

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Husbandry.

The foremost Society

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SMALL MEANS.
BY MRS. M. A. KIDDER.
Twas but a little ray
That shone across the moor,
A feeble light, but, following it,
I reached an open door.
I found a hearthstone bright,
Within a cosy nest—
A chair beside the chimney, where
The weary might take rest.
But for the candle's beam
My footsteps might have turned aside
To dangers now unknown.
And thus, my friend, it is
A thing that seems too small
To figure in our plan of life,
Or shape our course at all.

Off proves a mighty power
To bring us woe or weal,
And then we blinded mortals see
The "wheel within a wheel."
A little drop of rain
Foretells the coming shower,
A little bud is but a type
Of many a coming flower.
A single grain of wheat,
A tiny blade of grass,
Is one of that rich army that
Shall greet us as we pass.
Then let us, as we know
How small and yet how great
Are Nature's ways of handiwork
Serenely watch and wait.

THE GIFT OF CONSECRATION—A ROMANCE OF ALGIERS.

BY MARY KYLE DALLAS.
"I am a Jew of the Jews who reside in the City of Algiers; my name is Reuben, and I am rich. We Jews of Algiers are many of us very wealthy. We deal in leather, in silk stuffs, in fire-arms, and in jewels. We are respected and well-liked. There are at least six thousand of us in the city, and we own much of the land there.
"I dealt in jewels. From my shop in the old, narrow street I could see the terraces of white houses upon the hill. For that reason I preferred it to the larger, lighter streets with arcades, which the French have built, and which remind one of Paris.
"My customers knew where to find me as well in the dark, old street, and when I had an idle moment I could look up at the window where I knew that Miriam sat at work, setting tiny, silken stitches side by side, or perhaps playing on her guitar behind her shadowing blinds.
"Miriam was the daughter of Abraham, whose fire-arms were the best in the place, Abraham was rich, but he knew that I was not unworthy of his daughter, and Miriam had given her heart to me. We should have been already married had it not been for Abijah, the eldest son of old Abraham's eldest brother.
"There is a black sheep in every flock. Abijah was the black sheep in that one. He was a very wicked man, a profligate and a spendthrift; but for this he would, at her coming of age, have taken Miriam, his cousin, for his wife. For such was the custom of the family, that the fortunes should never pass away to strangers. Abraham's brother had died, believing this would be, but as the youth grew older it became plain that he was beyond all reform. He spent his own gold, and was anxious to marry his cousin that he might refill his coffers.
"There are many ceremonies connected with a marriage, but the ancient customs of the Jews of Algiers make a marriage valid if once the women has willingly received a gift from the young man, tendered with these words: 'I consecrate myself to thee with this.'
"Often had wild and wicked Abijah cried out to the elders of the family:
"It is my right to marry my cousin. The promise was given in our infancy to my father; and it needs only the gift and words of consecration to make her my wife. I will bide my time; but it shall come.'
"And the man was bold and insolent enough for any deed.
"Miriam's mother watched her girl from dawn until dark, and bade her refuse any gift her cousin Abijah offered her. And the girl loathed him even before we met. I shall never forget the day. I loved her on the instant. I went to her father. I proved to him that I was a good man and true, and that Miriam should have all that a queen could covet were she given to me. And then Abraham told me of Abijah.
"You are all I desire for my daughter's husband, Reuben," he said. "But the pledge was given to my dead brother, and Abijah

only can break it. He can say to her: 'I set thee free!' And after these words she can wed another, but not before they are uttered.
"I have offered him money to do this, but nothing save my girl's whole fortune will content him. His extravagance and his necessities may bring him to terms some day. Meanwhile I never gave promise to my brother as to the hour in which Abijah should marry her. Better that she shall be neither wife nor mother than that she should be given to such a scoundrel. But thou desirest a wife, Reuben, and the time may be long and thou mayest grow weary; perhaps, it will be better for thee to seek some other maiden.'
"But I said:
"No. In all the world there is but one woman for me, and her name is Miriam, and though I must serve for her seven years and still seven more, as Jacob did for Rachel, they shall seem but a few days, for the love I bear her."
"So it stood thus. I ever Abijah said to Miriam: 'I release thee and my claim upon thee, and I set thee free,' she might be mine.
"I went to the house of Abraham almost every day; I was as a son to him. I waited a year, and another, and still another, and Abijah mocked me in the streets, and as I sat at the door of my shop, crying out:
"Let other men's wives alone, Reuben the jeweler, or the gray hairs will be many in your beard, and still you will be waiting."
"Sometimes it seemed best to me that I should slay him, but God restrained my hand. I was a man of early middle age. My beard was long and black, my stature good, my shoulders straight; I was strong and not ill to look upon. I was rich.
"Abijah had the face of a drunkard, the evil eyes of one of impure heart, a slouching step, cheeks hollow, and a brow marked with wrinkles even in his early youth, because of his evil life. His clothes were ragged and stained with wine. Yet because of an old superstition he could keep me from marrying my love who loved me and who detested him. My patience was worn out at last, for the fellow laughed at all our offers and threatened loudly. I knelt to old Abraham, but he said:
"My promise to my dead brother is before all else."
"I went to the Rabbis; they said that Abraham was right. Then I implored Miriam to fly with me—to steal away at night and wed me in some distant land, whither I should bear her; but though she wept in my arms she only answered:
"I cannot disobey my father. I love thee—these only; but I will not bring upon my head the curse of dishonoring my parents."
"Thus matters stood the fourth year of our love and our sorrow, when the birthday of Miriam's mother drew near, and it was also the anniversary of the marriage of her parents. On this day there was to be a feast, and gifts would be given and addresses made, and songs sung, and there would be music of all kinds. Miriam desired to surprise her mother with a gift. I had myself prepared a necklace of jewels of great value. Silver and gold would be given in profusion. Something that her mother did not possess, something rare and strange was what Miriam searched for, and in vain, for a long while, so that it was the eve of the day of the feast, and still she was not provided with her gift. What happened that evening, I have not others.
"Miriam had been in her father's carriage down into the city, and had despaired of finding anywhere what she sought. She had just resolved to send me the note we had agreed upon, if the day's search ended in this way, that I might bring her a beautiful chain I had shown her one day, when the gate of the garden of her father's house opened and a man entered—a man bowed with the burden of many winters. His head was covered with a skull-cap, from which hung long locks of snow-white hair; his white beard fell below his waist, and in his hand he bore a small box. As he passed between the banana trees he leant upon his staff, and seemed to move more feebly. Miriam, who had been taught to respect age, believing that this was some old friend of her parents—perhaps of her grandparents—arose and opened the door, and as he entered, set a chair for him, and stood before him waiting for his bidding.
"The old patriarch sank into the chair she placed, and bowed his head wearily upon his staff.
"The way is long, and the path steep, and my years are many," he said; "and I have

some in haste lest I should be too late. Thou art Miriam, the daughter of Abraham, the maker of fire-arms, whose great wealth is known in the land, and whom men respect so greatly?
"I am Miriam," replied the girl; "and what thou sayest of my father all say."
"I have been sent to thee by Reuben, the jeweler," said the old man. "I have a possession which, for want of gold, I must sell. It is a rare mosaic—such as cannot be found here. I brought it from afar. Now misfortune has befallen me, and I must sell it. See—is it not wonderful?
"He opened the box as he spoke, and laid upon Miriam's knee a beautiful box, suitable for jewels, on which was a wonderful picture in mosaic work of the rarest kind—birds, flowers, fruit, human figures, all so wonderfully done that Miriam screamed with rapture.
"Name your price. If it is within my means, I will give it," she said.
"The old man bent his head upon his staff for a moment he was silent. Then he slowly shook his head.
"I cannot expect a fair price," he said, "but I will give it to you for so much."
"He named a very large sum, but Miriam had ample means. In a moment more she had emptied her purse upon the table and counted out the broad gold pieces.
"And I thank thee also, good father, for bringing the beautiful mosaic," she said.
"The old man gathered up the pieces. They clinked together in his trembling hands.
"It is well for me that I have made this sale," he said. "Well for me; and now I have a favor to ask. That thou wilt receive a small gift from me. I am under a vow and an obligation to bestow a little gift upon any one to whom I sell this mosaic. It is but a little ring of chased gold, but perhaps thou wilt refuse to take it from a poor man like me, fair daughter?
"If thou art under a vow and an obligation, I must not refuse," Miriam answered.
"And thou wilt take it willingly?" asked the old man.
"Most willingly," said Miriam.
"Her maid, standing beside her, heard the words. She saw the old man take from his little finger a curious old ring.
"May I put it on thy hand, daughter?" he said.
"You may," said Miriam.
"The old man took the white fingers in his own, held the ring above them, and dropped it over the taper tip.
"I consecrate myself to thee with this!" he cried; "and thou art my wife, for I am thy cousin Abijah, to whom thou wert betrothed in thy infancy."
"So speaking he flung off his cap, his false hair, the flowing white beard, and all his disguise; and Abijah, of the wicked-leering eyes, the cruel mouth, the evil brow, looked in Miriam's face and laughed at her.
"My poor Miriam! My love! My only love! She uttered only one long cry, and fell to the ground, blood pouring from her pale lips. She was Abijah's wife by the old law of her people, and we were parted forever; but there is a law stronger than any other—a Hand that is mightier than a husband's. It was interposed. Miriam lingered a week, and it was upon the day when the Rabbis declared the marriage between herself and her cousin to be valid that she died—my name the last word upon her lips.
"Since then I have been alone. I go daily to my shop, in the old, crowded streets of Algiers, and look up at the white walls of Abraham's home. The sycamores wave over it, and the banana trees grow green and tall. I can almost dream that Miriam still sits at her window, but I shall never love another maiden, and no woman will ever call me husband."

Philosophy of Education.

NO. IX.
BY JUDGE H. H. HOWARD.
Continuing the discussion of "recollection," I ask again, what good does knowledge do unless it can be used? Hence the great importance of teaching the art of expression in our public schools.
This is done most effectively by means of "language lessons," the value of which cannot be overestimated. Swinburn, Hadley's or Reed & Kellogg's language lessons are worth more to the average pupil than all the technical grammars ever printed.
Grammar, as a science, including, as it must, philology, is too abstruse, and requires too much linguistic knowledge to be beneficial to young minds of average caliber. It is difficult enough for such mature and erudite minds as Muller, Brown and Fowler. The elements of language must be learned before the ordinary student can understand these great authors.
But here let me say that these are the very authors that every teacher should study.
All lessons in all branches should be used as language lessons; that is, all erroneous expressions should be corrected and the pupil be required to use the correct ones.
SPEAK, SPEAK.
Do this on all proper occasions until you can think on your feet, a they say—or rather until you can recall your ideas at pleasure, that is, until recollection will do its proper work. Then you will be rid of the groundless notion that you have no "flow of language" to express your ideas. If you have the ideas, practice in writing and speaking will give you flow enough. The trouble with many who say they have no flow is, they have no ideas. You can't pour anything out of a vessel, if there is nothing in it.
Get the ideas, then constantly use them, and when they are wanted for any occasion, at the command of recollection, they will come up on the double quick and fall into line ready for parade, drill or battle, as you direct.
ASSOCIATION.
This all-pervading principle is as valuable an aid to recollection as it is to memory. All our thoughts are so inseparably connected that when one is awakened all the others open their eyes. How often does a small thing start a train of thought that runs through a thousand events of our lives.
The sight of the "old oaken bucket" started a train of thought that produced one of the finest poems in the English language.
"How dear to my heart are the scenes of my childhood,
When fond recollection presents them to view,
The orchard, the meadow, the deep-tangled wild-wood,
And every loved spot my infancy knew."
The bare mention of one illustrious name calls up scores of others. Washington! Hear this glorious name, and Adams, Lee, Franklin, Paine, Warren, Greene, Gates, Lafayette, Kosciusko and many others who took part in the great struggle for independence, spring up before you. Grant! This name brings up Lincoln, Stanton, Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas Howard, Meade, Hancock and a hundred others who participated in the great contest for "Union and Liberty."
Even the first messenger of bad news becomes associated with the news itself. Shakespeare, the great interpreter of human nature, in Henry 4V., says:
"The first bringer of unwelcome news
Hath but a losing office, and his tongue
Sounds ever after as a sullen bell
Remembered knocking a departed friend."
EMPLOY ASSOCIATION.
The philosophic teacher will make constant use of this great principle. Continually call out the ideas of your pupils, don't let them rust nor get stale. Review often and thoroughly; don't neglect this on any account. It is continual repetition that makes the lasting impression on the common mind.
In order to conduct a review thoroughly and efficiently, it is necessary to understand the science of questioning. Do not, as a rule, ask leading questions, as lawyers call them, that is, questions which in themselves contain the answers so plainly that all the pupil has to do is to echo back the question in order to answer it, or to answer it simply by saying yes or no.
I recollect when I was superintendent of schools in another state, a certain teacher, who always asked his questions in this way: "Arithmetic is the science of numbers, is it not?" "Geography is the description of the earth's surface, is it not?" The teacher thought his

pupils perfect prodigees because they could answer all the questions he put to them.
The exception to the above is this: If you find a pupil so dull or inattentive that you cannot draw anything out of him without asking a leading question, then ask him such a one, but immediately follow with questions not leading and keep pumping him till you pump him dry, which will not take long to do.
Women in the East.
The Mohammedans nearly all believe that woman has no soul. This is not taught in the Koran, but it is countenanced by the fact that, in the great prophet's paradise, hours are given to the faithful instead of their earthly wives. The Chinese make slaves of the women, and deny them any hope of compensation hereafter. In Western Australia female children are betrothed a few days after their birth; and should the first husband die before the girl attains her maturity, she belongs to his heir. In New Zealand, if a girl's future husband should die, no other man can make a proposal to her. Among the Hindoos, widows may not marry again. In China, the parents bargain for the marriage of their children before they are born. The New Hollanders steal their wives; and if a woman attempts to escape from her captor he at once thrusts a spear through the fleshy part of the leg or thigh.
Of all methods of obtaining a wife, that of purchase is the most universal. It is practised by the African, by the black and brown races of the Indian Archipelago, and by nearly all the nations of Asia. The Circassian women prefer to be sent to Constantinople to be sold. In Siam and Coochin-China men invariably purchase their wives; but the women have this privilege—the parents cannot sell them without their will. In China, however, women are sold without being consulted on the subject, and have to obey all in the families of their purchasers, without exception—the husband's control over them being entirely unlimited. In Japan presents are made to the bride, who transfers them to her relatives, to defray the expense and trouble they incurred in bringing her up from infancy.
He Couldn't See Why.
Mark Twain, having been asked to contribute to the newspaper issued at the fair in aid of abused children in Boston, wrote: "Why should I want a 'Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children' to prosper, when I have a baby down stairs that kept me awake several hours last night with no pretext for it but a desire to make trouble? This occurs every night, and it embitters me, because I see how low needless it was to put in the other burglar alarm, a costly and complicated contrivance, which cannot be depended upon, because it is always getting out of order and won't 'go,' whereas, although the baby is always getting out of order, too, it can, nevertheless be depended on, for the reason that the more it gets out of order the more it does go. Yes, I am bitter against your society, for I think the idea of it is all wrong; but if you will start a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Fathers I will write you a whole book."
Boycotting.
A Galveston Irishman has a very bright boy, who reads the papers. The other morning the old man asked Patrick junior why he didn't return the change from the marketing. There was no answer except that the boy muttered: "The tolrant."
"Have you fed the pig, Patrick?"
A stony stare was the only reply. Then for about fifteen minutes there was a vision of a son closely pursued by a bareheaded father, revolving around the house until the former overtook the latter and yanked him over a water-barrel.
"I was only thyring Boycott on yez feyther; for the sake of ould Ireland lave me alone."
"It's a boy caught ye are," panted the old man. "I'll tache yer to thrife wid a home ruler," and he reached out and gathered a barrel stave.
The application of coercive measures could be heard four blocks off.
A gentleman traveling in a railway carriage was endeavoring, with considerable earnestness, to impress some argument upon a fellow passenger who was seated opposite to him and who appeared rather dull of comprehension. At length, being slightly irritated, he exclaimed in a louder tone, "Why, sir, it's as plain as A B C!" "That may be," replied the other with unexpected alacrity, "but I am D E F."

Answer to Prayer.
A religious journal gives an illustration of a direct answer to prayer. Dr. D. H. White has been trying to raise \$15,000 in England, to be used, with a gift of a little amount, in mission work in Eastern Africa. A gentleman after hearing him preach offered \$500, if some other person would give the same. This was obtained, when the first man offered another \$500, provided an equal amount could be raised. Dr. White did not know where to go, as he felt that he had asked in every place where help would be likely to come; so he went to God in prayer. The next day a lady came to the office and said: "I felt all yesterday that I ought to go to London and give you \$500, and here it is." She would not even give the initials of her name, and the amount stands credited to "a friend."

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 26, 1881.

Patrons' Department.

NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master—J. J. Woodman, of Michigan. Secretary—Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C. Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Henley James, of Indiana. D. W. Alton, of South Carolina. S. H. Ellis, of Ohio.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master—Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county. Secretary—P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county. Treasurer—W. P. Popenoe, Topeka. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county. Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county. J. S. Payne, Calamus, Linn county.

Jefferson Grange, No. 1,118.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Not seeing anything from our grange in THE SPIRIT for a long time, I thought as we have had our installation I would tell you about it.

Our grange is still alive and in good spirits. We have a live grange and in good working order. We meet every second and fourth Saturday evening in each month and have a full grange.

On January 8 we had our installation. The officers are as follows: S. T. Black, Master; J. G. Bergen, Overseer; E. B. Clowe, Lecturer; I. B. Allen, Steward; Richard Butts, Assistant Steward; Sister Clowe, Chaplain; Mrs. Jennie Black, Treasurer; W. H. Black, Secretary; Charles Poppy, Gate-keeper; Sister Poppy, Ceres; Sister Hunter, Pomona; Sister B. Dayton, Flora; Miss Jennie Black, Lady Assistant Steward.

Bro. Reynolds, of Circleville Grange installed our officers, after which all partook of a bountiful feast. Our installation was open for strangers and their families. I think the grange would have more public installations it would prosper better, grow faster and do a better business.

As time is short, I will close.

W. H. BLACK, Secretary. HOLTON, Kans., Jan. 20, 1881.

Sherman Grange.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Sherman Grange No. 812, Clay county, is once more running in regular order. On January 12 we installed our officers. County Deputy C. Disbrow acted as installing officer. A. H. Van Epps is master, S. Douglas secretary, and Rev. J. F. Rairden lecturer. We have now a membership of about thirty-five, which will very soon reach fifty.

I will see at our next meeting what I can do for THE SPIRIT on subscription.

Fraternally, A. H. VAN EPPS. MORGANVILLE, Kans., Jan. 22, 1881.

Work, Work, Work.

It is the intention of the executive officers of the Pennsylvania State Grange, one and all, to make the year 1881 a session of concerted action and hard labor for the unbuilding of the order in this state. To this end the worthy master, worthy lecturer and secretary will, in the course of a few days, meet at the office of the secretary and lay out the plan of work for the year. Circulars of information will be issued and mailed to each grange, and it is hoped that in every county in Pennsylvania Patrons will come up manfully to the assistance of the officers and co-operate in their endeavors to make the year 1881 memorable in the history of the Patrons of Husbandry.

Dormant granges are to be reorganized and delinquent members brought back, and new fields of labor opened, and we have no time to lose or to spare. We therefore make this appeal to all good Patrons that they may at once get themselves in readiness for the work. Do not wait for further urging, but put your shoulders to the wheel at once. If you know of a delinquent member go and invite him or her to attend the next meeting. Is there a dormant grange within ten miles of you? Go and look up the members and show them the advantages of reorganization and induce them to do so at once.

Above all, let every Patron inquire carefully into the condition of his own grange. Learn of the master and secretary its financial standing. See to it that all reports have been made and dues paid to the State Grange to end of fiscal year ending September 30, 1880, and that receipts for the same are on file among the secretary's papers. And in future see to it that the reports and dues are rendered in accordance with the rules of the order.

Patrons, there is a great and important future for our order if we heed the above advice, and get right down to the work now. What say you? Are you interested in the principles of the order sufficiently to sacrifice a little time and labor in its behalf? If so now is the time. Work, work, work.—Farmer's Friend.

Hints to Grangers.

When I go to address a public grange meeting and find no music I feel like a man who has gone out to chop wood and has no ax. By all means have music.

The best music possible is good lively singing, with an organ accompaniment. Next to this is a string band, and next to this a brass band.

There is nothing like singing if it is good and lively. Don't sing like you were at a funeral. The grange is not dead or even sick. Sing with the spirit. Sing like you meant it. Sing like you were in earnest. Sing like you believed what you sang, and were determined that others should believe it too. Get the young folks together and let them practice well beforehand. They'll enjoy it, and they'll make you enjoy it after they have learned the beautiful songs.

If your meeting is at night have the room well lighted. There is nothing so depressing

as a dark room. "Fire when you see the whites of their eyes, boys," was old Putnam's order, and it's as good in speaking as in shooting. The speaker needs the eyes as well as the ears of his audience. If the meeting is in some building but seldom lighted, empty out the old oil from the lamps and put in fresh; get the chimneys cleaned, the wicks trimmed and the lamps filled, and have plenty of them. Do not put a lamp close to the side or back of the speaker. It prevents the people from looking at him. For myself, I want to be able to see the eyes of every one I talk to.

Have the room ventilated, and remember that you can't ventilate a room unless there is some way for the bad air to get out at the top of the room. Every church and school-house and grange hall should have the windows made so they can be let down from the top; but in some way or other have it ventilated. Nobody can give attention when they are half smothered in bad air.

Get your meeting opened early. If you wait to open your meeting till it is time to go to bed, your congregation will be thinking most of "How much longer is that fellow going to talk?" If it is an afternoon meeting, they will be thinking: "Wonder if he'll get through so we can get home before dark?" So I say again, open early.

Decorations of the room are not wasted. If you want to make others come into the grange you must show them that you believe in it and appreciate it.

Sisters and brothers, the work lies before us. It is an important work, a noble work, a work that will bring to all who are faithful in it a great reward. Let us buckle on the armor with renewed zeal. Let us heed difficulties only to surmount them, mistakes and failures only to learn from them. Let us press on, forever on, willing to give of our time, of our labor, of our money if need be, knowing well that if we labor faithfully and persevere we shall surely be victorious.—Lecturer Ohio State Grange, in Grange Bulletin.

Mississippi State Grange.

The tenth annual meeting of the State Grange was held at Brookhaven commencing on Tuesday, December 14. The attendance was larger than usual, and the delegates were all working members—men who have "proved their faith by their works," and whose zeal and fidelity now promise to be rewarded by a glorious success. The delegates seemed to be fully impressed with the importance of earnest and effective work at this session to meet the expectations of the order throughout the state and to give force and direction to the interest in the movement that is everywhere being manifested. They addressed themselves to the work of the session with a singleness of purpose, a patriotic ardor, that will give unusual force to the measures adopted.

Quite a number of the delegates at this meeting have been connected with the order many years, and some of them have attended every meeting of the State Grange. These veterans were never in better spirits, never more earnest nor more hopeful of the success of the order. Worthy Master Darden was in his place to open the session, and until its close gave his personal attention to every duty devolved upon him. Probably no leader wears as well as Worthy Master Darden. He has never lost interest in the cause for one moment, and never failed to respond to the demands upon his time and labor; and his splendid services, his patriotic devotion to the organization, his sterling integrity and brilliant talents, have won for him the love and confidence of the entire membership. In the esteem and affection of the farmers of Mississippi, no man stands higher than this noble leader.

Worthy Treasurer Dixon and Worthy Secretary Williams have held their positions since the organization of the State Grange, and have always been found at their posts. The worthy treasurer is one of the clearest headed men in the order, and has rendered it excellent services, both with voice and pen.—Patron of Husbandry.

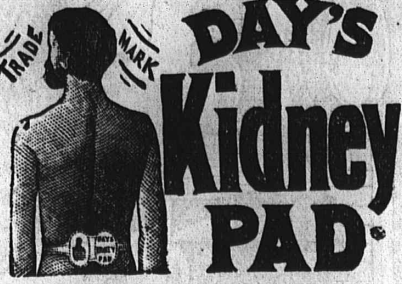
Alabama State Grange.

The leaders of our order in Alabama are making earnest efforts to revive and rebuild it in their state, and the prospect is very encouraging. In many counties, despite the peculiarly adverse circumstances that have existed in that state which paralyzed the State Grange for a time, a good number of subordinate granges have maintained their organizations and kept steadily and vigorously at work, and these are ready to unite in the work of restoring the State Grange to healthful, effective operation. The great mass of the order have only waited for such action by the live granges as would promise success to return to their old places in the ranks, and these will now be encouraged to revive their granges and renew their efforts to elevate their class and promote and protect their interests. We feel sure that the farmers of Alabama will now rally to the grange with all the earnestness and enthusiasm of their brethren in Georgia and Mississippi.—Patron of Husbandry.

Those who suffer from an enfeebled and disordered state of the system, should take Ayer's Sarsaparilla and cleanse the blood. Purge out the lurking distemper that undermines the health, and constitutional vigor will return.

Stop That Cough.

If you are suffering with a cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis, hay fever, consumption, loss of voice, tickling in the throat, or any affection of the throat or lungs, use Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption. This is the great remedy that is causing so much excitement by its wonderful cures, curing thousands of hopeless cases. Over one million bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery have been used within the last year, and have given perfect satisfaction in every instance. We can unhesitatingly say that this is really the only sure cure for throat and lung affections, and can cheerfully recommend it to all. Call and get a trial bottle free of cost, or a regular size for \$1. For sale by Barber Bros.



A discovery which cures by the natural process, ABSORPTION. all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urinary Organs and Nervous System when nothing else can. It is comfortable to the patient, positive in its effects, and the first cure for those painful and much dreaded affections. DIABETES AND BRIGHT'S DISEASE, while its cures of Gravel, Dropsy, Catarrh of the Bladder, Brickdust, Deposit, Painful Urinating, High Colored Urine, Nervous Weakness and Pain in the Back seem more like miracles than cases of nature healing. DELICATE FEMALES, or victims of wasted or prostrated energies, caused by irregular habits, the abuse of nature and mental or physical overexertion, find their greatest relief in the use of DAY'S KIDNEY PAD, which strengthens and invigorates the invalid and restores the vigor of health. PAIN IN THE BACK. We say positively, and without fear of contradiction, that DAY'S KIDNEY PAD is the only certain and permanent cure for every form of this prevalent and distressing complaint. YOUNG MEN suffering from nervous and physical debility, loss of memory, or vitality impaired by the errors of youth or too close application to business or work, may be restored to manhood regained.

Avoid all kidney medicines which are taken into the system by way of the stomach. It is an old treatment well tried and proven inefficient though sometimes effecting apparent cures of one complaint they sow the seeds of more troublesome and permanent disorders. The price of our Pad brings it within the reach of all, and it will annul lysate many times its cost in doctor's bills, medicines and plasters, which at best give but temporary relief. It can be used without fear or harm, and with certainty of a permanent cure. For sale by druggists generally, or sent by mail free of postage on receipt of the price. Regular Pad, \$2; Children's, \$1.50; Special (extra size), \$3. Our book, "How a Life was saved," giving the history of this new discovery and a large record of most remarkable cures sent free. Write for it. Address DAY KIDNEY PAD CO., Toledo, Ohio.

CAUTION. Pads now seeking a sale on our reputation, we deem it due the afflicted to warn them. Ask for DAY'S KIDNEY PAD, and take no other.

THE THIRTEENTH YEAR IN KANSAS!

MOUNT HOPE NURSERIES

Offer for the spring of 1881

HOME GROWN STOCK.

SUCH AS

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

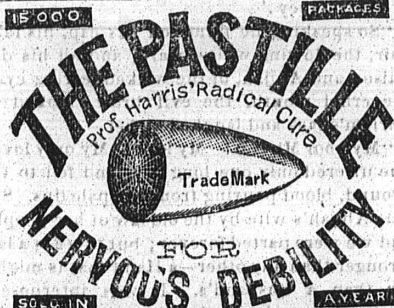
IN GREAT VARIETY.

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 to call on 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.

(Nursery west of town, on California road.)

A. C. GRIESA, Lawrence, Kansas.



A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure for the deplorable disease resulting from the use of opium, and its various preparations, by the only true way, viz: Direct Application setting by Absorption and exerting its specific influence on the system, and thus curing the disease, and thus curing the disease, and thus curing the disease. The use of the Pastille is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is immediately soothing and restorative effect upon the nervous organizations, and thus curing the disease, and thus curing the disease. The use of the Pastille is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is immediately soothing and restorative effect upon the nervous organizations, and thus curing the disease, and thus curing the disease. The use of the Pastille is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is immediately soothing and restorative effect upon the nervous organizations, and thus curing the disease, and thus curing the disease.

Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlet giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect health, and the vital forces thereby re-established, as if never affected. Sold ONLY by HARRIS REMEDY CO., MFG. CHEMISTS, Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO. ORGANS \$30 to \$1,000; 2 to 32 Stops Pianos \$125 up Paper free Ad. D. F. Beatty, Wash'ton, N. J.

ORDER!

OUR PRICE LIST NO. 28 FOR FALL AND WINTER 1880 FREE TO ANY ADDRESS UPON APPLICATION.

IF THERE IS ANYTHING YOU WANT THAT OUR PRICE LIST DOES NOT DESCRIBE AND GIVE THE PRICE OF, LET US KNOW.

SEND IN YOUR NAME EARLY, AS ORDERS ARE FILLED IN TURN.

ADDRESS MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., 227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.

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.

1,000 SEWING MACHINES A DAY!

THE BEST ALWAYS WINS IN THE LONG RUN.



BUY ONLY THE GENUINE! Beware of Counterfeiters.

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

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

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

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

Southwestern Iron Fence Company,

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.

W. W. FLUKE,



PIANOS, ORGANS, SHEET MUSIC,

SHEET MUSIC AND MUSIC BOOKS A SPECIALTY. Agent for the Genuine Singer Sewing Machine, and Grants & Hempleson School Furniture. Orders by mail attended to promptly. No. 127 Massachusetts Street.

Poisoned to Death.

[Atchison Patriot.] EFFINGHAM, Kans., Jan. 19.—Walter Bishop, living four miles south of this place and sixteen miles from Atchison, died Monday morning, and the circumstances attendant upon his sickness and death leave but little doubt as to the fact that he had been poisoned. He was taken sick about ten days ago, but a physician was not called until last Thursday, and on his first visit was satisfied that poison had been administered. Dr. S. C. Page, who made the first call, sent for Dr. Martin and others for consultation. All agreed as to the cause of the sickness. A special nurse was secured, but despite all efforts Bishop died Monday.

Coroner McConaughy was notified, and yesterday came out and held an inquest and post mortem examination. Mrs. Bishop was one of the important witnesses, and manifested much indifference regarding the matter. She testified as to the symptoms of his illness, and also as to the marital relations between them. She said he was always jealous of her, and had treated her brutally for many years. At different times he would accuse her of intending to leave him, and after making these charges he would be more brutal than ever. A Mr. Lawrence and his wife were living at their house, and corroborate Mrs. Bishop in her testimony. All the witnesses testified that the deceased husband was one of the most thrifty farmers and best providers in the neighborhood.

Others testified as to the unpleasant relations between them, the general verdict of the citizens, however, being that the deceased was the aggrieved party.

The verdict of the jury was, after an inquiry lasting all day, that he came to his death by the administration of arsenic by some person to the jury unknown.

Mrs. Bishop is said to be a woman about thirty years of age, handsome in personal appearance, and of more than ordinary intellectual attainments. There had been continual strife for years past. There seems to be but one conclusion in this neighborhood, and that is that the wife is guilty of the crime. No arrests have yet been made.

A Mysterious Case.

[Independence Tribune.] A fresh mystery comes up from the old Bender farm vicinity in Labette county. A Mr. Rambo, a farmer, had a daughter whose hand was sought by Charles Buckles and a young Mr. Forest. Several months ago Buckles went to Colorado to gain a fortune, and soon after he left young Forest won and wed Miss Rambo. As we are informed, Buckles returned in December, and Rambo met him in Parsons and invited him to his house, and they rode out together. While Buckles chatted pleasantly with the family, and Mrs. Forest, who was visiting home, young Forest came into the house. A quarrel soon sprang up, in which Forest charged Buckles with slandering his wife previous to marriage. Blows were struck, and Buckles ran from the house, and as he did so Forest fired two shots at him. Since that day Charles Buckles has not been seen, and some believe that he was murdered. Parties have searched the county and can find no trace of him. Forest was arrested, but as proof was not obtained he was held to bail, but has since skipped. Since then the neighbors have scoured the country but find no traces of Buckles, unless it be in an ash heap, where some small bones are found. The mystery is as yet unsolved.

Fatal Accident.

[Olathe Mirror.] A fatal accident befel Mr. Jacob Widemer, a wealthy farmer residing one-half mile this side of Olathe, last Wednesday. He was topping some cottonwood trees, and while in the boughs of one he fell to the ground a distance of thirty feet, sustaining internal injuries from the effects of which he died on the following Friday at 11 o'clock, suffering the most intense agony up till the hour of his death.

The deceased was a member of the Independent order of Odd Fellows, and was buried with the ceremonies of that society on Sunday. Twenty-one members went from Olathe, and was increased by Spring Hill and surrounding lodges to the number of nearly one hundred. He was also a member of the Funeral Aid Society, the benefits of which to his estate will amount to about \$1,500.

In Memoriam.

Died, January 16, 1881, of pneumonia, Claudia, youngest son of George and Linda Arrasmith, of Tommahawk. Truly,

"A flower lent, but not given?"

How many such blossoms From heaven are sent To bud, but not bloom, Are not given, but lent!

Around each little bud The heavy tendrils entwine, Till transplanted by angels In a more genial clime.

Others are left till Just ready to bloom, Then are plucked by death's hand And laid in the tomb.

Are laid in the tomb! Not their spirits; they rise To live with our Savior, Who dwells in the skies.

Methinks he will take One by one, in his love Bless and welcome each one To the gardens above.

For did He not say To His one and eleven—"Of such is composed The Kingdom of Heaven." S. E. N.—

STANLEY, Kans., Jan. 24, 1881.

Decisive Battles of the World.

Creasy's extremely interesting volume narrating the history of the fifteen decisive battles of the world, those few battles of which a

contrary event would have essentially varied the drama of the world in all its subsequent scenes, is highly esteemed by all readers of history. It has a long time been on Harper's list as one of their standard books, at the price of \$1.50. Now it is issued in a very handsome cloth-bound volume, by the American Book Exchange, New York, at the nominal price of 35 cents. It forms one of their Aeme Library of History, which includes Macaulay's England \$1.25 (reduced from \$7.50), Gibbon's Rome, \$2.00 (reduced from \$9.00), Rollin's Ancient History, \$1.75; Froissart's Chronicles, \$1.50, and to which list will soon be added, at equally low prices, Grote's Greece, Green's (larger) England, Mommson's Rome, Masson's Guizot's France, Carlyle's French Revolution, Schiller's Thirty Years' War, and others. Catalogues of the standard low-priced books of the Literary Revolution will be sent on application to the American Book Exchange, Tribune Building, New York.

More Big Corn Husking.

[Kansas Herald.] Byron H., son of J. P. Davis, on January 12, working twelve hours, shucked and cribbed 123 bushels and 55 pounds of corn, hauling it about eighty rods. Worth Babbit weighed the corn in order that there should be no mistake or guess-work about it. This is the best day's work in corn gathering that has come to our knowledge. The field from which the corn was taken averaged about 70 bushels per acre. The corn was husked clean and nubbins gathered.

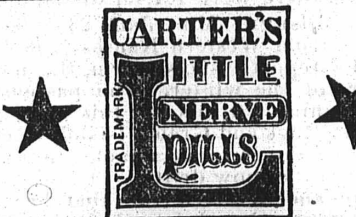
AYER'S Cherry Pectoral is a really remarkable and time-honored medicine. It is the best remedy known for all diseases of the throat and lungs.



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.



CARTER'S Little Nerve Pills, FOR NERVOUS and DYSPEPTIC MEN AND WOMEN.

Every nervous person should try Carter's Little Nerve Pills, which are made especially for those who suffer from Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Nervous and Sick Headache, Weak Stomach, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, &c. They may be used alone or in combination with Carter's Little Liver Pills, and in either case will give most prompt and grateful relief. Dyspepsia makes you nervous, and nervousness makes you Dyspeptic; either one renders you miserable, and these little pills cure both.

Price, 25 cents. Sold by Druggists or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York. FOR SALE BY BARBER BROS.

PILE'S fully described with scientific mode of cure. Prof. Harris' illustrated pamphlet sent free on application. HARRIS' REMEDY CO., 514 & 516 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Book's Million On receipt of your address we will send you a complete index of the most responsible DEALERS AND RETAILERS of the world, at the popular price of \$1.00. Book's Million, 400 plate engravings and wood cuts. No mail order should be without it, no reference on subjects treated causes untold misery. MONEY REFUNDED to dissatisfied purchasers. The author is an experienced physician, and the advice given and rules for treatment will be found of great value to those suffering from injuries of the system, nervous and physical debility, etc., etc. (And learn something to their advantage. It is not a trust.) Communicate immediately, confidential, and should be addressed: DR. L. L. T. 75, 1/2 North 5th St., St. Louis, Mo.

Bailey, Smith & Co., UNDERTAKERS

—AND— FURNITURE DEALERS

Have a large assortment of all kinds of Furniture, Mattresses, etc., at lowest prices.

Undertaking a Specialty. Metallic and Wood Caskets and Coffins in great variety. Burial Robes, etc., all orders on hand. We have a fine new Hearse. All orders promptly attended to day or night.

106 Mass. Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO. Battle Creek, Michigan, MANUFACTURERS OF THE ONLY GENUINE

VIBRATOR

THRESHERS, Traction and Plain Engines and Horse-Powers.

Most Complete Thresher Factory; Established 1843

32 YEARS of continuous and successful business, without change of name, management, or location, to "back up" the broad warranty given on all our goods.



STEAM-POWER SEPARATORS and Complete Steam outfits of matchless quality. Finest Traction Engines and Plain Engines ever seen in the American market. A multitude of special features and improvements for 1881, together with superior qualities in construction and materials not dreamed of by other makers. Four sizes of Separators, from 4 to 12 horse capacity, for steam or horse power. Two styles of Mounted Horse-Powers. Feet of Selected Lumber 7,500,000 (From three to six years air-dried) constantly on hand, from which the incomparable work of our machinery.

TRACTION ENGINES Strongest, most durable, and efficient ever made. 8, 10, 15 Horse Power.



Farmers and Threshermen are invited to investigate this matchless Threshing Machinery. Circulars sent free. Address: NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., Battle Creek, Michigan.

JUSTUS HOWELL, Agent, Lawrence, Kansas.

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.

\$10 Outfit furnished free, with full instructions for conducting the most profitable business that any one can engage in. The business is so easy to learn and our instructions are so simple and plain that any one can make great profits from the very start. No one can fail who is willing to work. Women are as successful as men. Boys and girls can earn large sums. Many have made at the business over \$100 in a single week. Nothing like it ever known before. All who engage are surprised at the ease and rapidity with which they are able to make money. You can engage in this business during your spare time at great profit. If you do not have to invest capital in it. We take all the risk. Those who need ready money should write to us at once. All furnished free. Address: TWIS & Co., Augusta, Maine.

VINLAND Nurs'ry & Fruit Farm

—AND— TWENTY-THIRD YEAR.

PRICE-LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

W. E. BARNES, Proprietor, Vinland, Douglas County, Kansas.

\$5 Outfit sent free to those who wish to engage in the most pleasant and profitable business known. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything \$10 a day and upward is easily made without staying away from home over night. No risk whatever. Many new workers making it once. Many are making fortunes at the business. Ladies make as much as men, and young boys and girls make great pay. No one who is willing to work fully to make money every day than can be made in a week at any ordinary employment. Those who engage at once will find a short road to fortune. Address: H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

HELP

Yourselves by making money when a golden chance is offered, thereby always keeping poverty from your door. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. We furnish an expensive outfit and all that you need free. No one who engages fails to make money very rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address: BRINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS.

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

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.

NEW GROCERY!

R. A. LYON & CO. Have opened a

New Grocery Store

AT THE GREEN FRONT,

137 Massachusetts street.

All kinds of farm produce bought and sold. A large and well-selected stock of Groceries always on hand. Goods delivered promptly to all parts of the city. Call and examine our goods and prices.

THE GRANGE STORE!

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

Fresh Groceries

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

WOODEN AND QUEENS WARE

Always on hand.

NAILS OF ALL SIZES.

TWO CAR LOADS SALT

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

Farm Produce Bought and Sold

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

O. WICKS, Agent, No. 88 Massachusetts street, Lawrence.

MCCURDY, BRUNE & COMPANY,

126 Massachusetts street, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

We wish to thank our friends for their kind patronage in the past, and hope to still deserve it in the future. We wish to call your attention to our stock of

CORN SHELLERS

FANNING MILLS.

We have bought for cash and will sell at a small profit. We also have a good stock of

FARM AND SPRING WAGONS.

Windmills and Scales put up and Guaranteed.

REMEMBER: 126 MASSACHUSETTS ST.

G. H. MURDOCK, WATCHMAKER

—AND— ENGRAVER,

A Large Line of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.

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

CONTINENTAL Insurance Company

OF NEW YORK.

Cash assets January 1, 1879, \$3,227,774

LIABILITIES. Unearned reserve fund, and reported losses, 1,289,369

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

Net surplus over all, 1,038,427

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

JOHN CHARLTON. Office over Leis' drug store, Lawrence.



Ague Cure

Is a purely vegetable bitter and powerful tonic, and is warranted a speedy and certain cure for Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, and all malarial disorders. In miasmatic districts, the rapid pulse, coated tongue, thirst, lassitude, loss of appetite, pain in the back extremities, and coldness of the spine and other disorders more formidable than the disease they were intended to cure. AYER'S AGUE CURE thoroughly eradicates these noxious poisons from the system, and always cures the severest cases. It contains no quinine, mineral, or any thing that could injure the most delicate and sensitive system to a vigorous, healthy condition.

It is a startling fact, that quinine, arsenic and other poisonous minerals, form the basis of most of the "Fever and Ague Preparations," "Specifics," "Symples," and "Tonics," in the market. The preparations made from these mineral poisons, although they are palatable, and may break the chill, do not cure, but leave the malarial and their own drug poison in the system, producing quinsinism, dizziness, ringing in the ears, headache, vertigo, and other disorders more formidable than the disease they were intended to cure. AYER'S AGUE CURE thoroughly eradicates these noxious poisons from the system, and always cures the severest cases. It contains no quinine, mineral, or any thing that could injure the most delicate and sensitive system to a vigorous, healthy condition. We warrant it when taken according to directions.

For Liver Complaints, AYER'S AGUE CURE, by direct action on the liver and biliary apparatus, drives out the poisons which produce these complaints, and stimulates the system to a vigorous, healthy condition.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS

White Sewing Machine



IN THE THIRD YEAR OF ITS EXISTENCE, ITS SALES AMOUNT TO

54,853 Machines.

NO OTHER MACHINE EVER HAD SUCH A RECORD OF POPULARITY.

It is the Lightest-Running, Easiest Selling, and Best Satisfying Machine

IN THE WORLD.

Agents wanted. For terms, address White Sewing Machine Co., CLEVELAND, O.

J. T. RICHEY, Agent, Ludington House Corner, Lawrence, Kans.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY LINES.

The only route through Canada under American management.

SHORT & QUICK

LINE TO THE EAST VIA Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

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

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

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

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

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 26, 1881.

THE BARBED WIRE DECISION.

Prof. Knapp in writing to the Gate City on this subject says: No decision by a high court in modern times is calculated to spread such alarm at the encroachment of monopoly as that recently rendered in Chicago by Judges Blodgett and Drummond. It is not alone the vastness of the interest involved, it is the sweeping principle announced that must cause every citizen to awake to the stupendous power of corporations in this country, and the possibilities of concentration under our laws. All concede that barbed wire is to be the fence of the future in this country and Europe. A tax upon an article of such primary necessity is like levying upon the water wheel of a factory. A royalty of one-half cent per pound would produce an unusual income, little short of three millions; all of which would be a tax on industries now overburdened.

Even this might be borne in silence did it go to the inventor. Not one cent of it goes to reward genius, skill or industry.

Washburne, Moen & Co. are simply shrewd capitalists, who early saw the immense use of barbed wire and started out to buy or crush all opposition. We are told they boldly made the proposition to pool all the patents and make a great monopoly.

The decision in favor of Washburne, Moen, Elwood & Co. means more than a mere monopoly of the patents and a royalty to those who manufacture under them. The original scheme will now doubtless be carried out, which involved three prominent conditions on which parties could manufacture barbed wire.

1. The payment of a royalty on every pound manufactured.

2. The wire to be purchased of Washburne, Moen & Co.

3. The price of wire to be fixed by Washburne, Moen & Co.

This plan if executed will take from the people a sum scarcely less than one hundred millions, and will practically make a monopoly of wire.

There is one way out: Congress can annul those patents. Let action be taken promptly.

The Davenport Democrat in a lengthy article on the subject says:

There is a nervous sort of excitement among the hardware houses in this city to-day, which bids fair to extend to nearly every farm in Iowa and the Northwest. The decision of Judge Drummond in the barbed wire case has come upon the trade—the jobbers especially—like a thunderbolt from a clear sky. Nobody had the least idea that the United States courts would declare that anybody had a right to a patent on the manufacture of barbed wire. But in the decision referred to, it appears that somebody has a right to the patent, and that somebody has a bigger thing in his right than Mackey has in his gold and silver mines.

Sorghum as a Forage Plant.

BRO. STEVENS:—Can't you stir the boys up to give their views on the sorghum question? Out here we like to read other men's actual experience. We all have our theories, but fact and theory are sometimes very distant kin.

I have a theory something like this: As the question of forage is of vast importance to the people of Kansas, sorghum as a forage plant is worth investigation. I let about three-fourths of an acre stand until the seed was ripe, and then roofed a portion of my stable with it, and piled the rest up. My horses and cattle have 130 acres of fall wheat to pasture on, and I have only eleven head; so you see there was plenty of feed. The cattle and horses both seemed more fond of the cane than the wheat. It is all gone now, and I didn't have a single case of the colic among the stock. As far as I am able to judge, the sorghum is a "boss" forage plant. I believe it might be made to yield ten or twelve tons of dry feed per acre. If it made ten tons per acre it seems to me we never ought to be out of feed, for ten acres would give one hundred tons. The past year has been the worst year we have had since 1869 for raising sorghum. We raised but little here. Still late sorghum was a fair crop. It seems to me that sorghum has good points.

Now see if you can't stir up some of your subscribers to give their experi-

ence on this question. No doubt many have tried it and know something about it.

[Will those of our readers who have had experience with sorghum as a forage plant take the hint given by our correspondent, that others may have the benefit of their knowledge? Come, brethren, don't be backward, but speak right out.—ED. SPIRIT.]

From the State Lecturer.

Fellow Patrons:—I met with Economy Grange, in Woodson county, in secret session on Saturday, January 15, at 2 o'clock p. m.; had a friendly and fraternal talk with them under suggestions for the good of the order. And let me here be distinctly understood that I assume to myself no superiority over my fellow Patrons. Bare it in mind that wherever I meet you, whether around your firesides to share your hospitality or in your grange halls, you need not put yourselves to any inconvenience, for such fare as is common among the farmers and Patrons of this state is good enough for me. I was well cared for by the Patrons of Woodson county. We had a public meeting in the evening, and explained the necessity and objects of the grange to an attentive and intelligent audience, and installed the officers, of which David Askren is master and J. W. Augustine secretary.

And now let me earnestly invite the co-operation of every Patron in this state to work in your different localities to add strength and permanency to our cause. Make your several granges schools of instruction. Bring your wives, daughters and sons with you, and make your meetings social and attractive.

And in conclusion, let me solicit the correspondence from Patrons who desire public meetings, or anything I can do to assist them; then I can better make out a programme. It will save expense to have several meetings in a county; and so arrange them as to hold the last meeting nearest the meeting in the next county. It will also be necessary for you to name your nearest railroad station, and what conveyance there is provided from the station to the meeting; also the name of the railroad.

SAM'L J. BARNARD.

HUMBOLDT, Kans., Jan. 25, 1881.

Central Kansas Breeders' Association.

A breeders' institute will be held, under the auspices of the Central Kansas Breeders' Association, at Manhattan, Kans., February 15 and 16, for the purpose of discussing questions connected with the improvement and management of live stock. A number of gentlemen prominent in live stock matters have promised to be present and furnish papers and addresses. The work of the institute will be divided into four sessions, beginning promptly at 2 p. m. February 15. The forenoon of February 16 will be devoted to visiting the Agricultural College and herds of the vicinity, for which conveyances will be provided.

O. W. BILL, President.

E. M. SHELTON, Secretary.

Pleasant Point Grange.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—To-day was set to celebrate the installation of officers of Pleasant Point Grange, No. 245, which was had public. A short address from Bro. C. A. Buck adapted to the occasion warmed up the interest of the grange and made some new friends to the order. Plenty of oysters, a good dinner and a full house made the meeting a very pleasant and sociable one.

The following are the officers for ensuing year: Bro. B. H. Ball, Master; E. L. Carter, Overseer; John James, Lecturer; C. A. Buck, Jr., Steward; D. Cook, Assistant Steward; George Hawk, Chaplain; Sister Eunice Buck, Treasurer; Bro. W. J. Klingensmith, Secretary; —, Gate-keeper; Sister E. J. Ball, Ceres; Sister M. E. Cook, Pomona; Sister S. McGehee, Flora; Sister I. N. Klingensmith, Lady Assistant Steward. W. J. K.

PLEASANT POINT, Kans., Jan. 22.

THE St. Paul Pioneer-Press has a correspondent who comes out strongly for corn as the fuel of the future in the distant prairie regions. For stoves he says it is the best of fuel, anthracite coal alone excepted. Two or three acres of corn will afford an ordinary family a year's supply of fuel. It may be used in either a coal or wood stove. He estimates that two bushels of corn in the ear will keep a comfortable fire

the coldest day in winter. He yields nothing on the score of sentiment, and he makes his points as follows: "I would sooner burn an acre of corn that can be replaced in a single year, than to burn an acre of timber that takes years to replace." After all, of course this matter of using corn for fuel instead of the usual wood or coal is a question of economy purely. This winter two bushels of corn per day would count up very rapidly—60 bushels of corn per month in most places would be very dear fuel.

Horticulture.

The following are the standing committees of the Douglas County Horticultural Society for 1881: Orchards, O. H. Ayres and N. P. Deming; Small Fruit, E. A. Colman; Vegetable Gardening, P. Underwood; Entomology, G. C. Brackett; Floriculture, Miss M. L. Macy; Marketing Fruit, B. F. Smith; Meteorology, Prof. F. H. Snow; Lectures and Essays, Mrs. F. M. Burlingame; Vineyards, M. Sedgwick; Nomenclature, S. W. Pierson; New Fruit, G. Y. Johnson; Music, J. Savage.

D. G. WATT, President.

More Good Meat Wanted.

We cannot too soon arrive at the conclusion that raising poor stock is profitless. There is so much fine stock now being raised throughout the country, and so many are constantly seeing the wisdom and profit of improving their common stock, that those who lag behind are becoming worse off all the time. The time is coming, and is approaching rapidly, too, when so far as beef is concerned, the common scrub will be out of the markets. The prices will be such as to utterly preclude the idea of profit, and when anything becomes thus unprofitable for sale, it necessarily implies that it must be unprofitable for home consumption, and this is eminently true in cattle raising. The beef of our thoroughbred and grade large cattle is more profitable in every respect to produce. The simple conception of the fact that after the first cost is repaid, it costs no more to breed beef than it does to breed bones, and that it costs no more to feed a good animal than it does to feed a poor one, and that the beef is of better quality, will be enough to satisfy anyone of this.

The superior profit of good animals over poor ones, and the growing demand that all beef cattle shall be the best, is demonstrated by the character of the beef kept in Eastern markets as compared to that kept in Western markets. Boston, New York and other Eastern cities, furnish markets for much of our Western beef. But the demand is for what quality of beef? The very best. Whenever the West cannot furnish good beef the East will refuse to buy. And to supply this demand and the foreign demand our best cattle are shipped out of the West, and the poorest left for home consumption. A porter-house steak in Boston costs from thirty-five to forty cents per pound. In Chicago it can be bought for half that sum and less, but one who has ever tasted the Boston steak, will soon conclude that it is the cheaper of the two, if quality is considered at all. Outside of the fact that the expenses of transportation have to be paid by the Eastern consumer, he pays, and is willing to pay considerable for quality. But the Western palate is just as sensitive as the Eastern. The Western consumer likes good beef just as much as the Eastern consumer, and he is willing to pay for it if he can get it. Chicago people are willing to pay a reasonable profit for good beef, and there ought to be enough to supply the Eastern market and the foreign market and the Western cities, too. A demand already exists, therefore, for a greater supply of beef of a first class quality. But that demand is capable of a very great increase. Our Western markets are so largely supplied with beef of an inferior quality that thousands scarcely know what first class beef is. Give such an opportunity to know the difference between good and poor beef, and they too will become steady consumers of the better article.

—Western Rural.

Delicate Women.

Cases of female weakness, delicate and enfeebled constitutions, and those suffering with stomach, liver and kidney complaints, will find Electric Bitters a speedy and certain cure. The sick and prostrated should rejoice that such a reliable remedy is placed within their reach. Health and happiness will surely follow where Electric Bitters are used. For sale by Barber Bros., price only fifty cents.

General News.

TOPEKA, Jan. 24.—The Senate was not in session to-day.

The House met at 3 p. m., and a number of petitions were presented. One tending to the protection of quails and one in relation to cattle diseases.

Twenty-seven bills were introduced, among them one to provide for the redemption of real estate under certain conditions; one establishing a register for births and deaths; one to provide for the health and safety of persons employed in coal mines; one to define what shall be a lawful barbed wire fence; one to legalize the acts of the commissioners of Phillips county in purchasing a poor farm; one in relation to drive wells; one for the government of the state university; one to establish the time for holding the court in Osborne county; and one making an appropriation for the Normal school.

The various standing committees made reports on numerous bills. The committee on judicial apportionment were granted more time for considering the bill to create the judicial district. The judiciary committee recommended the indefinite postponement of quite a number of bills, and the report was adopted.

A sub-committee was authorized to visit Osawatimie to decide on the claim of Swift & Super.

An amendment to the constitution was proposed raising the pay of members of the Legislature to five dollars per day.

The governor sent in a report of the directors of the penitentiary in reference to the coal shaft, and 3,000 copies were ordered printed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The post-office appropriation bill as reported to the House appropriates \$760,432, and is based upon estimates aggregating \$45,475,932. The estimated postal revenue for 1882 is \$38,845,174, or \$1,915,258 less than self-sustaining. The amount appropriated for the Star Route service is \$7,375,000 an increase of 375,000 over last year's appropriations.

It is stated that Justice Swayne, of the U. S. supreme court, will resign early next week, and that ex-Senator Stanley Matthews, of Chicago, will be nominated.

The president has directed the following officers to be placed on the retired list: Brigadier-General W. Drum, Judge Advocate General Stewart Van Vleet, Assistant Quartermaster-General Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Woods, Deputy Paymaster-General Major J. H. Eaton. The retirement of the first two named goes into effect to-day, the others on Monday.

During the past week there have been distributed 714,448 standard silver dollars; for the corresponding week in 1880 there were 104,407 distributed.

St. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 23.—Telegrams from Western Kansas and Nebraska report a snow storm, the most severe of the winter. The passenger train which left this city this morning for Hastings and Grand Island, to run through the snow drifts. The only St. Joseph and Western train that has arrived from Grand Island during the past week came in yesterday morning, and the way for it was opened by a very heavy snow plow pushed by three large engines of the Union Pacific road. This plow has been constantly at work day and night since Wednesday, and yet it cannot keep the track clear. This morning snow was falling so fast that it was impossible to run trains on the west end of the road. The snow plow will leave Hanover tomorrow to open the road to Fairburg, and it is expected that trains will soon be running regularly.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 24.—A Leader special from Newark relates a revolting case of brutality at a town near there. John Comming, a day laborer, forty-eight years of age, has a son who was coasting on an adjacent hill last Saturday, disobeyed. The inhuman father took him to the barn, procured a hickory sapling, split it and put the boy's thumbs inside and nailed the side of the barn and nailed it, keeping him in this crucified state, beating him the while, from 4 o'clock in the afternoon to 10 o'clock at night, when the passers-by hearing the lad's groans, released him. The neighbors to-day went to Newark and had an officer to arrest the unnatural father, against whom the neighborhood is in a feverish state of indignation.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 22.—Snow has fallen without interruption for twenty-four hours. The depth reached is a foot or more on the level, with some drift. Railroad trains are somewhat inconvenienced, although not badly delayed. On the southern division of the St. Paul there is a blockade. The wind shifted about 5 o'clock and the prospects were fair for a storm. The snow is very moist and is not liable to drift much.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 22.—Reports from southern parts of this state contiguous to this place state that there is almost an entire failure of the wheat crop in the section named owing to late planting and hard winter. A large portion of the wheat land being a mass of ice the seed were frozen out. Reports say that not over a fifth of a crop can be made under the most favorable circumstances.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 22.—C. P. Van Wick was to-day elected United States Senator. He is a resident of Otoe county, and is a farmer. He was a

brigadier-general of volunteers during the war. He was at one time a member of Congress from New York, and is regarded as an anti-railroad man.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 24.—Three inches of snow fell here, the heaviest fall since 1852.

MOBILE, Jan. 24.—Five inches of snow has fallen here.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 24.—Advices from the interior of the state report the heaviest snowfall in fifty years.

The more costly the shoes which parents buy for their children, the more important is it that they should be protected at the toe by the beautiful A. S. T. Co. Black Tip, as they double the wearing value of the shoe, while giving it a neat appearance.

A GRAND OFFER.

Brainard's Musical World, Price \$1.50, and The Spirit of Kansas, for Only \$2.50 a Year.

Brainard's Musical World enters upon the eighteenth year of its existence with the January number, and is well known as the best musical journal in the United States. Each number contains sixteen pages of the latest and most popular sheet music, including songs, ballads, piano pieces, waltzes, polkas, reed organ music, duets, quartettes, violin and piano music, etc. The music alone given in each volume of the World would cost over \$25 if purchased separately. Besides all this choice music an immense amount of interesting and instructive reading matter is given in each number. The Musical World is just what is wanted for your home during the long winter evenings, when the family can gather around the piano or organ and with music and good cheer defy the storms that rage without and make home a place of enjoyment and delight. You can obtain a specimen copy of the Musical World by sending 15 cents to the publishers, S. Brainard's Sons, Chicago, Illinois. The regular subscription price is \$1.50 per year. By special arrangement with the publishers we can furnish THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS and Brainard's Musical World both one year for only \$2.50. Sample copies can be examined at this office.

TUTT'S PILLS!

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Nausea, bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with the feeling of having neglected some duty, weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, and do effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

A Noted Divine says:

Dr. TUTT:—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last Spring your Pills were recommended; I used them. I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and have gained forty pounds flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.

REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25 cents. 35 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a Natural Color, acts Instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1. Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

A. H. ANDERSON,

(Successor to J. B. Suttill)

Merchant Tailor!

Travels with samples of his entire stock, solicits orders and takes measures for suits.

Good Fits and Entire Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Dealer in Clothing, Hats, Caps, Trunks and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

63 Massachusetts street. LAWRENCE.

WOOL GROWERS

Ship your Wool to

WM. M. PRICE & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

They do an exclusive Commission business, and RECEIVE MORE WOOL THAN ANY COMMISSION HOUSE IN ST. LOUIS.

Write to them before disposing of your wool. Commissions reasonable. Liberal advances made on consignments.

WOOL SACKS free to shippers.

Dr. H. W. Howe.

DENTIST.

Rooms—Over Newark's Dry Goods store.

AGENTS WANTED for the best and fastest-selling pictorial books and Bibles. Price reduced 33 per cent. National Publishing Co., Phila., Pa.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 26, 1881.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.

Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, \$2.00; one month, \$5; three months, \$10; one year, \$30.

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

City and Vicinity.

The Atlantic for February is received. A number of very interesting articles are included in its contents. The March number of this magazine will contain a paper of singular value on the History of a Gr at Monopoly (the Standard Oil Company).

Desiring to close out my stock of winter goods I will, during the next thirty-days, make a discount of 10 per cent. on all goods sold. As my goods are marked in plain figures, there is no chance for humbug.

Lippincott's Magazine for February is the second number of the new series, and gives most satisfactory evidence of the improvements promised at the time of the change.

As a family medicine and tonic there is no remedy at present giving such universal satisfaction and effecting so many astonishing cures as Electric Bitters.

The contents of Appletons' Journal for February are as follows: "The Veterans of Yesterday," in three parts (part second), from the French of Erekmann-Chatrion; "Rambles among Books" (1), Country Books; "Parliamentary Anecdotes"; "Buddhists and Buddhism in Burma," by Shway Yoe; "The Irish Land Question," by T. E. C. Leslie; "Shakespeare's Translator," "A Lady's Wandering in Japan"; "Music," by the Rev. H. R. Haweis; "A Deadly Feud," a sketch from the German of Rudolph Lindau; "Decorative Decorations," by Grant Allen; "Romance of Adient Egypt"; "The Photophone"; "A Strange Story"; "Love in Dreams," a poem by John Addington Symonds.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all kinds of skin eruptions. This salve is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every case or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

We have received a bound volume containing eleven copies of Ayer's Almanac for 1881, in almost as many different languages. This is just one-millionth part of the edition, which, notwithstanding the increased cost of production, the enterprising publishers have issued this year for free distribution in all parts of the world.

BARBED wire always on hand at the Grange store.

The Marchal & Smith Organ Co. has so perfected the production of their fifteen-stop organs that they are able now to extend their low offer indefinitely. Thousands of their \$60 organs have been sold since they first offered them, and their production in such immense quantities has enabled the manufacturers to perfect and economize their production.

CHOICE groceries received every day at the Grange store.

INVOICE NO. 2 OF OVERSHOES!

THE GREAT SALE THIS SEASON ON RUBBER GOODS HAS OBLIGED US TO PURCHASE A

SECOND LOT TO FILL THE DEMAND

AT THE

FAMILY SHOE STORE!

THEY ARE NOW READY.

Farmers and those requiring a prime Rubber Boot will remember we carry the Pure Gum Boots, the best thing made, as well as the other grades. In stock also, the long Rubber Hip Boot for sportsmen and fishermen. Our stock is large, our prices at bed-rock.

R. D. MASON, Agent.

Agents and Canvassers

Make me \$25 to \$50 per week selling goods for E. G. RIDGOUT & Co., 10 Barclay street, New York. Send stamp for their catalogue and terms.

Lost-Take Notice.

All persons are warned against purchasing or negotiating Douglas County Elevator store receipts No. 55 and No. 56, dated July 7, 1880, and payable to my order, as the same have been canceled.

To All Our Friends.

Having had numberless inquiries for advertising cards from ladies in all parts of the country who are interested in the prevailing fashion of making "Card Collections," we are having printed for them a set of seven beautiful cards, each in six colors and on a gold background, in the very highest degree of art.

The Currency Question.

Notwithstanding the fact that thousands of our people are at present worrying themselves almost to death over this vexed question, even to the extent of neglecting their business, their homes and their duty to their families, there are still those who are not.

THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOE.

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

The "Old Reliable" Hannibal and St. Joe railroad will hereafter run magnificent day coaches, furnished with the Horton reclining chairs, between this city and Chicago, without change, by way of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railway.

SARAH MCGEE WILL TAKE NOTICE THAT on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1881, she was sued, and a petition filed in the office of the clerk of the district court in and for Douglas county, in the state of Kansas, wherein George McGee is plaintiff and Sarah McGee is defendant, and that she must answer said petition on or before the 25th day of February, A. D. 1881, or the said petition will be taken as true and judgment will be rendered thereon as therein prayed for.

Publication Notice.

SAMUEL J. CRAMER, THOMAS LEONARD and L. E. Wheat will take notice that R. J. Borgholthaus has filed his petition in the district court of Douglas county, Kansas, against them and each of them, setting forth that he is the owner and in the peaceable possession of the northeast quarter of section thirty-two (32), in township eleven (11), of range eighteen (18), in Douglas county, Kansas, and that said defendants have, or claim to have, some interest or title in or to said real estate, but which interest or title if any, is inferior to and wholly void as against the title of this plaintiff, and praying that the title to said real estate be quieted in this plaintiff as against said defendants, and said defendants and each of them, and are hereby notified that they are required to answer said petition on or before the second day of March, 1881, or judgment will be taken as above set forth.

\$5,000,000.

The American Shoe Tip Co.

WARRANT THEIR A. S. T. BLACK TIP

That is now so extensively worn on CHILDREN'S SHOES TO WEAR AS LONG AS THE METAL, which was introduced by them, and by which the above amount has been saved to parents annually. This Black Tip will save still more, as besides being worn on the coarser grades it is worn on fine and costly shoes where the Metal Tip on account of its looks would not be used.

PLANT SEED COMPANY'S Seed Catalogue and Almanac For 1881

Containing Prices and Descriptions of Field, Vegetable, Tree and Flower Seeds, Seed Grain, Novelties, Seed Potatoes, etc.

THE WHITE IS KING. It has the above qualities. It is the best of all. It is the only one that will grow in the most sterile soil. It is the only one that will grow in the most fertile soil. It is the only one that will grow in the most fertile soil.

Publication Notice.

A. E. SPIEGER AND CATHARINE RUSSELL, whose places of residence are unknown, will take notice that C. W. McGinnigal has filed his petition in the district court of Douglas county, Kansas, against A. E. Spicer, J. J. Crippen, Frankie Crippen, H. H. Simmons, and J. S. Crew as receiver of Simpson's Bank, and Catharine Russell, defendants, setting forth that McGinnigal claims some interest in said mortgaged property and praying in said petition that you, A. E. Spicer, pay said sum of one thousand dollars now claimed to be due, with interest thereon, and attorney's fees, according to the terms of a certain promissory note theretofore given by said A. E. Spicer to said C. W. McGinnigal and referred to in said mortgage, and that said J. J. H. Simmons and Catharine Russell claim some interest in said mortgaged property; and said A. E. Spicer and Catharine Russell are notified that they are required to appear and answer said petition on or before the 4th day of March, 1881, or judgment will be taken as above set forth.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

The circulation of this popular newspaper has increased during the past year. It contains all the leading news of the Daily Herald, and is arranged in handy departments.

THE WEEKLY HERALD the most valuable chronicle in the world, as it is the cheapest. Every week is given a faithful report of the hour.

POLITICAL NEWS, embracing complete and comprehensive dispatches from Washington, including full reports of the speeches of eminent politicians on the questions of the hour.

THE FARM DEPARTMENT of the Weekly Herald gives the latest as well as the most practical suggestions and discoveries relating to the duties of the farmer, hints for raising cattle, poultry, grains, trees, vegetables, etc., with suggestions for keeping buildings and farming utensils in repair. This is supplemented by a well-edited department, widely copied, under the head of

The New York Herald (in a weekly form), One Dollar a Year. Address: NEW YORK HERALD, Broadway and Ann Street, New York.

1880. FALL AND WINTER. 1881.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

For Men, Youths and Boys—The Largest and Most Complete Stock can be found at

STEINBERG'S

MAMMOTH CLOTHING HOUSE

They have just added 33 feet more to their large room, and it is now 117 feet long, and is by far the largest and most convenient room in the city, also is well lighted by large windows and skylights, so you cannot be deceived in what you buy.

OVERCOATS

For Men, Youths and Boys at prices to suit the times.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING A SPECIALTY.

Their stock in HATS AND CAPS is the largest in the city and cannot be excelled, and prices lower than ever.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!

Such as White and Colored Shirts, Cassimere and Flannel Shirts, also Knit and Flannel Underwear, Buck and Kid Gloves and Mittens, etc., etc.

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

You are respectfully asked to call and examine their goods and low prices. Remember, no trouble to show goods at

STEINBERG'S MAMMOTH CLOTHING HOUSE

87 Massachusetts Street, opposite the Grange Store, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY BOOKS.

MY STOCK IS LARGE AND COMPLETE.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

Districts supplied on Favorable Terms.

Miscellaneous and Blank Books!

I also carry in stock a full line of Stationery of all grades and prices.

PICTURES AND PICTURE FRAMES, WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, NOTIONS, ETC., ETC.

It will pay you to examine stock and get prices before purchasing.

A. F. BATES, 99 Massachusetts Street.

W. A. M. VAUGHAN. ESTABLISHED 1866.

WEB. WITHERS.

Proprietors of

ELEVATOR "A,"

GRAIN

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Room 21 Merchants Exchange.

Grain Elevator, corner Lever and Poplar Sts.,

KANSAS CITY, - - MISSOURI.

THE

NATIONAL BANK

OF LAWRENCE,

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

CAPITAL \$100,000.

COLLECTIONS MADE

On all points in the United States and Canada.

Sight Drafts on Europe Drawn in sums to suit.

S. O. THACHER - - - - - President J. S. CREW - - - - - Vice-President A. HADLEY - - - - - Cashier J. E. NEWLIN - - - - - Assis't Cashier

USE LEIS' DRINKING TONIC THE GREAT BLOOD AND LIVER PURIFIER. Life giving Principle. PURELY VEGETABLE. A Preventative for Chills, Fever and Ague. A SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA. For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine. Sole Proprietors, Leis Chemical Manufacturing Co. LAWRENCE, KAS.

Horticultural Department.

The Wilson Albany vs. the Charles Downing Strawberry.

[An array of authority most respectfully dedicated to the benefit of F. A. Childs, Columbus, Cherokee county, Kans.]

In the published report of the American Pomological Society I find the following expression of that body:

Wilson's Albany.—Twenty-six states voted this variety two stars, which is the highest recommend given to any variety, and means that the variety is of great superiority and value—Vermont, Connecticut, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Oregon, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, California, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Texas, and the provinces of Nova Scotia and Ontario. Ten states voted it one star—Maine New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Minnesota, Missouri, Utah, Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana.

Charles Downing.—Six states voted to give this variety two stars, which means worthy of cultivation again—Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Kentucky, South Carolina and Texas. Seventeen states voted it one star—Nova Scotia, Rhode Island, New York, Ontario, Michigan, Wisconsin, New Jersey, Delaware, Tennessee, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana. Two states voted it a dagger, which means recently introduced and promising—Nebraska and Utah.

From the state of Kansas the following counties give *Wilson's Albany* the first choice for general cultivation: Atchison, Linn, Anderson, Allen, Cherokee, Coffey, Crawford, Douglas 3 votes out of 4, Jackson, Johnson, Labette 2 votes out of 3, Leavenworth 1 vote out of 2, Miami, Lyon, Osage 2 votes out of 3, Pottawatomie, Shawnee, Wabunsee, Woodson—19 counties. Second choice: Davis, Labette 1 vote out of 3, Morris, Wyandotte—4 counties. Third choice: Neosho and Riley.

Charles Downing received as first choice in the counties of Kansas the votes of Davis, Douglas 1 vote out of 4, Labette 1 vote out of 3, Leavenworth 1 vote out of 2, Osage 1 vote out of 3, Wyandotte—6 counties. Second choice: Atchison, Anderson, Allen, Cherokee, Coffey, Franklin, Crawford, Douglas 3 votes out of 4, Jackson, Johnson, Labette 2 votes out of 3, Leavenworth 1 vote out of 2, Miami, Lyon, Morris, Neosho, Osage 1 vote out of 3, Pottawatomie, Shawnee, Wabunsee, Woodson—22 counties.

From the foregoing it will be found that a majority of the Southern states consider the *Wilson's Albany* as yet without a rival in "superiority of quality and value," although Mr. Childs claims it is inferior in the warm climate of even Southern Kansas.

No one would hail the advent of a berry for all purposes superior to the *Wilson's Albany* than the writer of this article, but as yet it has not come to the public eye, and the verdict of the growers of this luscious fruit remains in its favor.

Let us now take up some of the most important points in Mr. Childs's efforts to boost his favorite to the head of the list. His arguments are intelligently made, and will bear the best of sound logic.

First.—"Talk is cheap, but facts are stubborn things and figures do not lie." Query: Which end of this string does Mr. Childs tie to? The authority herein quoted unquestionably ties him to the "cheap" end.

Second.—"Whoever did cast the vote of Cherokee county for the *Wilson's Albany* did it in ignorance of facts or was dishonest in trying to deceive the public. In either case he is unworthy of notice." This is a very unguarded assertion and rather looks just a little cheeky. It will hardly go down with grace among the friends of Capt. N. D. Ingraham, of Baxter Springs.

Third.—"Windy words." A good sample of this commodity is found in the following: "I have been receiving letters of inquiry from all over the state" (Kansas of course). What a heavy strain on one's business capacity to take care of such a correspondence and run a commercial plantation of strawberries, of course all Charles Downing! None but a severely practical man could stand it.

Fourth.—"All for the good of the

farmer and laborer." Lo the poor Indian, who has an untutored mind, like we Kansas farmers and laborers, who prefer the *Wilson* simply because of our "ignorance."

Conclusion: We throw up the sponge and graciously submit to the higher power, but recommend a reversal of that common saying, "Great I and little you." Kansas has found one benefactor at last, and the strawberry interest a savior. Let us give thanks and shake hands. W. V. S. D.

STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Annual Address of the President, Prof. E. Gale.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Members of the State Horticultural Society of Kansas.—As we gather here to-night, let us gratefully recognize the sparing hand of the good Father, and turn our thoughts with child-like trust to the Giver of all good. We shall live our allotted years to little purpose if we do not find in the flowers, fruits and trees of earth some stirring reminders of the richer fruits and lovelier trees that bend with their luscious burdens by the banks of the river of life. It is this consciousness of a future, this linking of the bustling, pushing, toiling present with the great beyond, that gives grandeur to life. And with a trustful recognition of man's destiny we are led to believe that the good and the beautiful of earth do serve to fit man for the higher state yet to come.

We meet here upon our eastern borders to exchange friendly congratulations with our horticultural neighbors over the line. We come to shake hands over any past differences, and with friendly greetings to bid our neighbors of the great and noble state of Missouri Godspeed in our common horticultural work. We wish here to-night to recognize the fact that our sister state has a host of honored workers in the cause of horticulture whose reputations are world wide. We rejoice to know that state lines do not bind in such men as Maj. Z. S. Ragan, J. C. Evans, L. A. Goodman, N. J. Colman, Geo. Husman, C. W. Murtfeldt, A. P. Bennett, H. M. Vale, W. E. McBride, N. M. Hopkins, J. M. Slocumb, Wm. Mustard, N. C. Gano, Daniel Carpenter, S. H. Hardwiche and James A. Bayles. They belong not to any one state, but to the world, and horticulturists everywhere delight to do them honor. Their work is our work, and their aims are ours. And we hold our annual councils to further a common cause. The pursuits ranked under the common name of horticulture have always been highly esteemed by cultured communities. Men of keen sensibilities and of the purer and nobler type have, in all ages, reverently worshiped God in flowers, and lovingly acknowledged His hand in the ripened and gathered fruits of autumn. The harvest of beauty in spring and the harvest of wealth in the autumn have been, in the minds of good men in every age, God's harvest. Man has gazed upon the reviving beauty of spring and read in nature's book the promise of a coming and better life for his own decaying nature. How prodigal is nature of her beauties! What a wonder of wonders in the ever-changing face of earth! Move where you please, over hill and dale, and new beauties burst constantly on the vision. Walk beside purling streams, and through quiet meadows where the bobolink and the lark sing to their mates; wander through the leafy woods murmuring the praises of the Infinite; wind your way up the rugged hillsides; climb the mountain peaks until in the midst of the broken sea of mountains piled on mountains you feel that you stand alone with God; and then tell me, is there not much to love and cherish in nature? No wonder then that man loves nature. Strange it is that man may live sometimes in the midst of all this beauty and yet not feel its power! In the mad chase for gain men may sometimes forget and let pass unheeded the very presence of the infinite Father as seen and heard in all nature around us. It is this conviction of an infinite Presence veiling Himself with the beauty and perfection of earth that gives such a ceaseless charm to the study of nature.

All the various departments of horticulture bring men at every step face to face with questions involving the power and wisdom and love of the Infinite. Not an opening flower, not a ripening seed anywhere, not even a

budding leaf, but what is wrapped around with mysteries that a life-time will not reveal. In the wonderful and quiet transformations of "vegetable life we see the exercise of a power that is infinitely beyond man. Well may we bow with reverential awe before that power that from the simple vegetable cell builds up this vast vegetable world and finds thereon the higher kingdom of vegetable life. If I were called upon to prove from nature the evidence of a design, and hence a designer, it seems to me that I would go back to the simple cell and trace it up step by step until I could bring my auditors to look out upon just this world of beauty of organized life which we have. None of our reverence is lost, nor does our interest flag, when we come to study the peculiar climatic conditions that govern organized life on this earth. And to us as horticulturists this really is one of the most practical questions of the day. We find ourselves forced by circumstances to take into consideration great meteorological questions involving the future of the western half of our state. And the question at once arises, how can we best promote the interests of that vast region? To this subject let us direct our attention.

First of all we shall take the ground that in no case should we ignore established facts. In taking a brief review of this subject, these questions present themselves: *What do we find? What is needed? What can be done?*

In answer to the first question, we find a vast region fitly named the treeless plains, not that it is entirely destitute of timber, but trees are found only where they have been protected from the annual fires. We find here as deep and fertile a soil as can be found probably on the continent; a soil capable of enduring longer and severer droughts without ruin to vegetation than any other part of the United States. We find this whole region peculiarly subject to great irregularity as well as a low annual average of rainfall, and as a rule characterized everywhere by a prevailing lack of atmospheric humidity; and as a consequence of this the most marked extremes occur between the prevailing temperature of the day and the night. We should not fail to add that the altitude is continually increasing as we move toward the west. Remembering then the peculiar geographical position of this vast region, we have here stated the essential elements of a most important horticultural problem. Let us repeat those elements, as follows: Geographical position, altitude, atmospheric humidity, average and seasonableness of rainfall, extremes of daily and annual temperature, and prevailing winds. Every Kansan knows that the climate of the entire state has been characterized by no inconsiderable irregularity since its earliest settlement, and that the greatest embarrassments of the horticulturist has always arisen from the extremes of temperature and of moisture. If we may believe the testimony of the wood growth, we find that this same irregularity has marked the climate of this region for the last 150 years, and that there have been periods of drought and disaster, and also periods of remarkable fertility before the advent of the white man—periods which have rivaled even the most productive years, of late almost reaching tropical luxuriance—and periods too when either drought or locust spread desolation not unlike what we remember of 1874. Such is the testimony of the forests. And as the geologist reads the history of the earth in the rocks, it is the privilege of the horticulturist to read the history of the vegetable growth and consequently of climate in the records of the forests. And as men do not feel it safe or wise to ignore the testimony of the rocks, so it will not always be regarded as either wise or safe to ignore the testimony of the forests. The fact will some time be more generally acknowledged than at present that vegetable life receives an imprint of the climatic conditions through which it passes in its growth. Each circling season leaves its impress on the forests, which in due time "he that runs may read." Men of large experience in other matters will tell us sometimes that we can only guess at what has been. They will tramp over the forests and yet learn no lessons from the wrinkles which age has put on the brow of the sturdy old oaks. But the horticulturist will glean a lesson from these silent old denizens

of the forest, lessons too which if acted upon will save us many a trial and bring us many a success.

Now as horticulturists it will be only an act of wisdom to take the lesson which may be gathered from our own department of nature. In regard to Kansas, and probably the entire Missouri valley, this lesson will be of vast moment. While we know that our climate for the past twenty-five years has been to a marked degree irregular, we are taught that this is not exceptional, but has characterized this region for more than a century at least; and to counteract the effects of climate is now and ever will be the most important and difficult work of the horticulturist. It is perhaps true that it will be regarded as rank heresy by some to even suggest difficulties in the way of fruit and forest culture, but justice to ourselves and to the inhabitants of the state demand that we recognize the situation and seek to provide suitable remedies.

We need then to seek for the means to counteract the effects of these marked irregularities of temperature and moisture and wind. The mechanical effects of the wind are often very injurious, but the influence of the wind currents upon vegetation indirectly is far more to be dreaded. It will be found that wind currents have a very great control over the temperature and moisture of the air near the earth's surface. If we can provide means to control the motion of the atmosphere within say forty or fifty feet of the surface of the earth we shall to a large degree control both atmospheric moisture and temperature just where it is essential to plant growth—that is, in the immediate vicinity of the earth's surface. Let it not be inferred, however, that we hope by any means within the power of man to effect a great climatic revolution; for as a climate of any country results from geological and even cosmic causes, so only through these can we anticipate great changes. And yet man's work on a far humbler field and lower plain does seem sometimes almost to amount to a revolution. It is with the immediate surface of the earth that he can work, and only in a local way. He may check the winds for a few feet above the earth's surface; he may open the soil so that it may receive more of the falling rain; he may retain the vegetable covering which nature gives, thereby effecting the double purpose of checking evaporation and encouraging dew and rainfall; he may even hope to equalize and moderate if not really increase the annual rainfall. Now what can be done?

The idea has been urged very persistently of late that tree culture can accomplish very little in the development of the Western plains. On the one side we meet a class of enthusiasts who tell us that all we have to do is to plow up the plains, break up the dry, crusty soil, and the rains will be sure to follow the plow. They point back to 1860—that period of drought and disaster; and then to 1869 and 1878, when the grateful earth so bountifully rewarded the labor of man. Surely, has there not been a great change? And what has done it except cultivation? On the other hand, we are assured that the laws controlling the rainfall of the plains are as irrevocable as fate; that the danger line vibrates from east to west and west to east in obedience to irrevocable law; that the condition of things which promises life and prosperity to a dense population this year may be only a delusion enticing us to ruin. In other words, that there is out somewhere toward the setting sun a danger line, beyond which common prudence dictates that the farmer should not make his home. The one sees that danger line gradually moving on toward the west, creeping on and up and up until it lies along the rugged sides of the Western mountains. The other sees this danger line as a mysterious and fatal sign, destined in all coming time to lure people on to ruin. A line variable it is true, but still to be found through all time stretching across the state from north to south and remaining forever a warning of drought and ruin beyond. The one sees hundreds of miles of what was once the great American desert already reclaimed, and almost a revolution in climate effected by the breaking up of a very small portion of the surface by the plow. And we find the believer in this doctrine going off in ecstasies over what he deems the wonderful transformation of the plow! But the ex-

perience of the past two years has served to strengthen the views of those who advocate the opposite doctrine. And while one sees the most glorious results as speedily to follow up the settlement of the plains, the other class only see the most disastrous results as following upon the abortive attempts to occupy this region. It will be strange if there is not a golden mean between these two extremes. And possibly as horticulturists we may have something to do in occupying this medial ground.

It is the prevailing impression that man is effecting some material changes in the climate of the region west of the Missouri. This impression has had a powerful influence in the settlement of the West. Watching the effect of this impression upon the flood of emigration that has been pouring in upon us, and realizing the importance of the subject, I addressed the following letter in July last to Prof. F. Hawn, standing committee on meteorology of the Kansas State Horticultural Society:

Dear Sir.—In common with hundreds of others, I look with anxiety upon the gloomy prospect now before thousands of the settlers in the western portions of our state. Their all is at stake. They have gone beyond what would seem to be the safe line of settlement for the present at least. It is popular to say that there is a change taking place in the climatic condition of the great plains; that the rains are becoming more regular, that the droughts are less frequent, and the prospects of remunerative returns to the farmer more certain. This is either a grand truth or a most dangerous heresy. From your observation and study of this subject, can you give us the evidence upon which this belief is founded? And upon what are we to rely for effecting this much-needed change? I call your attention to this subject because I am sure you will give it a thoughtful and impartial discussion.

Yours truly,
E. GALE.

In reply to this letter, Prof. Hawn has ably discussed this subject in two exhaustive papers, giving evidence not only of careful thought, but also a thorough acquaintance with this difficult and important matter. And with the permission of the society, I submit these able articles to the hands of our secretary, with the belief that they will amply pay careful perusal. The questions discussed are worthy of much consideration. It is to be hoped that the question of planting timber on account of the influence which it may have in regulating the rainfall, and the danger of denuding by wanton destruction of forests the Rocky mountains, will receive the special attention of this society.

Prof. Hawn says, July 21, 1880: "The subject of your inquiries I have had under consideration for many years, and have written repeated articles to impress the people with the importance of their examination, especially leading to the results now bearing so disastrously on those who are so ill able to bear them. The passion of gain is too strongly in contrast with our civilization, and is to the bottom of those disasters which will result to the instigators as unfortunately as the killing of the goose that laid the golden egg. Yet I am a believer in the possibility of converting most of the Western plains to the 'foot hills' of the Rocky mountains into practical farming conditions, and have so written, not by spasmodic efforts in a few isolated spots, but by an approach such as the developed elements and the domestic plants will bear."

While we believe that there is room for difference of opinion in regard to the extent which past culture and forest planting have influenced the climate of this region, I am decidedly of the opinion that meteorological subjects demand more of our thought than hitherto.

Believing that it was essential to get at the real facts in regard to protection for our orchards and farms, I sent the following circular to different parts of the state, and to men who would be likely to give the subject a candid consideration:

MANHATTAN, July 5, 1880.
Dear Sir.—Have your observations and experience led you to regard forest protection in the form of wind-breaks as essential to the successful culture of farms and orchards on the plains? Please give us as full and explicit a reply to the above question as your time and circumstances will permit.

Yours truly,
E. GALE,
President State Hort'l Society.

The replies, without exception I believe, favor in the most decided language the planting of forests and especially shelter-belts.

While I have urged this subject upon the attention of our people, I was anxious to know whether our keener and clearer-minded men had really discovered a necessity in the direction of tree planting, or whether it was one of the hallucinations of a few enthusiasts, as some have sought to make the people believe. We may depend upon it that while now and then a man may ride a hobby all the world will not ride the same hobby. We may discard the argument of the one, but we cannot so easily evade the conclusions to which experience has led the many.

One gentleman writes from Reno county: "I have long been convinced of the importance of shelter-belts of timber. Even in the timbered regions of Indiana it was becoming a necessity before I left there. But it is here on the great treeless plains of Kansas that this necessity exists in its greatest intensity. Situated as we are in a principal current of the great aerial ocean, we are exposed to frequent long-continued and fierce winds that drift our soil, damage our crops and prove exceedingly annoying to all the inhabitants." This I may say is not the language of a mere theorist, but of one who testifies to that whereof he knows.

One gentleman who lives well out on the plains is so far convinced of the importance of forest culture as a matter of public utility that he is ready to ask for legislation upon the subject. Another is convinced that not only is his orchard benefited by a wind-break, but he finds that his gain is improved thereby. Another residing in Southeastern Kansas says: "I regard forest culture and forest protection in the form of shelter-belts as essential to the successful culture of farms, and especially orchards on the plains. My observation and experience from twenty-two years' residence on the plains of Kansas have led me to this conclusion. The general theory that the increase of forests will increase the amount of the rainfall, which I believe to be true, I will not use here, as this subject has been so often discussed; but the benefit of timber-belts for shelter to growing crops is daily witnessed by every observing person. In the growing season the prevailing winds are southern and western, and any barrier natural or artificial that will shut off moderate the force of the winds materially promotes vegetable growth. The destructive agency appears to be the physical force of the winds in bruising and lacerating the tender growth and in the continual agitation of the plant during the growing season. For the last two years I have had opportunities to examine hundreds of farms and orchards in Southeastern Kansas, in all kinds of localities and surroundings, and the effect of shelter on the south and west in every case is most marked and decided. Especially is this true in regard to orchards and gardens. The present season the winds have been of unusual severity and of long continuance. Their effects are most visible on all exposed orchards. On their southern sides both fruit and leaves are stripped off, while on the northern sides of the trees the foliage is dense and the fruit perfect. The wood growth is also far more rapid on the north side of the trees. Protected orchards have a full crop of fruit on the south as well as the north sides, with a symmetrical growth and a full healthy foliage. The protected orchards have twice the amount of fruit that the exposed ones have and at the same time vastly superior in appearance."

Such is the testimony of men who speak from experience and observation in regard to the importance of protection. It would have been hardly necessary to refer thus at length to this subject of protection but for the effort made in certain directions to discriminate the notion that the culture of forests on the plains was more a fitting theme for hobbyists than a necessity.

We have in this discussion to meet three classes of opponents. One tells us that wind-breaks are an injury; another tells us that the plow is all that is necessary to the revolutionizing the plains (and the widest publicity has been given to this idea); another assures us that tree culture will be an impossibility on the plains, and that any change by man of the peculiar climate of the plains is out of the question. To the first we say, wrappings for the child are necessary, but it is only the

foolish mother that will smother it; to the second class of writers we simply say, go west and see the sand and dust drifts, and put the experience of the last two years by the side of all your arguments; and in reply to the third class I would point to the trees that have been growing ages in protected places far out on the plains.

It remains plainly our duty to encourage the planting of trees as one of the essential means for promoting the interests of our state. Let us not be deluded by any false or poetical views of this subject. Let us remember that the results of forest culture will always prove beneficial on the whole, and that trees are a more lasting monument than marble. If there were no difficulties in the way, there would be less to stimulate us to our work. Let us recognize the peculiar embarrassments of our position and remember that we are by slow and well-guarded approaches moving upon a foe as subtle and dangerous as ever withstood the course of man. It is already well settled what can be done in Eastern Kansas. Our wants and our capacity are well understood. Twenty-five years' experience has given us an insight into the nature of plants and fruits suited to our region, but when we rise 2,000 or more feet above the sea level there is a new order of things, and other varieties of fruits and other treatment will be needed. This field demands our attention to-day. What trees, what plants, what fruits and what treatment are suited to the higher altitude and drier climate of the West? These are the questions to which we shall address ourselves if we are true to the interests of Kansas. We may be proud of what Kansas has accomplished, but let us not forget that as great a problem as was ever presented to any people is now offered for solution in the horticultural development of Western Kansas.

Farm and Stock.

Amber Cane Sugar.

The prominence given to Amber cane as a sugar-producing plant makes every success in working it to satisfactory results a matter of public interest. The plant is cultivated more in Minnesota, where it first attracted favorable notice, than in any other section of the Union, except perhaps Missouri. A sketch of the work in the Fairbault Democrat will have interest for our readers:

"During the summer of 1879, Dr. J. Wilhelm, a practical chemist, came to Fairbault and announced that he had discovered, and in connection with S. F. Jolly had patented, a process by which the vegetable matter could be eliminated from the cane juice and that article known as sorghum transformed into a fine and merchantable syrup and sugar, and by tests made upon an ordinary cook stove proved his assertion. In a word, Dr. Wilhelm had by years of study and experiment discovered a method of extracting pure syrups and sugar from the Northern canes, and the labor of Seth Kennedy, of Morrilstown, and C. E. Miller, of Bridgewater, who may properly be called the pioneer cane growers of Minnesota, was to result in the development of a great and important industry—nothing less than cane growing and sugar making in Minnesota to an extent which will in the near future not only supply home consumption but leave a large surplus for export.

"Our citizens showed their confidence in Messrs. Wilhelm & Jolly by forming a stock company and furnishing the means to equip a refinery here, but there was not sufficient time to get thoroughly ready for the crop of that season, and the best that could be done was the production of a limited quantity of a very fine article of syrup, which sold readily and gave good satisfaction, even when brought into competition with the best Louisiana products. But this was not enough. Sugar was wanted, and anything short of that would not fill the public demand. During the year, and while it was feared the enterprise would fail for want of capital, Captain Russell Blakely, of St. Paul, became interested, and showed his faith by putting in sufficient capital to further equip the refinery and make it possible to thoroughly and extensively test the process of Messrs. Wilhelm & Jolly, as well as the sugar producing qualities of the Minnesota Amber cane."

"A visit to the Fairbault refinery today, as operated by Messrs. Blakely, Wilhelm & Jolly, will convince the

most skeptical that the problem of producing pure sugars, as well as syrups, from Amber cane, and in paying quantities, has been fully solved. The season of 1880 has been the most unpropitious for growing sugar cane within its history in this state, the crop having been seriously injured during the heavy and continuous rains in August, which caused the cane to throw out suckers from one or more of the joints, which drew so heavily on the vitality of the main stalk as to greatly deteriorate the saccharine strength. The extent of this deterioration may be judged from the fact that the sacchrometer test showed a reduction of from twelve to eight degrees, or one-third, comparing the product of 1879 with that of 1880. In some respects, however, this is a fortunate circumstance, as it shows what it is possible to achieve under the most unfavorable circumstances, and proves cane growing and sugar making in Minnesota to be a reliable and profitable business in spite of the most serious drawbacks.

"The capacity of the granulating room of the refinery this season is simply eight tanks, each holding 200 gallons of syrup while in process of granulation. The contents of several of these tanks are now ready to be run through the 'centrifugal' and thoroughly refined. The best yield of sugar in these tanks, we are assured by Dr. Wilhelm, is nine pounds to the gallon of syrup, and the poorest six pounds, while four or five pounds to the gallon would have been a very satisfactory yield. This sugar would now be ready for the market but for the fact that the centrifugal, a second-hand machine, did not do satisfactory work, and a new one had to be ordered from New York, causing considerable delay. The small amount of sugar already refined, although by an imperfect machine, and consequently not well cleaned of molasses, was a fine article and highly satisfactory, the crystals being large and firm and entirely free from foreign matter, the polariscope showing a purity of 95 to 98 per cent. It is estimated that the sugar product this season will be about ten tons, valued at nine cents per pound. But the production of sugar is but a very small portion of the business of the refinery this season. There were about 400 tons of cane worked up at the refinery, and the amount of crude syrup produced elsewhere and refined here will reach at least 1,000 barrels, of which Mr. Seth Kennedy, the most successful cane grower of the state, furnishes 250 barrels. The refined syrups are pure and free of adulterations, have a heavy body and are of a rich, delicate flavor. Orders for this syrup are pouring in from all quarters, and there is no trouble about disposing of it, the principal trouble being to sell judiciously and let the test of the goods be as widespread as possible. Eastern dealers have begged for the entire product of the refinery, but this has been refused, as the object is to let the people know that the Fairbault Minnesota refinery is not only producing a first-class article of syrup but a perfectly pure article—facts already admitted by New York experts.

"In response to a request of Gov. Pillsbury, Dr. Wilhelm has written and caused to be published in pamphlet form the results of his experiment in the Fairbault refinery, and gives the cost of production, the best modes and the profits of the crop—a very valuable document, which should be in the hands of every farmer, and especially those who intend to plant cane another season.

"In his letter, Dr. Wilhelm estimates the cost of production at about 15 cents per gallon, the yield from 150 to 200 gallons per acre. The doctor urges the central refinery system the most satisfactory, and asks that the planters consult him and Mr. Jolly in reference to methods by which they can produce the best results. The capacity of the refinery is to be greatly increased, and there is no longer the least question but that cane growing and sugar making on an extensive scale is now an assured fact in Minnesota."

Sheep.

Agricultural writers who are enthusiasts on the profitability of sheep raising have from time to time, made some pretty broad and sweeping assertions in their favor which might perhaps lead a novice in the business to expect entirely too much of his flocks and fleeces. That sheep will do well where other animals

would scarcely be able to gain a subsistence, there is no doubt. They graze more closely and keep the pasturage in much better condition than other animals, for while depositing a sufficient amount of fertilizing material to keep the grass thrifty and healthy none is smothered out by large piles of manure as is the case where cattle graze. They are therefore valuable on an unfertile farm. By careful selection with the production of the best wool and mutton in view, a flock of sheep can be made very valuable in a few years, even though the beginner can only afford to start with common ewes. If he uses none but a pure-bred ram, and each year culls out the poorest sheep in the lot, he will find the business a most profitable one for a person of moderate means to start with.

Unlike any other kind of stock, a car load of sheep will weigh nearly or quite as much if weighed as soon as unloaded as they do after being fed and watered. Especially is this the case with heavy-wooled sheep. They are more or less crowded in the car, and as they become heated a great deal of moisture is gathered that is lost when they are taken out of close quarters and allowed to dry. To test this a car of medium-wool sheep was weighed as soon as unloaded, a day or two ago and averaged 141 pounds. After being fed 100 pounds of hay, with what water they could drink, the lot only gained one pound per head over the car weight.—*Drovers' Journal*.

Care of Farm Implements.

There are a variety of mixtures which may be applied to the iron portion of implements to prevent rusting, the cheapest of which is grease that has not been salted. An excellent article can be prepared for the protection of either steel or iron by melting lard and common resin slowly together and stirring the mixture as it cools. When required in large quantities make in the proportion of about six pounds of lard to two of resin. If only a small amount is desired, a piece the size of a hen's egg will suffice for one pound of lard. This mixture may be applied with a cloth or any article that will give a thin coating to the metal to be protected. The resin prevents the lard from becoming rancid, and the grease excludes air and moisture. Before applying, the machines should be thoroughly relieved of dirt and dust; wipe the bearings and oil with castor oil. Castor oil, by the way, is among the best oils for iron axles. A wheel lubricated with it not only turns readily, but wears much longer than when oiled with cheaper sorts of grease.

Not only is it economy to look after the iron and steel part of tools and machinery, but the wood-work claims attention. Repeated wetting and drying soon injures any wood, causing cracking and finally decay. This may be prevented by the timely and occasional application of some cheap paint. When the wood-work has become cracked from exposure, it is advised to give it a wash of crude petroleum previous to an external coat of paint. Petroleum has a strong preservative power, converting soft, perishable woods to the durability of hard woods. It not only improves all wooden tools, but is alike valuable for rustic furniture exposed to the weather. An occasional coat of this oil improves their color and renders them more lasting.—*Dirigo Rural*.

Ayrshire Cattle.

This is one of the recognized dairy breeds, and comes to us from Scotland. The specialty of the Ayrshire is that of a milk-producer, for the manufacture of cheese and the supply of cities with the lactical fluid. The milk of the Ayrshire is not especially rich in cream, but in all the other essentials that go to make up good milk it is equal to the best; and the breeders of Ayrshires claim that the quantity produced by their favorites is greater than that produced by any other breed. They are of fair size, and possess moderate beef-producing qualities. In color they are not very uniform, but red-and-white, brown-and-white, and black-and-white predominate. Small red, black or brown spots on a white ground is perhaps a more uniform marking than any other, although in many cases the red predominates. The cows usually have small heads and horns, light necks and shoulders, deep flanks and heavy hind-quarters, with all the marks of deep milkers.—*Live-Stock Journal*.

Veterinary Department.

Sore Tendons.

I had two three-year-old fillies in training last fall, and run them both at our fair, and after the fair both of them were very sore and could hardly walk. They were slightly bucked. They seem to be all right while galloping or trotting, but when going to stop they almost fall down trying to stop so short. I blistered their legs and turned them out every day since the fair. They seem to get some better, but their shins are still swollen, and they can't bear to be touched. Please let me know what to do for them.

ANSWER.—The work has been too severe for the tendons, which have become a little overstrained, and we are inclined to think your blister was a little premature, thereby doing more harm than good. You had better use the following prescription freely, and turn them in a loose box, with the floor covered with sawdust, and wait for nature to remedy the evil, which she will surely do in a reasonable time: Take tincture of opium and Goulard's extract, of each three; hamamelis extract, six; water, twelve ounces; mix, make warm and apply three times a day by thoroughly wetting the parts.

Lampas.

I have a bay mare four years old past. She has the lampas very bad since taken from pasture last August. Have been driving her some on the road. I have scarified them different times; do not like to burn them. Please advise me what will remove them.

ANSWER.—Lampas being nothing more or less than inflammation of the gums, depending upon denudation, is not a serious affection, and will, in fact, assume a normal condition without treatment in a short time, but may be relieved by puncturing the gums and thereby unloading the greatly overcharged blood vessels. We suspect the reason you have not succeeded in giving relief is because you failed to puncture to a sufficient depth to allow the parts to thoroughly bleed out. We would advise you to try again and not be afraid to use the knife effectually, and do not, under any consideration, resort to the burning process, as it is barbarous and inhuman, inflicting intense suffering upon the animal, and for no especial purpose. The reason the wound does not heal, we fancy, may be traced to the fact that it contains proudflesh, which will have to first be eradicated by a liberal use of caustics. You might try cauterizing it daily with nitrate of silver for a few days, and if that does not have the desired effect, introduce a little fuming nitric acid until it assumes a healing aspect, when you have only to keep it clean and dress with one part of carbolic acid crystals to ten of olive oil, mixed.—*Turf, Field and Farm*.

ALL cases of weak or lame back, back-ache, rheumatism, etc., will find relief by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Back-ache Plasters. Price 25 cents. For sale by Barber Bros.



VERY EASILY MANAGED,
ECONOMICAL IN FUEL,
AND GUARANTEED TO
Give Perfect Satisfaction Everywhere.

BUY
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IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
**TIN-PLATE, WIRE,
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EVERY CLASS OF GOODS USED OR SOLD BY
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SEND FOR PRICE LISTS.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets.

Table of market prices for St. Louis, Jan. 25, 1881. Includes items like Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Lard, Butter, and Eggs with their respective prices.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25, 1881.

Table of market prices for Chicago, Jan. 25, 1881. Includes items like Wheat, Corn, Oats, Lard, and Butter.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 25, 1881.

Table of market prices for Kansas City, Jan. 25, 1881. Includes items like Wheat, Corn, Oats, Lard, and Butter.

In Kansas City butter sells at 18@20c. for choice, medium 14@15c.; cheese, prime Kansas, 6@10c.; eggs, 30@32c.; poultry (dressed) — chickens 6@7c., turkeys 8@9c., ducks 7@8c. per lb; apples, \$2.00@2.50 per bbl.; vegetables — potatoes 6@8c. per bu., cabbage 7@9c. per doz., onions per bbl. \$4.00@4.25, turnips per bu. 30@40c., beets per bu. 60c.; seeds (purchasing price) — flax 95c., timothy \$2.30, castor beans 98c. @ \$1.00 per bu.; hay, \$7.50 @ \$5.00 for baled; hides — No. 1 dry flint per lb 14@15c., No. 2 12c., dry salted 12c., green salted 6@8c., green 6@7c., calf 9@10c.

Live Stock Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 25, 1881. HOGS — Receipts, 8,400; shipments, 1,000. Active and firm. Yorkers and Baltimores, \$4.70@4.90; mixed packing, \$4.70@5.00; butchers' to fancy, \$5.00@5.30.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25, 1881. CATTLE — Receipts, 2,800; shipments none. The market ruled dull, buyers only purchased on moderate sales, at a range from \$3.25 for cows, and from \$4.35@4.40 for fair to good steers, but little doing at 11 o'clock.

HOGS — The Dressers' Journal reports: Receipts, 25,000; shipments, 5,500. Fairly active and 5 cents higher; light, \$4.70@5.00; heavy, \$4.80@5.00; good choice and heavy, \$5.20@5.50; mostly sold.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 25, 1881. CATTLE — Receipts, 223; shipments, 223. Market quiet, sales having been confined to a few native cows, which sold in a retail way at \$1.75@3.00.

HOGS — Receipts, 1,365; shipments, 592. The market was firm and active to the extent of the offerings, which were moderate. Independent of purchases made by home packers, 502 were taken for shipment to Indianapolis. Sales for the day ranged \$4.57@4.85, with the bulk at \$4.70@4.80, as follows:

The Cincinnati Price Current says: "The prominent feature in the hog packing business the past week has been the large receipt of hogs at Chicago, amounting to 235,000, against 182,866 for corresponding time last year. In our report upon the supply of hogs two weeks ago, based upon the full special correspondence of the Price Current from all sections of the West, we said that the indications were that Iowa had fully as many and probably more hogs as compared with a year ago for marketing during the remaining portion of the winter; and we infer that these liberal receipts at Chicago are drawing largely from the resources of the state. As the account now stands at Chicago, that point has packed 500,000 more than to same date last year, and is now within 300,000 of the total on March 1 last year. While Chicago has made quite an increase the past week, other places have fallen off correspondingly, so that the aggregate packing for the week has not exceeded corresponding period last year. Here at Cincinnati, as also at St. Louis, there has been a marked decrease. We estimate the entire packing to date at 5,475,000, against 5,125,000 a year ago, showing an increase of 350,000.

Values of hogs are considerably above a relative position of the product, but this does not seem to signify much unless it be that packers look for pretty good prices of product later on. The export movement of this season since November 1 has reached 200,000,000 lbs of meats, including pork, and 89,000,000 lbs of lard, or a total of 289,000,000 lbs against 176,500,000 lbs of meats and 74,500,000 lbs of lard last year, or a total of 251,000,000 lbs — the increase this season being 38,500,000 lbs of meats and 14,500,000 lbs of lard, or an aggregate of 47,000,000 lbs — equivalent to the product of 250,000 hogs."

Lawrence Markets.

The following are to-day's prices: Butter, 14@15c.; eggs, 20c. per doz.; poultry — chickens live \$1.50@1.75 per doz., dressed 6c. per lb; turkeys live 5c. per lb, dressed 8c. per lb; potatoes, 5@6c.; apples, 40@50c.; corn, 27@30c.; wheat, 80@90c.; lard, 9c.; hogs, \$3.90@4.10; cattle — feeders \$3.00, shippers \$3.50@3.75, cows \$2.00@2.40; wood, \$5.00 per cord; hay, \$5.00 @6.00 per ton.

MARCHAL & SMITH ORGAN COMPANY.

Advertisement for Marchal & Smith Organ Company. Features an image of an organ and text describing their products, including 15 beautiful stops and a \$60 price point. Mentions 'THE ONLY HOUSE IN AMERICA'.

20 YEARS WITHOUT ONE DISSATISFIED PURCHASER. A Moment's Consideration will show the certainty of securing a superior instrument from us. We can trust to their own shrewdness and the leniency of purchasers to conceal defects in the instruments they sell. We can not know who will test ours, and must send instruments of a quality so superior that their merits can not be hidden. Order direct from this advertisement. You take no responsibility. Nothing gained by correspondence. MARCHAL & SMITH, No. 5 West Eleventh Street, New York, N. Y.

Advertisement for George Leis' Condition Powder. Includes an image of a horse and text: 'USE GEORGE LEIS' CELEBRATED CONDITION POWDER FOR HORSES & CATTLE'.

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

Every Farmer and Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of his blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict his animals, such as Founder, Distemper, Tetanus, Polio-Eyil, Hilo-Brand, Inward Strains, Scarcities, Mange, Yellow Water, Hooves, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion of the Stomach, Swollen Legs, Fatigue from Hard Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Complaint), proving fatal to so many valuable Horses. The blood is the fountain of life itself, and if you wish to restore health, you must first purify the blood; and to insure the debilitated, broken-down animal, action and spirit also promoting digestion, &c. The farmer can see the marvellous effect of LEIS' CONDITION POWDER, by the loosening of the skin and smoothness of the hair.

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



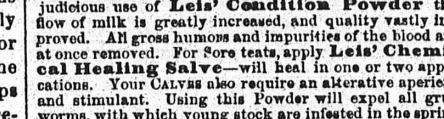
LEIS' POWDER being both Tonic and Laxative, purifies the blood, removes bad humors, and will be found most excellent in promoting the condition of Sheep. Sheep require only one-eighth the dose given to cattle.



In all new countries we hear of fatal diseases among fowls, styled Chicken Cholera, Gapes, Blindness, Glaucoma, etc. In severe attacks, but a small quantity with corn meal, moistened, and fed twice a day. When these diseases prevail, 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 throat, or mixing Powder with dough to form Pills.

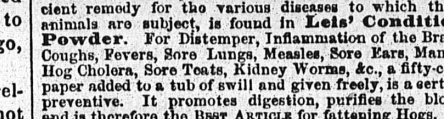


Cows require an abundance of nutritious food, not to make them fat, but to keep up a regular secretion of milk. Farmers and dairymen, take heed that by judicious use of Leis' Condition Powder, the flow of milk is greatly increased, and quality vastly improved. All gross humors and impurities of the blood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



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

N.B.—BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—To protect myself and the public from being imposed upon by worthless imitations, observe the signature of the proprietor upon each package, without which none are genuine.



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

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

\$50 REWARD. Active agents can easily earn \$50 per month canvassing for Leis' Hogs, cheapest illustrated magazine published. Send cent stamp for sample copy and circular. MESSON & CO. 111 Broadway, New York.

WIN IT. 25 all large new chro'o cards, the prettiest you ever saw, with name, 10c. Nassau Card Co. Nassau, N. Y.

Advertisement for Taylor's Potatoes. Includes an image of a potato and text: 'TAYLOR'S POTATOES IMPROVED KINDS OF IRISH'.

SEED POTATOES EDWIN TAYLOR. The most extensive POTATO PLANTER west of the Mississippi. Crop for 1880, (nearly) 20,000 Bushels.

Send for free catalogue and price list, containing full descriptions of the LEADING VARIETIES, together with Valuable Hints and Suggestions respecting Potato Culture, Constructing Hot Beds, &c. Address, EDWIN TAYLOR, Potato Specialist, Armstrong, Pa.

Advertisement for Peter Henderson & Co's Seeds and Plants. Includes an image of a plant and text: 'Peter Henderson & Co's SEEDS AND PLANTS'.

Will be mailed free to all who apply by letter. Our Experimental Gardens in which we test our Vegetable and Flower Seeds are most complete, and our Green-houses for Plants (covering 3 acres in glass), are the largest in America.

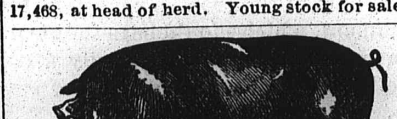
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Some of the most fashionable families represented in both classes of stock. Particular attention is given to producing animals of good form and quality. The premium show bull.

KING OF THE PRAIRIE. 17,468, at head of herd. Young stock for sale.



ROBERT COOK, Iola, Allen county, Kans., Importer, Breeder and Shipper of PURE POLAND-CHINA HOGS — AND — SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

Pigs forwarded to any part of the United States at the following prices per pair, persons ordering pigs paying freight on the same: Eight weeks old, \$22 00; Three to five months old, \$22 00; Five to seven months old, \$24 00.

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

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

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

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Will make, for the Next Sixty Days Only, a Grand Offer of PIANOS AND ORGANS. \$850 Square Grand Piano for only \$245.

STYLE 3 Magnificent rosewood case elegantly finished, 3 strings, 7 1-3 Octaves, full legs and lyre, heavy serpentine and large fancy moulding round case, full Iron Frame, French Grand action, grand hammers, in fact every improvement which in any way tend to the perfection of the instrument has been added. Our price for this instrument boxed and delivered on board cars at New York, with the piano cover, stool and book, only \$245.00. Please send reference if you do not send money with order. This Piano will be sent on test trial. Cash sent with order will be refunded and freight charges paid by us both ways if Piano is not just as represented in this advertisement. Thousands in use. Send for catalogue. Every instrument fully warranted for five years.

PIANOS \$145 to \$400 (with stool, cover and book). All strictly first-class and sold at wholesale factory prices. These pianos made one of the finest displays at the Centennial Exhibition, and were unanimously recommended for the Highest Honors. The Squares contain our new patent scale, the greatest improvement in the history of piano making. The Uprights are the finest in America. Positively we make the finest pianos, of the richest tone and greatest durability. They are recommended by the highest musical authorities in the country. Over 14,000 in use, and not one dissatisfied purchaser. All pianos and organs sent on 15 days' test trial — freight free if unsatisfactory. Don't fail to write us before buying. Positively we offer the best bargains. Catalogue mailed free. Handsome illustrated and descriptive catalogue of 48 pages mailed for 3c. stamp. Every piano fully warranted for 5 years.

ORGANS Our "Parlor Grand Jubilee Organ," style 35, is the finest and sweetest toned Reed organ ever offered the musical public. It contains five octaves, five sets of reeds — four of 2 1/2 octaves each, and one of three octaves. Thirteen stops with Grand Organ — Diapason, Melodia, Viola, Flute, Celeste, Dulcet, Echo, Melodia-Forte, Celestina, Violina, Flute-Forte, Tremolo, Grand-Organ and Grand-Swell Knee-Stops. Height, 74 in.; length, 43 in.; width, 24 in.; weight, boxed, 360 lbs. The case is of solid walnut, veneered with choice woods, and is of an entirely new and beautiful design, elaborately carved, with raised panels, music chest, lamp stands, fretwork, etc., all elegantly finished. Possesses all the latest and best improvements, with great power, depth, brilliancy and sympathetic quality of tone. Beautiful solo effects and perfect stop action. Regular retail price \$250. Our wholesale net cash price to have it introduced, with stool and book, only \$87 — as one organ sold sells others. Positively no deviation in price. No payment required until you have fully tested the organ in your own home. We send all organs on 15 days' test trial, and pay freight both ways if instrument is not as represented. Fully warranted for 5 years. Other styles — 8 stop organ only \$65; 9 stops, \$85; 14 stops, \$115. Over 32,000 sold, and every organ has given the fullest satisfaction. Illustrated circular mailed free. Factory and warehouses, 57th St. and 10th Ave.

SHEET MUSIC at one-third price. Catalogue of 3,000 choice pieces sent for 3c. stamp. This sheet music catalogue includes most of the popular music of the day, and every variety of musical composition by the best authors. Address MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO., P. O. Box 2,058, New York City.

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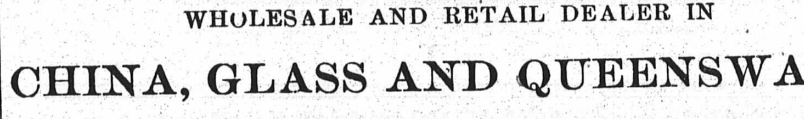
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