

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Household.

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LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1880.

WHOLE NO. 429.

WORK TO THE LAST.

BY MRS. M. A. KIDDER.

Don't think because you have bread enough
To last through the day, my neighbor,
That you may give o'er and work no more
At your needful daily labor.

'Tis better to toil in a hopeful way,
Still trusting the good old story
Of the lilies white in their robes of light,
And "Solomon in his glory!"

For this beautiful truth was given to us
That we might have faith in sowing,
"And take no thought" when our work was
wrought
Of the quickening and the growing.

That faith and works in a union strong
Should lovingly blend together
Like the sunshine bright, and the dew at
night,
Or the fair and cloudy weather.

Don't think because you have saved enough
To fill up your coffers, neighbor,
That you may sit down and wear the crown
Contented to give up labor.

For the man whose active brain and nerves
Have ever been used to motion
Can but rebel at the lazy swell
Of the hitherto restless ocean.

Far better than sitting in doubtful ease,
To keep in the path of labor,
And die with the double armor on,
A soldier indeed, my neighbor.

THE BOUNDARY LINE.

BY ERRATIC ENRIQUE.

A little insignificant, triangular strip of land began the trouble; and this land so swampy that during three-fourths of the year it was nearly all water. The early spring rains swelled the pool, reminiscent of January's thaw, and the smoldering heat of July and August left this blotch on a fair landscape green-sunned and stagnant; the conservatory of the inclusive mosquito, and the shelter of melodious *batrachia*.

I will weave you a story of honest warp and wool, on the loom of romance, with the shuffles of fact. No lovelier village in all the prairie garden of the West than Lakeview; no handsomer farms than the adjoining inheritances of Edgar and Robert Winston. They were cousins. In parenthesis, most critical reader; not the village and the farms held this relationship, but the two different men, with the identical family name.

They had been born within a stone's throw and a month of each other; had grown up together, and individually looked down from six feet of stalwart youth on a boyhood that seemed more a miracle than a regret. They had swam in, skated on, and fished out of, the same ponds and streams; had scoured the same fields and woods for game, and had oftentimes missed a single squirrel with a double shot. Together they brought down their birds on the wing, and lifted up their eyes in generous rivalry to the same coquetish maiden. They had consecutively been jilted by the beautiful ideal, and mutually agreed, even when their seared hearts gave no credence to flippant speech, that they "didn't care a straw" for such a flirt.

And as the years sped on they forgot how it was they ever came to love this girl, who flung herself into the arms of an aristocratic sprig of genteel (?) society—one who bankrupted an overindulgent father, robbed a faded wife of her dowry, and clandestinely left her to face the world's inquisitive sympathy, while he afforded a score of newspaper scribes the eagerly-clutched opportunity to chronicle his abrupt departure to Europe with another man's conjugal property.

And still the weeks came in and the months went out, bringing to and leaving with the Winstons health, vigor and prosperity. They married good, sensible women; and sturdy boys and blushing girls romped at the fireside and clambered high on the roof-trees of two happy homes. Broad acres blossomed with plenty, and into ample store-houses was gathered a repletion of cereal wealth. Then came divine chastisement to rebuke pride and check ambition. Venerable parents bestowed their last blessings, and quietly passed beyond the echoes of mortality. Treasured children were surrendered in obedience to a Savior's call—an abrogation, sanctified by the baptism of affection's overflowing grief.

But life is itself too imperative to waste its numbered moments in vain questioning of the decrees of its ever-dreaded arbiter. The Winstons rose from freshly-turned sod, bedewed with tears that stern manhood could not repress, and severally went out into the arena of

daily toil, to battle with its exigencies and valorously prove their fidelity to its demands.

Why, here am I letting the shuttle lag, and permitting a thread of sentiment to work itself into the plain fabric of narrative! How about the cloud?

A trifling speck at first on the horizon of suspicion, it gradually assumed foreboding shape, and finally burst with all the fury of tempestuous wrath. The corner of swampy ground was on Robert Winston's farm, and it had long been an eye-sore to both its owner and his cousin Edgar. One day the latter suggested that it be filled up, and offered to assist his relative by resurveying the fence himself. This neighborly tender was promptly accepted, and the work in due time finished, but not to Robert's satisfaction. He frankly admitted that what had been done was a great improvement and ought to have been done years before but he could not divest his mind of the idea that Edgar had purposely overreached him in the measurement, and despoiled his farm of several perches. He stoutly claimed that the new fence had been run without survey merely to advantage Edgar, and that the cost of replacing it was comparatively nothing to the value of the land of which his cousin had robbed him. Yes, it even came to calling hard names, and invoking the majesty of procrastinating law.

The young people of both families were forbidden social intercourse with each other; their mothers became estranged, and the entire community, which had looked up to the Winstons as exemplars of affection and propriety, was scandalized by a civil suit to determine the issue between them. The flicker of passion flashed into a flame of steady discord. A brace of unscrupulous lawyers artfully fanned the blaze, and deferred action, to share the bounty freely wrung from both the cousins. And they, who for fifty years had been as it were more than brothers, who had fought each other's fights, tilled each other's fields, nursed each other's offspring, and basked in each other's prosperity, became less than strangers. The fountains of love were choked by the slime of resentment, and the *octopus* of hate sapped the very life-blood of self-esteem.

At length the case came to trial, and was decided in Robert's favor. But what a costly, barren victory! Upbraided in his own household, and defied by Edgar, who swore he'd suffer an attachment, and be sold out, root and branch, before he would satisfy so unrighteous a judgment; the plight of the triumphant plaintiff was indeed pitiable. Avoided by life-long friends as an implacable, he became morose and harsh at home and vindictive toward the outside world. He had never until now taken any spirituous liquor, even as a beverage, but his nettling conscience gradually led him into excesses that not only broke down his health, but portended the breaking up of his home. Stung by the reproaches of his wife and children, he had refrained from pushing the judgment against Edgar, but sullenly refused to cancel the record, or listen to any compromise. In turn, Edgar was bitter in denunciation.

But as the song hath it: "Time though old is swift in flight," and while it inevitably brings its revenges it likewise evolves its equities. In a political discussion at the village tavern, Robert Winston, inflamed by rum, became scurrilous, and his vituperative language so incensed one of the disputants that he struck the offender a stinging blow. In the scuffle that followed Robert was badly handled, and being scientifically knocked into insensibility, was carried home for repairs. The physician who was hastily summoned gravely pronounced the anatomy of the wounded man to be in a most deplorable condition. When the village authorities came to inquire about his assailant, they found that desirable individual had prudently removed himself to unknown pastures.

Edgar soon heard of this wretched sequel to the sad alienation. All the dormant feelings of affection were aroused, and he hastened to the side of his dying relative. He anticipated and dutifully ministered to every want, and hour after hour contritely shared the vigils of the sick-room.

Toward the close of a shadowy winter afternoon, the poor mutilated effigy of emaciation, that for days had lain almost pulseless, showed signs of consciousness, and Robert Winston slowly came back to familiar scenes, and gazed longingly on beloved faces that betrayed the mingled anguish of suspense and fear. Feebly greeting his wife and children, he presently put forth both hands and beckoned Edgar to draw nearer the couch.

"How long have I been here?" he asked, after steadfastly gazing at his cousin, for some moments.

"Nearly four weeks," was the quiet response.

"And you?"

"All the time, dear Robert, of every day I could keep from labor and rest."

"Why?"

"Because it was my right, my duty and my choice."

"I've deeply wronged you, Edgar."

"Say not so, Robert, for I've deeply wronged myself in opposing you."

"But God judges between us, Edgar, and the penalty is mine to pay."

"Let us hope it has been paid," replied his cousin, with emotion.

"Nay, dear Edgar, deceive not yourself, or those to whom you must soon be all the good friend ever is—a protector. I am dying!"

A long ominous silence ensued, its monotony only broken by an occasional sob from one of the family.

Night had come down on the scene, but the soul-mirrored radiance of our Father's mansions lighted up the vision of the stricken man.

"Louisa, darling," he softly said, addressing his wife, "come close to me."

"Dear Edgar, be good to her, as you were ever steadfast faithful to me and mine, ere jealousy stifled my better nature."

"I promise, Robert, and will be true."

"My children," continued the dying man, "I can no longer see, but my heart tells me your tears are those of forgiveness. Rely on your good uncle. Give him a share of your confidences and ambitions, and listen patiently to his counsels. Louisa, I am content, for Edgar has spoken with the old fervor, and I know the power and endurance of his love."

He seemed exhausted, and upon lights being brought into the room, motioned to have them shaded, and soon dropped into a peaceful sleep.

He never woke again on earth.

Weaker and weaker grew his labored respiration; and anxiously watched by those he had so fondly loved and earnestly wronged, he passed beyond the pale of earthly justice to press his suit at the higher court.

Edgar Winston survived his unfortunate cousin many years, but was ever after Robert's death a saddened recluse. He was faithful to his sacred trust, becoming a considerate friend and wise counselor to the widow and children left to his care. He released their father's estate from all legal entanglements, and restored it to its former beauty and value.

He never forgot the fruitful episode that had been the only bitterness in his long and otherwise contented life; and when the hour came for him to surrender to the leveler, and sign quit-claim to all human possessions, he did so with a cheerful resignation born of the belief that he would surely rejoin the comrade of his youth in that blissful kingdom of which "the valley of the shadow of death" is alone the boundary line.

Words of Cheer.

Few persons realize how much happiness may be promoted by a few words of cheer spoken in moments of despondency; by words of encouragement in seasons of difficulty; by words of commendation when obstacles have been overcome by effort and perseverance.

Words fitly spoken often sink so deep into the mind and the heart of the person to whom they are addressed that they remain a fixed, precious and often recurring memory—a continuous sunshine lighting up years, perhaps, after the lips that have uttered them are sealed in death.

A whole life has been changed—exalted, expanded and illumed—by a single expression of approval falling timely upon a sensitive and ambitious nature.

Words of cheer cost nothing to the speaker. On the contrary, they are to him as well as to the hearer a source of great happiness, to be had for the mere effort of uttering them. The habit of speaking such words, at appropriate times, is easily acquired, while at the same time it is of so much importance that it should be sedulously cultivated by all.

Young Folks' Column.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—It has been some time since I have written for our "Young Folks' Column." I hope you will allow me to write once again anyway, if I promise to do better in the future.

We have left our "Kansas home" and come way down here in Missouri; but we have a beautiful country down here anyway. We live about three miles north of Independence

on the highest point in Jackson county. The Missouri river is the line of one side of our farm. We can go down to the river and take boat rides almost every day. We were down two weeks ago, and had a splendid time boat riding. We went across the river. In the center there was a sand-bar one-half mile across. The river is about one mile and a half across from our place. Steamboats are going up the river almost every day, going to Kansas City. By the way, Kansas City is just ten miles from our house up the river. From our place we can see Independence, Liberty, Missouri City and Kansas City. I think we have a splendid view. By going up on the bluff about two hundred yards from here you can see into five different counties. We have a splendid drive to town. Every evening bugles and carriages conveying people from town and the adjoining country can be seen on the bluff. To-morrow afternoon Mr. Ellis and his sister from town, Mr. Will. Martin, and Mr. Allen's and Mr. Powell's young folks are coming to go with my brother Will, Dora and myself boat riding. I wish all the young readers of THE SPIRIT were here to go with us. Well, enough of that.

Everything looks lovely down here. Blue grass and clover pastures are green. Wheat looks beautiful. Pa is planting corn. His oats are up. Garden is up and growing splendid. Me and my sister have been cleaning yard and planting flowers. We have prospects for a beautiful flower garden.

I am going to start to school Monday. Miss Ritter is going to teach.

They have a splendid grange in town, and a good granger's store.

We have good prospects for fruit, and almost every kind you can think of. If it does not freeze any more this spring we will have fruit "till you can't rest," and we would be pleased to have Editor Stevens and lady come to see us when fruit gets ripe. I guess we will have to have a grange picnic and have you to come down to speak for us, as that is the only way, I believe, they get you to go.

I will have to close now, I guess, or you won't want to hear from me soon again. I will try and do better in the future than I have in the past.

If you do not like this, burn it up; but I want you to remember and come down. I remain, your friend,

Laura Meador.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., April 17, 1880.

LESSONS FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.

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NO. XXVIII.

ROLL OF PERFECTION.

6. James Stepp, Douglas county, Kans.

15. Emma Boies, Lawrence, Kans.

3. Alice Roser, Burlington, Kans.

1. Kate Frye, Morrill, Kans.

ROLL OF EXCELLENCE.

13. James Stepp, Douglas county, Kans.

15. Emma Boies, Lawrence, Kans.

14. Mark C. Warner, Tiblow, Kans.

24. Flora D. Chevalier, Lawrence, Kans.

23. Alice Roser, Burlington, Kans.

12. Etta Blair, Hartford, Kans.

8. Samuel Porter, Tiblow, Kans.

7. Kate Frye, Morrill, Kans.

5. Anna M. Torbert, Humboldt, Kans.

CORRECTION OF EXERCISE NO. XXVII.

DANIEL BOONE.

The prospect was too beautiful to allow them to tarry long; they wanted to be in that country. With more earnest desires than ever, they commenced descending the mountains. This part of the journey was comparatively easy. In a few days now they reached the western base of the hills, and entered a lovely plain. Here, for the first time, the new hunters saw the finest of western game—a herd of buffaloes. From the skirt of the wood at the end of the plain, a countless troop of these animals came rushing over it. The men were delighted; they had heard of these noble beasts of the forest, but none of them, except Finley, had ever seen one. As the mass came tramping toward them, they stood gazing in astonishment. Finley, who knew that men were sometimes trampled to death by these moving troops, kept his eye steadily upon the herd until the foremost was within rifle shot; he then leveled his gun, and the leader fell dead. With a wild yell the herd parted on each side of the fallen animal, and went scampering through the plain. There seemed no end to the number, as they still came rushing from the wood. The mass appeared closing again in a solid body, when he seized Holden's rifle, and shot another. Now they were completely routed; branching off on the two sides of the plain, they went bellowing and tearing past them. "An amazing country, this!" cried Boone; "who ever beheld such an abundance?" The camp was once more built, a blazing fire made, and, for the first time in

their lives, five of these men sat down to a supper of buffalo-meat. They talked of their new country, the quantity of game, and how joyously they would roam through the huge forests, until the night had worn far away.

EXERCISE FOR CORRECTION.

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

DANIEL BOONE.

The next morning [after breakfast] they packed up such [parts 1] of the [beasts 2] as they could [easily 3] carry [and took up 3, 4] their march [in a little time they got to 32] red river [here Finley began to feel more at home] [for on this river he had lived] [following the way 5] of the stream [before 33] long they came to the place which had been his trading post with the Indians [they had been more than a month [getting to 32] this place 6] [and] [rightfully 7] enough [were tired 34] [finley] too [could no longer guide them] [and here] [for the time being 8, 9] they [made up] their minds [10, 11] to [stop 35] again [it was now the seventh day of June]

as this was to be their [home 36, 12] for some time [they built at once a strong 13, 14] log [house 50] [they were now [fully 37] in the wilds of Kentucky [and thinking again 3, 15] that the whole [country 16] was the [battle 38] ground of the [roaming 39] Indians [the house 50] was built not only to [cover 17, 18] them from the weather [but to serve 40, 41] as a sort of [stronghold 19] against the [ferce natives 20] [this [cover 42] being [seen to 17, 20] their whole time now was given to [looking for game 43] and [searching out 21, 22] the [hands 23, 24] [looking for game 43] was a pastime indeed [the game was so [plentiful 25, 26] they could look out upon [droves 44] of [wild oxen 51] [spread about 45] [through the [thickets of reeds 27, 46] [leading 52] upon the leaves of the [reed 27] [or [eating 47] the tall grass | the deer [leaped 53] [without dread 48] by the very door of their hut] and wild turkeys were to be found everywhere | everything was in a state of nature [the beasts 2] had not yet learned to be afraid of man [of course] they did not [at all 13, 28] with hunger [establis 17, 29] of the [best 54] kind were ever in their [house 50] [but the [wild oxen 51] [found 17, 29] them with more than [establis 49] [from time to time] as they needed [skin shoes 55] for their feet [by his skin [yielded 13, 30] them] [and when at night they felt the dampness of the weather] his hide was the [cover 55] in which they wrapped themselves and slept soundly |

ROOTS OF WORDS.

LATIN.

1. *Pars*, part, piece. 2. *Animus*, breath, the vital principle. 3. *Re*, again, back. 4. *Sumo*, to take. 5. *Curro*, to run. 6. *Punctum*, the least portion of a thing. 7. *Natus*, born. 8. *Præ*, before. 9. *Ens*, being. 10. *De*, off, from. 11. *Termino*, to limit. 12. *Quatuor*, four. 13. *Sub*, under. 14. *Sto*, to stand. 15. *Memor*, mindful. 16. *Regio*, a country. 17. *Pro*, forward. 18. *Tego*, to cover. 19. *Fortis*, strength. 20. *Silva*, a wood. 21. *Ex*, out. 22. *Floro*, to burst. 23. *Con*, with. 24. *Terra*, land. 25. *Ab*, from. 26. *Unda*, wave. 27. *Uanna*, a reed. 28. *Fero*, to bear. 29. *Video*, to see. 30. *Pleo*, to fill.

ANGLO-SAXON.

31. *Hraed*, quick, soon. 32. *Raccan*. 33. *Aer*, before. 34. *Welig*, tired out. 35. *Healthian*, to hold and to stop. 36. *Hrafod*, chief. 37. *Froger*, full, quite. 38. *Fechtan*, to contend in battle. 39. *Wandrian*, to ramble here and there. 40. *And*, and. 41. *Sierian*, to swear. 42. *Soyldan*, to shield. 43. *Huntian*, to search for. 44. *Heard*, a collection. 45. *Scateran*, to throw loosely about. 46. *Braacan*, a thicket. 47. *Croppa*, the topmost shoots of plants. 48. *Aferod*, afraid. 49. *Foda*, support.

WELCH.

50. *Caban*, from *cab*, a bower, a hut.

SPANISH.

51. *Bufalo*, wild ox.

GREEK.

52. *Brooko*, to feed upon.

FRENCH.

53. *Bondir*, to spring. 54. *Pin*, fine. 55. *Blanchet*, a woolen waistcoat.

ALGONQUIN.

56. *Muhkias*, Indian shoe.

PUNCTUATION.

Twenty-two capital letters, twenty-four commas, five semicolons, one colon, sixteen periods, and two hyphens. W. A. B.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1880.

Patrons' Department.

NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master—J. J. Woodman, of Michigan. Secretary—Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C. Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Henley James, of Indiana. D. W. Aiken, of South Carolina. S. H. Ellis, of Ohio.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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

The Grange.

[Address delivered before the Jefferson County Pomona grange at the April meeting, 1880, by A. P. Reardon, of Dimon, Jefferson county, Kans. Published by request.]

Brothers and Sisters:—We have met again to-day in the capacity of a Pomona grange for work, for recreation, for social intercourse; and what a pleasure it is that we have an organization in which we can meet together, talk together, work together, elevate our minds together and unite together in promulgating the great and noble principles inculcated in our glorious order!

The grange is a farmer's school, a parliament, a legislature, organized for work, for co-operation, for recreation, for edification and for devotion.

Education in the grange has done much in our order; it has been the polar star that guides us forward on the way to progress. And without educational advantages every effort would have proved a failure. And its advantages are far-reaching and within the reach of every member. And when we consider the condition of the thousands of our members—how they live, the manner in which they transacted their business, and every interest of importance to themselves and the public; how we all worked and plodded along day after day and year after year, scarcely thinking of anything except the routine of a farmer's life—and when we compare this with the activity and work of the educated Patron to-day, what a change we behold! He now reads and thinks for himself; transacts his business upon business principles; He is informed upon all questions of interest; understands political economy; is better prepared to discharge every day's duty as a neighbor and a citizen.

The grange has extended its many privileges and benefits to both sexes. It has opened wide its gates and bid the sisters welcome to our order. There the wife can sit in council with her husband, the mother with her sons and daughters; there they have the liberty of co-working together, of voting together, and through their refining influences they aid in cultivating the morals of society to a higher and nobler standard. It is the only institution that has been presented to the farmers that will give them an influence over the state and national authorities whereby their wrongs may be adjusted.

Then let us as farmers stand by the grange, accept its teachings, educate ourselves, our sons and daughters, until superstition and ignorance give way to literature and knowledge; until selfishness and prejudice shall only be known as something of the past. Let us adhere strictly to the grand principles of our order, and know no North, no South, no East, no West, no special class or favoritism, and but one people, one government, and that of the people and for the whole people.

Why the Grange Does Not Prosper—An Appeal to the Brothers.

[Essay read by Sister Ann Rogers before Moortown grange, Burlington county, New Jersey, and published in the Grange Bulletin by request of Patrons present.]

My Brothers and Sisters:—It is my firm conviction that it was under the influence of the great Creator, who would have everything done for our best interest if we would only work according to his divine ordering, that those brothers and sisters were made willing to devote themselves to our interest, and organize the grange to elevate the condition of the farmers of this country, and those of other countries, as far as their influence might go; for every day reveals more the great need of something being done for the relief of the farmers of the old countries.

The main cause, in the years that have passed, that the grange has not been the entire success it was intended to be—has been almost entirely kept in the background, and not had that thought and careful consideration given it, in the grange and out of it, that it will have to before the great object is attained that we are working for—is the one that has induced me to stand before you.

I have anxiously waited all these years hoping and praying that our brothers would become aroused to the true condition of what the trouble was, according to the light that has been given me. I have thought certainly it would not be required of the sisters to call your attention to it. When the subject has come up for discussion as it did in our own grange, "What can be done to make the grange movement a success?" I had to think why are they so blind as to the main cause? I took it out in thinking that it would not be worth while for a sister to take part in a subject that she is not expected to act in or know much about.

When word came to me that I was appointed one of the visiting committee that are with you to-day I felt so forcibly that the time had come for me to address my brothers on that subject as it had been shown to me that I was made willing to bear your condemnation, if that should be the feeling of any of you, for

the good of the cause which is so near and dear to me, and one that I feel if we only do what we have in our power to do cannot be a failure. For that "God helps those who help themselves" is as true to-day as it ever was, only we must all work together, and not expect a few to do the work for the many.

My brothers, I feel that I must appeal to you of the granges of this county and of this state (I would that my voice could reach the most distant farmer of this country, in the grange and out of it) for that protection for your wives and daughters that you have it in your power to give them.

I would state that what induced me to become a charter member of Crosswick's grange was the great interest I felt in the wives and daughters of the farmers of this country, knowing that in so many cases their lives are very hard ones. Who have to work more than the wives and daughters of farmers? and who gets so little in return for their labor? Because the high interest and rents deprive the farmer of the means to give them what he knows and feels they are justly entitled to.

I felt when I joined the grange that such was the power in the hands of the farmers of this country that by the ballot they could put such men in office as would work for them and make laws which would relieve them of their heavy burdens, Patrons had become so numerous in this country. They had taken an obligation, as you know, to assist each other, independent of the interest you would naturally suppose they would have of improving their own condition, and the great need that they should become aroused and realize their great strength, and act while they had the opportunity, before the monopolies in their different forms bind the shackles on them so firmly that it will be a death struggle, as it were, to regain their liberty.

In the six years that have passed since I became a Patron I have attended all our state granges but the one held at New Brunswick, with the exception of a few days when it was impossible for me to attend; have been a member of the Pomona grange since it was first organized, and attended it when I could; have been a steady attendant of our grange. I have read all the information I could in regard to what was being done in the order. I have had to think so often how little I could see or hear in all that time of the important subject of co-operation in voting for men that would work for the interest of farmers, for what is for the interest of one of you is for the interest of all. Why is it that party feeling is so far ahead of the interest of those you promised to love and protect? Let me appeal to you that you vote for such men as will work for the interests of you and your families, instead of thinking that party is ahead of everything else, and you must vote for regular politicians, who, after they are elected, all they care for is the pay, and what their party wishes them to do.

The main reason that the grange is not the success and power that it should and would be (and we could have our rights secured in every way—the farmers represented in congress and in the legislatures of the different states) is that the brothers of this and all the other granges in the United States have not given the subject that consideration it is entitled to, and do not, as they are convinced, do best to do in other things, co-operate and concentrate, and work for their own interest and that of their families, instead of sacrificing everything for party. If Patrons and farmers would only work together for the right kind of men for all kind of offices, regardless of what party they belong to, we would not hear so much complaint that there are no laws made in the interest of farmers. Why will you have it so? Why not rise in your might and power and show that you mean business—that you have borne the burden long enough? Have them feel that you expect to have your say in all the laws that affect you; that you have been oppressed long enough. That that large class of citizens should be without protection shows that there is something wrong. The most of you may say there is no use in trying to make a change; we can do no good. I would say be not discouraged, but "try, try again." You cannot do work that you are doing now. You are giving your votes to create a strength that is working against your interest in all things. What care they for your farmer, so that they can pass laws for him to bear the burden of taxation?

What fear have the politicians of the grange organization in its present condition, when they can put the halter, as it were, on the necks of its members and lead them up to vote for one party or the other on election day, for candidates of their own selection, who will not, after you have given them your votes, give you anything in return? They have no further use for you until they want you to vote again.

My brothers, how long will you have it so? It rests with you whether you will let the grange die out without making an effort for the protection of yourselves and those that ought to be near and dear to you. If the present condition of affairs continue what is the prospect of farmers? We know from sad experience, if not in our own case, how many of our neighbors and friends, and some of our brothers, had comfortable homes partly paid for which have passed under the sheriff's hammer; and they do not know how to turn themselves. Their hard earnings all gone; in some cases the homes of their fathers, which it was so hard for them to move from and leave in the hands of strangers. How many more will have to follow in the same course the future only can tell.

The wives and families of such have my full sympathy and prayers that our Heavenly Father will intercede in their behalf through the grange, which can be done if our brothers can only be aroused to see and feel what they have it in their power to do to better the condi-

tion of those that naturally look to them for protection.

I ask you, my brothers, to give this careful consideration, and if you feel you cannot act, then give your sisters the right of suffrage to act for themselves. For the Lord works through means. What is the prospect of the farmer in moderate circumstances to day in regard to his children and grandchildren if they should continue to be farmers? Nothing but hard work; having to pay every dollar they can raise for tax or other purposes, leaving them in not much better condition than the serfs of the old country in regard to ever owning the land they live on.

It makes my heart ache when I think of the condition of so many of the farmers of this great country; and how different it would be if we only had laws to protect the interest of all! The great Creator has provided us with so many blessings we could enjoy if those in power did not make the laws to favor the few to the great detriment of the many. It is not the party feeling that exists among the members of our order that is causing some of our granges to become in the weak condition they are in today. It cannot be caused by the members feeling that they have no need of its assistance which you are pledged to extend to each other, or that there is too much love and good feeling among them.

In our state grange we have a committee on Legislation. Why is it that it does not benefit the order as it should? I think the reason is that the men you help send to the legislature do not feel that the farmer is of any account only to get his vote and pay the taxes. They do not act as if they were required or expected to do anything in your interests. You must respect yourselves before you can command respect. You could have it different if you would. It rests with you how long you will quietly submit and have those you have helped to elect to office not only show so plainly that they work against your interest, but some have had the assurance to say that it is not worth while for them to consult the interest of their constituents who are farmers, for they have no influence that they have any fear of.

My brothers, I ask you to think of these things: give them your careful consideration, and be aroused to exert the mighty strength that you possess to make this great country what it might be if you only did your part. For the great Creator's blessings are without end. If you will only work with the means He has given you, we will be blessed as no people ever were, and not be as now, the most of the profits of our labor absorbed by a few; so many having to struggle for a mere subsistence, while those that have the controlling power are surrounded by everything that wealth can procure. You will be working for your children as much as for yourselves; and if you do not act for them, how great will have to be the struggle to accomplish their freedom, or, as I have said, become mere serfs in a majority of cases! What time and money you spend in our cause will be the best investment you can make.

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, propagated in the main from bearing trees. We invite all in reach of the nursery to a personal inspection. We know they are as fine as any in the West, and of varieties not one of which will fail. All have been proven to be of first value for this climate.

Cash orders will receive prompt attention. No charge for packing. Send for Catalogue and Price List.

A. H. & A. C. GRIESA,

Lawrence, Kansas.

VINLAND

Nurs'ry & Fruit Farm

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR.

PRICE-LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

W. E. BARNES, Proprietor,

Vinland, Douglas County, Kansas.

\$1500 TO \$6000 A YEAR, or \$5 to \$20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money last. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cents to \$2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free (samples worth \$3 also free); you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

THE BEST Washing Machine!

MR. E. T. VERNON,

of Lawrence,

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

IT IS CHEAPER

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

HONEY CREEK MACHINE.

Mr. Vernon has agents in almost every county in the state. Those in need of a first-class washing machine should be sure to try the Honey Creek Machine before purchasing. Parties who desire to engage in a profitable business should call on or address E. T. VERNON, Lawrence, Kans.

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 W. M. GIBSON, Lawrence, Kansas.

W. A. M. VAUGHAN, ESTABLISHED 1866. J. K. DAVIDSON. WEB. WITKERS.

VAUGHAN & CO.,

Proprietors of

ELEVATOR "A,"

GRAIN

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Room 21 Merchants Exchange.

Grain Elevator, corner Lever and Poplar Sts., KANSAS CITY, - MISSOURI

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.

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.

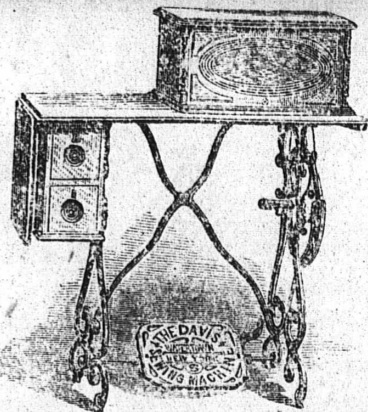
The best place to get your

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.

THE DAVIS VERTICAL FEED SEWING MACHINE.



See what it will do without Basting.

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

JUSTUS HOWELL, Agent, No. 123 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

THE WHITE



SEWING MACHINE.

This machine possesses more advantages and satisfies those who use it better than any other machine on the market. We beg to call your attention to a few of the many advantages combined in it: First—It is the lightest running shuttle sewing machine. Second—It has more capacity and power than any other family sewing machine. Third—It is not complicated with cog-gears nor large cams. Fourth—It is the simplest and best constructed machine. Fifth—Its working parts are case-hardened iron or steel, and so arranged that any wear can be taken up simply by the turn of a screw. Sixth—It has a steel feed on both sides of the needle. Seventh—Its shuttle is comparatively self-threading, made of solid steel, and carries a larger bobbin than almost any other family sewing machine. Eighth—Its works are all enclosed and free from dust, and so arranged that neither the garment being sewed nor the operator will become soiled. Ninth—It has a device by which bobbins can be 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 makes. Singer sewing machine at \$20.

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

CONTINENTAL

Insurance Company

OF NEW YORK.

Cash assets January 1, 1879, \$3,327,774. LIABILITIES. Unearned reserve fund, and reported losses, 1,280,369. Capital (paid up in cash), 1,000,000. Net surplus over all, 1,038,407. 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.

Silk Stealing—Fatal Shooting of a Little Boy.

[Atchison Patriot.]
On Friday night last the large dry goods house of J. W. Bailey & Co., of St. Joe, was entered and robbed of fifty pieces of silks and satins. No clue to the robbers could at the time be even conceived of. A reward, however, of \$500 was promptly offered for the recovery of the goods and the arrest of the thieves.
A large, suspicious looking trunk attracted the curiosity of detectives in Leavenworth, and the firm was instantly wired to send one over to examine. Mr. Isaac Weil, one of the plundered company, went over, opened the trunk and identified the goods as theirs. Not a single piece of silk was missing. Suspicion being securely fastened on one of the thieves, the officers started to railroad him back to St. Joe. Arriving in Atchison at near midnight, he stepped out at the Central Branch and broke away from the officers and struck for liberty. He was fired at and wounded in the left arm and left side. He sped beyond the reach of bullets, and in the darkness escaped his pursuers. About 3 o'clock this morning a man bleeding profusely and apparently in a weak condition entered the Central Branch depot and asked from Tom Riley, the night clerk there, to be directed to the nearest surgeon. He was told where to find several doctors, and then left. It is now supposed that this must have been the wounded prisoner who escaped from the Leavenworth and St. Joe officers.

Yesterday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, a shot-gun in the hands of a very small girl did its mortal work on her little brother. Mr. Chris. Beckman, a widower and an industrious carpenter, residing on upper Main street, in one of Markley's houses, opposite Harmony garden, lost his little son Oscar, aged nine years, by the careless handling of a shot-gun. A few weeks ago Mr. Beckman's brother came over from St. Joe and brought with him a shot-gun with which to while away the time in hunting while on a brief visit to his brother. At his departure he left the gun after him in the house of his Atchison brother. It proved yesterday to be the fatal instrument in carrying away to an early grave his little nephew.

We learn that little Lizzie Beckman, a mere child of six years, took in her hands in a playful manner the shot-gun so left and in a childish way pointed the gun at her brother Oscar, saying, "Look out, Os; I am going to shoot you." The words had no sooner escaped her lips than the weapon loaded with duck shot was fired straight into her brother's stomach, filling it with the shot and causing the intestines to protrude in a bunch. Little Lizzie, even after her brother fell, was unable to realize how her careless sport could result in a terrible tragedy. The alarm brought her father immediately to the assistance of the victim, who was picked up, undressed and placed in bed. Dr. Holland was driving by a few minutes after the occurrence and was called in by the crowd that had now gathered around the house where the little sufferer was dying. On examination, he said the case was hopeless, and it was only a question of a few hours when death would step to his relief. This proved to be too terribly the case, for about 4 o'clock, with extremities chilling, little Oscar passed away from life.

This blow falls heavily upon Mr. Beckman. He is a hard working man who lost his wife some two years ago, and has had added to his daily duties of laborious toil ever since the personal care for his bereft little children.
When will parents learn that pistols and guns within reach of children are not the proper playthings?

Blown Away—Stocking Crystal Lake with Fish.

[Garnett Journal.]
Mr. T. D. Barnett moved with his family from Washington township, in this county, to Neosho county, near Osage Mission, about two years ago. On Tuesday, April 13, a regular cyclone struck his residence, and, as we get our information, literally carried it away. The family had become alarmed in time, and retreated to the cellar and were saved. A couple of men, who had a little while before the storm driven up to the house and hitched their team, retreated to the cellar with the family, but the team, buggy, horses and contents were sucked up in the vortex, and no trace of them could be found. One of the gentlemen had a carpet-sack in the buggy that contained \$700, but up to Thursday last no trace of anything could be found. This is about all the particulars we could obtain up to this time of the further destructiveness of the cyclone, but this is enough to indicate what followed where it struck the earth's surface.

A week or two ago we referred to the lake recently constructed by the Kansas City, Lawrence and Southern Railroad company, one-half mile south of Garnett, by filling up an exceedingly long and deep ravine that was spanned by trestle-work. We propose to name this lake "Crystal," on account of the clearness and purity of the water; and we advised the necessity of stocking it with our numerous varieties of bass from our own streams. We have some subscribers to the *Journal* in Cleveland, O., and one of these, C. B. Krause, writes us on the subject, under date of April 5. We append his letter, and hope the European carp will be obtained to stock this beautiful lake. Pike, salmon and trout would all flourish in water as pure as this, and 22 to 25 feet deep, but these are carnivorous fish, and would be deadly enemies of the carp. Here is Mr. Krause's letter on the subject:

DR. GEO. W. COOPER—Dear Sir:—In your paper you state that you have a new lake formed by an embankment of a railroad. You propose to stock it with fish, bass, as you call them. As I was born where a good many fish were raised, and my father had ponds that would average from five to thirty acres, and

made it a business to raise fish, I have had some experience in the business of fish raising. For your lake, leaving all fish-eating kinds of fish out of the lake, the best kind to stock it with would be the European carp. You can get them free of charge from the Interior department at Washington, and if you would succeed in raising them, which I have no doubt you would, you will try it will be thanked if success crowns your efforts by all the people of Kansas. The carp is the best meat fish in the world. The lake ought to be planted on its shores with reeds, and sown with wild rice.
Most respectfully,
C. B. KRAUSE.
CLEVELAND, O., April 8, 1880.

What He Thinks of Kansas.

[Wichita Eagle.]
Below we give an extract from Mr. B. D. Adsit, correspondent of the *Watertown Daily Times*, New York. Mr. Adsit spent months in Southern Kansas, and is thoroughly posted in what he says, as the extract below plainly shows:

"Kansas of yesterday and to-day but faintly illustrates what to-morrow will be. With a soil unexcelled for richness and productiveness, lying all ready for the plow, easily worked and capable of growing a greater variety of staple products than probably any other state in the Union; with a pure atmosphere and health-restoring climate; with a desirable central location between the extremes of heat and cold; with the advantages of an abundance of pure water, fine natural grasses and short winters for stock raising; with an already well-established reputation for successful fruit growing; with fine markets for farm products, so rapidly developing in the mining regions at the west and southwest, as well as an assured outlet in the near future down the Arkansas river to New Orleans; with an excellent system of education and liberal provision for its support; with thousands of churches and schools, with an economically and honestly administered government; with her state debt not exceeding half a million dollars—with these advantages, and many others that must necessarily accompany them, Kansas extends an open hand to all intelligent home-seeking families. She invites industrious, intelligent and thinking men, farm-making men, home-making men, business men, and men of capital, to come with their families and help to develop her vast resources, open up her farms, build up her railroads and manufacturing industries; to come and encourage and assist to still greater achievements those who by their intelligence, industry and energy have already accomplished so much."

Exodus Witnesses Returned.

[Atchison Champion.]
A number of the Atchison witnesses summoned before Mr. Voorhees's fool committee (we speak of the object of the committee, not the caliber of its members) have returned. They left the committee about as wise as they found it; but we are happy to say they did not brandish their ears and let fly their hind feet at their own state, as did a howling ass named Doster, from somewhere in the interior of the state, who declared that it was all white people could do to live in Kansas. Our witnesses told what everybody knew before—that the exodus were very poor, and would be better off had they been richer. The Atchison party report a good time in Washington, and that the Kansas colony in that wide and windy town is reasonably happy.

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. E. McCoy - President
J. S. Chew - Vice-President
A. HADLEY - Cashier
J. E. NEWLIN - Ass't Cashier
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 18 months old; also Berkshire hogs.

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, Wabunsee and Allen. They have been appraised by authority of the state, and will be sold at \$3 to \$8 per acre, according to quality and nearness to railroad stations. Terms: one-tenth down and remainder in nine equal annual installments with interest.
For further information apply to
W. J. HAUGHAWOUT, Land Agent,
Neosho Falls, Kansas.

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



ESTEY ORGAN

DECKER BROTHERS' MATHUSHEK

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

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.

WANT YOU TO READ THIS!

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

The inventor has been a practical tanner over thirty years, in all the departments of the business, and been awarded the first premium on his tanning at the United States fair, Mechanics' Institute fair at Chicago, and at the Illinois State fair. This family process enables farmers and boys, and even ladies, to tan domestic furs and trophies of the hunt at a trifling cost, and apparel themselves at a cost 500 per cent. less than they can purchase those 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. Tans from one to ten days, according to the kind of hides or skins. The process and full directions are printed in pamphlet form, the blanks filled in with writing, a map of ladies' gents' and boys' glove and mitten patterns, of different patterns, sizes to cut out. All secured in United States patent office.

PRICE \$3.00.
Remit by post-office order or registered letter to "KID LEATHER TANNER," care THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS office

G. H. MURDOCK, WATCHMAKER AND ENGRAVER,

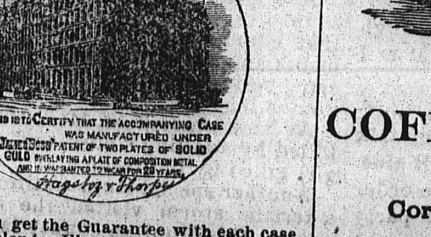
A Large Line of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.
No. 59 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas. Formerly with H. J. Rushmer.

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. Read the following, which is only one case of many hundreds. Your jeweler can tell of similar ones:

I have a customer who has carried one of Bass's Patent Cases fifteen years, and I knew it two years before he got it, and it now appears good for ten years longer.
R. E. OLNEY, Jeweler.

Remember James Bass's is the only Patent Case made of two plates of solid gold—one outside and one inside, covering every part exposed to wear over electroplating is apparent to every one. Bass'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.

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 Thresher in Flax, Timothy, Clover, and all other Seeds.
Features of Power, Durability, Safety, Economy, and Beauty entirely unknown in other makes. Steam-Power Drives and Steam-Power Separators a specialty. Four sizes of Separators, from six to twelve 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.
The wonderful success and popularity of our Vibrator Machinery has driven other makers to build and sell inferior and mongrel imitations of our famous goods.
BE NOT DECEIVED
by such experimental and worthless machinery. If you buy at all, get the "Original" and the "Genuine" from us.
For full particulars call on our dealers, or write to us for Illustrated Circulars, which we mail free. Address NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., Battle Creek, Mich.

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.

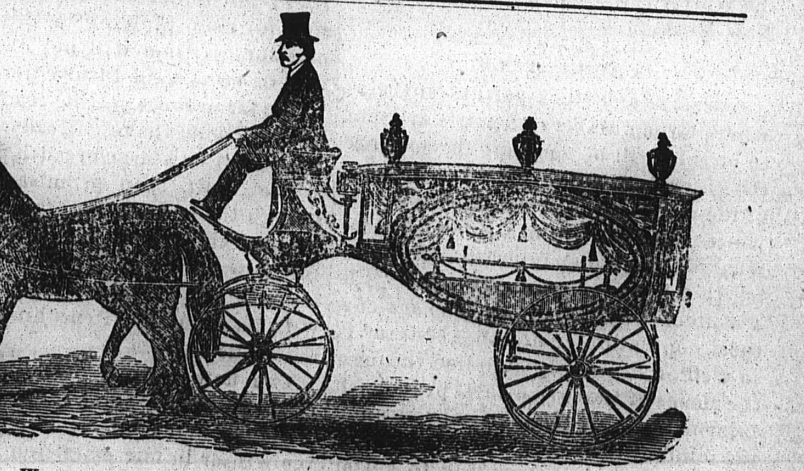
ROGERS & ROGERS, KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

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 21, 1880.

A WRITER on sheep husbandry says: "A farmer who winters his sheep without water is very likely to have bad luck with his lambs."

FIVE barges were lately towed down the Mississippi, from St. Louis to New Orleans, loaded with 250,000 bushels of corn for export, at a cost of \$27,000. If the shipment had been made by rail to New York it would have cost \$70,000.

THE public debt statement issued last week shows that the total debt, less cash in the treasury, is \$1,980,392,824. The decrease in the last nine months has been a little over forty-six millions. Of the bonded debt nearly seven hundred and forty millions is in four per cents, and two hundred and fifty millions in four and a half per cents.

A NEW and curious case of death from poisoning has occurred in Philadelphia. A young woman who wore colored stockings, and shoes with copper nails, had her heel punctured by one of the latter. Inflammation immediately set in, and in a few days she died. Physicians do not know whether to attribute the poisoning to the stocking or to the nail, or to both.

THE Swiss cattle shown at the Connecticut State fair last summer resembled Jerseys very closely. They were a steel-grey with mealy muzzles and black points, from 800 to 1,008 pounds in weight, but did not show large udders, though fine milk records were claimed for them. They all wore sweet-sounding bells that were not made after the fashion of our barbarous copper cow-bell.

IN competitive test of milk setting between cold deep and warm shallow setting in Chautauqua county, the former required 21.51 pounds of milk to make a pound of butter while the latter required 21.53 pounds. This was with the whole milk of a herd of natives in midsummer, and has probably never been beaten with the same class of milk and time of year, from the mixed milk of a whole herd.

THE majority of the Americans, it is pleasant to believe, are honorable, honest and commendably decent, but we have enough rascality in our national make-up to keep a half dozen governments busy in checking it. It is just transpired that in some way the decisions of the supreme court upon questions affecting public corporations leak out before they are formally delivered. The result, of course, is that the knowing ones have the advantage in stock speculations.

EMIGRATION to the United States from Europe is largely on the increase. During the three months ending March 31, 1880, 35,825 emigrants arrived in New York, against 11,114 for the same time in 1879. About half this number are Irish and German emigrants, many of whom were farmers in fair circumstances in their native land, but their energies were so taxed by governments daily growing more oppressive they have concluded to try their fortunes in the new world. This class of people become valuable to the country at once, as they join the ranks of the great producing class forthwith. A number of them had purchased through tickets to the Western states, and made no stay in New York.

SCRUB CATTLE.

A visit to any stock-yard in any city where large numbers of cattle are sent to be sold will be very apt to convince the observing visitor that the farmers of the country who raise the stock advance very slowly in a knowledge of what is to their own interest—the growing of a better class of cattle; and it is a wonder why this is so. The agricultural population of no other country is so well or so cheaply supplied through the means of the agricultural press with information that tends to impress upon the mind of the reader the importance of improvement in breeding to better their financial condition and elevate the farmer's calling.

We urge the farmer readers of THE SPIRIT not only to think upon this subject, but to act. It costs no more to raise a fine graded steer that will bring \$75 or \$80 at three years old than it

does to raise a scrub that will only bring \$35 or \$40 at the same age and with the same treatment. We know a good many of our farmers will acknowledge what we have said to be true, but they will say we are too poor to buy a good breeding animal. Co-operation comes in at this point. We say, if one or two are too poor, let four or five farmers club together and buy the best young animal they can find. If they will do this, and then treat each partner as one having equal rights with the others, they will in two or three years find themselves the happy owners of the finest and most profitable herds in all the region round about; and, besides a large increase in financial prosperity, the self-satisfaction one will have in being looked upon as a progressive and thrifty farmer will more than pay for the little extra outlay at the start.

We already have some very fine herds in Kansas, but we want to see them scattered everywhere over our broad and fertile prairies, the wonder and admiration of all who see them.

From Cowley County.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—While the wind is blowing up a rain, I find time to write you again.

Spring is backward. Wheat looks well. Corn mostly planted. Grass coming on finely; stock living on the range. Fruit killed on the lowland; plenty on the upland yet. Sunday-schools in full blast. Some granges still alive. Politics looming up; boys in blue organizing; put Cowley down for prohibition, and St. John for governor. Do away with the \$2.00 exemption law and tax all alike, married or unmarried. Winfield is lively now that she has two railroads. Health good. Everybody says never mind the weather so the wind don't blow. ORIN. PRAIRIE GROVE, April 14, 1880.

Another Delegate Heard From.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I believe with Bro. Souger, of Osage Mission, that it would be for the "good of the order" to have a full report from every delegate to the state grange. A report showing a good healthy increase in our membership is encouraging to those that have hard work to keep alive.

Rush is the frontier county having membership in our order. Since the last state grange we have taken in twenty-six members, and have two applications on hand. We have members enough now to entitle our county to representation in our next state grange without uniting with some other county as we had to last year.

We have started a co-operative store on the Rochdale plan, and it is doing better than we expected it would do in the start.

I can say that the order is in a good healthy condition in this county, and good prospect of a steady increase. The loss of our crop last year has been a great detriment to our increase, as so many feel unable to raise the initiation fee.

Hoping to hear from other delegates, I remain, yours fraternally, FRED. R. SMITH. RUSH CENTER, Kans., April 12, 1880.

From Lyon County.

DEAR SPIRIT:—We have been somewhat interested in the discussion going on in THE SPIRIT of late in regard to deep plowing vs. shallow plowing. We do not want to go into the discussion of this subject, but will say that deep plowing is best first, last and all the time, according to my experience. I will not undertake to state my reasons for deep plowing in this communication, as time will not permit, but may do so at some future time.

The farmers are getting ready to plant corn. Some have already planted. There will be a large breadth planted. The fruit crop promises well, although the last few nights ice has been seen as thick as a heavy pane of glass. But there are enough peach buds left to make a good crop. The apple crop will be immense, if nothing befalls it from this out.

The new normal building will be ready to occupy soon. Stock of all kinds have come through the winter in fair condition, as far as I know.

Politics is rather quiet just now, except the "hardware" papers; they talk a good deal about Grant and Blaine. President making seems to be the order of the day with them. The old party machines, you know, grind out the

candidates and the people vote them in or out.

The Greenbackers of Lyon county will hold a convention at Newton on the 22d of May to elect delegates to the National convention at Chicago June 9, 1880. More anon. W. B. R. EMPORIA, Kans., April 14, 1880.

General News.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—Judge Freelon, of the supreme court, to-day rendered a decision in Kearney's appeal confirming the judgment of the lower court, and the counsel for Kearney announces that they will apply to the supreme court for a writ of habeas corpus as the only resort left them. The supreme court is now sitting at Los Angeles, and some time will necessarily elapse before any action can be taken on the application. The superior court ordered a commitment forthwith, which would land Kearney in the house of correction directly. He was not present when the judgment of the court was rendered, and it is rumored that, anticipating the decision, and pending the application for a writ of habeas corpus, he has absented himself from the city.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Some time ago a man obtained the numbers of some United States bonds held by an acquaintance, and to raise money on them concocted a story to the effect that the original owner was dead; that previous to his death he gave the bonds to his brother, who embarked for Europe on a vessel which went down with all on board. This story was related to the treasury officers, where he appeared with letters of administration, and the bonds were duplicated, reissued and at once redeemed. Now the original bonds have been presented for redemption, and an investigation shows the administrator to be an impostor. The signatures on his papers were forgeries, and the bonds had never been on shipboard, having been held by an old gentleman who did not need the money, hence refrained from presenting them for redemption. The bonds will have to be redeemed again, and the treasury department is in doubt if a special appropriation will be needed.

ST. LOUIS, April 19.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Lebanon says: The tornado which caused such frightful havoc at Marshfield last night passed entirely through Green and Webster counties, following the course of the James river in a northeasterly direction. It struck the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad in four places and left it near Frank's station, 110 miles this side of Marshfield.

The latter place presents a terrible appearance, there not being more than a dozen houses unharmed in the entire town. The court-house and many other buildings took fire, and the scene was of the most dreadful character. At one house two children were found dead and another badly mangled but still alive. The parents could not be found. In another case a woman was lost entirely. She seems to have been carried away bodily. No details of the calamity have yet been received.

The force of wind stripped the bark from trees, lifted others entire out of the ground, and telegraph poles and wires were carried hundreds of rods into the woods and tied and knotted among the limbs of trees as though they were cotton strings.

Everything possible is being done to assist and secure the wounded, not only at Marshfield, but at other places. Doctors throughout the country are flocking to the points most injured, and are doing all they can to alleviate suffering. Doctors have gone from Springfield to the James river country six miles south, as well as to Marshfield, and scores of kind-hearted people have volunteered as nurses. Capt. Rogers, general manager of the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad, is sending special trains with relief wherever any good can be done, and all are doing everything to aid the injured and dying.

The storm that reached Marshfield and caused such destruction of property in other places in southwest Missouri last evening struck this city about half past 11 o'clock, and while it did not seriously damage, it shook things up considerably. A large number of trees, fences, signs and chimneys were blown down, and numerous houses more or less injured. The wind was very strong. Almost a deluge of rain fell and some hail.

Four hundred dollars was raised to-day at Rolla for the sufferers at Marshfield, and twelve doctors and nurses left there for that place to-night.

At Gray's Creek, four miles from Jefferson City, seven houses were demolished and several inmates injured. A log house was blown into a deep cut on the Missouri Pacific road at this point and the passenger train from the west, ran into it, ditching the engine, and severely wounding the engineer, James McCourt, and James Murphy, the fireman.

A special from Fulton, Callaway county, says: The storm passed through that county last night, doing an immense amount of damage to farm property, besides destroying a number of houses.

At New Bloomfield, Mrs. Martz was killed by a falling house, and a negro girl killed by lightning.

Another special from California says a terrific storm visited the southern part of this Monihan county last night,

doing great injury to property, and killing and wounding a number of persons. The storm first struck the little town of Barrettville, destroying almost every house in the place; then passed down the valley toward North Monihan, demolishing nearly every building in its track. Between twenty and thirty wounded, but the names are not reported.

Witnesses of the approaching storm say it was a frightful looking black cloud lined with fleecy white, funnel-shaped, and moving in the manner of a screw propeller. It moved with a wonderful velocity, literally destroying and blowing away everything in its path, which was about a half mile wide at this point. Large sized trees were twisted off, telegraph wires snapped, and the bark literally peeled from the small trees. Houses were blown from their foundations, cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and poultry whirled into the air and carried for a great distance. The noise of the storm, the crash of falling houses, and cries and screams of the terrified people made a scene of horror that beggars description.

What was a beautiful, peaceful, quiet town of eight hundred people twenty-four hours ago is now a waste of desolation. Out of two hundred dwelling-houses not more than twenty are left standing, and but few of those remaining are uninjured. Of the business houses around the public square all but three are utterly demolished and their contents blown away, burned or badly damaged. About 3 o'clock a freight train from Springfield brought about three hundred people with provisions and medicine for the wounded.

As rapidly as the bodies of the dead and wounded could be extricated from the ruins they were prepared for interment. The wounded were conveyed to the only available structure left standing, the public school building, which was not badly damaged. It was turned into a hospital.

The loss by this terrible calamity is estimated at from \$350,000 to \$400,000. Every business house in the place is in ruins, and stocks are all destroyed except two.

ST. LOUIS, April 19.—From passengers who passed through Marshfield on the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad at 8:30 last night a few facts concerning the terrible disaster are gleaned. A man who came to the depot at the edge of town, while the train was there, reported that at 6:30 o'clock a furious hurricane struck the place and leveled all that part of town lying west of the center of the square flat to the ground; the debris immediately took fire in several places, and the flames could be seen at some half dozen points by passengers on the train. Forty dead bodies have been taken out, and many more were supposed to be buried in the ruins or burnt up. There were also many living still imprisoned in the debris of the fallen buildings. All the physicians of the town were killed excepting two, and there was a great need of doctors to attend to the wounded, of whom it was said there were some two hundred. A relief train with twenty physicians and nurses and a full line of supplies left Springfield 7 o'clock this morning for Marshfield, and probably other trains will arrive during the day.

CHICAGO, April 19.—The storm last night did considerable damage in the city. This evening the Western Union Telegraph company had eighty-one wires severed. Reports from such points as were not cut off indicate that the storm has been wide-spread, has done serious injury in many towns north, east, south and west. No disasters on the lakes are yet reported, although any craft which were out last night must have suffered. The wires are gradually being repaired.

CHICAGO, April 20.—The following reports of the ravages by the storm are received by telegraph: In Racine county, Wisconsin, the village of Shopiere was struck by the storm Sunday morning and torn up fearfully by the wind for two hours. The adjoining townships of Turtle, Lapardie, Bradford and Johnston, suffered also in the loss of cattle, buildings, fences, etc., the total damage in the county reaching probably \$100,000.

The family of Lyman H. Richardson, at Johnston, took refuge in the cellar and saw the house swept from above. No trace of the contents of the house could be obtained.

The county buildings and poor-house were dismantled.

The storm cut a swath as though of fire, destroying every bit of vegetation in its way. It was accompanied by rain and hail. At Manitowoc and Kossuth the storm was severe, but not so destructive as elsewhere. Its path was from one-fourth to one-eighth of a mile wide.

The gale in Illinois was most severe in the central part of the state, Champagne county suffering most, but only minor damages to roofs, trees, etc., are reported.

LITTLE ROCK, April 20.—The storm of Sunday night destroyed the town of El Paso, in White county, due north of Little Rock thirty miles. Several lives are reported lost. Later advices show that the storm of Sunday night was widely prevalent in the northern part of the state. In the neighborhood of Fayetteville and Dardanelle much damage was done and loss of life reported. At El Paso Dr. Harrison and wife and Mr. Paul and wife and four children were killed.

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 morphine or mineral.

Castoria

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

CENTAUR LINIMENTS

The most effective Pain-relieving agents for

MAN and BEAST the world has ever known. Over 1,000,000 Bottles sold last year! The reasons for this unprecedented popularity, are evident; the Centaur Liniments are made to deserve confidence; they are absorbed into the structure; they always cure and never disappoint. No person need longer suffer with

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

CENTAUR LINIMENTS

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 Coria 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, Snuffles, Buzzing in the Ears, Deafness, Cracking sensations in the Head, Intermittent Pains over the Eyes, Foetid Breath, Nasal Twang, Sores in the Nostrils, and Tickling in the Throat are

SIGNS of CATARRH.

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

Dr. Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure absorbs the purulent virus and kills the seeds of poison in the farthest parts of the system. It will not only relieve, but certainly 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. PASSAURY, Prop., West End Hotel, Long Branch, Cured of 30 years Chronic Catarrh.
- S. BENDRICK, Jr., Jeweler, 607 Broadway, N. Y. (mem. of fam'y) Cured of Chronic Catarrh.
- E. H. BROWN, 339 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 DONOHUE, 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, 183 Montague St., Brooklyn, (self and son) Cured of Catarrh.
- Rev. Wm. ANDERSON, Fortham, N. Y., Cured of 20 years Chronic Catarrh.
- Mrs. M. A. AINS, Opera Prima Donna, "I have received very great benefit from it."
- A. MCKINNEY, R. R. Pres., 38 Broad St., N. Y.; "My family experienced immediate relief."
- &c., &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. DEWEY & Co., 46 Dey St., N. Y., at \$1.50 a package. To clubs, six packages for \$7.50. Dr. Wei De Meyer's Treatise is sent free to anybody.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1880.

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

The Spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation of any paper in the State. It also has a larger circulation than any two papers in this city.

City and Vicinity.

Boots and Shoes.

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

Lippincott for May is profusely illustrated, and is one of the most nicely printed magazines. Its readers get an insight into the social life and scenery of all parts of the world.

Appleton's Journal for May contains several articles from the French of great interest; M. de Lesseps furnishes a letter on the Suez canal.

The Atlantic for June promises four articles of special value: "The Southern Attitude in Politics," "Future of Precious Metals in the United States," "The Unlearned Professions," and "The Capture of Richmond."

PURDY'S New Small Fruit Instructor is an excellent little volume that should be in the possession of every one who has a rod of land to cultivate. It gives the best methods of cultivating small fruit to economize space, and the best methods of cultivation to economize time.

SCROFULOUS swellings, carbuncles and boils, blotches, pimples, eruptions, enlarged glands, internal soreness, torpid liver, and general clogged condition of the system, all yield in due time to nature's sovereign remedy—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

WEST BLUE MOUND, Wis., March 8, 1879. DR. R. V. PIERCE: Dear Sir—Having suffered many weary months from liver complaint without relief, I was last summer induced to try your Golden Medical Discovery and Pills.

Horticultural.

The April meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural society was held at the university on Saturday, the 17th inst. The members were quite tardy in assembling, but a goodly number responded to the call of "dinner."

ORCHARDS

announced. The reports made of the prospects of a full crop of apples the coming season could not be more hopeful or sanguine. All varieties, from early summer to winter, are loaded with bloom, and if nothing occurs to destroy the embryo fruit, Douglas county will have the largest crop of apples by far ever gathered here.

In reviewing Mr. Joseph Savage's paper on orchards, read at the last meeting, his method of planting young trees was objected to by T. A. Stanley, who thinks the fine soil can be worked around the roots and rootlets better with the hand than by "churning" the tree up and down for that purpose.

The potato fork was spoken of as being the best implement for planting trees, as it is not only lighter and more easily manipulated than the spade, but it pulverizes and loosens the soil better than can be done by any other means.

E. A. Colman and H. S. Smith fully indorsed Mr. Savage's method, and they say about fifty trees well planted make a good day's work.

Mr. Savage recommends the largest trees from a lot of the same age, as they are always the most vigorous. It is a very common error with the inexperienced fruit grower to prefer the smallest trees, believing they grow more readily.

Mr. Deming reported progress in transplanting trees from seven to ten years old. He finds it laborious, but thinks it will pay much better than grubbing out and throwing them away. Three men and a team can dig-up and transplant into a new orchard about a dozen in a day.

SMALL FRUITS. P. Underwood reported his black cap raspberries seriously damaged by winter-killing. He will not have more than half a crop. The "Iron-clad" does but little better with him

FULLY EQUIPPED AND ARMED!

FOR THE SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE.

NEWEST GOODS AND LATEST NOVELTIES

And Always Last to Advance the Prices.

WE HAVE NOW RECEIVED OUR STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING!

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

Being aware of the daily rise in all kinds of Cotton and Woolen Goods, our buyer went East two months earlier than usual, and therefore has had the benefit of selecting from the largest and most complete assortments; while those who went later have had to choose from broken stocks, and at even higher prices.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

STEINBERG'S CLOTHING HOUSE,

87 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF BOOTS & SHOES IN THE CITY.

OUR PLOW SHOES, NEWPORT TIES AND BUTTON

Cannot be Beat.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

AT THE FAMILY SHOE STORE.

R. D. MASON, Agent.

GEO. INNES & CO.

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS.

109 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

Fall Stocks Complete in all Our Departments.

We invite our friends in Douglas and adjoining counties to come to Lawrence to trade. It is the best market in Kansas to buy and sell. To our friends living to the north of us, we are glad to say that our bridge is free.

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

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

GEO. INNES & CO.

2,000 Sheets Music

Just received at Fluke's music store, 5, 10 and 15 cents per copy.

Lumber Sale.

On Thursday, the 20th inst., I will sell at public sale on the grounds of the Kansas Val-Fair association (Haskell's grove) 40,000 feet of second-hand pine lumber of different grades and dimensions; also pumps and other fixtures.

WM. EVATT, Chairman Executive Committee.

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

New Grocery.

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

JUSTUS HOWELL.

CHOICE groceries received every day at the Grange store.

The New Bridge.

Farmers, and all who wish to exchange wheat for good flour, cannot do better than to patronize S. B. Pierson's mill. Particular pains are taken at his mill to deal justly with every one, and as good or better flour furnished than can be had at other mills.

Northern Flax Seed

For sale or loan at the Grange store.

New Grocery.

Justus Howell has opened a new grocery store at 138 Massachusetts street. A full line of goods constantly on hand. All kinds of country produce bought and sold.

GARDEN seeds in bulk or otherwise at the Grange store.

Drive Wells.

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

COAL!

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

LAWRENCE GAS, COKE & COAL CO. OFFICE—58 Massachusetts street.

BARBED wire always on hand at the Grange store.

New Words.

While many words once in common use are now nearly obsolete, few persons are aware how large a number of new words are constantly coming into our language. The Supplement coming into our language, contains, among other attractive features, an addition of over 4,000 New Words and Meanings, and yet it is but a few years since a general revision was made and great care taken to insert all the words then belonging to the English Language.

FINE Soaps and Colognes at LETS' SQUARE CORNER.

Dobbins's Electric Soap.

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

Having seen Dobbins's Electric soap, made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., advertised in a Boston newspaper, I was gratified to learn that the article had reached this place and that one enterprising grocer has a supply.

MRS. E. E. TENNEY.

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

H. M. CLARKE.

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

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas.

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

GEO. FORD, Sole Agent, Lawrence, Kansas.

THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOE.

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

The "Old Reliable" Hannibal and St. Joe railroad will hereafter run magnificent day coaches, furnished with the Horton reclining chairs, between this city and Chicago, without change, by way of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railway. This is one of the most direct and safe routes to the East, and this place in the very first rank in point of elegance and perfection of accommodations.

Notwithstanding the fact that thousands of our people are at present worrying themselves almost to death over this vexed question, even to the extent of neglecting their business, their homes and their duty to their families, there are still thousands upon thousands of smart, hard working, intelligent men pouring into the great Arkansas valley, the garden of the West, where the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad offers them their choice of 2,500,000 acres of the finest farming lands in the world at almost their own prices.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY LINES.

The only route through Canada under American management.

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.

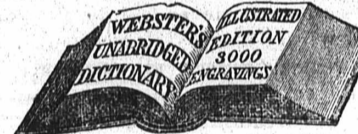
Wagner Sleeping and Parlor Cars

On all Trains to Principal Points East.

Any information as to tickets, connections, sleeping car accommodations, etc., cheerfully given on application to the undersigned.

FRANK E. SNOW, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't, Detroit.

NEW EDITION.



WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED.

1,928 Pages, 3,000 Engravings. FOUR PAGES OF COLORED PLATES. Containing a SUPPLEMENT of over 4,600 NEW WORDS AND MEANINGS. Also added, a new BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY of over 9,700 Names.

WEBSTER'S is the Dictionary used in the government printing office. January, 1879. Every state purchase of Dictionaries for schools has been of Webster's.

Real Estate Agency.

JAS. E. WATSON & CO.

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

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.

\$6 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.

Adminstrator's Notice. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS interested in the estate of Ebenezer Disbrow, deceased, that the undersigned was, on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1880, duly appointed administrator of the estate of said deceased by the probate court of the county of Douglas and state of Kansas.

BETHAN B. DISBROW, Administrator.

Horticultural Department.

Orcharding in Kansas.

Most of those who plant trees have little or no regard to soil; and no wonder, for even the books and many occasional writers tell us that "any good corn soil, or soil that will grow potatoes or cabbages, will do for all sorts of fruit."

ALTITUDE AND ASPECT. I have heard many men in this county object to an elevation on account of wind, or the poverty of the soil. The one is a fallacy, and the other a mistake.

VARIETIES OF FRUIT. Next to mistakes in soil and altitude, I believe we make our greatest mistake in our selection of varieties of fruits.

I am sorry to say, brother farmers, that we of the bleak, open plains of Kansas cannot depend upon the fruit books or the great Eastern conventions for our fruit lists.

there is more chance of a constant supply. Our large markets demand a few good, unmixed varieties for each season, and but few.

Summer—Carolina Red June, Red Astrachan, Duchess of Oldenburg, Fameuse.

Autumn—Maiden's Blush, Ragan, Ben Davis.

Early Winter—Fulton, Jonathan, Willow Twig.

Late Winter—Winesap, Dominic, The pear is, perhaps, our most neglected, as it is the best and most certainly marketable of our large fruits.

Summer—Dearborn Seedling, Restizer, Doyenne d'Ete.

Autumn—Flemish Beauty, Belle Lucrative, Seckle.

Winter—Lawrence, Winter Nellie, Glout Morecau.

In this part of the state we may as well plant figs as standard trees of our sweet cherries.

Plums, which all would like to try, are of very little use to us, unless we make up our minds to fight the curculio.

Grapes are our best fruit in my estimation, and if well packed and stored away in a dry cellar can be enjoyed seven months in the year.

LARGE FRUITS. There is great rage for large fruits, and a great mistake it is.

Plant Trees. There is nothing which the owner of farm or village property can do which for the money outlay required will give so large or satisfactory returns as to plant trees liberally.

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spruce and arbor vitæ should be planted liberally about the buildings, especially so as to break the north and west winds from the house and catteries.

A common mistake of tree buyers is to select too large trees. At the same price, a medium-sized tree is cheaper than a large one; with the former all the root can be saved, while with the latter the greater part must be sacrificed.

Of deciduous trees for lawn and roadside planting the soft maple, ash-leaf maple or box-elder, elm and ash are the standard varieties, though the catalpa is now coming into prominence, and promises to take first rank as a shade and timber tree.

Sowing Walnuts and Hickories. There are many persons desirous of raising seedlings of walnuts and other hard-shelled seeds who fail, and wonder why they fail.

The clematis is one of the most beautiful and hardy climbers we have. They thrive in almost any situation, are perfectly hardy, and produce masses of beautiful flowers and foliage.

The Householder. DEAR SALLY'S ARGUMENT WITH OLD BACH. DEAR HOUSEHOLD:—I felt considerably abashed when reading Old Bach's letter to Edith in which he intimated that his age was three score and ten.

Putting Down Carpets. One of the most tiresome incidents of house cleaning is the putting of the carpet upon the floor, and so much depends upon its being done well that it is a matter of no little anxiety with many neat housekeepers.

Mending a Carpet. My dining-room carpet was only a rag carpet to begin with; latterly it had become a ragged one. I was contemplating it ruefully one day, knowing that the state of my purse would not allow me to replace it just yet with a new

and whose hands tremble, not having any place to write as he stated in a former letter, should be so deeply interested in a household club which consists chiefly of mothers so as to take a prominent part in a discussion.

Now for the discussion. Bach says: "If parents would have good children they must be good themselves. As the parents are so will the children be. This is the great law of heredity."

The main points in successful tree planting is to select medium-sized trees, so as to secure good roots. Keep the roots from exposure to sun and wind while handling.

Every Farmer a Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict animals, such as Foul Breeds, Mange, Scald, etc.

Let some one now give us some good practical ideas of a pleasant home, and we will drop this subject, as I shouldn't wonder if it were getting a little unwholesome by this time.

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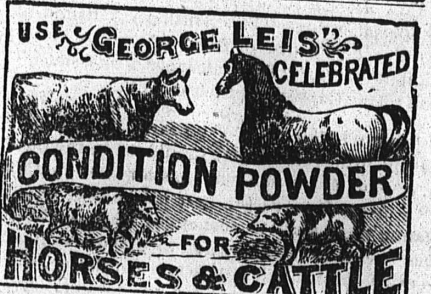
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one. I could think of no way to mend it but by big patches tacked in place. In the midst of my dilemma an experienced old lady entered, who suggested paste instead of tacks.

Is Rhubarb Wholesome? Every once in a while there appears a newspaper paragraph stating that the acidity of rhubarb stalks is due to oxalic acid, and therefore poisonous.



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.

Every Farmer a Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict animals, such as Foul Breeds, Mange, Scald, etc.

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Farm and Stock.

American Merino Sheep.

Sheep raising has formed an important part in the husbandry of most nations from the early historical times. Each country has had its peculiar breed marked by characters, due in a great degree to the modifying influences of climate, and in part to a rude selection. In some cases these breeds have reached a high degree of development, while in other countries the flocks have shown no improvement for centuries. This country, young as it is, has made its contribution to the list of useful breeds in the American Merino. Our climate and pastures have better satisfied the wants of this fine wool-bearing animal than those of its native country, and now the American Merino stands at the head of the fine-wool sheep of the world. This breed would seem to have reached that point in its development where it appears to be of but little use to try to improve it. The first importations of Merino sheep into this country were made early in the present century, and consisted of very choice animals from the best families of Spain. The most extensive importations were those of Hon. Wm. Jarvis, the American consul at Lisbon, in 1809 and 1810, who sent over nearly 4,000 head. From these Spanish sheep as a basis, and by means of careful crossing, breeding, and selecting from several distinct flocks, the present Merino has been produced, and is now so unlike other Merinos as to take rank as a distinct breed with the prefix "American."

The sheep industry in the United States is vast and important, and in the consideration of which there are two partially distinct and at the same time interlocking interests. Sheep were in early times grown almost solely for their wool, and with the annual shearing came the year's income; but in later times, and never so prominently as now, the carcass is looked upon as an important item in sheep husbandry. Mutton as a cheap and acceptable meat has of late grown greatly in popularity, and mutton now stands as one of the two important factors in the successful raising of sheep. In view of the fact that the Merino is essentially a wool-producing breed, with a fleece of the finest and best quality, it is evident that the pure blood Merino, though it may supply our manufacturing with the material for the finest of woolen goods, on the other hand it cannot satisfy the butcher. The sheep having to both clothe and feed its keeper, it is an important question: what is the best breed of sheep to do this? Evidently not the pure blood Merino. Though the growing of pure-blooded Merinos has its place, and an important one, and the demand for the wool indicates the prosperity of manufacture of the finest goods, it is in the crossing of them with other breeds in which the flesh-producing qualities predominate that a sheep best for both meat and wool is produced. A cross-bred is the one that in most localities is to pay. The Merino is slow of growth and small of carcass when mature; but when crossed with a rapid grower, one that matures early, is a high feeder, and lays on flesh rapidly, but not remarkable for its wool either in quantity or quality, a sheep is obtained that pays for itself in its wool of prime quality and furnishes a good quantity of mutton as a profit. Of such character are the crosses of the Merino with the Cotswold and the Southdown. But with the great mass of American sheep on the Western plains wool is the important product and here the cross must be with the Merino upon the "native"—a race of sheep which has grown out of a variety of early importations to this country—in intercrossing of various breeds in which many of the good points have been lost. In this field the Merino has great work to do to raise the yield of wool one, two, or more pounds per head, and give it a higher value. The opportunity for the increase of our sheep interest is almost without limit, far as favorable conditions of vast plains and healthful climate is concerned, and with our present large importations of woolen goods it is certain that raw wool would lack for a market. There are many places where sheep may go and thrive that cattle and other stock dare not tread; and it should be the ambition of sheep raisers to fill these places with sheep adapted to these conditions, in the production of the pure blood Merino must find

its full share of work. The revival in the sheep interest that is now in progress is both healthy and permanent. The surplus wool and woolen goods is exhausted, and the growing crop is in demand. The shipping of whole carloads of Merino rams to the flocks of the great West, with calls for more than the East can supply, is not in the nature of a "boom," but founded upon the demands of the time and the merits of the breed.—*American Agriculturist.*

How Iowa Prize Butter is Made.

Mr. John Stuart, of Iowa, has taken the first prize at many of the most prominent dairy exhibitions of late years. In a late pamphlet he sets forth his practices.

He first prescribes for the cow a warm, dry stable, with plenty of ground corn, oats and barley, mixed with equal portions of each, to make plenty of rich milk. He does not approve of oil-cake or turnips, and says they must have plenty of good hay and water.

The milk-pails, he declares, must be made of tin, and he scorns the wooden-pail. They should be thoroughly scalded before using, and the receiving can set in cool water when filled with the warm milk.

If you use a cellar to set the milk in, be sure there is nothing else in it. Keep it nicely whitewashed and clean, and attend to the ventilation. In warm weather water should surround the pans as deep as the milk is. A temperature of 62 to 65 degrees will keep the milk sweet thirty-six hours. On the subject of skimming, he says be careful and never neglect to do it at the right time. Do not let it thicken in warm weather before the cream is taken off. Ordinarily thirty-six hours is the correct time, but never over forty-eight hours, and often it should be taken off in twenty-four hours. He thinks it injures milk as much to chill it in cold weather as to reach too high a temperature in warm weather. He is evidently not a deep cold setter.

Churning should be done every day, if possible. Cream should not be kept longer than forty-eight hours. It should be a little acid. Churn the cream at a temperature of 58 to 60 degrees in summer, and 62 to 65 degrees in winter. Do not churn too quickly. Draw off the buttermilk before the butter forms in mass, and wash it with either clear cold water or, better yet, with brine, until the water runs off clear; then gather and work it. Work about one ounce of salt to the pound through the butter thoroughly. Set it away for twenty-four hours, then work all the milk out, and occasionally dash cold water over it as you work it. "Don't work it too much," he says, emphatically. Do not pack in crocks, but get the best quality of tubs. Soak them in brine twenty-four hours before using. Pack closely to sides and bottom. Fill the tub level full, neither dished nor rounded. Put a clean bleached muslin cloth saturated with brine over the top, and a layer of wet salt over this. Put on the cover, fastened with three strips of tin, and the butter is ready for market at from five to fifteen cents above goods made by the old slipshod method. He thinks the time has come when dairymen must either make fine butter or go out of the business. Oleomargarine, he says, has usurped the lower grades of the market, and he seems to think it is a better article of food than poor butter.

Short-horns for the Dairy.

Before the uncertainties of tradition were supplanted by the facts of history, the Durham cow was known and highly prized in some parts of England for her dairy qualities. In the earlier history of this breed, they were known as the Teeswater, the Holderness, the Yorkshires or Durham, depending upon the location where bred and kept. But, about a century ago, Mr. Turner, of Hurworth, bred the famous bull Hubback, and from him and his descendants, Foljumb, Bolingbroke, Favorite and Comet, were established the various families of the improved Short-horn breed of cattle.

Robert and Charles Colling, taking the lead and making selections from the Teeswaters, Yorkshires and Durhams, established the Duchess family of Short-horns which has been sure to improve every other known breed of cattle with which they have been crossed. The Collings have been followed by Bates, Booth, Spencer, Ducie, and others of England, by Morris, Thorn, Sheldon

Alexander, Groom, Wadsworth, Kelley, Harison, Butts, and our near neighbor and friend Samuel Campbell, and a host of others, until the Short-horn is well known and duly appreciated in every civilized country of the world.

Although some of the breeders named, and many others, have bred for fancy rather than for the dairy, yet the dairy qualities are inherent in the breed in an eminent degree, and only require proper management to develop it in its original strength with absolute certainty.

I might give records of milk, of butter and cheese, of Short-horns, and their grades, but it will perhaps be sufficient for me to say that the largest yield of milk on record was by Duchess 1st, the mother of the Duchess family of Short-horns.

The largest yield of cheese per cow on record was produced by a herd of grade Short-horns owned by A. L. Fish, Esq., of Herkimer county.

The great value of the Short-horn over other breeds for the dairy is in her ability to digest and assimilate the food she consumes more perfectly than any other breed, thereby enabling her on a given amount of food to produce the most milk, the most butter, the most cheese, and the most beef for the food consumed, of any breed of cattle we have.—*Harris Lewis.*

Bronze Turkeys.

The main color of the Bronze turkey is a bronze-black in the shade, burnished gold in the sunlight. The plumage of the under part of the body and thighs is darker and not so rich in color as that of the breast and back. The wing feathers are either black or dark brown, marked across with white or gray bars. Clear black or brown wings are highly objectionable, and disqualify the bird at any regular poultry show. The shoulder part of the wings are bronze-black, and the short, broad feathers that cover the roots of the secondary feathers of the wings are of a bronze, each feather terminating in a wide black band, so that when the wings are folded the ends of these feathers form an even black mark across the wings. Tail feathers black, marked across with bars of light brown and a broad black bar with an edging of white or gray across the end of each feather. The legs are dark-colored in young birds, flesh-colored in mature birds. The same description will answer for the hen, except that the colors are not so rich, and the feathers terminate in a band of grayish white.

The Bronze turkeys do not reach their full size until the third year; then male birds will weigh from thirty to forty pounds alive, and the hens from eighteen to twenty-two. A good weight for yearling gobblers is twenty-five pounds. I once owned a gobbler that weighed twenty-six pounds at nine months. An enthusiastic turkey fancier offered me twenty dollars for him, and as twenty dollar bills were scarce in our family the turkey and the bill soon changed owners. I am at present the owner of a gobbler that will be four years old next spring that weighs forty pounds.

I have neither turkeys nor eggs to sell. I raise turkeys for market only, and I find that in the long run it pays quite as well as the breeding to sell for fancy prices. I believe, also, that it pays to breed from good stock, and I have spent time and money freely until I possess as good stock as there is in the country, and I propose to raise from two to three hundred turkeys for market next Thanksgiving.—*Fanny Field, in Ohio Farmer.*

Raising Berkshire Pigs.

A Canadian correspondent of the *Berkshire Bulletin* writes: "We often hear complaints of very opposite character from those who start to rear Berkshire swine. One is that they get too fat, and are tender, and often die, and also that they are no better than any other hog, for they don't look any better on the same kind of food, and are not a bit fatter. Two instances showing these extremes have come under my observation. One man fed his young pigs from about a month old on nearly pure pea meal and milk. They got fat, then ceased to grow, and then went lame on all fours, fairly foundered, and forever spoilt. The other party turned a pair of fine, thrifty young pigs in among some thirty wretched scrubs of mongrels, and he, too, fed them peas, but in such a small quantity that they were reduced to skeletons (for they

would not fight for their small share with their coarse and more vicious brethren), and then this man said they were no better than common. By following a few simple hygienic rules the Berkshires can be raised as easily and in as healthy a condition as any other pig. Never feed the young pigs on strong, concentrated food, such as ground corn, peas, or other grain, alone. Give milk (if obtainable) or water, with equal proportions of bran, shorts and boiled potatoes, or other roots or vegetables; if the bran and shorts can be scalded, so much the better. If you must feed peas or corn meal, mix sparingly with the vegetable diet until the pig is four months old at least, when the grain may be increased. But all through the pig's life give him plenty of good roots, boiled or raw. In short, feed the pig generously, but not to excess, with a good, pure, mixed diet, and then there will be neither sickness nor want of fertility."

How Sheep Pay in Kansas.

Having received several letters asking me about how sheep are raised on the prairie, what profit there is in the business, and in fact all the questions of importance connected with sheep husbandry, and as it would be too long an article for one publication, I will simply tell you in round figures about two flocks of sheep last year, both here in Greenwood county, Kansas.

Mr. Robert Soy has 603 sheep, all high grade Merinos, which were worth \$3 per head here then, and cost him to feed in winter two bushels of corn to the head and about eight acres of German millet. Corn was selling here for 25 cents per bushel; millet, \$5 per ton. Now, besides the interest on the money invested in land, money paid for labor, etc., this includes all the debtor side. Now for the credit side. He sheared 4,825 pounds of wool, and got cash here for the same 22 cents per pound. He had 225 lambs, valued here at \$3 per head. A very small amount must be allowed on the debtor side for herding sheep in summer, salt, etc.

Prof. A. H. Thompson had 611 head, same class of sheep, worth \$3 per head. He fed about two bushels of corn to the head and about \$50 worth of prime hay. He sheared 4,994 pounds of wool, and got cash here for the same 22 cents per pound. He had 240 lambs, worth about \$3 per head here. In fact, there are ten men here that would be glad to buy his lambs for that money.—*F. S. Peck, in Rural World.*

Amber Cane Seed.

Pure Amber, as we understand it, is a Chinese variety, slender stalk, small open head, all alike, with small, flat amber-colored seed, partially inclosed in black glumes. Minnesota Improved Early Amber is a thicker stalk, closer head, approaching the African, imperfectly shaped and dwarf seed when grown at the North.

Amber Liberian presents a heavier stalk and yellow head, yet more compact and of a leaden hue, with seed more round. The White Imphee comingling brightens the seed and syrup.

To make sugar from Amber in a small and inexpensive way subject the juice to a high and continued heat until all green scum is removed; but finish to eleven pounds syrup to the gallon with less heat to avoid inversion. Cool in a shallow body and remove to an open vessel by the cook stove. Cover with a cloth. Amber grains will settle to the bottom as soon as formed. The Liberian will not. See sample so treated and hung to drain and dry in a sack. While Amber is a good thing, the man who finds a few hundred acres lodged on his hands may find too much of a good thing.—*O. W. Hawk, in Colman's Rural.*

Veterinary Department.

Laminitis or Founder.

Symptoms: Unlike navicular arthritis, which comes on slowly, this disease is sudden and acute in its attack, invariably following, and can always be traced to, the fact of the animal having been either driven hard or made unnaturally warm from other causes. The day or night previous to the attack he is put in the stable and well cared for, and on going for him we find that he is so sore and stiff that he can with great difficulty be induced to move, and when he does it is accomplished without raising his feet from the floor, preferring to drag them, while the hind feet will be raised spasmodically and placed well under the

body, while the anterior are advanced well forward, with the weight resting entirely upon the heels. This circumstance will account for the symptoms attributed to "chess founder." The feet being carried well forward, and body thrown backward, in order to get as much weight upon the hind extremities as possible the shoulders (scapulo-humeral articulation) are naturally carried forward and beyond the pectoral muscles, which, in consequence, and to all appearances, assume a shrunk or falling-in aspect. If any intelligent person will examine the cadava, study the situation of the sternum, and observe how it is braced and retained in situation by the ribs, he will readily appreciate the fallacy of the theory of a falling or sinking chest. If at this stage the feet are examined they will be found intensely hot, and well-marked constitutional symptoms are always present, the temperature frequently ranging as high as 105 and 106 degrees Fahrenheit, accompanied by a high and bounding pulse, injected mucous membranes, dilated nostrils, dry, hot mouth and tongue, staring eyes, with their sclerotic coat highly injected. The secretions will be scanty, with the body bedewed with perspiration, and presenting an unnatural warmth and appearance, which has been very characteristically described to us as looking as though the animal had been drawn through a knot-hole the night before. Such intense suffering is seldom produced by any other disease. **Treatment:** This malady readily yields to simple means; and since an acute inflammation is present, the indications are to reduce that as soon as possible, which may be done by the use of either sedatives or liberal bleedings. We usually extract about seven quarts of blood. If the case is seen the first twenty-four hours of its existence, give three ounces of nitrate of potash in solution, and follow with an ounce three times a day for four days, unless the kidneys become excessively active, when the dose may be reduced one-half. Place the feet in a tub of cold water, and require the animal to stand for four hours a day until the fever subsides. If, after four or five days, the animal exhibits a good deal of pain, take a sharp draw-knife and make an opening through the sole, one inch in front of the point of the frog, as there may be a collection of serum present which requires to be let out. If the soreness still continues to exist after all inflammatory symptoms have subsided, it will be well to clip the hair from the coronet and apply an active cantharides blister. Have the feet shod with shoes made plain and extending well out behind, without raising the heels. There will be no danger of the animal stepping on them while there is a tendency to soreness. If these suggestions are attended to, founder need cause you no concern, as nearly every case will return to work in a fortnight and be but little the worse of the ordeal through which he has passed.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

IMPORTED NORMAN STALLION "TURCO."

(No. 469 Perch. Norman Stud Book.)



(Imported by Russ McCourtie & Slatery, Onarga, Illinois.)

Will be kept for the season of 1880 at Hamlin's Livery Stable, east of the post-office, Lawrence, Kansas.

TERMS.

To insure with foal.....\$20 00
Good note required, payable March 1, 1881, or the same for \$15 cash in advance. Mares not proving with foal to be returned the following season free of charge. Care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no responsibility will be assumed should any occur.

Good Pasturage at Reasonable Rates for Mares from a Distance.

The service of the above horse is offered as a premium for the best sticking coat of his get, to be shown to halter at the Western National Fair to be held at Bismarck, Sept. 2nd to 10th, 1880.

For additional information inquire of P. M. HAMLIN, or of the undersigned.

WM. M. INGERSOLL.

\$300 A MONTH guaranteed. \$12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as any one can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.

ST. LOUIS, April 20, 1880.

Flour—Family	\$4.60 @ 4.65
Choice	4.70 @ 4.75
Wheat—No. 2 fall	1.08 @ 1.08 1/2
“ “ May	1.08 @ 1.08 1/2
“ “ June	1.03 @ 1.04
“ “ July	1.04 @ 1.05
No. 3 fall	1.04 @ 1.04 1/2
No. 4	97 @ 98
Corn—No. 2, spot	31 1/2 @ 32
“ “ May	32 @ 32 1/2
“ “ June	33 @ 33 1/2
Oats	29 @ 30
Rye	70 @ 75
Barley	80 @ 1.00
Pork	10.20 @ 10.25
Lard	6.60 @ 6.70
Butter—Dairy	24 @ 25
Country	17 @ 25
Eggs	7 @ 7 1/2

CHICAGO, April 20, 1880.

Wheat—No. 2 spring, spot	\$1.68 @ 1.08 1/2
“ “ May	1.09 @ 1.09 1/2
“ “ June	1.05 @ 1.06
“ “ July	1.01 @ 1.01 1/2
No. 3	97 @ 98
Corn—Spot	34 @ 34 1/2
May	35 @ 35 1/2
June	35 1/2 @ 35 3/4
Pork	9.40 @ 9.50
Lard	6.50 @ 6.60

KANSAS CITY, April 20, 1880.

Wheat—No. 2 fall	\$1.03 @ 1.03 1/2
No. 3 fall, spot	94 @ 94 1/2
“ “ May	93 1/2 @ 93 3/4
“ “ June	90 @ 91
“ “ August	75 @ 77
No. 4	92 @ 93
No. 2	28 @ 29
Oats—No. 2	25 @ 26

Live Stock Markets.

ST. LOUIS, April 20, 1880.

CATTLE—Butchers' grades active; steers, \$3.75@4.10; cows and heifers, \$2.50@3.25; shipping grades slow and weak; fair to choice heavy, \$4.25@4.55; export steers \$4.90@5.00; feeding steers, \$3.75@4.10; stockers, \$3.00@3.25.

HOGS—Lower. Yorkers, \$4.10@4.20; butchers', \$4.20@4.30; fancy, \$4.40@4.50.

CHICAGO, April 20, 1880.

CATTLE—Market steady. Shippers, \$4.00@5.20; butchers, steady at \$2.00@3.80; stockers and feeders, \$2.80@3.80.

HOGS—Lower. Light, \$4.10@4.30; mixed packing, \$4.20@4.25; choice heavy, \$4.30@4.55. Receipts for last twenty-four hours 18,000.

KANSAS CITY, April 20, 1880.

CATTLE—The market opened with a light supply and rather light demand. \$4.60 was the highest price paid yesterday (for several lots of native shipping steers, one lot weighing 1,740 pounds).

HOGS—Receipts small; market closed weak; prices about the same as last week for same grades of hogs, ranging from \$3.80 to \$3.95. The most of the sales were at \$3.85@3.90.

Wheat fluctuated a little the past week. It is about 5 cents lower than our last quotations in Kansas City; in St. Louis it is 7 cents lower; in Chicago it is 6 or 7 cents lower. Futures are incorporated in the above tables. There has been a heavy decline since last week in wheat for delivery during summer.

Reports of the condition of winter wheat continue favorable from nearly every section of the West, and the acreage sown to spring wheat is very large.

In Liverpool, April 17, winter wheat was 10s. 6d. @ 11s. 1d., spring wheat 10s. 1d. @ 10s. 5d. In New York No. 2 winter was \$1.21 @ 1.22; No. 2 spring, \$1.23 @ 1.26.

Wheat at Kansas City (No. 3) is 2 cents lower than it was one year ago, and 6 cents lower than it was two years ago. Corn is 3 cents lower than one year ago, and 5 cents lower than it was at this date in 1878.

There is little change worth noting in the various articles of produce in Kansas City. Good butter is still scarce and worth about 20 cents. Common butter declining at 12@15 cents. Potatoes (old) are cheaper than last week, ranging from 25 to 50 cents. New potatoes now bring \$4.50@5.00 per bushel. Wool, unwashed, 24@28 cents; tub washed, 37@50 cents.

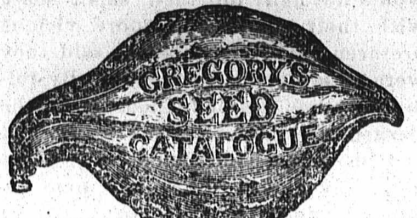
There is war in Wall street among stock brokers. J. Gould is the principal bear against all the bull combinations that can be brought together. It is not believed, however, that he desires any heavy fall in stocks, or that he will act with the bears for many weeks.

A New York paper in its financial review says: "There is not yet a revival of the activity of trade which existed through the fall months and up to the middle of January, and which it was looked for to occur again with the opening of April, though it can scarcely be inferred from this that business has relapsed into the wonted dullness of the past few years. The comparative demand for goods continues large, and the lull in the demand from distributors seems to be due solely to the fact of their having, under the influence of the great boom, purchased or contracted for liberal stocks, which have been sufficient to meet all their requirements up to the present date. Home manufacturers, for the most part, are busily occupied in filling this class of contracts now, and a temporary check in the demand affords them a needed opportunity to get up with their orders."

Messrs. Lang & Ryan have purchased in Oregon about 25,000 head of cattle which they will drive east across the Rocky mountains this summer. They will start about the 25th of April and travel about five miles a day until they reach the Yellowstone, where they will be wintered. The drove will require 120 mounted "cow boys," forty wagons, several hundred horses, and 160 loaded stand of arms.

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 6c. per lb; turkeys live 7c. per lb, dressed 8c. per lb; potatoes, 60@75c.; corn, 25@27c.; wheat, 90@95c.; lard, 7c.; hogs, \$3.75@4.00; cattle—feeders \$3.00, shippers \$3.50@3.75, cows \$2.00@2.40; wood, \$5.00 per cord; hay, \$6.00@8.00 per ton.



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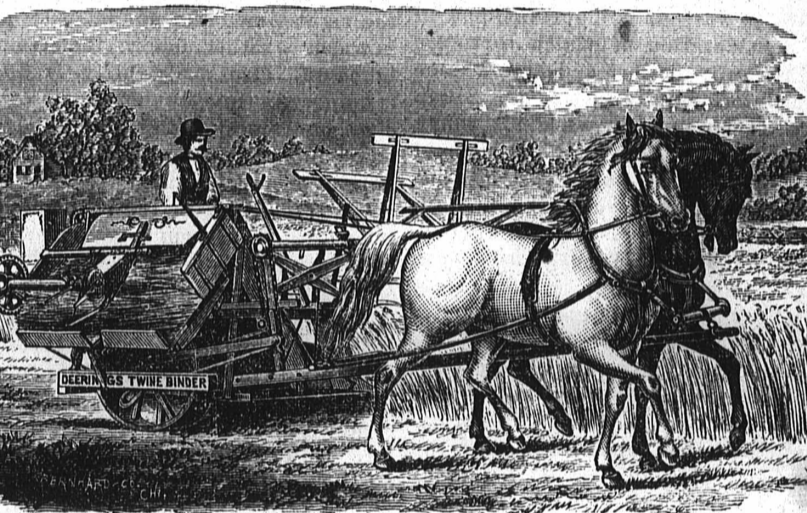
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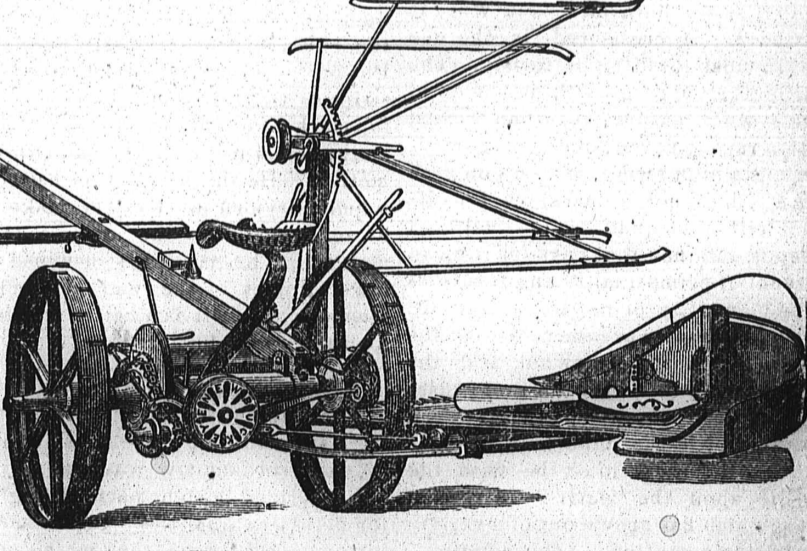
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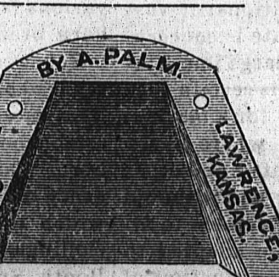
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