarded as a profitable one, and large quantities were grown in some localities. Within the past few years the onion maggot has proved to be a great pest to the onion, and many fields have been greatly injured or wholly destroyed, so that some farmers have become in a measure discouraged, and do not attempt to grow them as formerly. In some localities a mildew has injured this crop to a considerable extent. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, as a rule a good crop can be secured when all the conditions are favorable. The onion requires a rather light, loamy soil made mellow by plow or spade. Formerly it was the rule to grow them on the same land many years in succession, but many of the best growers have abandoned this practice, and now change about every second or third year.

The land should be heavily manured with well-rotted dressing, with wood ashes if it can be had, all of which should be turned under. The land should then be well raked over and made smooth, and as free as possible from lumps. The seed should be sown as early as possible after the soil is suitable to work. Sow in drills about fourteen to sixteen inches apart, and put the seed about half an inch deep. This work can be done with a seed sower, and the seed should be sown quite thickly so as to allow for some loss by insects. If there are too many plants left it will not be difficult to remove them, but if the land has been thoroughly enriched they may be left pretty near together—say an inch

apart. No weeds should be allowed to grow. The work of keeping them down can be mostly done with a scuffle hoe, and very rapidly too.

There are many varieties, but one of the best, if not the very best, is the Danvers Yellow, a variety that is largely cultivated in Essex county and has sold well in Boston market. The large red and silver skin are sorts that do well and find a ready market, but still we give the preference to the Danvers. These varieties should yield under good cultivation six to eight hundred bushels to the acre, and sell from seventy-five cents to a dollar a bushel. We know of nothing that can be used that will effectually prevent the ravages of the maggot or mildew. One must take the chances. We know of few more profitable crops than the onion.—*New England Farmer.*

Salt as a Fertilizer.

A writer in the *Country Gentleman*, who claims thirty years' experience in the use of salt as a fertilizer, says that his experience leads to the following conclusions:

"It keeps the land cool and moist, neutralizes drought, exterminates all soil vermin, prevents potato rot, stiffens straw, preventing rust and falling of grain. He recommends the use of not less than six bushels per acre, and thinks two barrels per acre can be used profitably for three years in succession. On the 29th of August last I met a farmer from Logan county, Ohio, who stated publicly at a grange meeting, where many of his neighbors were present, who corroborated his statement, that in May last he examined a field of corn of fourteen acres, planted on clover sod, and found the cut-worms were eating it off as fast as it showed above ground. He mixed equal parts of salt and plaster, a barrel of each, and applied about a teaspoonful to each hill, but ran out of the mixture, leaving half an acre without it. Three days after not a cut-worm could be found on the salted part, and the difference could be seen the season through between the part to which the mixture had been applied and the other. I met him again in December, and he assured me that the yield was largely increased by the application. Where salt is to be applied broadcast to wheat I think early spring is as good a time as any. I can buy refuse salt from the tanneries, on board cars, at fifty cents a barrel, and I think those living near a city, so that they can go for it with their wagons, can get it for a very small sum, or perhaps for hauling. It seems to me that here are enough facts to lead every farmer to experiment with salt the coming year. I hope, if any who read this can add something on the subject, from their own experience, that we shall hear from them.—*Ohio Farmer.*

Department of Agriculture.

The farmers in the interior of the state are manifesting considerable interest in the proposal to make the Agricultural department a distinct branch of the government service, and to give the commissioner of agriculture a seat in the cabinet. Farmer McDowell, of Washington, Pa., is one of the most earnest advocates of the movement. Said Mr. McDowell the other evening, while a circle of surrounding farmers nodded approval to every sentence: "Congress pays less attention to the agricultural interest than to any other, and that notwithstanding the fact that 70 per cent. of our population are engaged in agriculture. When a petition or a bill relating to the farmers goes to congress it is peeh-pooed and laid aside, while other interests, not a tenth of the size of ours, are given a patient hearing, and relief if their claims are just. The department of Agriculture has been mercilessly ridiculed, yet it is a department which diffuses information of the greatest value to us farmers. From it I obtained the first information of a particular kind of grain which with the same treatment gave me a yield 200 per cent. above my previous average. We are constantly obtaining information of value from this department, and you cannot find a farmer who will not affirm that it exercises an important influence upon agriculture in the United States. I was in Washington a few days ago, and at the department I was shown some very fine sugar made from the Amber cane (sorghum) which only cost three cents per pound. When the process by which this industry can be developed is given to the farmers by the department it

will give employment to thousands, and an industry can be commenced which would have \$100,000,000 to the country. That is the amount now paid for foreign sugars."—*Pennsylvania Farmer.*

Importance of Sowing Clover Seed.

Agriculture being essential to the prosperity of any nation or people, and of such vital importance as a source of food supply, whatever may be learned or done that will in any measure contribute to elevate the standard or increase the productive capacity of the soil ought to be regarded with favor. They who live in the section of this country where clover will thrive have the means to not only sustain but even improve the texture and fertility of their lands year by year more cheaply than by any other means, and at the same time obtain a feed, either in its green or cured state, not much if any inferior to any that can be produced on the farm. I do not mean by this to supplement barn-yard and stable manure entirely, as all we can save and make of this will be required on the thin and poor spots in order to make an even and regular stand of clover. When that is accomplished, and a rotation adopted that will bring in clover at least once in three years on the heavier clay lands, or in five years on the warm and loamy soils, then no failures need to be anticipated, but on the other hand good and profitable crops will follow. Success in the line of farming thus assured, contentment and happiness will naturally follow. These thoughts have been suggested by the fact that this plant is not appreciated to the extent it should be by the great mass of the cultivators of the soil, and as now is the time to sow the seed I would urge upon your readers the importance of sowing at once. Do not delay one day or even one hour longer than time or circumstances will permit.—*Cor. Grange Bulletin.*

Sheep Husbandry.

We have before us a statement from the statistical department of the government showing that the imports of foreign wool into the United States for 1879 were 64,903,000 pounds, against 17,464,728 pounds in 1878. The invoice value of the imports of 1879 was \$3,284,708. To this must be added nearly or quite 100 per cent, in order to cover freight, ocean insurance, and other items to importers, making a total of \$16,569,416 paid in a single year by American manufacturers for foreign wools. This sum should have gone into the pockets of American farmers, and it is their own fault that it does not do so. It is absurd to suppose that a country like ours, possessing every variety of climate and soil, is unable to produce every grade of wool required by our manufacturers. As a sample of what might be done in the way of wool growing, we will cite the progress made in California. In 1854 the total product of that state was only 175,000 pounds, and in 1879 there was marketed 46,903,660 pounds. This enormous increase is due to the fact that the farmers of that state have had the good sense to diversify their industries—grain, wool, honey and fruit each receiving their due proportion of attention; whereas the farmers of the Atlantic slope confine their attention to a few staples, and think all others beneath their attention. In this connection it may be proper to state that over 66 per cent. of the wool imported last year came from England, a country whose farmers stand a poor show as competing with those of the United States.—*Farmer's Review.*

How Best to Secure the Even Ripening of Cane.

The experiments made the past season by Dr. Collier, of the department at Washington, and many others, including the writer, seem to conclusively establish the fact that to secure the best results in granulating the cane should be perfectly ripe. This point established, it is easy to account for the total or partial failure of some sugar boilers to reduce their syrup to crystallization. They ground cane unevenly matured. My own experiments (and they were not carelessly made) convinced me that cane of that perfect maturity was a vital condition of success. No green stalks should on any account be allowed to enter the mill with the ripe ones.

How can we best overcome this unevenness of maturity? Let us notice for a moment a botanical law. In all

grains, ripening commences at the summit of the ear and proceeds downward. In sorgo the difference is from three days to a week. In planting last spring I divided some of the seed tufts into halves and planted the upper and lower divisions separately. The cane grown from the upper half matured several days sooner than that from the lower half. I also noticed that the growth from the former was more vigorous, freer from suckness, and yielded a greater return. I am so well satisfied that this is an unfailing law of nature that in preparing seed for my own planting the coming season I have entirely rejected the lower half of the fruit.—*E. F. Newbery, in Colman's Rural World.*

Sheep Sheltered and Exposed.

Lord Ducie had 100 sheep placed in a shed, which ate twenty pounds of Swedish turnips per day per head; another 100 in the open air ate twenty-five pounds per head per day for a certain period. When they were weighed the former lot averaged a gain of thirty pounds per head over the latter. In another experiment five sheep were fed in the open air, between the 21st of November and the 1st of December, at a mean temperature of forty-four degrees. They consumed ninety pounds of food per day. At the end of this time they were weighed and had lost two pounds each. In a shed, five other sheep were placed and allowed to run, at a temperature of forty-nine degrees; they consumed at first eighty-two pounds of food, but fell off to seventy pounds per day, and increased in weight twenty-three pounds.—*American Agriculturist.*

Early Spring Pigs.

We like to have pigs farrowed as early in the spring as is consistent with safety from cold weather. Those farrowed in March and April, if properly fed and cared for from birth, will make good hogs for the market before the next winter, while those dropped later must be kept over at a loss. Cold weather is decidedly unfavorable to flesh production, and pork cannot be made anything like so cheaply after severe cold weather sets in as before. Of course, warm and well-ventilated pens will go far toward modifying the unfavorable influence of climate, but even then the feeder labors under great disadvantages, and fails to get the same return for food consumed as he usually gets from feeding through the summer and autumn.—*National Live-Stock Journal.*

Protecting Cheese from Mold.

It is often difficult to protect cheese from mold, especially those that have cracked. The *Wiener Zeitung* gives Dr. Engilug's plan. He dissolves or digests a spoonful of bruised pepper, two teaspoonfuls of salt and the same quantity of boracic acid in a quarter of a pint of brandy for a few days, then filters the fluid through a cloth and dilutes with an equal quantity of water. Some of the preparation is introduced into the cracks of the cheese by means of a feather, or, better, with a small glass syringe. If places which have been nibbled by mice are rubbed with this liquid no mold will form. This will put "jumpers" to flight and greatly assist in preventing any decay.—*Live-Stock Journal.*

Dairy Notes.

An advance of one cent a pound in the price of butter means nearly \$10,000,000 to the total value of the production of the country for one year.

The butter market is beginning to complain of short supplies and light stocks, but shows not the least symptoms of any improvement in prices.

In France butter is sent unsalted to market, since in this condition its flavor and aroma can be best tested. Salt hides many faults in butter. The wholesale dealers salt and barrel up immediately for exportation to England and Brazil.

Creamery butter averages better than dairy butter, simply because there are more cows represented in the creamery than in the dairy. In some creameries the milk from several hundred cows is used. In each one of the herds of cows thus represented, in all probability, there would be as many varieties of butter; but all the milk from these herds being set together and churned together, and all being under the skillful direction of one man, there is produced a butter of uniform quality, which can be represented by one tub

as well as 100, and contracted for in advance of production with a certainty that it can be delivered according to contract.

Veterinary Department.

Bone Spavin.

I have a horse seven years old that has the bone spavin; has been lame for two years; was lame for fifteen months before any outside appearance of such disease. Have been treating it, but to no good effect. Will some of the readers of THE SPIRIT please prescribe for this disease? and oblige

D. C. SPURGEON.

LEROY, Kans., April 1, 1880.

Constitutional Derangement.

I have a mare that will be six in April that is subject to enlargement of the facial veins; they enlarge and diminish at times. In September last, after taking colt from her, she was put into active service, and became very much lowered in condition. She is improving very slowly. Will you please inform me of the cause and how to treat the case?

ANSWER.—Prepare her by feeding upon bran mash for two days; then give in the morning, before feeding, a ball composed of seven drachms of Barbadoes aloes and one of ground ginger, and after it has acted give one of the following powders night and morning in her feed: Take nitrate of potash, four; carbonate of iron and caraway seeds, of each three ounces; mixed and made into twenty powders. The probability is that she will continue to improve until she fully recovers.

Sore Mouth.

Please give in your next issue a recipe for sore mouth in a horse, occasioned by the use of a harsh bit; also to toughen a tender-mouthed horse, and oblige.

ANSWER.—Wash the parts carefully with castile soap; then touch the sores with nitrate of silver until they present a whitish appearance, and in twenty hours, and each succeeding day afterward, wash them with the following: Take tincture of aloes, four; sulphate of copper, one ounce, mixed and made into a solution. To harden the mouth, take alum and borax, of each two ounces; tannic acid, two drachms; water, two pints; mix, and use once a day by applying with a sponge. If you require to use the animal, it will be best to use a rubber bit or one covered with rubber.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

THE WHITE



SEWING MACHINE.

This machine possesses more advantages and satisfies those who use it better than any other family sewing machine. 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 encased 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 filled without running the entire machine, thereby 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. RICHESY, Agent.

No. 67 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

\$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. \$5 outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets. St. Louis, April 6, 1880. Flour-XX... \$5.15 @ 5.30. Wheat-No. 2 fall... 1.21 @ 1.23. Corn-No. 2... 33 @ 34. Oats... 32 @ 33. Eggs... 73 @ 81.

Live Stock Markets. ST. LOUIS, April 6, 1880. CATTLE—Lower, with only a moderate demand. Export steers \$5.00@5.15; choice to fancy shipping steers, \$4.70@4.90.

CHICAGO, April 6, 1880. CATTLE—Market exceedingly dull for shipping grades; Eastern buyers not bidding. Shippers, \$4.00@5.00; butchers, \$2.00@3.00.

KANSAS CITY, April 6, 1880. CATTLE—The market opened with a poor supply and very light demand. Election matters superseded cattle talk.

Wheat has fallen a little since last week in all the markets. For future delivery, No. 2 wheat in St. Louis is quoted at \$1.20 April, \$1.18 May, \$1.11 June, and 97c July.

The "visible supply" of wheat in the large cities is still decreasing; corn is now increasing, and has reached over 16,500,000 bushels.

Wheat at Kansas City is 7 cents higher than it was one year ago, and 5 cents higher than it was two years ago.

The Kansas City Journal of Tuesday says: "Bank clearances yesterday were \$318,700. Counter transactions were large. Money being plenty and in improving demand."

John G. Harris, in the Inter-Ocean, says: "Take the map of Europe and draw a line from Hamburg, Germany, to Venice, Italy. All the section west of that line must continue to buy wheat at whatever the price may be, whether it is \$1.25, \$1.50, or \$2.00 per bushel."

He says the wants of the southern portion of this section, along the Mediterranean sea, will absorb all the possible shipments from Southern Russia. Marseilles alone imported last year 30,000,000 bushels, and only has now in store one month's supply.

The wheat in store in the American cities, afloat on the Atlantic, in British, French and Dutch cities, as near as can be ascertained, is 48,000,000 bushels. Mr. Harris thinks that double this amount will be required to meet the demand between now and August 1, which must principally be shipped from our Atlantic ports.

Lawrence Markets. The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 18@20c; eggs, 8c per doz.; poultry—chickens live \$1.75@2.00 per doz., dressed 8c per lb; turkeys live 7c per lb, dressed 8c per lb; potatoes, 60@90c; corn, 23@25c; wheat, 90@95c; lard, 7c; hogs, \$3.75@4.00; cattle—feeders \$2.00, shippers \$2.50@3.75, cows \$2.00@2.40, wood, \$4.50 per cord; hay, \$6.00@5.50 per ton.



My Annual Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed for 1880, rich in engravings, from photographs of the originals, will be sent FREE, to all who apply.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass. GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS.

Sheriff's Sale. State of Kansas, Douglas County, ss. The Concord Savings Bank et al. vs. William A. Simpson.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE TO ME directed, and issued out of the Fourth Judicial district court, in and for Douglas county, state of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will, on THURSDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1880,

Given under my hand, at my office in the city of Lawrence, this 9th day of March, A. D. 1880.

H. B. ASHER, Sheriff Douglas County, Kansas. OWEN A. BASSETT, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Publication Notice. GEORGE W. REEDER WILL TAKE NOTICE that he has been sued in the district court of Douglas county, Kansas, in an action wherein Charles L. Van Reed and H. B. Asher, et al., are plaintiffs, and the defendant is said plaintiff.

Publication Notice. In the District Court, County of Douglas, State of Kansas, ss.: Mary M. Richards vs. John G. Richards. TO SAID DEFENDANT, JOHN G. RICHARDS: You are hereby notified that you have been sued by said plaintiff, Mary M. Richards, in an action in the said district court of Douglas county, state of Kansas, wherein the said Mary M. Richards is plaintiff, and you, John G. Richards, are defendant, in which court the petition in said action is filed, and that you must answer said petition on or before the 28th day of April, A. D. 1880, or said petition will be taken as true, and judgment dissolving the marriage relation and contract between you and said plaintiff, Mary M. Richards, and divorcing said plaintiff from you, will be rendered accordingly.

Publication Notice. In the District Court, County of Douglas, State of Kansas, ss.: Winslow Davis vs. Mary Davis. TO SAID DEFENDANT, MARY DAVIS: YOU are hereby notified that you have been sued by the said plaintiff, Winslow Davis, in an action in the said district court of Douglas county, state of Kansas, wherein the said Winslow Davis is plaintiff, and you, Mary Davis, are defendant, in which court the petition in said action is filed, and that you must answer said petition on or before the 28th day of April, A. D. 1880, or said petition will be taken as true, and judgment dissolving the marriage relation and contract between you and said plaintiff, Winslow Davis, and divorcing said plaintiff from you, will be rendered accordingly.

Publication Notice. In the District Court, County of Douglas, State of Kansas, ss.: Mary Ann Eni vs. Leo Eni. TO SAID DEFENDANT, LEO ENI: YOU are hereby notified that you have been sued by said plaintiff, Mary Ann Eni, in an action in the said district court of Douglas county, state of Kansas, wherein the said Mary Ann Eni is plaintiff, and you, Leo Eni, are defendant, in which court the petition in said action is filed, and that you must answer said petition on or before the 28th day of April, A. D. 1880, or said petition will be taken as true, and judgment dissolving the marriage relation and contract between you and said plaintiff, Mary Ann Eni, and divorcing said plaintiff from you, will be rendered accordingly.

Publication Notice. In the District Court, County of Douglas, State of Kansas, ss.: Mary Ann Eni vs. Leo Eni. TO SAID DEFENDANT, LEO ENI: YOU are hereby notified that you have been sued by said plaintiff, Mary Ann Eni, in an action in the said district court of Douglas county, state of Kansas, wherein the said Mary Ann Eni is plaintiff, and you, Leo Eni, are defendant, in which court the petition in said action is filed, and that you must answer said petition on or before the 28th day of April, A. D. 1880, or said petition will be taken as true, and judgment dissolving the marriage relation and contract between you and said plaintiff, Mary Ann Eni, and divorcing said plaintiff from you, will be rendered accordingly.

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DON'T YOU FORGET IT! WE WILL SELL YOU YOUR BOOTS AND SHOES. As cheap as any one. PERRY & COMPANY, 117 MASS. ST., LAWRENCE.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY LINES. The only route through Canada under American management.

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

Direct connections made at Detroit and Toledo with all RAILROAD TRAINS from West, North and South.

Connections made at Buffalo and Niagara Falls with NEW YORK CENTRAL and ERIE RAILWAYS.

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

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

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

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 and the first patent taken out nearly twenty years ago, and cases made at that time and worn ever since are nearly as good as new.

MANFIELD, 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.

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:



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

HOPE FOR DEAF THE Garmore's Artificial Ear Drums PERFECTLY RESTORE THE HEARING and perform the work of the Natural Drum.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE BARBER SHOP Under First National Bank.

All work done in the latest style. Prices reasonable. Customers all treated alike. JOHN M. MITCHELL, Prop'r.

HIGH CLASS POULTRY, C. C. GRAVES, Brownville, Mo. (NEAR BRADLEY.) Breeder & Shipper.

EGGS FOR HATCHING In Season. Send for Illustrated Catalogue, Free.

Poland-China Hogs a Specialty.

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

HENRY MIEBACH, Haswatha, 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, Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood, are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine.

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, Sore Throat, Pain in the Shoulders, Tightness of Chest, Bizziness, Sour Eructations from Stomach, Bad Taste in Mouth, Bilious attacks, Pain in region of Kidneys, Internal Fever, Bloated feeling About Stomach, Rush of Blood to Head, take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. Sold by druggists. WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Prop'rs, Buffalo, N. Y.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

ORIGINAL WHOLESALE GRANGE SUPPLY HOUSE

SEND FOR PRICE LISTS. Southwestern Iron Fence Company, MANUFACTURERS OF

IMPROVED STEEL BARBED WIRE, Under Letters Patent No. 204,312, Dated May 28, 1878.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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

ORDERS SOLICITED AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY.

WHEAT Kansas is one of the first wheat states in the Union, in 1878 having led all others with a crop of 32,345,361 bushels. Of this magnificent amount the Golden Belt lands of the Kansas Pacific produced nearly one-half.

LEADS FROM THE GOLDEN BELT MINES The vast deposits of carbonate of silver at Leadville and Leadville 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; are mined by the ad 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 and quartz heretofore found), forming at Leadville and five-mile the poor man's mining district, where muscle energy and daily bread is the only capital required, as all one finds ready purchase as fast as produced.

LEADS FROM THE GOLDEN BELT DENVER From any point in the East the Golden Belt 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 other passengers, baggage or mail. This being the short line and quickest, is, therefore, the cheapest and best route in every respect.

TO THE EAST OR TO THE WEST. S. T. SMITH, J. GILMORE, JOHN MUIR, THOS. L. KIMBALL, Gen'l Superintendent, Land Commissioner, Gen'l Freight Agt., Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agt.

ELMENDARO HERD. 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 full KING OF THE PRAIRIE, 17,488, at head of herd. Young stock for sale.

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, \$2 00; Five to seven months old, \$2 00.

Single Pigs, either sex, one-half above prices. A Sow, eight months old, \$25 00; A Sow, eight months old, with pig, \$30 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.