

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Household.

VOL. IX.—NO. 20.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1880.

WHOLE NO. 432.

THE RELIABLE MAN.

BY MRS. M. A. KIDDER.

A friend to be kept,
A neighbor to prize,
Whose promise is sacred—
Whose word will suffice!
To wear no disguise
Is a part of his plan,
For all the world trusts
The reliable man!

A man of few words—
He makes up in acts
Sincere and praiseworthy,
And deals in plain facts;
Dispensing his favors
Abroad when he can,
He gives no false hopes,
This reliable man.

He may not be rich—
He may not be poor—
But he is what he seems,
Naught else, that is sure.
Both true to his neighbor,
And true to his clan,
As well as himself,
This reliable man.

Some men step aside
From honor and truth,
For pleasure or profit,
The tempters of youth!
Not caring for conscience,
Sin's journey began—
Not so of my friend,
The reliable man.

You may trust him to-day,
You may trust him to-morrow,
In joy and in trial,
In gladness or sorrow.
A true friend in need,
He lives under no ban,
This blessing to earth,
A reliable man!

WILLIAM WHEELWRIGHT.

BY JAMES PARTON.

Being at Paterson, in New Jersey, some time ago, I visited a manufactory where twelve hundred men were employed in making locomotives. They were then turning out one engine for every working day of the year, and were expecting soon "to throw in the Sundays," as one of the men remarked—meaning that they expected to make three hundred and sixty-five per annum instead of three hundred and thirty.

The last room shown to visitors is the packing-room, where the finished engines are packed for exportation. There I saw three of the largest locomotives ever made, truly stupendous products of human ingenuity, which were about to be sent around Cape Horn for a railroad in Peru. One of these weighed forty-eight tons, and was designed for a mountain railroad of that country. It seemed rather a large thing to send so far; but the United States supplies that coast with locomotive engines, and even with horse cars, and much other small railroad ware.

We owed this business originally to one man, William Wheelwright, born at Newburyport in 1798, the son of a wealthy merchant there. The story of this man's life is one of the most romantic and extraordinary in the whole history of business. From childhood he had a desire to go to sea, and his father, who had himself begun his career on the ocean, permitted him to go on several short voyages in one of his own vessels. At the age of nineteen he commanded a bark, which made a prosperous voyage to Rio Janeiro. In 1823, being then twenty-five years of age, he was intrusted with the command of a fine ship, the Rising Empire, bound to Buenos Ayres, on the river La Plata, in South America. Near the mouth of that river the vessel was stranded and wrecked.

With great difficulty Captain Wheelwright, and his crew, reached the shore, and made his way to Buenos Ayres. He arrived totally destitute, even his clothes being insufficient. He made known his situation to a merchant there, who offered him employment as supercargo of a vessel going round Cape Horn to Valparaiso. The offer was accepted; and when he had disposed of the cargo, he took up his abode at Guayaquil, a small city of Ecuador on that coast.

He was a six months' voyage from home, a total stranger, twenty-six years of age, and destitute of resources. Probably his pride was wounded by the loss of his ship, for he did not write home for many months after reaching Guayaquil. When he did write, he explained why he did not attempt to return to his own country.

"After the loss of the ship," he wrote, "I became weary and worn out with misfortune. Distance and active business, I hoped, would in some measure obliterate painful memories." He was soon at work. He obtained control

of a small schooner, and employed himself in cruising and trading along the coast between Valparaiso and Panama. Before he had been long in this business he procured the appointment of United States consul at Guayaquil. He continued, however, his coastwise commerce, and with such success that when he had been there only six years he estimated his property to be worth one hundred thousand dollars. Then, by way of holiday, he returned to his native place, married, and returned with his wife to South America by the Isthmus of Panama.

Through the mismanagement of others his whole capital was lost in his absence, and he had to begin business again. We soon find him owning another schooner, brought round from New York, to which he gave the patriotic name of Fourth of July. In a short time he had a line of schooners sailing out of Valparaiso. If he had been an ordinary man, he would have made a fortune in early life, and returned home to enjoy it. But he was a natural improver. It was he who set on foot the scheme of providing Valparaiso with water works, and afterward with gas works. He promoted the same improvement at other cities at which he traded. He showed the people of some of the desert towns how to distill pure water. He imported brick-making machinery, and induced many to erect buildings of more durable material than wood.

From the first, however, his favorite scheme had been to introduce steamers upon the tranquil Pacific, an ocean singularly well calculated for steam navigation. All commerce, moreover, in those countries must be carried on along the coast, since the Andes hem them in from intercourse with the other parts of the continent. The ocean serves that narrow line of country 3,000 miles long as a river, and the tranquility of the Pacific renders its navigation almost as certain and safe as that of an inland stream. Full of this idea, he devoted years to carrying it into execution. He addressed merchants, municipalities, governments. He went to London, raised the money, and at length, in 1840, while he was still a comparatively young man, he had the pleasure of sailing into the harbor of Valparaiso in a steamer of five hundred tons burden, accompanied by another of equal size. No one on that coast had ever seen a vessel propelled by steam.

The arrival of these two steamers at Valparaiso was a joyful event indeed. The military bands of the city embarked on board launches and went out to meet them, accompanied by a great number of boats belonging to the ships in the harbor. Both steamers crossed and recrossed the bay several times, to afford the people gathered in thousands upon the shore a better opportunity of seeing them. When they drew near, Captain Wheelwright appeared upon the quarter-deck of one of them. The crowd recognized him and gave him cheer upon cheer. The bells rang, the bands played, the cannon were fired. A public dinner on shore followed, when Mr. Wheelwright concluded his speech by saying:

"I have devoted myself for the last six years to the promotion of this enterprise which to-day we see accomplished through the efforts of the Steam Navigation company."

A difficulty arose. There was a long delay in the arrival of cargoes of coal from England, and when they did arrive the cost was found to be so great as to consume the profits of the enterprise. For three months the ships remained useless in the harbor from want of coal. This indomitable Yankee mounted his horse and went in search of coal. He found a mine from which some coal had been taken of very inferior quality, and long before abandoned. He dug further into this mine, and found better coal. He began forthwith to work the mine, and, in the course of a few months, brought four thousand tons to the shore for the use of his steamers, and thus added to the resources of Chili a commodity which is proving to be far more important to her development and prosperity than her vaunted mines of silver.

For ten years the steamers were run without profit; and Yankees do not like to run steamers without profit. Then he constructed a railroad ninety miles long, from the coast into the heart of the copper and silver region of Chili, which added hundreds of tons of freight every year to the line of steamers, and began a system of railroads which now gives employment to the excellent mechanics of Paterson. An important city rose at the terminus of this railroad, at which he promoted the construction of furnaces for the smelting of metals and the burning of lime. A leading idea of Mr. Wheelwright was to

shorten the distance between that western coast of South America and the more densely peopled portions of the globe, particularly Europe and the United States. His first project was the construction of a railroad across the Isthmus of Panama, a work which was executed soon after the discovery of gold in California. But the scheme to which his mind was finally directed was far more extensive. Between Valparaiso on the Pacific and Buenos Ayres on the La Plata river the distance across the continent is narrowed to about a thousand miles. He proposed the construction of a railroad between these two ports—a work which was designed to accomplish for South America what our Pacific railroad is doing for North America.

But no man in the compass of one life-time can do all things. The work was worthily begun. The originator of the scheme went to Europe, and enlisted the aid of Mr. Brassey, the greatest railroad constructor that ever lived. Wars in Europe, and adverse politics in South America have delayed the completion of Captain Wheelwright's magnificent project. The locomotive, however, is now a very familiar object on that coast, and it is destined to play a great part in making South America accessible to the world.

To the last of his life he was an enthusiast in his appreciation of that wonderful continent, which he believed destined to play an important part in the future of our race, but which only the power of steam can ever subdue to the uses of civilized man. He died in London in 1873, and his remains are buried in the beautiful cemetery at his native place. The war between Peru and Chili again postponed the realization of his project—a war which has already wasted money enough to build the railroad three times over.

The Eleventh Commandment.

I remember that I once read a story, written by one of our American authors, with the above title, in which the eleventh commandment was made to have been discovered by a certain worthy preacher on this side of the water who had been mistaken by his entertainers for a vagabond. But the story is very old, and Archbishop Usher, of Dublin, was the true hero. In the year 1640, at the age of sixty, the archbishop, on his way to England, was wrecked on the coast of Wales, and, in a rather sad condition, he made his way to the house of a worthy clergyman, who chanced to reside not far from the spot where the wreck had occurred. Without giving his name, or making known his high and dignified station, he introduced himself as a brother clergyman in distress, and craved assistance. The Cambrian divine, suspecting the wayfarer to be an impostor, gave him a cold reception; yet, seeing that he was really suffering from shipwreck, he could not find it in his heart to turn him off. While the aged guest was partaking of the poor repast which had been set for him in one of the work-rooms of the servants, the host came in, and, by way of testing the man, he thought he would question him; so he asked him, first:

"Look you, my good man: Can you tell me how many commandments there are?"

"Certainly," answered the guest, mildly and quietly. "There are eleven."

"Ho-ho! Eleven, are there? Perhaps you can tell me which is the eleventh commandment?"

"Yes," said the venerable man, looking up with a countenance that beamed with a wondrous light, "it is that which our dear Savior gave, when he knew that his end was drawing near, and that his disciples were soon to lose him. Thus he spake unto them: 'A new commandment I give unto you: That you love one another!'"

"I know not who you be," cried the host, stricken to the heart. "but I know that I have sinned; and I pray that God may forgive me!" And we can imagine that our Cambrian brother had found a guest who was to bless him in more ways than one.—S. C. J.

How Were They Brought Up?

Nine persons have been arrested in Ohio charged with highway robbery, burglary and horse stealing. They were betrayed by one of their own number who made a confession before the grand jury. They are described as all young men belonging to the best families, sons of professional men, farmers and substantial citizens; and it is added: "Some are church members, and all have been reared under church influences." What does this mean? How does it happen that nine young men, living, as these did, in

one little country village, and all reared under church influences, should turn out so badly? To think of it, the sons of respectable, well-to-do people, voluntarily betaking themselves to such heinous crimes as robbery, burglary and horse stealing! Their whole lives are blasted. What unutterable woe have they brought upon themselves, upon their parents, and upon all who held them dear!

We confess there is something about such an occurrence which is very difficult to understand. It seems as if there must have been something erroneous or defective in the way in which these young men were brought up; otherwise there ought to have been a different result.

Something, whatever it may be, must be fundamentally wrong in a country neighborhood so prolific of crime.

A lady in St. Joseph, Mo., whose husband had deserted her, heard that he was paying attentions to another woman and called at the house where she was staying. He was there. She walked in and the first words she spoke were: "John, come, let's go home." He replied very emphatically that he would not. She insisted that he would. He still said he would not go, as she abused him. She put her hand under her shawl, drew forth a bright, new revolver, and raising the implement of death to an angle of about forty-five degrees, asked him once more if he'd go home with her. He looked her square in the eye, which was firm and calm, and replied: "Oh, yes, if that's all you want, I'll gladly accommodate you." She stepped aside and told him to go out, which he did. He did not speak a word during the march, and when they arrived at home such a lecture as that little woman did give that great big man is rarely heard. He promised to do better.

Facetiae.

"What a set of scoundrels soldiers must be!" exclaimed an old lady, looking up from her newspaper. "You can't read about 'em without hearing of some sentry's being relieved of his watch!"

It is a common saying of moralists that the lower order of animals have not the vices of man, yet it is certain that some of the insects are back-biters, and all of the quadrupeds are tale-bearers.

"You should never let your temper turn sour," said a teacher to a little girl; "it spoils anything to have it turn sour." "Then my mamma's pickles are all spoilt!" exclaimed the child, in a tone of regret.

A beggar, who swore he had tasted no food for forty-eight hours, was taken to a restaurant the other day by a benevolent gentleman, and told to eat as much as he wished. He ordered a glass of wine and some olives.

A keen observer of human nature and human countenances says that the woman looks oldest who tries the hardest to conceal her age; and that if she refuses to let her age appear upon her tongue it will be certain to show itself upon her face.

A man having announced that he was once in a community where they all minded their own business, his statement was doubted, and he was called upon to tell where it was. "It was on board a ship, at sea," he said, "and the passengers were all too sick to meddle with one another's affairs."

An old negro named Pete was very much troubled about his sins. Perceiving him one day with a very downcast look, his master asked him the cause. "Oh, massa, I'm such a great sinner!" "But, Pete," said his master, "you are foolish to take it so much to heart. You never see me troubled about my sins." "I know de reason, massa," said Pete. "When you go out duck shooting, and kill one duck and wound another, don't you run after the wounded duck?" "Yes, Pete." And the master wondered what was coming next. "Well, massa, dat is de way wid you and me. Ole Satun has got you sure; but as he am not sure of me, he chases dis chile all de time."

Young Folks' Department.

MR. EDITOR:—As I have not written for some time, I thought I would write again for the "Young Folks' Department." I have been plowing. We have planted twenty-five acres of corn. The wheat around here looks very nice. I will answer my riddle. I will stick to what I said. I did not have time to answer it in three weeks, as I was busy, so I wrote just as soon as I got time. The answer is: "A man talking a cow; the cow

had four teats, and the man had ten fingers." I guess I will close for this time. Please excuse mistakes and bad writing. If I see this in print I will write again. Yours truly,

GEORGE W. LEWIS.

LAWRENCE, Kans., May 3, 1880.

MR. EDITOR:—It has been a long time since I wrote for the "Young Folks' Department," and I thought I would write a few lines. I have three brothers and two sisters. My eldest brother and sister go to school now. Pa had to take one of the horses to plant corn with and so I had to stop going to school. I loved the teacher very much; her name is Miss Reynolds. I will close for this time by answering Mary Hefebower's riddle. I think it is smoke. ELIZA G. BREWER. OGDEN, Kans., May 3, 1880.

LESSONS FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.

[Copyright, 1880. All rights reserved.]
NO. XXXI.

ROLL OF PERFECTION.
8. James Stepp.....Douglas county, Kans.
4. Emma Boles.....Lawrence, Kans.
5. Alice Rorer.....Burlington, Kans.
1. Kate Frye.....Morrill, Kans.

ROLL OF EXCELLENCE.
15. James Stepp.....Douglas county, Kans.
15. Emma Boles.....Lawrence, Kans.
16. Mark C. Warner.....Tiblow, Kans.
14. Flora D. Chevalier.....Lawrence, Kans.
23. Alice Rorer.....Burlington, Kans.
12. Ettie Blair.....Hartford, Kans.
8. Samuel Porter.....Tiblow, Kans.
7. Kate Frye.....Morrill, Kans.
5. Anna M. Torbert.....Humboldt, Kans.

CORRECTION OF EXERCISE NO. XXX.

DANIEL BOONE.

The place of Finley's old trading-post, where their cabin now stood, seems to have been chosen by him not only as a central point for trade, but it was on the side of a finely-sloping hill, and commanded a good view of the country below. The situation was beautiful. Perhaps he chose it when he was a lonely white man in the wilderness, because he might readily see the approach of Indians, and make his escape, or perhaps it was the very beauty of the spot that charmed him. He had a love for the beautiful. One day, he and Boone were standing by the door of the cabin. The wind was sighing in the tops of the forest, and while they were listening to the music, they were looking out upon the beautiful region below; the grass was green, and the bright flowers turned up their leaves to the sun. "Glorious country!" cried Finley; "this wilderness does indeed blossom like the rose."—"Yes," replied Boone, "and who would live amid the barren pine-hills of North Carolina, to hear the screaming of the jay, and now and then shoot a deer too lean to be eaten? This is the land for hunters. Here man and beast may grow to their full size."

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.

In this way | for more than six months | these men (bravely 14) hunted and (rambled 15) through the woods | (counter 1) to their (thoughts of what would come to pass 2, 3) | through the whole summer they saw no Indians | nor did they meet with any (notable 16) (event 4, 5) | (the forethought 6, 7) of a nightly watch was (taken 4, 8) | but they met with no (alarm 9) (from man or beast) | they had (grand 10) (sport by day) | and slept (still 11) at night | after this | as you will see | they began to meet (trouble 12, 13) |

ROOTS OF WORDS.

LATIN.

1. Contra, against. 2. Ex, out. 3. Specto, to view. 4. Ad, to, toward. 5. Venio, to come, go. 6. Prae, before. 7. Causo (causum), to provide against. 8. Opto, to wish for, choose. 9. Turba, tumult. 10. Gloria, honor, a good name. 11. Quies, calm. 12. Dis, apart. 13. Facilis, gentle.

ANGLO-SAXON.

14. Feoran, to terrify. 15. Ryman, to enlarge.

FRENCH.

16. Marquer, to be of note.
CAPITALS AND PUNCTUATION.
Six capital letters, eight commas, and five periods.
W. A. B.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1880.

Patrons' Department.

NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master—J. J. Woodman, of Michigan. Secretary—Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C. Treasurer—P. 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—F. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county. Treasurer—W. P. Popnowe, Topeka.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

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

Education and Transportation.

[Important extract from the address of Worthy Master Sims at the last state grange.]

Now that the period of organization has passed, and the confusion resulting from a growth more rapid than healthful has subsided, and our business system been fully matured, tested and not found wanting, the great work of our order, education, is reached; and in the language of our present worthy lecturer of the National Grange, Bro. Esbaugh, in his last address to his state grange, "the prosperity of our order will be advanced in proportion as the educational work is made a success. Wherever grange literature is freely distributed and read, those questions pertaining to agriculture and grange organization will be freely discussed and members informed upon every question in which they are interested; they will learn business principles and the business system adopted by the order; they will practice co-operation with good success; they will learn to meet together, teach together, buy together, sell together, and in all things work together for the general good; and in these communities subordinate granges will prosper, and the advantages of our grange organization be truly exemplified."

The transportation question remains unsettled. For two successive seasons this body has passed resolutions asking for a law fixing a just and equitable tariff of freight and passenger fare over the railroads within our state and prohibiting unjust discrimination between individuals and localities. And last fall when the political parties took up the subject and resolved in favor of the same thing, and no organization of citizens publicly said no, the hope that the reasonable demand of the people would be responded to by our law makers was indulged; but we were doomed to disappointment. The legislature, elected by the people, who seemed to be so nearly unanimous upon this subject, met and adjourned, leaving the question where they found it—with the companies. Now, in view of the fact that within the last thirty days fully one-half of the total mileage of the railroads in our state has passed under the control of one man, and about two-thirds of the other half under the direction of another, leaving but a small fraction in the hands of a third party with their lines traversing different sections of the state, thereby leaving competition out of the question, it does seem to me that the subject cannot be pushed aside much longer, but must be met, and the question settled, through proper representatives of the people, as to whether we do or do not desire legislation upon this subject. Now I presume this body will pass the usual resolution; but in my judgment the time has come when we should do something more than merely resolve. We have the power and the right, legally and morally, and in case we desire the legislation let us go to work like business men in our respective political organizations and procure and enforce it. In case we do not act, and harm comes to us or others from this source, we are the responsible party and must bear the blame. The system of discrimination and increase on the charges for transportation in proportion as the value of our exports is increased, from whatever cause; in other words, of changing such rates as the article transported will bear, without regard to the service rendered, is so manifestly wrong and pernicious in its tendencies as to admit of no discussion.

Actions Speak Louder than Words.

[Essay by Albert H. Slack, read in Ghent grange, No. 366.]

It is not worth while for any man or woman to say that they are as good a granger as the order can afford and then stay at home and frame excuses for not attending the grange when it is to their own interest to attend regularly and help to press forward in that which we have undertaken. But they seem to think it too great a task to come to the grange once a week, or even once a month. They will say, "Well, I guess I will not go to the grange tonight;" or, "I am a little tired; and then there will be nothing done to-night—there will be nobody there." Of course not, if all grangers were like them; but one glorious thought is we are not all of that kind. Instead of all being one kind, we are of about three kinds—good, bad and indifferent. Good members attend as regularly as they can; bad members do not attend at all, but do all they can against us; indifferent members attend just when the occasion suits them. For instance, when there is a feast, or any one to be initiated, or an excitement of some kind, they are all sure to be present. The whole family and the dog—all are apparently good grangers; even the dog will appear favorable to the grange movement. They will laugh and talk, and eat of almost everything until pumpkin pie begins to taste bitter; then they will seize a runner of a chicken and seat themselves for a gentle rest,

which they will have in spite of all you can do. They will not be disturbed. When the feast is over and the grange is called to order by the worthy master, and suggestions for good of the order announced, you will generally find these members asleep. You may arouse them and call on them for a speech; then they will begin to make excuses: "Well, worthy master, I don't believe I have anything to say for the good of the order; the feast was all very nice. I believe I have eaten too much. I beg to be excused." Poor soul. Yes, he has eaten too much, as all feasting members do; that is their way of getting the good of the grange, of getting their money back. They seem unconcerned about the grange movement no further than feasts and frolics. For my part I think the grange would be better without any such persons in it. Their words say they are a dead weight, and their actions prove it.

Grange News.

[Grange Bulletin.] A new grange has just been organized in North Hempstead, N. Y.

Dunnsville grange, No. 288, Essex county, Va., has taken a fresh start.

Nearly four hundred new members in West Virginia since January 1, 1880.

North Orwell grange, No. 209, Bradford county, Pa., has 107 members, and still making additions.

Bellast grange, No. 573, Fulton county, Pa., has added nine new members in the last three months.

Cottage grange, No. 688, Virginia, is just completing a first-rate grange hall, soon to be dedicated.

Illinois is also feeling the rising tide, and reorganization and new members are the order of the day.

O. S. Cary grange, No. 693, Jefferson county, Pa., has initiated eleven members during the last quarter.

Stephens Mills grange, New York, conferred the fourth degree upon five new members at its last meeting.

Grange No. 270, Michigan, has had nineteen applications since December 1, and is about purchasing an organ.

Only four granges in Indiana have ceased to exist since the beginning of the year, yet forty have been reorganized.

Grange No. 210, Wisconsin, reports twenty-five applications for membership, and eight old members reinstated.

Talmadge grange, No. 639, has just been organized in Ottawa county, Mich., and starts out with bright prospects.

Worthy Master Thing, of the Maine State grange, has been doing steady work traveling over the state for several months past.

French Creek grange, West Virginia, has taken in nine new members since January 1, besides a number of delinquents have returned to the fold.

A grange was organized a few days since in Norwich, Chenango county, N. Y., with a membership comprising the best farmers in that locality.

Willow grange, No. 618, Michigan, held fifty-two regular and six special meetings last year; attendance always good, and new members at every meeting.

Bro. C. L. Whitney has reorganized Parkville grange, No. 23, Michigan, with thirty members; also Mendon grange with over twenty members.

Grange No. 174, Wisconsin, has 117 members. The secretary writes: "We have initiated every month but one since we dedicated our hall last October."

Bro. John T. Jones, past-master of the National grange, is still an active worker. He is a member of the executive committee of the Arkansas State grange.

The grange at New London, Arkansas, is increasing in numbers at every meeting. Initiated seven members at its last meeting, and several petitions for next session.

French Creek grange, No. 658, Mercer county, Pa., has been initiating candidates at nearly every meeting since January 1. Had three to take first degree at last meeting.

St. Marys grange, No. 1,212, Adams county, Ind., has a good hall and about sixty members. "Took in two new members at our last meeting, and are now more prosperous than ever."

Gideon W. Thompson. James H. Payne.

THOMPSON, PAYNE & CO.,

LIVE STOCK BROKERS

Union Stock Yards,

Kansas City, Mo.,

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

CONTINENTAL Insurance Company OF NEW YORK.

Cash assets January 1, 1879.....\$3,327,774 LIABILITIES. Unearned reserve fund, and reported losses.....1,269,360 Capital (paid up in cash).....1,000,000 Net surplus over all.....1,058,414 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 Lela's drug store, Lawrence.

GOLDEN BELT ROUTE.

KANSAS CITY TO DENVER

VIA

Kansas Division of Union Pacific Railway (Formerly Kansas Pacific Railway).

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

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

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

To Denver in 32 Hours.

The Kansas Express Train Leaves Kansas City at 11 every Evening and runs to Ellis, 365 miles west. The first-class coaches of this train are seated with the Celebrated Horton Reclining Chairs.

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

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

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

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

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

DAYLIGHT

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

RIDE

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

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

62,500 FINE FARMS

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

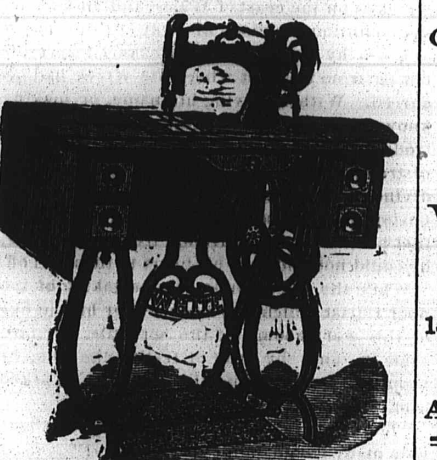
NOW IS THE ACCEPTED TIME.

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

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

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

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 is elegantly ornamented and finished, and its cabinet work is unsurpassed.

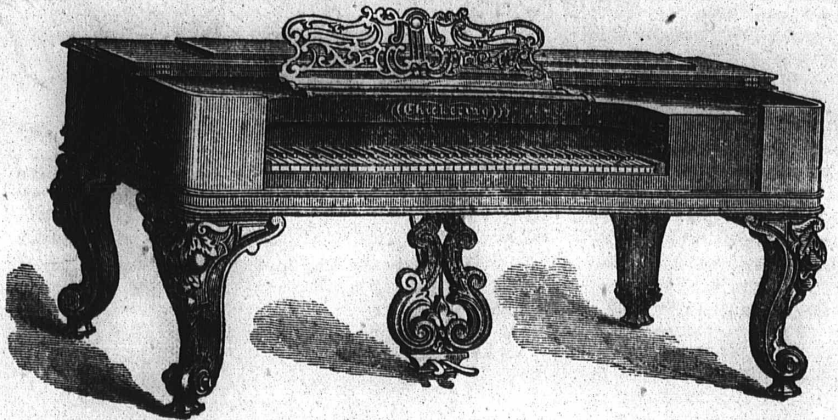
Tenth—The result of this combination is the "WHITE," the most durable, the cheapest, best and largest family sewing machine in the world.

If you need a machine try it. You will like it and buy it. Agents wanted. Needles and supplies for all machines. Singer sewing machine at \$20.

J. T. RICHIEY, Agent,

No. 67 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kans.

W. W. FLUKE,



DEALER IN

PIANOS, ORGANS, SHEET MUSIC,

And every description of Musical Merchandise.

SHEET MUSIC AND MUSIC BOOKS A SPECIALTY.

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

Orders by mail attended to promptly.

No. 127 Massachusetts Street.

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

MRS. GARDNER & 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.

Southwestern Iron Fence Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IMPROVED STEEL BARBED WIRE,

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

LAWRENCE,

KANSAS.

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

ORDERS SOLICITED AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

J. S. CREW & CO.

OUR WALL PAPER STOCK IS VERY COMPLETE,

Embracing all Grades, from Brown Blanks

TO THE BEST DECORATIONS.

WINDOW SHADES MADE TO ORDER

ON KNAPP'S SPRINGS OR COMMON FIXTURES.

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

A FEW BOOKS AND STATIONERY ALSO ON HAND.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

GEO. R. BARSE.

ANDY J. SNIDER.

Barse & Snider,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the sale of Live Stock.

KANSAS STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

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

W. A. ROGERS.

H. D. ROGERS.

ROGERS & ROGERS,

KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

Prominent Eastern Journalists and Statesmen Coming to the Western National Fair - Capturing a Train Wrecker.

[Kansas City Journal.] D. Shelton, superintendent of Bismarck grove, received a dispatch yesterday from Mr. Keeney, president of the Western National Fair association, from Philadelphia, announcing that he had concluded the arrangement with Hon. J. W. Forney by which Mr. Forney and fifty of the most eminent journalists, statesmen and professional men of the East will visit Bismarck grove on the occasion of the Western National fair in September next.

Sheriff Bowling, of Wyandotte, who safely lodged Thomas St. Peters and George Mass, the train wreckers of Edwardsville, in the county jail, returned Tuesday evening to hunt down Ben Green, who was still at large. Green was the ring-leader of the boys who piled the logs and stumps on the K. P. track, and came near wrecking the western train, and J. O. Brinkerhoff offered \$100 for his arrest.

On Mr. Bowling's return to Edwardsville he visited the home of young Green, but of course learned nothing of him. Green's father said he didn't know what had become of him. Mr. Bowling watched the house till midnight, and at an early hour took a boat and passed over to the south shore. About 6 o'clock he discovered Green's father on the north shore creeping down stream under the river bank. Bowling kept opposite him as he moved down stream. This continued for about a mile, when the old man climbed the bank and disappeared in the woods. Presently a young man came down to the water's edge, and commenced to wade across. Bowling took a position in the bushes opposite his landing place, and on his coming ashore covered him with his forty-two caliber, saying, "Ben, I don't want to hurt you, but if you run I shall shoot." It proved to be Ben Green, and he gave himself up. His pockets were filled with biscuits and dried meat. He was well loaded for life in the woods. Peters, Mass and Green were taken before Justice Thompson, of Edwardsville, and committed in default of \$500 bonds, to await their trial at the December trial of the district court. Sheriff Bowling deserves credit for well-laid plans well executed.

Horribly Mutilated by a Mad Bear.

[Ottawa Republican.] Last evening Mr. Carrol Nolan, of this city, received information that his boy Joe, who was out on the farm, five miles northwest, had been attacked by a vicious bear, and awfully mangled. Mr. Nolan at once proceeded to the farm, and found the little fellow fearfully wounded in the leg.

It seems that Joe, who is only thirteen years old, was trying to drive an unruly Berkshire boar through a gap between logs, and the animal, with characteristic perversity, declined to go. Joe then procured a switch, and applied it liberally, when suddenly the brute turned upon him and seized him by the calf of the leg. Joe succeeded in wrenching away, and grasped a piece of rail with which he belabored and tried to beat off the now maddened animal. He called lustily for help, but was too far from the house to make himself heard. The brute again dashed upon the unfortunate boy, and a second time caught him by the leg, this time setting him near the thigh. The boy struggled desperately to escape, but was shook about by the animal like a weed. He finally fell down, and says that he gave himself up for lost. Strange to say, he no sooner fell down than the animal let go and retired, and Joe managed to reach the house. His wounds were really more frightful in appearance than dangerous. The worst is the wound in the thigh, the brute's tusks having met in the flesh, and with this hold, as he shook the boy, he tore a wound down the side of the leg to below the knee. Joe is doing as well as could be expected now.

Time for May.

Probable weather—1st, fair West; cloudy and raining East; 1st to 3d, clear, and frost in localities; 3d to 7th, ending in clouding, threatening weather, with local rains; 7th to 8th, clear or fair, with liability to frost on the 7th and 8th; 9th to 13th, clouding and threatening, with rain; 13th to 15th, clear or fair; 15th to 18th, clouding and threatening weather, with severe storms in places; 18th to 20th, clear, and frost about 18th and 19th, if severe storms have occurred; 20th to 23d, clouding and threatening weather, with storms; 23d to 25th, fair; 25th to 31st, clouding, threatening weather, with local rains. The comparatively warmer days will be about 4th, 11th, 16th, 22d and 28th. The comparatively colder days will be about 1st, 7th, 14th, 18th and 24th. The earthquake periods are 3d, 10th, 15th, 21st and 28th.

A Traction Engine.

[Osage County Chronicle.] On Saturday last considerable curiosity was manifested by the citizens of Burlingame to see a traction or road engine which had just arrived here. The machine came from Hamilton, Ohio, and is owned by Smith & Wilson. It was fired up in the afternoon and came up town, stopping to water at the city well, and to take on fuel. Mr. Smith, one of the owners, informed us that it is intended to break prairie, and will draw five sixteen-inch plows. The first job will be done for one of the proprietors, Mr. Wilson, living near Chalk Mound. It left for the west, easily climbing the school-house hill, and soon passed out of sight.

The Kansas Orphan Asylum.

[Leavenworth Times.] Last Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock the annual meeting of the corporators of the Kansas orphan asylum was held in this city, with the president, Rev. J. B. McCleery, in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The annual report of the corresponding secretary, Mrs. G. W. Nelles, was read and approved.

The annual report of Mr. John Wilson, treasurer, was read, showing the balance of cash on hand to be \$376.23, which report was adopted.

The itemized cash expense account, which agrees with the treasurer's report, was read by Mrs. Charles Currier, and approved.

The business manager of the Orphan's Friend reported the net profits of the paper during the past year to have been \$423.35.

As there were four vacancies in the list of corporators, an election was held, which resulted in the selection of Mrs. Gable, Mrs. George Neely, Mrs. Henry Clark and Mrs. Henry Garrett for the ensuing year.

The trustees elected for the ensuing year were Mrs. T. A. Hurd, Mrs. Geo. W. Nelles, Mrs. Thomas Carney, Mrs. George Weaver and Mrs. D. N. Barnes.

Among the ladies from abroad who were present were Mrs. Col. G. W. Veal, president of the Auxiliary society of Topeka; Mrs. Dr. Huntton, vice-president; and Mrs. Hattie Douthett, recording secretary, of the same society; Mrs. Dr. Smith, Mrs. Col. Scudder, Mrs. Dr. Sheldon, Mrs. Judge Spencer and Mrs. Dr. Eastman, all of Topeka.

There was no election of officers for the ensuing year, the election being agreed upon to be held at a special meeting in the future.

The meeting adjourned until yesterday morning, when the officers and a large number of invited guests, consisting of prominent ladies and gentlemen of the city and elsewhere, met at the asylum, where a most pleasant reunion was enjoyed. There were besides the officers nearly sixty ladies present.

At a designated hour the party was escorted to the handsome dining-room in the building, and in company with nineteen children, whose home is in the asylum, sat down to an elegant dinner which had been prepared under the supervision of the efficient matron, Mrs. Jessie Hodgkinson. The repast was begun, after a fervent prayer had been offered by Rev. Dr. Nisbet, and heartily enjoyed. After dinner the party inspected the building, and were unanimous in their praise of its management. Later in the afternoon the visitors from abroad became the guests of our citizens, and a handsome reception was given to them at the residence of Mrs. Rosa L. Anthony on the South Esplanade, at Mrs. Theos. Carney's residence on Fourth street, and elsewhere. The guests from Topeka will leave for their homes in Topeka this morning well pleased with their visit to our city.

The orphan asylum is one of the most important public institutions in the state, and it is with pleasure we note its rapid progress for the better and the growing interest in its favor among the best people of the state.

Willard Davis.

[Osage Independent.] General Willard Davis, now attorney-general of Kansas, and a candidate for governor with flattering prospects for success, is in our city accompanied by his amiable and much-esteemed wife visiting their numerous friends and acquaintances. General Davis lived in Osage two years during his term of office while county attorney, living temporarily here, his real home being at Parsons, where he had resided from the time of the earliest history of the place as a city, and where he now has a host of warm-hearted friends in both political parties as well as in social circles.

The Parsons Daily Wonder, on mentioning the general's recent visit to their city, and his former home, has the following to say of the general and his candidacy, which we can and do fully indorse: "Willard Davis, Esq., our affable state attorney-general, is here at his old home visiting his friends and taking a birds-eye view of the political situation on state matters. Mr. Davis is a candidate for governor with a respectable following of active friends and supporters, and no doubt he is anxious to know the wishes of the people here on the gubernatorial question. The people of Parsons would be pleased to see a man who was, at one time, the first mayor of our city the governor of our young state."

Criminal College Students.

[Manhattan Industrialist.] The whole community has been startled and saddened this week by the announcement that a group of five students of the college had been detected in a course of stealing, embracing articles of all sorts, from a bottle of perfume to a suit of clothes. Most of these articles had been taken within the last three weeks, though occasionally a book had been missed for some three months past, enough to awaken suspicion and to put those interested on guard. Two, O. Durkee and W. P. Favour, have been arraigned upon a charge of grand larceny, and, waiving examination, are bound over for trial at the next term of court. O. Lockhart, C. Ott and F. F. Worley plead guilty to the charge of petty larceny, and were sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs. No others are directly implicated; and the principal blame rests upon the two first named. All five were intimately associated, having come from the same neighborhood in Greenwood county, and had kept their circle of acquaintances narrowed since being here. They were boarding themselves in two houses nearly a mile apart; and there seems to be no evidence of any banding together beyond the mutual knowledge of guilt. Their rapid progress in an evil course is a serious warning against the first steps in dishonesty, and against such a mode of living as may lead into temptation.

25th YEAR—13th YEAR IN KANSAS!

KANSAS Home Nurseries

Offer for the spring of 1880

HOME GROWN STOCK.

SUCH AS

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

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Also New and Valuable acquisitions in Apple and Peach Trees.

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

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

VINLAND

Nurs'y & Fruit Farm

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR.

PRICE-LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

W. E. BARNES, Proprietor,

Vinland, Douglas County, Kansas.

Seed Sweet Potatoes!

I have on hand and

FOR SALE

A fine lot of

SWEET POTTE S

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.

Read, Everybody!

J. W. WILLEY,

at No. 104 Massachusetts street, wishes to say to the citizens of Lawrence and Douglas county that he has now on hand the

BEST ASSORTMENT OF STOVES IN CITY.

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

Granite Ironware, Pumps and Tin-ware.

JOB WORK, ROOFING AND GUTTERING

A SPECIALTY.

Everybody is invited to call and see for themselves.

104 MASSACHUSETTS STREET.

THE BEST

Washing Machine!

MR. E. T. VERNON,

of Lawrence,

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

IT IS CHEAPER

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

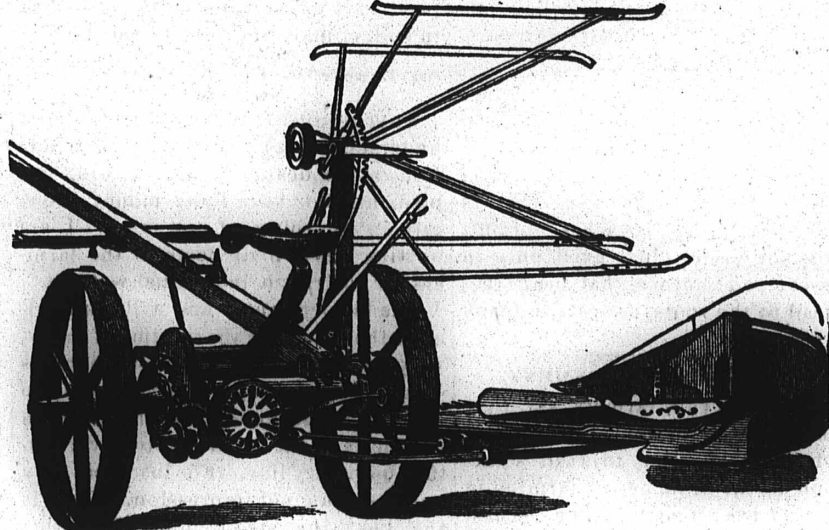
HONEY CREEK MACHINE.

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

GILT-EDGE BUTTER MAKER. This powder makes "Gilt-Edge" Butter the year round. Common-sense and the Science of Chemistry applied to Butter-making. July, August and Winter Butter made equal to the best June product. Increases product 6 per cent. Improves quality at least 20 per cent. Reduces labor of churning one-half. Prevents Butter becoming rancid. Improves market value \$ to 6 cents a pound. Guaranteed free from all injurious ingredients. Gives a nice Golden Color the year round. 25 cents' worth will produce \$3.00 in increase of product and market value. Can you make a better investment? Beware of imitations. Genuine sold only in boxes with trademark of dairyman, together with words "GILT-EDGE BUTTER MAKER" printed on each package. Powder sold by Grocers and General Store-keepers. Ask your dealer for our book "Hints to Butter-Makers," or send stamp to us for it. Small size, 1/2 lb., at 25 cents; Large size, 2 1/2 lbs., \$1.00. Great saving by buying the larger size. Address, BUTTER IMPROVEMENT CO., Prep'rs. [Trade-mark "Butter-Maker" Registered.] BUFFALO, N. Y.

LAWRENCE PLOW COMPANY,

(Successors to Wilder & Palm)



MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

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

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

THIS RUB IRON

Allows the wagon to

TURN SHORT

Will not Raise the Box in Standards.

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

NO. 116 MASSACHUSETTS STREET, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

1,000 SEWING MACHINES A DAY!

THE BEST BUY ONLY

ALWAYS WINS THE

IN THE GENUINE!

LONG RUN. Beware of Counterfeiters.

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

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

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

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Singer Building, Fifth and Locust streets, ST. LOUIS.

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & 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 Great West.

WATCH FOR Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, Perfect Cleaning, Speed and Thorough Work.

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

MARVELOUS for steady superior work in all kinds of Grain, and universally known as the only successful

Portable, Traction, and STEAM-BURNING STEAM-ENGINES, with special features of Power, Durability, Safety, Economy, and Beauty entirely unknown in other makes. Steam-Engines of 10 to 20 horse power; also two styles Improved Mounted Horse Powers.

Thirty-Two Years of Prosperous and Continuous Business by this house, without change of name, location, or management, furnishes a strong guarantee for superior goods and honorable dealing.

CAUTION! The wonderful success and popularity of our Vibrator Machinery has drawn other

makers to the field; hence various makers are now attempting to build and palm off inferior and rancid imitations of our honest goods.

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

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1880.

THE recent rains have, no doubt, improved the prospects for the growing crops in many sections of this country, and grain operators will watch the movements of grain from the interior very closely.

THE trunk lines and the steamship companies that are members of the North Atlantic conference have decided to make the through freight rate on grain the same via all the principal Atlantic ports.

THE Nova Scotia cattle dealers have been fairly successful in their shipments to the English markets, but dealers say the farmers will have to be more up to the times, improve their stock and feed the animals so that in future they will be ready for the market and weigh as much at two years of age as they now do at four or five.

THE past winter was a very severe one in Europe, doing great damage to trees, vines, etc. In Belgium the horticulturists report a very disheartening condition of things: one says that in his locality pears, peaches, plums, apricots and grape vines exist only in carcasses; and another, that pear trees are dead to the roots, as are also many nut trees.

WORDS OF ENCOURAGEMENT.

As a general rule farmers say they have but little spare time to read. But they should take time to read something on all the branches of farming in which they are engaged. The perusal of standard works on agriculture; cattle raising—their diseases, and methods of cure; on sheep husbandry; on orchards; the garden; etc., will aid a farmer greatly if with his reading he will mingle close observation and exercise that sound common sense without which no mere book lore will be of any avail.

To the extent precisely that farmers are well educated, cultivated in their tastes and manners, honest in their dealings, honorable and high-toned in character, will farming itself be held in respect and receive honor.

WHAT DOES IT COST?

How many cultivators of the soil can name the cost of a bushel of grain, a barrel of potatoes, or a ton of hay? How many stock breeders can give the cost of a pound of beef, or mutton, or pork? How many dairymen have an exact knowledge of the cost of a quart of milk, a pound of butter or cheese?

Far too often it is the case that the indifferent, easy-going farmer simply sells his produce for the most he can

get without ever knowing its cost. It may be said that a whole barrel full of figures would not change the market quotations for farm crops. True, but a knowledge of vital facts might show the individual farmer that he was producing corn at a loss when he could raise oats at a profit.

An Exposé of the Way Farmers are Swindled.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I want you to fully understand this: I have no axe to grind; I am not a dealer in agricultural implements, nor have I any money interests in anything of the kind.

The farmers know and will acknowledge that they are the victims of many, very many, classes of business sharpers—men who have given lives to sharp practice and schemes of all kinds within the limits of the law and often overstep that boundary line.

ATCHISON, May 8.—A very heavy rain fell this morning throughout this section. Telegraphic advices from points on the A., T. & S. F. road as far west as Fort Dodge, from the Central Branch road a hundred and thirty miles west, and from the Atchison and Nebraska road north as far as Lincoln show that it was general throughout this state and Nebraska.

SEDALIA, Mo., May 8.—A terrible looking cloud, accompanied by floods of rain and heavy wind, passed over this region this afternoon. A private telegram received from Dresden, ten miles west of Sedalia, says that a frame house two miles north of Dresden, on the farm of Dr. J. A. C. Brown, was torn to pieces by the force of the wind and two of the occupants, Mr. Baker and his wife, were both dangerously hurt.

WASHINGTON, May 7, 1880.—The Drifting Goose Indians have agreed to leave their reservation on James river and to settle on lands on Crow creek, Dakota territory.

General Hazen was to-day ordered to the department of Missouri, and will be stationed at the White River agency, relieving the six companies of the 7th infantry, which will be returned to the department of Dakota.

Mr. Edmunds (Rep., Vt.) opposed the adoption of the report. It was proposed to withhold the money necessary to pay the expenses of the Indian com-

mission. This was practically nullification.

Mr. Beck (Dem., Ky.) said other appropriation bills would soon follow, on which the appropriation for the commission could be made, if it were thought best.

A FARMER'S FRIEND.

PANAMA, April 28.—The American citizens in Peru claim through the United States government indemnity from Chili for all losses and damages whatsoever they have suffered or may hereafter suffer through the acts of the Chilean forces.

HAVANA, May 8.—The Gazette publishes the law for the abolition of slavery in Cuba which comes in force from date, together with the regulations for application of the law.

FORT SCOTT, May 8.—A heavy and refreshing rain fell in this vicinity this afternoon. So far as can be heard from it was general in its character.

ATCHISON, May 8.—A very heavy rain fell this morning throughout this section. Telegraphic advices from points on the A., T. & S. F. road as far west as Fort Dodge, from the Central Branch road a hundred and thirty miles west, and from the Atchison and Nebraska road north as far as Lincoln show that it was general throughout this state and Nebraska.

SEDALIA, Mo., May 8.—A terrible looking cloud, accompanied by floods of rain and heavy wind, passed over this region this afternoon. A private telegram received from Dresden, ten miles west of Sedalia, says that a frame house two miles north of Dresden, on the farm of Dr. J. A. C. Brown, was torn to pieces by the force of the wind and two of the occupants, Mr. Baker and his wife, were both dangerously hurt.

WASHINGTON, May 7, 1880.—The Drifting Goose Indians have agreed to leave their reservation on James river and to settle on lands on Crow creek, Dakota territory.

General Hazen was to-day ordered to the department of Missouri, and will be stationed at the White River agency, relieving the six companies of the 7th infantry, which will be returned to the department of Dakota.

Mr. Edmunds (Rep., Vt.) opposed the adoption of the report. It was proposed to withhold the money necessary to pay the expenses of the Indian com-

mission. This was practically nullification.

mission. This was practically nullification.

Mr. Beck (Dem., Ky.) said other appropriation bills would soon follow, on which the appropriation for the commission could be made, if it were thought best.

A FARMER'S FRIEND.

PANAMA, April 28.—The American citizens in Peru claim through the United States government indemnity from Chili for all losses and damages whatsoever they have suffered or may hereafter suffer through the acts of the Chilean forces.

HAVANA, May 8.—The Gazette publishes the law for the abolition of slavery in Cuba which comes in force from date, together with the regulations for application of the law.

FORT SCOTT, May 8.—A heavy and refreshing rain fell in this vicinity this afternoon. So far as can be heard from it was general in its character.

ATCHISON, May 8.—A very heavy rain fell this morning throughout this section. Telegraphic advices from points on the A., T. & S. F. road as far west as Fort Dodge, from the Central Branch road a hundred and thirty miles west, and from the Atchison and Nebraska road north as far as Lincoln show that it was general throughout this state and Nebraska.

SEDALIA, Mo., May 8.—A terrible looking cloud, accompanied by floods of rain and heavy wind, passed over this region this afternoon. A private telegram received from Dresden, ten miles west of Sedalia, says that a frame house two miles north of Dresden, on the farm of Dr. J. A. C. Brown, was torn to pieces by the force of the wind and two of the occupants, Mr. Baker and his wife, were both dangerously hurt.

WASHINGTON, May 7, 1880.—The Drifting Goose Indians have agreed to leave their reservation on James river and to settle on lands on Crow creek, Dakota territory.

General Hazen was to-day ordered to the department of Missouri, and will be stationed at the White River agency, relieving the six companies of the 7th infantry, which will be returned to the department of Dakota.

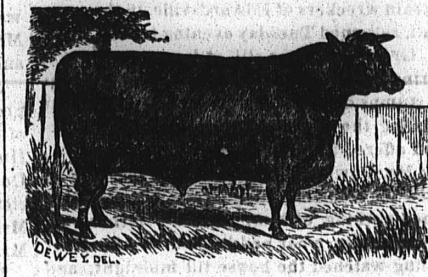
Mr. Edmunds (Rep., Vt.) opposed the adoption of the report. It was proposed to withhold the money necessary to pay the expenses of the Indian com-

mission. This was practically nullification.

world for all the wool they could take up. At last they succeeded in slightly overstocking the market, and prices declined. The consequence is that the wool market is at present demoralized and unsettled.

At latest dates stocks in Wall street were tumbling, and the bulls were demoralized.

ELMENDARO HERD.



LEVI DUMBAULD. Hartford, Lyon county, Kansas.

THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

KING OF THE PRAIRIE.



ROBERT COOK, Iola, Allen county, Kans., Importer, Breeder and Shipper of

PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

Poland-China Hogs a Specialty.



A CHOICE LOT OF PIGS For this season's trade. Address HENRY MIEBACH, Hawathia, Brown county, Kansas.

Queen of the Market! the largest and best. 2,000,000 Sharpless Strawberries. 1,000,000 Miner's Great Profitable. 10 acres other choice varieties. 2,000 bushels Berries grown at Pomona Nursery in 1879. A new race of Pears, Kieffer's Hybrid, Bright-Proof, hardy and productive, bears early, fruit large and of GOOD QUALITY. Send for Catalogues Free. WM. PARKER, Cinnaminson, N. J.

\$60 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free, \$5 outside free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

ELEGANT POULTRY, C. C. GRAVES, Brownville, Mo. (NEAR SEDALIA). Breeder & Shipper. EGGS FOR HATCHING In Season. Send for Illustrated Catalogue, Free.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1880.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.

Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, \$3.00; one month, \$8; three months, \$10; one year, \$30.

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

NEWSPAPER LAW.

The courts have decided that a person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, or letter-carrier, whether directed to his name or another name, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the pay.

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.

Mr. Wm. Faxon showed us some ripe tomatoes raised in his own garden this year. Friend Faxon is ahead of all on tomatoes.

Dentistry.

Dr. H. W. Howe is acknowledged to be the most skillful dentist in the city. Satisfaction is always guaranteed both as to price and work.

Fine Colts.

Mr. Wm. Ingersoll showed us this week three very fine colts of his Norman stock. It costs no more to raise a colt from this fine stock than it does to raise a scrub, and one of these at three years old will bring as much as a span of common breed.

Horticultural.

The regular monthly meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural society will take place at the residence of E. A. Colman in Kanwaka, six miles west of Lawrence, on next Saturday, the 15th inst. All interested in horticulture are invited.

PRESIDENT HAYES.

The validity of Mr. Hayes's title may always be questioned, and his administration criticised, but the payment of one dollar gives a valid title to one bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and its administration can never be criticised in cases of coughs, colds, incipient consumption and general debility, for leading physicians of all schools indorse the Discovery and prescribe it in their practice.

Freight Train Wrecked.

An accident occurred to a freight train on the A. T. & S. F. road on last Thursday night. The west-bound freight, Mr. A. S. King conductor, pulled out from the depot at 1 o'clock with orders to run to Lake View and there to "side" and let the passenger pass.

Examination showed that the switch lock had been manipulated and the track displaced just enough to do the mischief. The express train usually leaves Lawrence before the freight, and runs quite rapidly even within the city limits.

There are many surmises as to the authors of the crime; tramps, of course, come in for their share of the suspicion. Mike Lane, the section boss, has his eye on certain parties who were recently discharged from the company's employ.

Lookout for the Twine Binders! Beware of any machine manufacturer that wants you to experiment with machines that are either known to be a failure or are untried!

Thousands of testimonials can be produced by the very best farmers of our own country who have tried twine binders during the last season, and have lost money by so doing.

FULLY EQUIPPED AND ARMED!

FOR THE SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE.

ALWAYS FIRST TO RECEIVE THE

Newest Goods and Latest Novelties

And Always Last to Advance the Prices.

WE HAVE NOW RECEIVED OUR STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING!

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

Being aware of the daily rise in all kinds of Cotton and Woolen Goods, our buyer went East two months earlier than usual, and therefore has 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.

LEIS' DANDELION TONIC.

Great Blood and Liver Purifier. Life-Giving Principle. PURELY VEGETABLE.

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

Lawrence, Kans. Give your order in time and secure one of these machines.

To the Public: I took one of the St. Paul Harvesters and Twine Binders in on my farm in 1879, and tested it thoroughly, and after wasting much time and grain I became satisfied that it was a failure.

Mr. Walter A. Weatherston, of Warsaw, Rice county, Minn., on February 7, 1880, writes: Heretofore I have always been prejudiced against wire binders. Last season I bargained for an Appleby Twine Binder. I kept it seven days and cut 30 acres after a fashion, and a poor fashion at that.

trouble whatever. It is not only a better machine in every respect, but costs me less per acre to bind with wire than it did with twine.

Summer Dry Goods, and Where to Buy Them.

Of all the good houses in the dry goods trade in Lawrence there are none that treat their trade better, nor any who are better able to give substantial bargains to their trade, than the old-established house of Geo. Innes & Co.

The Best Washing Machine.

All in need of a first-class washer should try the Honey Creek machine. Our folks have tried it, and say it is first-class in every respect.

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.), Fort Scott red and black, Cherokee, Osage City, Scranton and Williamsburg shaft coals in quantities to suit customers at lowest prices.

Very Droll to Think Of.

If not above being taught by a man, use Dobbins's Electric Soap next wash day. Used without any wash boiler or rubbing board, and used differently from any other soap ever made. It seems very droll to think of a quiet, orderly two hours' light work on wash day, with no heat and no steam, or smell of the washing through the house, instead of a long day's hard work; but hundreds of thousands of women from Nova Scotia to Texas have proved for themselves that this is done by using Dobbins's Electric Soap.

KANSAS CLOTHING HOUSE!

(Opposite George Ford's Grocery)

103 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kans.

CHARLES LEVY,

(Formerly of M. Newmark & Co.)

DEALER IN

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, TRUNKS AND VALISES, AND GENERAL FURNISHING GOODS.

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

GOODS SOLD AT OLD PRICES.

J. A. DAILEY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE, TABLE CUTLERY AND SILVER-PLATED GOODS.

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

MAKE SPECIAL LOW PRICES TO CASH CUSTOMERS.

BABY WAGONS FROM \$5.00 TO \$40.00.

SPRING STYLES FOR 1880

WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES!

Wall Paper from Ten Cents to One Dollar Per Roll,

AND HUNG BY THE BEST AND MOST EXPERIENCED WORKMEN. WINDOW SHADES AND CORNICES MADE IN THE LATEST STYLES AND HUNG TO ORDER.

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

A. F. BATES, 99 Massachusetts Street.

Northern Flax Seed For sale or loan at the Grange store.

BARBED wire always on hand at the Grange store.

GARDEN seeds in bulk or otherwise at the Grange store.

CHEMICE groceries received every day at the Grange store.

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



Dr. H. W. How,

DENTIST.

Rooms - Over Newmark's Dry Goods store.

G. H. MURDOCK,

WATCHMAKER

ENGRAVER,

A Large Line of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.

No. 59 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas. Formerly with H. J. Rushmer.

W. A. M. VAUGHAN, ESTABLISHED 1866. WEBB WITHERS.

VAUGHAN & CO.,

Proprietors of

ELEVATOR "A,"

GRAIN

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Room 21 Merchants Exchange,

Grain Elevator, corner Lever and Poplar Sts.,

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

"SATURDAY NIGHT."

A Specimen Copy of this popular illustrated Paper will be mailed, postpaid, free to any one who will send their name and address to the publisher. Sixteen years of

UNINTERRUPTED SUCCESS

is its brilliant record. To-day it is universally acknowledged to be

THE BEST FAMILY PAPER PUBLISHED!

Under the same management, with the experience of so long a time, there can be no questioning the certain continuance of its exceptionally grand career.

DURING 1880

its trained corps of well-known authors will supply a large number of unalloyed "Good Stories."

New names will be added to the list of contributors whose bright, flashing pens will be kept steadily at work all the time in the production of

Stories which cannot be excelled.

Improvements are constantly being made, and no pains and expense is spared to make "SATURDAY NIGHT" superior in literary ability, artistic neatness and typographical beauty.

Nothing which will in the least offend the religious or political belief of any one will be permitted, and trashy, degrading nonsense will be rigidly excluded.

Every story, long or short, and every sketch, and every poem, will be carefully selected from the best original productions of the best active, living writers.

In the fifty-two numbers included in the year no less than twenty-six long stories, four hundred or five hundred short stories, as many poems, and innumerable items of practical information, Humorous Articles, Answers to Correspondents (the latter a pleasing feature), will be furnished.

Subscriptions can begin at any time.

Back numbers can always be obtained.

New Stories are commenced every second week.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

For One Year, 22 Numbers, \$3.00

For Six Months, 10 Numbers, \$1.50

For Four Months, 7 Numbers, \$1.00

For Two Months, 3 Numbers, \$0.50

For Ten Dollars we will send four copies for one year to one address, or each copy to a separate address.

For Twenty Dollars we will send eight copies to one address, or each copy to a separate address.

The party who sends us Twenty Dollars for a club of eight copies, all sent at one time, will be entitled to a copy of the paper.

Getters-up of clubs of eight copies can afterward add single copies at \$2.50 each.

We pay all postage on Papers.

Send Post-office Orders, or register all money letters.

Write Name, Town, County and State plainly.

Proprietors: JAMES E. WITHERS, Editor.

Proprietors: JAMES E. WITHERS, Editor.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE BARBER SHOP

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

JOHN M. MURPHY, Prop.

Horticultural Department.

April Meeting of the Manhattan Horticultural Society.

The April meeting of the horticultural society of Manhattan was held at the college on Tuesday, April 8, at 2 o'clock p. m. The minutes of last meeting were read and approved. President Fairchild was elected a member of the society.

It was asked if evergreens could be trimmed at time of transplanting. It was thought best not to trim them until growth commenced.

Prof. Walters thought it was fatal to cut, especially the leading shoot, at any time.

It was thought that trimming in the summer, to bring them into shape, was sometimes necessary and could be done successfully.

The impression seems to prevail in the minds of some that this society does not advise the removing of water-sprouts and unnecessary limbs from fruit trees. This is a mistake. All sprouts, superfluous branches, partially decayed limbs, etc., should be cut away. Also many members think that branches that tend to make a dense growth in the inside of the tree top should be taken out to admit air and light.

A committee, consisting of A. Todd, S. D. Moses and W. Marlatt, was appointed to confer with the Fair association in relation to competing at the exhibition at Bismarck grove next fall. The committee was instructed to tender the officers of the association the encouragement and support of the society in preparing the county exhibit. The question of small fruits was then taken up, and the subject presented in an excellent paper by the president, T. C. Wells.

EXPERIENCE WITH SMALL FRUITS.

Those of us who came to Kansas twenty-five years ago will remember that we had very little variety on our tables in those days. Corn bread and bacon, "flap-jacks" and molasses, were the staple articles of diet. Vegetables, even potatoes, were scarcely to be had; canned fruits were unknown; and no fresh fruit could be obtained, not even the wild fruit of the land, for the time of ripe fruits was "not yet." We had no railroad then to bring us Michigan apples, and vegetation was slow to start, for the spring of 1855 was very dry. We had no rain until about the first of May. We remembered then the orchards and gardens of our Eastern homes. When at last the rains came, and the grass started, the prairies were searched for "greens," and not always with the best result, for on one occasion at least the Indian plantain (*Cacalia tuberosa*) was mistaken for the common plantain, and there was "poison in the pot." For want of something better the young fruit of the ground plum was cooked, and we called them "prairie peas" (*Astragalus caryocarpus*). By and by, as the season advanced, wild fruit was obtained. Scattered here and there on the prairies, a few small patches of wild strawberries were found. Then came the gooseberries and black cap raspberries on the creek bottoms and in the ravines. I found no ripe blackberries until several years later. Later in the season we feasted on wild plums, and the grapes were by no means to be despised, though small, seedy and sour.

Excuse this prelude. You wanted my experience with small fruits. I made my first strawberry bed in the spring of 1858. Selecting a spot as much sheltered as possible, I spaded the lot deep, making it fine and mellow. My plants were wild ones from the prairies, for we had not thought then of getting plants by mail, and there was no express. They grew and bore well, and although the berries were not three inches in diameter, or even in circumference, they were much larger than when growing wild, and of excellent quality. We enjoyed the fruit from that bed for years. Ten years after, on another farm, I made a new bed. I planted wild vines again and also some of the cultivated varieties, and I have since tried others. Of these, the Agriculturist all died before fruiting. The *Jucunda* lived along for two or three years then dropped away. Owen's Seedling is hardy and the fruit sweet and good, but very little of it. *Triomphe de Gand* and Col. Cheney are much like Owen's Seedling. Napoleon III., hardy, fruit rather small but good. Wilson, fruit of good size but sour,

and the vines are not as strong and thrifty as others bearing better fruit. Metcalf, very early, berries soft and deficient in flavor, only valuable on account of its earliness. Nicanor, early, quality excellent, medium size. Borden's 30, good quality, fair-sized berry. Green Prolific, hardy, first picking of berries large and good, afterward they are ill-shaped and small. Kentucky, latest of all and good every way. Charles Downing, good in size and quality of berry. Harvey's Seedling is an old variety and has given better satisfaction than any other, of excellent quality, fair size, hardy and prolific. It is a pistillate variety, and some plants with perfect flowers must be set near them to make them bear. Of the kinds which I have tried, I prefer the Harvey, Nicanor, Charles Downing and Kentucky. Strawberries require good soil and thorough cultivation all the season and a slight protection in winter. Some new varieties which are highly recommended, such as the American, Sharpless, and others, I have not tried.

Of the black cap raspberries I have tried the wild, from the woods. By selecting the plants when in fruit very good berries may be had, but it is probably better and cheaper in the end to buy some of the improved varieties. Davidson's Thornless is very early, and a good sweet berry of fair size, but is a little tender in exposed situations. Doolittle comes a little later, about the same size, fair quality, and more hardy. Mammoth Cluster, still later, large size, and bears immense crops. I have not tried the Gregg, but it is recommended as more hardy and larger size than the Mammoth Cluster.

Among the red raspberries, the Clark is excellent but tender, and the Turner is the only one in this class that I can recommend for general cultivation, and this needs some protection, but is a good berry. I think that all raspberries are less liable to be winter-killed and give better results when planted in partial shade, as near trees or a fence.

Among blackberries, the Lawton is very good when fully ripe, which is not until some days after turning black; it is, however, liable to winter-kill. The Kittatiny is much more hardy, and a large, good berry. The Snyder is said to be still more hardy, and good quality. Blackberries do not require high cultivation nor very rich soil. The young shoots should be pinched back when three or four feet high.

Among gooseberries, I have succeeded only with Houghton's Seedling and a variety that I procured of Mr. Marlatt under the name of American Seedling. The latter hardy, bears a larger berry than the Houghton, and is somewhat less thorny, but not quite so prolific.

In currants, the old Red Dutch and the White Grape are as productive and good as any. The Versailles has very long branches, and the Cherry is very large, but sour and not very productive. Currants do well north and east of a fence or in the partial shade of trees. I have planted many in the full sunshine, sheltered from the wind; they are full of blossom buds, but whether or not they will bear enough to be profitable without some shade remains to be proven. Currants require much pruning, and a rich, well-cultivated soil.

I have described the above fruits as they have behaved with me. In other soils or with better cultivation the results might be different.

In considering the question for the MAY MEETING

the subject of forest tree planting was suggested by Prof. Ward, but as it would be a little out of season it was thought best to leave this subject till fall. It cannot, however, be too strongly urged upon all to plant forest trees. The subject assigned for our next meeting is "The care of growing plants and vegetables."

The next meeting will be held on the second Thursday in May.

A. TODD, Secretary.

Success with the Blackberry.

The ideal treatment of the blackberry is management rather than culture. More can be done with the thumb and finger at the right time than with the most savage pruning shears after a year of neglect. In May and June the perennial shoots send up vigorous shoots that grow with amazing rapidity until from five to ten feet high. Very

often this summer growth is so brittle and heavy with foliage that thunder-gusts break them off from the parent stem just beneath the ground, and the bearing cane of the coming year is lost. These and the following considerations show the need of summer pruning. Tall overgrown canes are much more liable to be injured by frost. They need high and expensive supports. Such branchless canes are by no means so productive as those which are made to throw out low and lateral shoots. They can always be made to do this by a timely pinch that takes off the terminal bud of the cane. This stops its upward growth, and the buds beneath it which otherwise might remain dormant are immediately forced to become side branches near the ground where the snow may cover them, and over which, in the garden, straw or other light litter may be thrown on the approach of winter. It thus is seen that by early summer pinching the blackberry may be compelled to become as low and bushy a shrub as we desire and is made stocky and self-supporting at the same time. Usually it is not well to let the bushes grow over four feet high, and in regions where they are badly winter-killed I would keep them under three feet, so that the snow might be a protection.

Fruit Trees on Lawns.

A correspondent in the *Gardener's Chronicle* propounds the question why fruit trees are not more generally planted on lawns and in gardens, instead of purely ornamental trees. The idea seems to prevail that fruit trees must be confined to the orchard or kitchen garden; yet what can be more beautiful than the pale pink and white of the apple blossom, the pure white of the cherry and pear, and the deep rose of the peach? Cherry trees literally white with blossoms are of no rare sight; and what is more charming than the graceful branches clad in spotless purity? Then, too, the ripe fruit in thick clusters upon them is no less pleasing to the eye than gratifying to the taste. There are many varieties of trees which are planted in yards and lawns which have no more slightly appearance than an apple tree without its wealth of fragrant bloom or its showers of luscious fruit. On the continent fruit trees are planted along the sides of highways and lanes, and the fallen produce is looked upon as common property, provided the traveler does not trespass for it. Even in suburbs of cities and large towns, where but a few feet of land is allotted to each home, and where one would suppose that each inch of room would be made available, the front yards are planted with evergreen trees, or purely ornamental shrubs, to the utter exclusion of apple, pear or plum trees, any of which would be far preferable in every respect.

Something to Peach Growers.

Here is my remedy for the worm which works on the tree first under the surface of the ground: I destroy all the worms I can find; then prepare a sheet of brown paper by painting it with grafting wax; clean the dirt from the tree as low as I can without interfering with the roots; then wrap the paper around the trunk, about a foot up from the root. It will stick without any tyeing. Then pull the dirt back around the tree. I have tried this plan these twenty years, and it always protected the tree from the ravages of the grub. It is cheap, and it is quickly done. The time to do the work is in the spring. If you are planting out young trees, wrap them before they are planted. They should be wrapped every spring. Old trees are not worth bothering with. The miller deposits the eggs which produce the grubs in May or June just above the surface of the ground. They hatch, go downward, and become larger all the time, and do not stop working till cold weather. If the above plan is followed I will warrant your trees will be well preserved.—E. N., in *Cincinnati Gazette*.

Cucumbers for Pickles.

Those who plant cucumbers for pickles only do not wish to plant the seeds early, and often when the proper time comes the soil is very dry. A correspondent of the *American Rural Home* says that in such cases he succeeds by soaking the seed for twenty-four hours, and then planting them in the hills, covering the hills with one inch of rotten manure, and then moistening the ground if the same is very dry. I have,

in this manner, planted cucumber seeds for pickles in dry and hot weather, and had them up in three or four days, and in splendid condition, between rows of onion sets, and never touched them until the onions had been removed, and thereby received a double crop from a piece of land which otherwise would have had but one crop.

The Household.

Grief.

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

Sure the last end
Of the good man is peace! How calm his exit!
Night dews fall not more gently to the ground,
Nor weary, worn-out winds expire so soft.

It is utterly impossible that any person of a dejected mind should enjoy good health. Those who would live to a good old age must be good-humored and cheerful. Misfortunes are the attendant consequences of life; therefore it is our duty to our Heavenly Father to submit and bear them with fortitude and resignation to His will. The mind is to be relieved by change of scene, innocent amusements, traveling, cheerful associates, and such subjects as engage the attention and dispel the gloom which misfortune has cast over it. Change of ideas is as necessary for health as change of posture. When the mind dwells upon one subject, especially of a disagreeable nature, it injures the whole body. How many thousands of constitutions have been ruined by family misfortunes or other causes of grief! Do you ask the remedy? Religion. The blessed Redeemer has opened a fountain where every sorrow may be washed away—the waters of life—where all may freely drink and live. We have only to bear for a season our trials and afflictions. We are heirs of glory. Why then cling to earth, and turn our eyes away in gloom from that bright inheritance which in His tender mercy is offered? Come unto me all ye ends of the earth, and be ye saved without money and without price. Then grieve not; all will yet be well.

Household Help.

I will say to my housekeeping sisters who know the labor of beating eggs for pound cake that the cake will be just as nice if they are not beaten at all if you will cream the butter and sugar together until smooth, then stir in first a handful of flour, next two eggs, another handful of flour, two more eggs, and so on until you have it all mixed; add the flavoring, stir a few minutes, and it is ready for the oven.

I could not be induced to try the above recipe for some time after I heard of it, but since I have tried it I do not make cake in any other way. I think if my sisters will try it they will like it as well as I do.

Lawns and calicoes should always be washed in cold water if you wish to preserve their colors. Warm or hot water either will fade them. Never use the kind of soap that is put up in bars or papers by certain dealers to whiten or make clothes clean without boiling. To wash calicoes, etc., with common turpentine or country-made soap will brighten the colors. All such goods should be ironed on the wrong side.

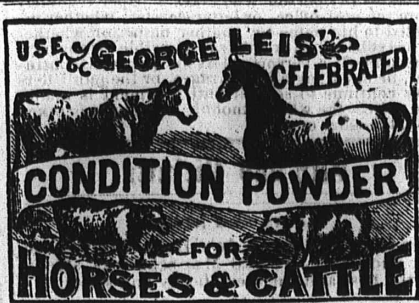
A plaster made of soft soap and gum camphor will scatter swellings, boils, etc., just as well, if not better, than iodine, and is sometimes easier to obtain, especially in the country.

Did you ever find old hats a nuisance? Shall I tell you what to do with them? Old straw hats may as well be burned, though sometimes the brims may be sowed together for kettle mats, saving your table many a black mark. But wool or fur hats may be serviceable. A fine soft felt, binding worn rather rusty, and altogether shabby, was served this way: Binding ripped off, thoroughly scrubbed with hot clean suds; then a dye of extract of logwood and blue vitriol took the rusty look away, and left it black as new. Some gros grain ribbon neatly stitched on for binding and a band, and the hat was given a new lease of life as best.

I found an old Scotch cap the other day. I plunged that into suds, then dyed it, and with a bit of silk vest binding, a fore piece of new enameled leather, made the cap do nicely for a school cap for George. Now, little mothers, economically inclined, try soap-suds and dye on old hats and rid the house of a nuisance.

Old waterproof cloaks were made over for our school girls' balmorals by putting in black dye and putting on ruffe of new waterproof with red

flannel pinked, and trimmed with plain bias band above. One-half yard red flannel brightened two balmorals, and the girls are quite proud of them. As the cloaks were very rusty and outgrown, they were much more serviceable as balmorals, and will be durable. May these hints help some worker like myself.—*Rural New Yorker*.



HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF

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

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

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



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



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

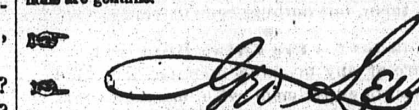


Cows require an abundance of nutritious food, not to make them fat, but to keep up a regular secretion of milk. Farmers and dairymen attest the fact that the judicious use of LEIS' Condition Powder it is a flow of milk is greatly increased, and quality vastly improved. All gross humors and impurities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



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

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



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

WHOLESALE AGENTS,
FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago, Ill.
BROWN, WEBBER & GRAHAM, St. Louis, Mo.
MEYER, BRO. & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

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.

\$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 fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cents to \$3 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free (samples worth \$1 also free); you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

Farm and Stock.

Working Corn—E. K. Slosson's Method Criticized.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I am frightened from my "den" by an article from the pen of R. K. Slosson (whom I do not personally know), who starts in with the ponderous word "antipodes" and then calls his article a simple matter of "Working Corn." I make no pretensions to letter writing, but imagine I can raise corn. Where there is so much brains being sent to your office, I see nothing to hinder you from being something of a farmer; but to be a good farmer muscle must go with the brains. Our subject, however, is Slosson's article on "thin farming." I shall leave out the All-wise Creator from my article, as I do not wish to mix theology with farming.

Mr. Shallow Plow thinks a man insane who plows deep, or that he has mistaken his calling. In our judgment there is too much theory and too little practice about this man Slosson. A hill of corn does not cover more than twelve inches square of ground until it begins to joint; the fiber roots before jointing are close to the main roots, but very thick. Consequently, by close plowing, you injured none of the corn roots. After the corn begins to joint we set our plowshare a little back, as much as a man of ordinary judgment would, but never lessen the depth. Mr. Slosson, however, claims that deep plowing tears up the roots, and prevents the corn from earing. What a fallacious idea! There are no such roots to tear up as he speaks of unless one plows up the corn. From his article a practical farmer would naturally think that Shallow Plowing Slosson never plowed a hill of corn, but simply has a wild, erroneous, unpractical theory, and very unsafe for a farmer to follow. If corn is ever injured by deep plowing it is because they have not followed it up by another and still another plowing. If the season be a dry one the oftener the plow is put into the corn field the better. My corn crib never runs dry, and I keep it replenished as above.

But to fully answer Mr. Shallow Plow's article would take more space in your valuable paper than I could ask; the season also is a busy one, and I should not reply, but fear that a wrong idea of corn raising may be adopted by some poor farmer and thereby endanger if not wholly lose his crop.

I will give Mr. Shallow Plow four fundamental rules which, if he will follow, he may yet learn how to raise corn and become a practical farmer, especially if he is not too old:

First—Plow deep. Second—When you have planted your corn, and it is up, go into the field and stay there, especially if it is dry weather. "Plow deep while slugs sleep" is a good maxim, and especially in corn raising. Use your horses as often as you can. If the ground is wet go in on foot. Keep the ground in motion.

Third—Keep out of politics; drink no whisky; and when your corn needs your attention spend but little time sitting on the fence gabbling to passers-by. Go to church Sunday morning if your wardrobe will admit and the preacher is not an evangelist; if perchance he should be, "better you stay at home and suck corn" after you have devoured the contents of your papers.

Fourth—Plow all the land you can in the fall, and plow it deep; make good sales of your crops; be economical; brag like thunder about the quantity of your cereals; but never advise shallow plowing, for by so doing you show yourself to be, if a farmer at all, a dangerous one to follow in the way of advice.

By following the above rules you may yet learn to raise corn. But don't give us any more of your shallow plowing, else you become the laughing stock of practical farmers.

T. S. WHEDON. LAWRENCE, Kans., May 6, 1880.

Selecting a Breed. Farm animals have often, and appropriately, been likened to machines used in the conversion of vegetable into animal products—grass and grains into meat, concentrated and valuable meat, milk, and strength. In many particulars a comparison holds good. A horse, for example, is a reaper, so with animals—some are better than others, and some are better than others of the same kind. We do

not select a "sod plow" for use on stubble ground; we are not indifferent to the reputation of the manufacturer, and we recognize the fact that, through accident or some unexpected cause, we may find poor plows even of the most famous kinds. So we do wisely to consider the purpose for which we want our animals, bearing in mind the principle that great excellence in several points is not to be expected in any one animal; to choose a breed that has a proved reputation; to select from the stock of well-known breeders; and to keep steadily in mind that no breed is so perfect, no breeder so skillful, that all the animals belonging to it or to him will be desirable.

As has been stated elsewhere, the choice must be made between specially high excellence for one purpose and fair merit for a variety of uses. The influences of food, care, development and selection have produced varieties especially well fitted for almost any purpose for which man ever cares to use them. Common sense suggests that if we desire animals for a given purpose we should select them, if practicable, from a region with climate, soil and modes of treatment somewhat like those we propose, from reputable or distinguished breeders, selecting those which in form and every appearance indicate fitness, and which also have the desired qualities fixed in them by descent from a line of ancestors which possessed them.

The writer most heartily believes in the marked superiority of some breeds over others, yet he fully recognizes the fact that, as a rule, no one breed stands pre-eminently above all others of the same class. For any of the most common purposes for which we desire farm animals, there are several breeds with merits comparatively equal. The special admirers of almost any breed are apt to overestimate its superiority, and often underestimate the merit of other breeds. Many good farmers decidedly prefer to use the plows made by some one firm, but we all know there are many firms which manufacture plows of almost equal merit. So the differences between the best breeds of horses fitted for heavy draft; of cattle for beef or those for milk; of long-wool sheep; of swine; are not radical, nor especially important. For good reasons we may prefer one to another—we may see that it is better fitted for our use or our fancy; but we will almost always be unwise if we either say or think that is decidedly "the best breed in the world."

It is also a mistake, not uncommon, to believe that some one family in a breed is vastly superior to all others, or that the stock of one breeder is to be placed far above that of all his competitors. This may be true in a few cases, but they are quite the exception, not the rule.

Milk and Beef Together.

The Journal reaches such various classes of dairymen who produce milk for such various ends that we shall be aiding many by discussing the subject heading this article—the feasibility of producing milk and beef at the same time. It is generally believed by dairymen that this cannot be done—that a cow cannot give a remunerative yield of milk and lay on fat and flesh at the same time; but this opinion is not in accordance with well-conducted experiments both in this country and in England. The late Mr. Horsfall, a very painstaking and careful experimenter in dairying in England, detailed his in the Royal Agricultural Society's Journal, by which he proved most conclusively with his whole herd that a cow can be fed so as to maintain a full yield of milk and lay on flesh satisfactorily at the same time, and that he found this the most remunerative plan of dairying. It does not follow that all dairymen would find this plan the most profitable. His market for beef was as tempting as his market for milk. But our purpose in discussing this question is not, at present, to recommend it for its profit, but to see if it is practicable to produce beef and milk at the same time. Mr. Horsfall while experimenting in reference to the effect of high feeding upon milk cows discovered that a farrow cow fed abundantly on appropriate food for producing milk would go on producing a remunerative yield for a long season, much past the usual time of bearing a second calf; and, taking a hint from this, instead of buying fresh cows and calves at high

prices, he selected good farrow cows, discarded because they were farrow, but yet giving a fair yield of milk. These could be had at low figures; and he had found that, under this system of feeding, they could be made to increase their milk very largely, yielding the best quality and at the same time making rapid progress in fattening for slaughter, drying them off only during the last month of fattening. He found his yield of cream about as much as from fresh cows which produced him a profit, and when the cow was ready for the butcher he made another quite satisfactory profit on her sale.

His system was found successful in other hands, as was lately proved in an address before the London Farmers' club by Mr. Allender, the manager of the Aylesbury Dairy company, at Kensington. He described his practice with the large number of cows in that establishment of keeping all in such high condition that they were ready for beef at any time, and that this often saved loss in case there should be found any symptoms of an approaching fever. This plan he found to produce the most remunerative yield of milk and at the same time enabled them to dispose of their cows at a profit.

This system has many followers in this country on farms near cities where beef is as marketable at all times as milk or butter. Mr. Horsfall was a most judicious high feeder. He always fed a portion of roots daily to his cows, with oil-cake, bran meal, malt-combs, nicely-cured hay, and straw. He was sure to give such variety as always promoted the health of the cow, as well as a large yield of milk and flesh. High feeding in the hands of some who do not study the physiological condition of the cow, and feed too largely on such heating food as corn meal, without emollient and sedative effects of oil-cake and roots, often produces fevers and disease. But there can be no doubt that judicious high feeding will produce a remunerative yield of milk and fatten the cow at the same time. Every dairyman should study his own business so thoroughly as to know how and under what circumstances this can be profitably done.—National Live-Stock Journal.

Raise Only the Best.

Whatever the farmer undertakes, he should be satisfied with nothing short of the best. In these times of close margins and active competition the man who produces the best article at the least cost is the man who makes the money. The man who keeps a miserable weed of a mare on his farm to raise colts from simply because he cannot sell her will not be able to compete in raising colts with his neighbor who carefully reserves the very best mares of his raising for breeding purposes, even though they both patronize the same stallion. The mare certainly exercises as potent an influence upon the progeny as the stallion; and while in exceptional cases a very inferior mare may produce a good foal, yet if we examine the records of the trotting turf we shall find that in nine cases out of ten, even when the pedigree of the dam is unknown, she was "a good road mare." Greatness springs from greatness, and every living thing brings forth young after its kind. Mexican mustangs do not beget four-mile race-horses, neither do we couple heavy draft animals to produce first-class roadsters. If we want to breed a race-horse, common sense dictates that the dam should be of good racing stock, and that she should be bred to the best stallion of the same blood that is within reach; and so of all the other breeds, whether trotters, draft horses or Shetland ponies.—National Live-Stock Journal.

Advantages of Using a Pure-bred Ram.

I have been in the sheep business on a small scale for several years, having commenced with ewes that would shear four and a half pounds of wool. I bred on in this way for some time, but found that it did not pay, so I purchased a thoroughbred buck for which I paid \$40. From his first cross with the ewes I got a set of lambs whose clip averages six and a half pounds each; now I have ewes that will shear from eight to ten pounds of washed wool. At present I get three pounds of wool per head more than I did before I got my buck, and as I keep about 150 sheep it gives me 450 pounds extra, and that at 35 cents per pound will give \$157.50 extra. This is not for one year, but

for as long as they live—say ten years. In that time the extra gain from the use of my thoroughbred ram would be \$1,575—a nice profit. But that is not all. I can sell my sheep for about one-third more. And still there are thousands of farmers that will not pay \$25 for a ram! My advice would be to all young beginners to use none but thoroughbred rams. If they are not able to get one themselves, they should hire the use of one or join with a neighbor and purchase one, and as soon as each is able he should get two or three thoroughbred ewes; then he can raise his own bucks.—Cor. Rural New Yorker.

Vermin on Fowls.

The real amount of damage done by lice and parasites generally on poultry is not commonly known. With nine-tenths of the people, whenever a fowl dies, it is said to be from cholera, whereas the true cause at the bottom is much more likely to be vermin or roup. Thousands of fowls are dwarfed and killed by the vermin which infest their bodies and houses, especially in summer time. There are parasites of all sizes and colors that are continually sapping out the very life from the fowls, and making them so weak that they are easy victims to all diseases. Your fowls drop off, one by one, and you wonder what's the matter. Reader, if you have a poultry-house, there are probably thousands of vermin swarming in it now. Some are so small and of such color that it is hard to see them. Shake one of the fowls over the sleeve of your white shirt, and look well for the result. You need not expect the chick to grow fast, nor the older ones to give good returns in eggs while there are lice about. Now, to kill these pests and to prevent them, clean the house well; take whitewash (to which may be added, if handy, a little carbolic acid) and apply thoroughly to the roosts, nests, cracks, etc., and if you do the work well you have got them. After this, once a week, rub coal oil on the poles just before the fowls go to roost. Three or four times a year fumigate the house with burning sulphur and resin while the fowls are outside. Branches of cedar trees in the house, or carbolic powder kept scattered around on the floor or in the nests, or tobacco stems and leaves used the same way, are excellent preventives.

Vermin do not like the smell of cedar and generally keep away from it. Oil is death to them; but do not put too much coal oil on a mother hen for it will kill the chicks that brood under her, as well as kill the vermin. No one can estimate the damage they do. Give the house a good dose of whitewash now before you forget it, and oil the poles weekly and it will pay you big.—Exchange.

Feeding Horses.

More horses are annually killed or injured by overfeeding and by injudicious feeding than by starving or most other causes. In horses we can detect as many different temperaments and dispositions as in man, though but few horse owners take this fact into consideration in the management of their horses, particularly in that part of it relating to food and feeding. Some horses are natural gluttons and they must be seen to carefully or they will, at times, be apt to seriously injure themselves by feeding too fast, while much of the food they consume will pass through them undigested, for the simple reason that it is swallowed before it has been properly masticated. We like to see what is termed a "good feeder," one who does not mince or pick over his food; but then we are not at all partial to the ravenous one. Such a horse as the latter named will dive into his feed with mouth wide open, and invariably take more at a mouthful than he can either hold in his mouth or properly masticate. There are several ways to fix such fellows, one way being to mix some little fine hay with his oats, while moistening the oats or feeding cut food prevents him from pandering to his greedy propensity. A horse with a delicate appetite is usually a tender, delicate animal, and not at all desirable.

The trouble with most persons who keep horses, no matter whether on the farm for farm work or for driving purposes, is they feed too much hay; and to this cause can be contributed the general sluggishness often manifested by the horses until they have been working a couple of hours, while the wind is also much impaired. Night is

the only time when hay should be fed, especially to animals used for quick work. Even the slow plow team should have but little hay at the morning and noon feeds; but give them a generous supply at the evening meal. By doing this your horse will keep in better spirits and condition and free from any tendency to "pot belly" which horsemen so much dislike to see.—Woodford Sun.

Veterinary Department.

Inflamed Tissues.

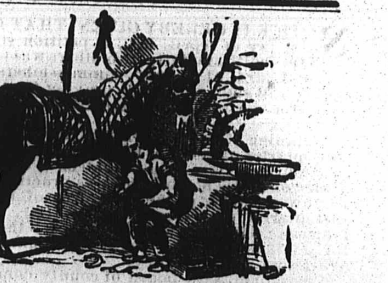
My horse has struck his shin with his fore foot in passing, and it has become callous, but never lamed him. A mouth since I blistered it, and now he favors it and it swells up, though he is not driven. What will reduce the heat and take out the soreness, and also reduce the callousness? Please give me advice through your next issue. The callousness is of long standing, and the blister only did harm. Can you suggest some cooling astringent, if you think well of it?

ANSWER.—Clip the hair from the parts and bathe three times a day with the following: Take tincture of opium and Goulard's extract, of each two; extract of hamamelis, four; water, five ounces; mixed. Continue this until the inflammation has entirely subsided. Then apply the following every third day, until the parts become irritated, when it may be discontinued long enough to allow them to heal: Take iodide of potassium, four; iodide resub, three drachms; lard, two ounces; mix, make into an ointment, and apply with friction; if the callousness is reducible, the above treatment will be pretty sure to do it.

Knee Sprung.

I have a horse that is slowly but surely becoming knee sprung; he also does not step out as free as he used to before this trouble came upon him. I otherwise like him very much, and if the difficulty could be overcome would keep him; if not, I will have to dispose of him, as I cannot use a crippled horse. Please advise me what to do.

ANSWER.—Judging from general principles, we are inclined to think your horse has contracted some disease of the feet, and in order to relieve those parts assumes a position you mistake for sprung knees. We have relieved so many cases of so-called knee sprung by simply treating the feet that we have come to look upon that trouble as a rare occurrence. Indeed, we are not sure but it may always be attributed to an effect, and not a cause. Treatment: If it is convenient, we would advise you to call upon some good practical veterinarian, and abide by his decision; but if, owing to your location, you cannot, without a good deal of inconvenience, command the services of such a person, then clip the hair from the coronets and apply an active cantharides blister, and repeat until you have given not less than three. One should not follow the other until the scabs have been removed and the hair begins to grow. The shoes should be removed, the feet pared short, and the animal allowed not less than three months' rest.—Turf, Field and Farm.



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

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

STALLIONS

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

ALMONT PILOT (half brother to Musette, record 2:30)—Bay stallion 16 1/2 hands; star, and near hind pastern white. Foaled June 21, 1874. Bred by Richard West, Georgetown, Ky. Sired by Almont, the great sire of trotters. First dam Lucille, sire of Goldsmith Maid, record 2:14. First dam Sally G., by old Goldust; second dam Lady Wagner, by Wagner the great four-mile race horse, Goldust by Vermont Morgan or Wilby colt. First dam by Zilodid (imported Arabian); second dam by imported Barcot. Wagner by Sir Charles, by Sir Archy.

Farm and Stock.

Working Corn—E. K. Slosson's Method Criticized.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—I am frightened from my "den" by an article from the pen of R. K. Slosson (whom I do not personally know), who starts in with the ponderous word "antipodes" and then calls his article a simple matter of "Working Corn." I make no pretensions to letter writing, but imagine I can raise corn. Where there is so much brains being sent to your office, I see nothing to hinder you from being something of a farmer; but to be a good farmer muscle must go with the brains. Our subject, however, is Slosson's article on "thin farming." I shall leave out the All-wise Creator from my article, as I do not wish to mix theology with farming.

Mr. Shallow Plower thinks a man insane who plows deep, or that he has mistaken his calling. In our judgment there is too much theory and too little practice about this man Slosson. A hill of corn does not cover more than twelve inches square of ground until it begins to joint; the fiber roots before jointing are close to the main roots, but very thick. Consequently, by close plowing, you injured none of the corn roots. After the corn begins to joint we set our plowshare a little back, as much as a man of ordinary judgment would, but never lessen the depth. Mr. Slosson, however, claims that deep plowing tears up the roots, and prevents the corn from earing. What a fallacious idea! There are no such roots to tear up as he speaks of unless one plows up the corn. From his article a practical farmer would naturally think that Shallow Plowing Slosson never plowed a hill of corn, but simply has a wild, erroneous, unpractical theory, and very unsafe for a farmer to follow. If corn is ever injured by deep plowing it is because they have not followed it up by another and still another plowing. If the season be a dry one the oftener the plow is put into the corn field the better. My corn crib never runs dry, and I keep it replenished as above.

But to fully answer Mr. Shallow Plower's article would take more space in your valuable paper than I could ask; the season also is a busy one, and I should not reply, but fear that a wrong idea of corn raising may be adopted by some poor farmer and thereby endanger if not wholly lose his crop.

I will give Mr. Shallow Plower four fundamental rules which, if he will follow, he may yet learn how to raise corn and become a practical farmer, especially if he is not too old:

First—Plow deep.
Second—When you have planted your corn, and it is up, go into the field and stay there, especially if it is dry weather. "Plow deep while slugs sleep" is a good maxim, and especially in corn raising. Use your horses as often as you can. If the ground is wet go in on foot. Keep the ground in motion.

Third—Keep out of politics; drink no whisky; and when your corn needs your attention spend but little time sitting on the fence gabbling to passers-by. Go to church Sunday morning if your wardrobe will admit and the preacher is not an evangelist; if perchance he should be, "better you stay at home and suck corn" after you have devoured the contents of your papers.

Fourth—Plow all the land you can in the fall, and plow it deep; make good sales of your crops; be economical; brag like thunder about the quantity of your cereals; but never advise shallow plowing, for by so doing you show yourself to be, if a farmer at all, a dangerous one to follow in the way of advice.

By following the above rules you may yet learn to raise corn. But don't give us any more of your shallow plowing, else you become the laughing stock of practical farmers.

T. S. WHEDON.
LAWRENCE, Kans., May 6, 1880.

Selecting a Breed.

Farm animals have often, and appropriately, been likened to machines used for the conversion of vegetable into animal products—grass and grains into more concentrated and valuable meat, milk, wool or strength. In many particulars this comparison holds good. As with the plow or reaper, so with animals—some classes are better than others, and some individuals are better in others of the same class. We do

not select a "sod plow" for use on stubble ground; we are not indifferent to the reputation of the manufacturer, and we recognize the fact that, through accident or some unexpected cause, we may find poor plows even of the most famous kinds. So we do wisely to consider the purpose for which we want our animals, bearing in mind the principle that great excellence in several points is not to be expected in any one animal; to choose a breed that has a proved reputation; to select from the stock of well-known breeders; and to keep steadily in mind that no breed is so perfect, no breeder so skillful, that all the animals belonging to it or to him will be desirable.

As has been stated elsewhere, the choice must be made between specially high excellence for one purpose and fair merit for a variety of uses. The influences of food, care, development and selection have produced varieties especially well fitted for almost any purpose for which man ever cares to use them. Common sense suggests that if we desire animals for a given purpose we should select them, if practicable, from a region with climate, soil and modes of treatment somewhat like those we propose, from reputable or distinguished breeders, selecting those which in form and every appearance indicate fitness, and which also have the desired qualities fixed in them by descent from a line of ancestors which possessed them.

The writer most heartily believes in the marked superiority of some breeds over others, yet he fully recognizes the fact that, as a rule, no one breed stands pre-eminently above all others of the same class. For any of the most common purposes for which we desire farm animals, there are several breeds with merits comparatively equal. The special admirers of almost any breed are apt to overestimate its superiority, and often underestimate the merit of other breeds. Many good farmers decidedly prefer to use the plows made by some one firm, but we all know there are many firms which manufacture plows of almost equal merit. So the differences between the best breeds of horses fitted for heavy draft; of cattle for beef or those for milk; of long-wool sheep; of swine; are not radical, nor especially important. For good reasons we may prefer one to another—we may see that it is better fitted for our use or our fancy; but we will almost always be unwise if we either say or think that is decidedly "the best breed in the world."

It is also a mistake, not uncommon, to believe that some one family in a breed is vastly superior to all others, or that the stock of one breeder is to be placed far above that of all his competitors. This may be true in a few cases, but they are quite the exception, not the rule.

Milk and Beef Together.

The Journal reaches such various classes of dairymen who produce milk for such various ends that we shall be aiding many by discussing the subject heading this article—the feasibility of producing milk and beef at the same time. It is generally believed by dairymen that this cannot be done—that a cow cannot give a remunerative yield of milk and lay on fat and flesh at the same time; but this opinion is not in accordance with well-conducted experiments both in this country and in England. The late Mr. Horsfall, a very painstaking and careful experimenter in dairying in England, detailed his in the Royal Agricultural Society's Journal, by which he proved most conclusively with his whole herd that a cow can be fed so as to maintain a full yield of milk and lay on flesh satisfactorily at the same time, and that he found this the most remunerative plan of dairying. It does not follow that all dairymen would find this plan the most profitable. His market for beef was as tempting as his market for milk. But our purpose in discussing this question is not, at present, to recommend it for its profit, but to see if it is practicable to produce beef and milk at the same time. Mr. Horsfall while experimenting in reference to the effect of high feeding upon milk cows discovered that a farrow cow fed abundantly on appropriate food for producing milk would go on producing a remunerative yield for a long season, much past the usual time of bearing a second calf; and, taking a hint from this, instead of buying fresh cows and calves at high

prices, he selected good farrow cows, discarded because they were farrow, but yet giving a fair yield of milk. These could be had at low figures; and he had found that, under this system of feeding, they could be made to increase their milk very largely, yielding the best quality and at the same time making rapid progress in fattening for slaughter, drying them off only during the last month of fattening. He found his yield of cream about as much as from fresh cows which produced him a profit, and when the cow was ready for the butcher he made another quite satisfactory profit on her sale.

His system was found successful in other hands, as was lately proved in an address before the London Farmers' club by Mr. Allender, the manager of the Aylesbury Dairy company, at Kensington. He described his practice with the large number of cows in that establishment of keeping all in such high condition that they were ready for beef at any time, and that this often saved loss in case there should be found any symptoms of an approaching fever. This plan he found to produce the most remunerative yield of milk and at the same time enabled them to dispose of their cows at a profit.

This system has many followers in this country on farms near cities where beef is as marketable at all times as milk or butter. Mr. Horsfall was a most judicious high feeder. He always fed a portion of roots daily to his cows, with oil-cake, bran meal, malt-combs, nicely-cured hay, and straw. He was sure to give such variety as always promoted the health of the cow, as well as a large yield of milk and flesh. High feeding in the hands of some who do not study the physiological condition of the cow, and feed too largely on such heating food as corn meal, without emollient; and sedative effects of oil-cake and roots, often produces fevers and disease. But there can be no doubt that judicious high feeding will produce a remunerative yield of milk and fatten the cow at the same time. Every dairymen should study his own business so thoroughly as to know how and under what circumstances this can be profitably done.—National Live-Stock Journal.

Raise Only the Best.

Whatever the farmer undertakes, he should be satisfied with nothing short of the best. In these times of close margins and active competition the man who produces the best article at the least cost is the man who makes the money. The man who keeps a miserable weed of a mare on his farm to raise colts from simply because he cannot sell her will not be able to compete in raising colts with his neighbor who carefully reserves the very best mares of his raising for breeding purposes, even though they both patronize the same stallion. The mare certainly exercises as potent an influence upon the progeny as the stallion; and while in exceptional cases a very inferior mare may produce a good foal, yet if we examine the records of the trotting turf we shall find that in nine cases out of ten, even when the pedigree of the dam is unknown, she was "a good road mare." Greatness springs from greatness, and every living thing brings forth young after its kind. Mexican mustangs do not beget four-mile race-horses, neither do we couple heavy draft animals to produce first-class roadsters. If we want to breed a race-horse, common sense dictates that the dam should be of good racing stock, and that she should be bred to the best stallion of the same blood that is within reach; and so of all the other breeds, whether trotters, draft horses or Shetland ponies.—National Live-Stock Journal.

Advantages of Using a Pure-bred Ram.

I have been in the sheep business on a small scale for several years, having commenced with ewes that would shear four and a half pounds of wool. I bred on in this way for some time, but found that it did not pay, so I purchased a thoroughbred buck for which I paid \$40. From his first cross with the ewes I got a set of lambs whose clip averages six and a half pounds each; now I have ewes that will shear from eight to ten pounds of washed wool. At present I get three pounds of wool per head more than I did before I got my buck, and as I keep about 150 sheep it gives me 450 pounds extra, and that at 35 cents per pound will give \$157.50 extra. This is not for one year, but

for as long as they live—say ten years. In that time the extra gain from the use of my thoroughbred ram would be \$1,575—a nice profit. But that is not all. I can sell my sheep for about one-third more. And still there are thousands of farmers that will not pay \$25 for a ram! My advice would be to all young beginners to use none but thoroughbred rams. If they are not able to get one themselves, they should hire the use of one or join with a neighbor and purchase one, and as soon as each is able he should get two or three thoroughbred ewes; then he can raise his own bucks.—Cor. Rural New Yorker.

Vermin on Fowls.

The real amount of damage done by lice and parasites generally on poultry is not commonly known. With nine-tenths of the people, whenever a fowl dies, it is said to be from cholera, whereas the true cause at the bottom is much more likely to be vermin or roup. Thousands of fowls are dwarfed and killed by the vermin which infest their bodies and houses, especially in summer time. There are parasites of all sizes and colors that are continually sapping out the very life from the fowls, and making them so weak that they are easy victims to all diseases. Your fowls drop off, one by one, and you wonder what's the matter. Reader, if you have a poultry-house, there are probably thousands of vermin swarming in it now. Some are so small and of such color that it is hard to see them. Shake one of the fowls over the sleeve of your white shirt, and look well for the result. You need not expect the chick to grow fast, nor the older ones to give good returns in eggs while there are lice about. Now, to kill these pests and to prevent them, clean the house well; take whitewash (to which may be added, if handy, a little carbolic acid) and apply thoroughly to the roosts, nests, cracks, etc., and if you do the work well you have got them. After this, once a week, rub coal oil on the poles just before the fowls go to roost. Three or four times a year fumigate the house with burning sulphur and resin while the fowls are outside. Branches of cedar trees in the house, or carbolic powder kept scattered around on the floor or in the nests, or tobacco stems and leaves used the same way, are excellent preventives.

Vermin do not like the smell of cedar and generally keep away from it. Oil is death to them; but do not put too much coal oil on a mother hen for it will kill the chicks that brood under her, as well as kill the vermin. No one can estimate the damage they do. Give the house a good dose of whitewash now before you forget it, and oil the poles weekly and it will pay you big.—Exchange.

Feeding Horses.

More horses are annually killed or injured by overfeeding and by injudicious feeding than by starving or most other causes. In horses we can detect as many different temperaments and dispositions as in man, though but few horse owners take this fact into consideration in the management of their horses, particularly in that part of it relating to food and feeding. Some horses are natural gluttons and they must be seen to carefully or they will, at times, be apt to seriously injure themselves by feeding too fast, while much of the food they consume will pass through them undigested, for the simple reason that it is swallowed before it has been properly masticated. We like to see what is termed a "good feeder," one who does not mince or pick over his food; but then we are not at all partial to the ravenous one. Such a horse as the latter named will dive into his feed with mouth wide open, and invariably take more at a mouthful than he can either hold in his mouth or properly masticate. There are several ways to fix such fellows, one way being to mix some little fine hay with his oats, while moistening the oats or feeding cut food prevents him from pandering to his greedy propensity. A horse with a delicate appetite is usually a tender, delicate animal, and not at all desirable.

The trouble with most persons who keep horses, no matter whether on the farm for farm work or for driving purposes, is they feed too much hay; and to this cause can be contributed the general sluggishness often manifested by the horses until they have been working a couple of hours, while the wind is also much impaired. Night is

the only time when hay should be fed, especially to animals used for quick work. Even the slow plow team should have but little hay at the morning and noon feeds; but give them a generous supply at the evening meal. By doing this your horse will keep in better spirits and condition and free from any tendency to "pot belly" which horsemen so much dislike to see.—Woodford Sun.

Veterinary Department.

Inflamed Tissues.

My horse has struck his shin with his fore foot in passing, and it has become callous, but never lamed him. A month since I blistered it, and now he favors it and it swells up, though he is not driven. What will reduce the heat and take out the soreness, and also reduce the callousness? Please give me advice through your next issue. The callousness is of long standing, and the blister only did harm. Can you suggest some cooling astringent, if you think well of it?

ANSWER.—Clip the hair from the parts and bathe three times a day with the following: Take tincture of opium and Goulard's extract, of each two; extract of hamamelis, four; water, five ounces; mixed. Continue this until the inflammation has entirely subsided. Then apply the following every third day, until the parts become irritated, when it may be discontinued long enough to allow them to heal: Take iodide of potassium, four; iodide resub, three drachms; lard, two ounces; mix, make into an ointment, and apply with friction; if the callousness is reducible, the above treatment will be pretty sure to do it.

Knee Sprung.

I have a horse that is slowly but surely becoming knee sprung; he also does not step out as free as he used to before this trouble came upon him. I otherwise like him very much, and if the difficulty could be overcome would keep him; if not, I will have to dispose of him, as I cannot use a crippled horse. Please advise me what to do.

ANSWER.—Judging from general principles, we are inclined to think your horse has contracted some disease of the feet, and in order to relieve those parts assumes a position you mistake for sprung knees. We have relieved so many cases of so-called knee sprung by simply treating the feet that we have come to look upon that trouble as a rare occurrence. Indeed, we are not sure but it may always be attributed to an effect, and not a cause. Treatment: If it is convenient, we would advise you to call upon some good practical veterinarian, and abide by his decision; but if, owing to your location, you cannot, without a good deal of inconvenience, command the services of such a person, then clip the hair from the coronets and apply an active cantharides blister, and repeat until you have given not less than three. One should not follow the other until the scabs have been removed and the hair begins to grow. The shoes should be removed, the feet pared short, and the animal allowed not less than three months' rest.—Turf, Field and Farm.



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

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

STALLIONS

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

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

ST. CLOUD—Dark seal-brown, nearly black; small star; 15 3-4 hands high. Foaled June 11, 1876. Sired by St. Elmo, son of Alexander's Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid, record 2:14. First dam Sally G., by old Goldsmith; second dam Lady Wagner, by Wagner the great four-mile race horse, Goldstut by Vermont Morgan or Wiley colt. First dam by Zileadie (imported Arabian); second dam by imported Barfoot. Wagner by Sir Charles, by Sir Archy.

Road Notice.

State of Kansas, Douglas County. OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, LAWRENCE, KANS., May 6, 1880. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON THE 14th day of April, 1880, a petition signed by William Rulert and fifteen others was presented to the board of county commissioners of the county and state aforesaid praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz.: Begin at the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of section five (5), township twelve (12), range twenty (20) east, and run thence south one mile to the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of section five (5), township twelve (12), range twenty (20) east.

Road Notice.

State of Kansas, Douglas County. OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, LAWRENCE, KANS., May 6, 1880. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON THE 27th day of March, 1880, a petition signed by W. J. R. Blackman and forty-six others was presented to the board of county commissioners of the county and state aforesaid praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz.: Begin at the corner to sections one (1), twelve (12), six (6) and seven (7), township twelve (12), range twenty (20) east, and run thence east on section one (1), between sections six (6) and seven (7) as near as practicable to the corner to sections five (5), six (6), seven (7) and eight (8), township twelve (12), range twenty (20) east.

Road Notice.

State of Kansas, Douglas County. OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, LAWRENCE, KANS., May 6, 1880. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON THE 10th day of March, 1880, a petition signed by James Tegen and eighteen others was presented to the board of county commissioners of the county and state aforesaid praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz.: Begin at the center of the south line of section eight (8), township thirteen (13), range eighteen (18), running thence south to the center of section seventeen (17), on quarter section line, or as near as practicable thereto.

Road Notice.

State of Kansas, Douglas County. OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, LAWRENCE, KANS., May 6, 1880. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON THE 21st day of April, 1880, a petition signed by C. L. Wilbur and eleven others was presented to the board of county commissioners of the county and state aforesaid praying for the change of a certain road, described as follows, viz.: Begin at the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of section eight (8), township thirteen (13), range twenty-one (21), thence in a westerly direction about fifteen (15) rods, thence west five (5) rods, thence in a northwesterly direction to intersection with old road about fifteen (15) rods.

Road Notice.

State of Kansas, Douglas County. OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, LAWRENCE, KANS., May 6, 1880. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON THE 1st day of April, 1880, a petition signed by William Smith and forty-two others was presented to the board of county commissioners of the county and state aforesaid praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of section twenty-three (23), township fourteen (14), range eighteen (18), running thence on a line north as near as practicable to the northwest corner of the south half of the northeast quarter of section fourteen (14), township fourteen (14), range eighteen (18), thence east forty (40) rods to intersect a road running down Washington creek valley.

Road Notice.

State of Kansas, Douglas County. OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, LAWRENCE, KANS., May 6, 1880. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON THE 13th day of March, 1880, a petition signed by W. F. Myers and twenty-six others was presented to the board of county commissioners of the county and state aforesaid praying for the change of a certain road, described as follows, viz.: Begin at a point on the east line of the southeast quarter of section twenty-three (23), township fourteen (14), range eighteen (18), where the road from the north intersects said line, thence south on the east line of said quarter-section to the southeast corner of the same, and to vacate that portion of said road that connects the two points above named which runs across the said southeast quarter of section twenty-three (23), township fourteen (14), range eighteen (18).

Road Notice.

State of Kansas, Douglas County. OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, LAWRENCE, KANS., May 6, 1880. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON THE 21st day of April, 1880, a petition signed by Henry Weaver and sixteen others was presented to the board of county commissioners of the county and state aforesaid praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz.: Beginning about twenty (20) rods north of the northeast corner of section four (4), township thirteen (13), range twenty-one (21), on section line between sections thirty-three (33) and thirty-four (34), township twelve (12), range twenty-four (24), township twelve (12), range twenty-four (24), thence southwesterly about twenty (20) rods, thence south to intersect a county road at or near the Euclora ferry.

Road Notice.

State of Kansas, Douglas County. OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, LAWRENCE, KANS., May 6, 1880. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON THE 9th day of February, 1880, a petition signed by Joseph Hoover and forty-two others was presented to the board of county commissioners of the county and state aforesaid praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the southwest corner of section six (6), township four (4), range nineteen (19), running thence east on section line between sections five (5) and six (6), township fourteen (14), range nineteen (19), thence east on section line between sections five (5) and six (6), township fourteen (14), range nineteen (19).

Road Notice.

State of Kansas, Douglas County. OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, LAWRENCE, KANS., May 6, 1880. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON THE 12th day of April, 1880, a petition signed by C. P. Roy and eleven others was presented to the board of county commissioners of the county and state aforesaid praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the southwest corner of section seventeen (17), township thirteen (13), range eighteen (18), and terminating at the northwest corner of section five (5), township fifteen (15), range eighteen (18), said road to run north and south between sections six (6) and seven (7), and eight (8), township thirteen (13), range eighteen (18).

Road Notice.

State of Kansas, Douglas County. OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, LAWRENCE, KANS., May 6, 1880. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON THE 13th day of April, 1880, a petition signed by C. P. Roy and eleven others was presented to the board of county commissioners of the county and state aforesaid praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the southwest corner of section seventeen (17), township thirteen (13), range eighteen (18), and terminating at the northwest corner of section five (5), township fifteen (15), range eighteen (18), said road to run north and south between sections six (6) and seven (7), and eight (8), township thirteen (13), range eighteen (18).

Road Notice.

State of Kansas, Douglas County. OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, LAWRENCE, KANS., May 6, 1880. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON THE 30th day of March, 1880, a petition signed by P. N. Watts and forty others was presented to the board of county commissioners of the county and state aforesaid praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz.: Begin at the southeast corner of section thirty-two (32), township thirteen (13), range nineteen (19), thence north on section line eighty (80) rods to the Lawrence and Marion road.

Road Notice.

State of Kansas, Douglas County. OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, LAWRENCE, KANS., May 6, 1880. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON THE 12th day of April, 1880, a petition signed by Adam Kling and thirty others was presented to the board of county commissioners of the county and state aforesaid praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of section eleven (11), township fourteen (14), range nineteen (19), running west on the section line or as near as practicable to the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of section ten (10), township fourteen (14), range nineteen (19).

Road Notice.

State of Kansas, Douglas County. OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, LAWRENCE, KANS., May 6, 1880. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON THE 6th day of April, 1880, a petition signed by A. Brohamer and sixteen others was presented to the board of county commissioners of the county and state aforesaid praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz.: Begin at the southeast corner of northeast quarter of section sixteen (16), township fourteen (14), range nineteen (19), and run thence north one and one-half miles to the corner to sections three (3), four (4), nine (9) and ten (10), township fourteen (14), range nineteen (19).

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

State of Kansas, Douglas County. OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, LAWRENCE, KANS., May 6, 1880. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON THE 23rd day of February, 1880, a petition signed by Mathias Simon and sixteen others was presented to the board of county commissioners of the county and state aforesaid praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the southwest corner of section twenty-two (22), township fourteen (14), range eighteen (18), and running due east one-half mile to intersect road running north and south on half section line.

State of Kansas, Douglas County. OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, LAWRENCE, KANS., May 6, 1880. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON THE 19th day of February, 1880, a petition signed by D. C. Halbert, L. G. Hogue and Adam Lynd, as viewers, with instructions to meet, in conjunction with the county surveyor, at the place of beginning in Marion township on Monday, the 21st day of June, A. D. 1880, and proceed to view said road, and to give to all parties a hearing.

State of Kansas, Douglas County. OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, LAWRENCE, KANS., May 6, 1880. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON THE 5th day of April, 1880, a petition signed by Xavier Jordan and eighteen others was presented to the board of county commissioners of the county and state aforesaid praying for the location of a certain road, described as follows, viz.: Begin at the quarter corner in the east line of section eighteen (18), township twelve (12), range twenty-one (21), and running thence west one mile to the quarter corner in the west line of said section eighteen (18), township fifteen (15), range twenty-one (21).

State of Kansas, Douglas County. OFFICE OF COUNTY CLERK, LAWRENCE, KANS., May 6, 1880. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON THE 19th day of April, 1880, a petition signed by John E. Rake and sixteen others was presented to the board of county commissioners of the county and state aforesaid praying for the change of a certain road, described as follows, viz.: Begin at a point about twenty (20) rods west of the southwest corner of the southwest quarter of section twenty-nine (29), township twelve (12), range eighteen (18), and terminate about sixty (60) rods east of said corner, and to vacate the road as now laid out, and locate the same on the section line between the aforementioned points.

GUARDIAN NOTICE. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I WAS on May 10, 1880, appointed by the probate court of Douglas county, Kansas, guardian of the person and estate of John B. Rush, a person of unsound mind. RETURN RUSH, Guardian. VICK'S ILLUSTRATED FLORAL GUIDE. A beautiful work of 100 Pages, 1 Colored Flower Plate and 600 Illustrations, with Descriptions of the best Flowers and Vegetables, with price of seeds, and how to grow them.

NUMBER 27, for 1880. PLEASE OBSERVE THAT OUR PRICE LIST, NO. 27, FOR SPRING AND SUMMER 1880 IS NOW READY. IT IS EMBELLISHED WITH OVER 1,200 ILLUSTRATIONS, AND CONTAINS PRICES, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF OVER 10,000 ARTICLES, USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL, SUCH AS DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, SADDLES, HARNESS, CROCKERY, CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, GROCERIES, ETC., ALL OF WHICH WE OFFER TO THE CONSUMER ONLY—AT WHOLESALE PRICES IN ANY QUANTITIES TO SUIT THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE PURCHASER.



Farmers will please call at 126 MASSACHUSETTS STREET, LAWRENCE, KANS., And examine our stock of IMPLEMENTS & FARM MACHINERY. We have the Marsh Harvester (twine and wire binders), Adams & French Harvesters, Mowers and Reapers, etc.

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. Publication Notice. R. W. Dummer, as executor of the last will of David C. Boyd, deceased, plaintiff, vs. A. Jackson Bennett, Eliza J. Bennett, Samuel Painter and Nancy Painter, defendants.

IMPORTED NORMAN STALLION "TURCO." (No. 469 Perch. Norman Stud Book.) 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.

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS. A. WHITCOMB, Florist, Lawrence, Kans. Catalogue of Greenhouse and Bedding Plants sent free. ORGAN BEATTY PIANO. Organ Beatty Pianos are the best in the world. They are made in the United States, and are of the highest quality.