

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

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WHOLE NO. 480.

HINTINGS OF SPRING.

BY NATHAN D. URNER.

Now, as the hints of spring once more
Begin to fill our yearning
For green release from vistas frore,
My thoughts are softly turning
To one with whom in springs of old
I roamed the woods new-tinted,
And typified in vows we told
The richer glories hinted.

We listened to the sounds that broke
Like words of baby lips,
From earliest birds, and when we spoke,
Our voices sunk to whisp'rs;
We heard the brook in glee and cap
His border wild flowers counting,
We almost thought we heard the sap
Beneath the rough bark mounting.

Her step was like the forest fawn's
When hunters' horns are blowing,
Her smile was like the coming dawn's
When skies are rosy glowing,
From underneath her hood the curls
Mixed with the dark red lining,
And o'er the curls, like tiny pearls,
Some April drops were shining.

Now with a frown that was no frown
My coy advances meeting,
Or timidly, with eyes cast down,
From warmer looks retreating,
She still allowed that hand in hand,
The home-path we together
Should take, while o'er the wakening land
Breathed hints of warmer weather.

In other climes than those of earth
That one bath now her dwelling,
Where love in flowers find heavenly birth,
And fideless buds are swelling,
But still comes back, with every sigh
Of springtide o'er me stealing,
Her influence sweet, her grace benign,
The soul of love revealing.

THE LOST DAUGHTER.

BY MARY GRACE HALPINE.

"All these are under two years," said the matron of the Bloomingville Orphanage, as she looked complacently around on the goodly array of babies of all sizes and complexions, ranged on either side of the long nursery.

There were babies plump, rosy and good-natured, as all babies should be, and pale, fretful, puny little creatures, who looked as if they were already disgusted with the life upon which they had entered; black, blue, and gray-eyed babies, and babies with eyes of very little color at all.

It would seem that the lady addressed, and who was desirous of obtaining one for adoption, would find no difficulty in suiting herself; but either she did not see what she was in search of, or was too bewildered by so many rival claims to be able to make any choice.

"Here is a very fine boy-baby," said the matron, pausing in front of a black-eyed fellow, who sat on the knee of its nurse, sucking its fat thumb.

"Yes, but I want a girl, a blonde. Something like this."

As the matron glanced at the photograph that was handed her, which was that of a very lovely child of not more than two summers, she uttered an exclamation of surprise.

"It is the picture of my little girl!" said the lady, her eyes filling with tears, "who died a few weeks ago, and whose place I wish to fill, if such a thing be possible."

"We have a little girl in the hospital ward," said the matron, "who resembles this picture so strongly that I should think it was taken for her. Both parents are dead, and so far as I can learn, there is no one to claim her."

The speaker led the way to a cheerful, sunny upper room, where on one of the little cots a beautiful child was sleeping. The resemblance to the picture was very strong, and to the bereaved mother it seemed almost like a revelation from heaven.

"Lillian, darling Lillian!" she cried, bending over her.

The child must have been dreaming of its mother; the fringed lids flew open, revealing eyes, blue and wondrously bright, while the little arms went up, with an eager, fluttering motion.

"Mamma!"
Clasping the child to her heart the lady burst into tears, while the matron looked wonderingly from one to the other.

"She looks enough like you to be your own child."

"She is my own child!" was the tearful response. "God is very good: He has had compassion on my loneliness and sorrow, and given my little Lillian back to me!"

Blue-eyed, golden-haired Lillian Howard stood irresolutely at the door of her father's study; the color coming and going in the

cheeks, and a look of fear and dismay in the sweet face that was never seen there before.

The door being ajar, Mr. Howard heard her step, gentle as it was.

"Daughter."

Mr. Howard looked gravely and tenderly into the pale, wistful face that confronted him.

"My child, you look as if you were summoned before a stern judge rather than a tender father, who would not knowingly deny you anything that would promote your true happiness."

"You have always been very kind to me, papa—until now," said Lillian, bursting into tears. "But, indeed, indeed, I can never be happy without Charlie!"

Taking his daughter's hand, Mr. Howard led her to a seat in the recess of one of the windows.

"Let us talk the matter over calmly. You are my only child, the pride and joy of my heart. I have given you every advantage that wealth can command, and feel that I have a right to expect you to do better than to marry a man with neither position or means to support you in the style to which you have been accustomed. And your mother fully agrees with me."

"But, papa, you always seemed to like Charlie until now. You never objected to his coming here, or my going out with him before."

"I like him still; my personal feelings have not changed towards him in the least. But I find his prospects are very different from what I thought they were. I supposed Mr. Haven to have no family, and thinking so much of the young man as he seemed to do, a distant relative and all, I thought that he would inherit the larger part of his property. But he tells me that he has a daughter, who will have every penny of it, which gives the matter quite a different complexion. It is a little curious that much as he has been here, and as intimate as he has been with all of us, that he never spoke of her."

"But why should you care for money, papa, who have so much?"

"You are wrong, Lillian. True, I am the owner of considerable property, but the shrinkage in all values has greatly crippled my resources. Go, now, my child; I have some letters to write. You may be sure that your father has decided wisely. Tell the young man what I have told you, and let that end the matter."

Tying on her hat, Lillian went out for her usual walk; but not even the bright sunshine and bloom and verdure of that beautiful June day could make her heart less heavy. Her eyes were so blinded by the tears that would come, that she nearly ran against an odd-looking, middle-aged man who came hobnobbing along the narrow wood-path. As he caught a glimpse of the young lady's quivering lips and tear-wet lashes, he came to a sudden stop.

"Crying, Miss Lillian! What does this mean?"

Lillian looked into the kind, sympathizing face of the speaker.

"Oh! Mr. Haven, papa says that I can see Charlie only once more, and then only to tell him that we can never, never marry!"

"Does he?" was the grim response. "I think I shall have something to say about that. Do you love Charlie?"

"Dear!"

"And you think he loves you?"

"I'm sure of it."

"Then I see no reason why you two should not marry."

Lillian opened her eyes widely.

"You don't think I ought to disobey papa?"

"I've said nothing about your disobeying your father; that is about the very last thing that I should be likely to counsel you to do. But Charlie is poor, you know. I have a daughter, just about your age, who will inherit all my wealth. Do you think you could be happy in a small, plainly furnished house, with neither servants, fine dresses, or any of the beautiful things to which you have been accustomed all your life?"

The golden lashes drooped until they lay quivering upon the flushed cheeks.

"If Charlie were there."

Mr. Haven's face betrayed strange and strong emotion.

"Twenty years ago," he said tremulously, "lips just as sweet spoke to me nearly the same words. As God lives, your life shall not be blighted as hers was!"

"Cheer up my child," he added, "leave the matter to me, and all will be well. I was on my way to your house when you met me. I am going to dine there to-day. Let us go back together."

Mr. and Mrs. Howard were too much accustomed to the vagaries of their wealthy and eccentric neighbor, to be any way surprised at his appearance. He had frequently dined with them in the same unceremonious fashion; his genial and kindly traits of character making him a great favorite with all the family.

Their after-dinner talk turning upon the improbability of a recently published story, Mr. Haven said:

"I will relate a story, as strange as any that can be found in what is called fiction, and which is strictly true:

"Sixteen years ago yesterday, as it stands upon the records of a certain orphan asylum in a distant state, a lady, young, fair and wealthy, went there for the purpose of obtaining a child to take the place of one she had just lost. In one of the wards was a lovely little girl, whose parents had both been killed, as was supposed, in a railroad disaster, and who so strongly resembled her lost darling that her heart went out towards it at the first glance. She took it away with her, giving it her child's place and name, and her husband, who was absent at the time, has never once suspected that it was not the little one that he kissed at parting, and over whose grave the grass has been growing for many a year. Six months later the father of this child, who had recovered in a measure from the accident which had made him a cripple for life, called at the asylum to elicit her, but only to learn that she had passed as completely out of his possession as if the grave had hidden her from his eyes. The death of a wealthy relative had raised him from poverty to affluence, and he spared neither money or pains in his endeavors to find her. But the lady who had taken her from the asylum having given a false name and address, all his efforts were fruitless, and it was not until after the lapse of some years, and by the merest chance, that he obtained a clew which led to the discovery of her whereabouts. She was then a blooming maiden of fifteen; the inmate of a beautiful and happy home, and the pride and darling of a man for whom he had a high esteem, and who believed her to be his own child. All the father's love sprang up in his lonely heart as he looked upon the sweet face that was the living picture of the wife he had so loved and mourned, but foreseeing the discord and unhappiness that the enforcement of his claims would occasion, he contented himself by locating where he could see her occasionally, and watch over her interests. But as time passed on, and she reached the age of eighteen, she proved to be her mother's daughter in heart as well as form, bestowing it, as that mother did before her, on a man whose poverty was the only objection that could be brought against him. When he found that her happiness was to be sacrificed, he resolved—"

Here the speaker was interrupted by an exclamation from one of the group. Mrs. Howard had fainted.

During the bustle and confusion that followed, Mr. Haven went out upon the lawn, where he was joined, half an hour later, by Mr. Howard. After conversing together a few minutes the two returned to the house, where they found Mrs. Howard and Lillian. Both had evidently been weeping, but the countenance of the former was composed, though very pale.

"Mr. Haven," she faltered, "for the first time my husband knows that the child so dear to us both is akin to neither. But you are wrong if you think that I intended at first to deceive him. I was among strangers when my own baby died, and he on a business tour of several months' duration. The two were of nearly the same age, and strangely alike, and on perceiving that my husband saw no difference I decided to wait until he had gained too strong a place in his heart to be easily dislodged: every week's delay making my task more difficult, until it became something that I found it impossible to do. And, strange as it may sound to you, so closely did Lillian resemble the little one I lost, and so entirely did she take her place in my heart, that I could never make it seem that she was not mine by birth as well as by affection."

"I can give you the key to this," said Mr. Haven, "as well as to Lillian's strong resemblance to you and your child. Have you forgotten your twin sister, who bore the same name, and who was discarded by her own family for marrying beneath her, as they called it? She was my wife, and the mother of your Lillian; for I have not come to disturb the relation that has so long subsisted between you, but to see that she is not defrauded of woman's dearest right, the right to wed the man who

has not only won her heart, but is worthy of it. There is many a millionaire who is not so rich in all that constitutes true manhood as Charles Harlowe. My gentle Lillian was nearly heart-broken at the harsh decree which separated her from her early friends; give not to her child the same bitter experience, but let her go to the husband of her choice with your blessing as well as mine."

That the blessing of her adopted parents followed Lillian to her new life and home, we may be sure. Mr. Haven is very happy in the happiness of his long lost daughter, who often declares "that she has two papas, and does not know which she loves best."

Personal.

Mrs. T. W. Parsons, the wife of the New England poet, has just died in Boston.

Princess Louise is traveling through Italy under the name of Lady de Sandridge.

Ex-President Hayes is reported to be engaged in writing a history of his administration.

The hammer with which John Paul Jones nailed the historic flag to the mast of his ship is owned by a gentleman in Indiana, Penn.

President Garfield is expected in Newport in July, and it is thought that he will accompany Secretary Hunt in his inspection of the Coasters' Harbor island, which has been named as the station for the naval training school.

Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson Cutler, the painter of the "Roll-Call," is not the only artist in her family. Her mother, Mrs. Christiana Thompson, has lately been exhibiting some clever little pictures in London.

The queen of the Belgians is a kindly and amenable lady. She was driving her four ponies in Brussels the other day, when a gentleman who was galloping down the avenue was thrown from his horse and rendered insensible. The good queen at once alighted and had the sufferer placed in her carriage, which was led by herself on the right and the groom on the left, to a house whither medical aid was summoned.

The Hon. Benjamin F. Butler, after a stormy passage in his yacht, the America, reached Nassau, N. P., on the 13th ult., and thence cleared for Havana. When the City of Austin, from New York, afterward entered the harbor, a passenger jocosely inquired of the colored pilot if any of the old pirates and buccaniers still infested the waters. "No, sah; not now," was the instant reply; "Capen Ben Butler sail away in de Ameriky yesterday."

Take Off Your Hat.

George III. is said to have related, with much gusto, a tale of a Scotch school-master who accompanied him to the school-room with his hat on, and when outside the door he said to the uncovered monarch, who, by the way, was then only prince of Wales: "You will not think me wanting in courtesy, I hope, but the fact is this—that if the boys thought there was any one else as important as myself, I should never get any obedience again."

We do not agree with the school-master. Why any man could have that degree of "importance" that he would be justified in wearing his hat in the presence of others indoors is beyond the comprehension of gentlemen.

The point in the mind of an American is not that it would be more offensive to wear one's hat in the presence of a prince, but that one gentleman should remove his hat as well as any other in the presence of a guest—as all polite people do indoors.—*Paughkeepsie Daily Press.*

One of the pleasant things told of Secretary Robert Lincoln, when he was a rosy-cheeked boy, is an act of kindness shown to a private soldier at City Point. A guard on duty had been wounded in one of the early engagements about Petersburg, and had returned to his post while still uncurd. One stormy day, young Captain Lincoln watched the poor fellow pacing back and forth until his kind heart could bear it no longer. He borrowed a private's overcoat, and went out, insisting on taking the soldier's place as guard. The man yielded, and for an hour the president's son carried the gun and guarded the headquarters tent.

"But Miss Tomkins, do tell me how old you are." "Oh! but I don't tell my age any more. I am just as old as I look—there." "Indeed, I thought you much younger."

A Norwich school boy when asked to define "suisuit," answered, "The thing a policeman wears."

Young Folks' Department.

MR. EDITOR:—I will write once again; it has been a long time since I last wrote. I go to school; I study reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography and grammar. Our summer school began March 21; we will have three months' school. We all like our teacher very much. I think the answer to Laura Dobbs's riddle is *See*; and Cora Bailey's charade is *parrot*; and Mark Warner's enigma is *Henry Longfellow*. I will close by sending a riddle:

As I was walking through a meadow
I picked up something good to eat;
It was neither fish, meat nor bone,
But I kept it till it could walk alone.
Your friend,
MINNIE BISHOPP.
HESPER, Kans., March 31, 1881.

MR. EDITOR:—As you printed my other letter I will write again. We have thirteen head of cattle, five work horses, four colts, three hogs and fifty chickens. The Republican river is about to overflow; there is one family that lives about two rods from the river, but we live a mile from the river. My little brothers, Ira and George, have been trying to piece quilts. I will answer Martin Tower's charade; I guess it is a *tiger*. I guess the answer to Cartwright White's riddle is a *star*. The answer to Mary E. Davis's charade is *Chicago*. I will close by sending a riddle: What is it that is full of holes and yet holds water?

Yours truly,
ELIZA W. HARRIS.
CLAY CENTER, Kans., March 31, 1881.

MR. EDITOR:—As I have never written for the "Young Folks' Department," I thought I would write. I have one sister and three brothers. We have three pigs. Our school will begin the 4th day of April. We have thirteen head of cattle and nine horses. I will answer Albert S. Moxley's riddle: There was a man, he had one eye; he saw an apple tree; it had two apples and he took one apple off and left one apple on. I will close by sending a charade:

I am composed of four letters.
My first is in can, but not in man.
My second is in snow, but not in rain.
My third is in rat, but not in mouse.
My fourth is in nest, but not in west.
My whole is some kind of grain.
Yours truly,
CORA B. HARRIS.
CLAY CENTER, Kans., March 31, 1881.

MR. EDITOR:—I thought that I would like to join the "Young Folks' Department," as I have never written before, but take a great deal of pleasure in reading what others have written. I am a little girl eleven years old. I go to school and study reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography and language. My teacher's name is Miss Mattie M. Davis. I like her very much. I have not gone to school this week, as I have had the scarletina. The answer to Martin Tower's riddle is a *watch*. I will close by sending a riddle:

Lady! Lady! Leap with her seven sheep,
Wades the water ever so deep;
And never wets her feet.
If this is not answered within a week I will answer it for you. From your friend,
LOURENA E. GIBSON.
LAWRENCE, Kans., March 31, 1881.

MR. EDITOR:—As it has been some since I have written for the "Young Folks' Department," I thought I would write to help fill up the column. It has been a long, cold winter here, and how much I wish it would get warm so the grass and flowers would grow. We made some garden yesterday; we planted onions, lettuce and peas; and I have got some flower-seeds planted. Our Sunday-school will commence next Sunday; I want to attend the Sabbath-school every Sunday, for I expect this will be the last Sunday-school I will ever get to go to in Kansas. Pa and ma are going to Oregon this fall. When I get to Oregon I will write and tell the little folks what kind of flowers they have out there. I will answer Mary E. Davis's charade; it is *parrot*. I guess I will close for this time. Excuse all mistakes and bad writing.
Yours truly,
MARY E. WILSON.
STRAWN, Kans., April 5, 1881.

The council of Harrisburg, Penn., have called upon the state legislature to withdraw all legal protection from the English sparrows, condemning them as being a nuisance, pest and injury, especially to the farmers.

A Philadelphia clergyman assisted a woman to tie on her bonnet, and the verdict of the council which tried him for it was: "It was a brotherly act, but he'd better let 'em tie on their own bonnets after this."

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 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. Alken, of South Carolina.
S. H. Ellis, of Ohio.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master—Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county.
Secretary—George Black, Olathe, Johnson Co.
Treasurer—W. P. Popenoe, Topeka.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county.
Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county.
W. H. Toothaker, Cedar Junction.

What Has Been Done—What Will Be?
[H. Eshbaugh, Master of Missouri State Grange.]

The lecture season is now rapidly drawing to a close, and the lecturers employed by the State Grange will retire soon from the field. Much good seed has doubtless been sown by these missionaries in the localities visited by them. The cultivation of the plants must in a great measure be left with the subordinate granges, who must nurture and cultivate the plants of sound principles established, to keep them vigorous and thrifty so that they may make a healthy and permanent growth. To do this, officers of granges must be active on their part, always on hand and ever ready to discharge their full duty. Officers of Pomona Granges and deputies of counties have a special mission in this work. They must, if they desire good results, keep continually on the alert, encouraging subordinate grange members in their jurisdictions, teach them to hope, aid them to persevere in their good work, now so well and so firmly established. Make the best of every opportunity in and out of the grange. Utilize the advantages secured through the lecture system. Do not let the seed they have sown be devoured by the weeds of opposition, who doubtless will, in their desire to hinder the progress of your organization, watch closely for opportunities, so as to hinder every advancement you may attempt to make for yourselves. Do not allow unjust influences to be exercised over your grange, to mislead you. Do not permit the present opportunity to pass unimproved. There never has been a more favorable time for work in our cause than the present. Neither was there ever a more necessary time than now.

In order to show that this is an opportune time for work, we will go back and make a partial review of the work during the past year. Some ten months ago it became evident that a spirit of revival was visiting many of the subordinate granges, and they became more active, doing more work, and manifesting a much greater determination for the good work, than had been practical in previous years. Evidently seed sown in earlier days was now maturing fruit. This reviving spirit has kept spreading from that day to the present. It was plainly manifested at the session of the State Grange at Rolla, in October last, that the true and faithful were more than ever determined to push forward the great work of final success. The delegates to that body were earnest in their work, guarding against every thing that might prove a hindrance to future prosperity. They made ample provisions for the welfare of the order for the present year, as in their opinion might accomplish the greatest good to our common cause. They passed a resolution, making it obligatory upon themselves to visit the subordinate granges in the respective counties, and give them such counsel and aid as would encourage and advance the work to greater usefulness. It is but just we should say that many of these delegates have carried out the spirit of this resolution, and the work in their counties begins to show it, and the membership appreciates it and speak of it. This spirit of revival has now reached almost every county in the state, and the great inquiry is now to re-organize, how reinstate and how to do more and better work. There is a much greater determination for earnest labor, than has been manifested at any preceding time. The opposition to the order has done us much good during the past three months. It has brought fourth a feeling of inquiry and activity never known before, that stimulates the earnest workers and awakens the dormancy in the inactive ones. It arouses many outside farmers from their lethargy, who are now seeking admission into the grange.

These are among the reasons that make it a more favorable time for good and useful work. The reason why it is especially necessary now is because justice has been denied you, and your rights ignored. It was doubtless supposed that this would weaken the organization, and, as was our custom in the past, we would again withdraw our claims and abandon our efforts; and the matter, as heretofore, would pass away and soon be forgotten. But this is a mistake. Instead of ceasing in effort and abandoning any part of the work or claims, it has aroused the membership all over the land to renewed energy, and to greater exertion to work for the up-building of the cause of justice to all men. There is nothing that the order itself could have done, that would have awakened such an interest, and induced such inquiries, or that would have created such a determination for earnest work for the advancement of the farmers' organization, as did the defeat of our claims in Congress a few weeks ago. This kind of drawback is profitable to the order. It will be remembered it was said in these columns, not many months ago, that these measures would fail, and that these failures might tend to our

advantage. As predicted, the measures have failed, and equally as sure it is already accomplishing its good. Now it is necessary that we make the best of the advantages before us, in order to advance to greater permanency. If we unite and make proper use of the many good opportunities surrounding us, final success will be assured.

I have but little faith in latter day prophecy, and would make no pretension to that gift. But past and present opportunities, together with information in my possession from different sections of the South, justifies me in the predictions of our growth during the present year, which I trust members may remember. If the results at the close of year do not compare very favorably with the prediction call the attention of the State Grange to the error. It is this: The members will work unitedly, and make ordinary use of the opportunities and advantages before us, and by the annual session of the State Grange, in October next, the increase of active membership in the state of Missouri during the present year will be more than double that of any year since 1873, and a larger delegation will be in attendance, and more counties represented, than at any preceding session in seven years. Patrons, mark the prediction, and compare it with results at the end of the year.—Patron of Husbandry.

Match-Makers Combining—They Attempt to Control the Trade of the Entire Country.

Within a few days there has come to the knowledge of the *Herald* some facts relative to what appears to be the most complete monopoly yet organized. The new scheme is an attempt to control the match trade of the United States and may in time include Canada. A match is a trifling thing, to be sure, but there is no substitute for it now in use. Last July a committee of Congress visited Canada for the purpose of investigating complaints that Canadian match-manufacturers were exporting their goods to the United States, under valuing them to escape the tariff, and thus were enabled to undersell American manufacturers. There are in the United States about twenty-eight establishments, large and small, devoted to the manufacture of matches, about 5,000 persons being employed in the business. The trade, however, is monopolized by six or seven more prominent concerns, of which the Barber Match Company, of Akron, is the largest. This establishment turns probably a fifth or a sixth of all matches used in the United States. It became evident that the market price of matches was 50 per cent. higher than the price the Canadian dealers billed their goods for export. The Canadian dealers were paying the girls employed in their factories from ten to twenty-five cents per day, while American manufacturers were paying from seventy-five cents to one dollar per day. The duty was 35 per cent. ad valorem, but the Canadians, with their cheap labor and undervaluation of their goods, came to the United States, and competed successfully with American manufacturers. The Congressional committee was powerless to send for persons, or to take testimony under oath, and the Canadians, they were led to believe, misrepresented matters. Nothing came of the journey, and, as the Canadian competition had already lowered the price from \$7.80 per case of three gross to \$7.50 within a year, and the Americans were in no mood to allow their trade to be swept away now that prosperity was beginning to dawn upon the land, the Diamond Match Company was formed, by which the members of the organization agreed to pool their issues and divide the proceeds pro rata. They were thus enabled to control the trade of the United States, for those not in the ring amounted to very little, comparatively speaking. After the scheme had taken definite shape, the consolidated company found itself master of the situation. The Canadian competition had ceased after the fall to \$7.50 per case, and it was resolved to advance the price to the former figure, \$7.80, to take effect upon the list of January.

Some of the firms gave to favorite customers a hint that an advance would take place in prices, and advised them to purchase before many days. As a result some of the establishments received more orders than they could fill by the 1st of January, and, under their agreement with the stockholders of the Diamond Company, are obliged to make up the deficiency in price to the other members of the company for all the matches sold at the lower figures. Should the Canadians persist in their competition, the plan is to go to Canada, to buy up or establish opposition manufacturers, and thus by making it warm for the Canucks upon their own soil, prevent them from exporting to the United States. It may be that if an advance in prices is sought, competition at home will be aroused, but for this the company is prepared with abundant capital to either buy or by underselling starve out the opposition.—*Cleveland Herald.*

Excellent Talk.

The worthy overseer of the Pennsylvania State Grange presents the following excellent thoughts in the *Farmers' Friend*:
"The officers of the subordinate and pomona granges throughout the state are mostly installed for the present year. Unto all such we would say, 'Do you recollect the solemn obligation you have taken to perform all the duties appertaining to the office so far as is in your power until your successor is duly installed?'"

"Trace back the troubles of our nation, states, counties and townships and you will find them caused mainly by defaulting officers; those who disregard the solemn obligations they took before entering upon official duties. In our community and the various relations of life what a vast amount of suffering and wrong are inflicted by a disregard of bargains, contracts, pledges and promises.

"Let the officials of our subordinate, county and State Granges take a lesson of wisdom and shun the pit that other officials have fallen into. Do not be stumbling blocks to your organizations, but redeem your promise, fill your chair and perform the duties of your office, which will be a strong incentive to encourage dormant members. Our arguments are not theoretical, but practical in every sense. We know the master of a subordinate grange who served three years and did not miss a meeting. His successor, the present master, travels seven and one-half miles to each meeting, and is not found wanting in duty, which together with prompt attendance and efficiency of the secretary and treasurer, made this grange a success and enabled them to build a beautiful hall and furnish it in good style, and fill the store room with goods for its members, all of which is paid for, and the members continue to hear from the outer gate, 'Knock and it shall be opened unto you.'"

"Not only the little feathered songster of the grove, but the larger fowls of the air select their leaders to guide them away from pending troubles to fairer and brighter lands, which they never fail to do. Is it not possible for officers, leaders of granges, to be as faithful as the birds in leading, piloting, urging or instructing our brothers and sisters over the rough grounds and uncultivated fields to the sunny paths that lead to the promised land." S. HOAGLAND.

Virginia State Grange.

Bro. J. M. Blanton, master of Virginia State Grange, in his annual address at the late session of the State Grange, made the following good points:

"The political storm which raged with so much fury and violence has subsided, and there is a calm which speaks well for the patriotism and forbearance of the American people.

"Now is the opportune time to discuss those measures of relief and reform, which have engaged the attention of the agricultural people ever since the organization of the grange; but which have been lost sight of during the heat and excitement of political campaigns.

"The subjects to which I desire to call your attention, are those which the National Grange concluded to be of so great importance, as to demand the careful consideration of the farmers of this country. They are subjects which call for legislation, and should not in any way be made partisan. If we expect to obtain legislation such as will cure the evils of which all classes of people complain, it must be done by a grand united, co-operative effort—and it is useless for the National Grange to prepare petitions and memorials and send them out to the subordinate granges for their approval—and it is useless for the people to sign them and forward them to their representatives if they are to have no effect. All this is nothing more than 'child's play,' and is unworthy of a great people, claiming to be free citizens, holding the ballots in their hands, which make and unmake legislators.

"If we love politics more than our own interests—if we would rather see the political party to which we are attached succeed, rather than the great measures of reform which are believed to be necessary for all the interests of the country, then we had better attend to the politics and let the grange alone.

"It is a fact, now acknowledged by the leading statesmen of the country, that the wealth, influence and power of the nation are all due in great measure to the products of agriculture; and one distinguished statesman, probably the most conservative and best informed, has said that it is not the statesmanship of the politicians which has made our country great and powerful, but that it is due to the 'statesmanship of the plow.'"

How We got our Library.

As I have written nothing for our paper in some time I thought I would tell our brothers and sisters how our grange managed to get a lot of library books.

Two years ago this winter we had socials, some at the hall, and some at the homes of members who had room enough. The first was at the house of the worthy master, to whose exertions we are greatly indebted for the good results obtained.

We always had a good supper, and some of the socials were public. The bill was low, from 30 to 60 cents per couple. Of the last two had at the hall, one was a sugar party and one a concert and supper. For the concert we hired two singers to help us, and paid them ten dollars, and even then cleared \$24. At two of the socials the young people were allowed to dance. All members attending helped supply the eatables. In this way we raised nearly \$120.

Our bookcase cost about \$11, I think. Then our master to whom was left the choice, selected a good lot of books, different kinds to suit all tastes, and we think it is a lasting benefit to the members of our grange.

Now, if these hints are of any use to any one, I shall feel paid for writing them, and I don't see why many other granges may not have as good a library as we have. It is well worth the trouble.—*Lettie Lester, in Grange Visitor.*

Put It to Proof.

At a time when the community is flooded with so many unworthy devices and concoctions, it is refreshing to find one that is beneficial and pure. So conscious are the proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption of the worth of their remedy that they offer all who desire a trial bottle free of charge. This certainly would be disastrous to them did not the remedy possess the remarkable curative qualities claimed. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption will positively cure asthma, bronchitis, stubborn coughs, colds, phthisis, quinsy, hoarseness, croup, or any affection of the throat and lungs. As you value your existence, give this wonderful remedy a trial by calling on Barber Bros., druggists, Lawrence, Kans., and obtaining a trial bottle free of cost, or a regular size bottle for \$1.

NOTICE.

WE ISSUE DESCRIPTIVE ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS OF DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, UNDERWEAR, CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, CUTLERY, SEWING MACHINES, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, CROCKERY, TINWARE, HARNESS, SADDLES, GUNS, REVOLVERS, TENTS, FISHING TACKLE, TRUNKS, GROCERIES, Etc., Etc. WE ARE THE ORIGINATORS OF THE SYSTEM OF DIRECT DEALING WITH THE CONSUMER AT WHOLESALE PRICES. WE OWN AND CARRY IN STOCK ALL THE GOODS WE QUOTE. OUR PRICE LISTS WILL BE SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS UPON APPLICATION TO US BY LETTER OR POSTAL CARD. WE SELL GOODS IN ANY QUANTITIES TO SUIT THE PURCHASER. SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUES AND SEE WHAT WE CAN DO FOR YOU. NO OBLIGATION TO BUY.

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.

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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.

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PRINCIPAL OFFICE BURLINGTON, IOWA.

An institution fostered, guarded and protected by the laws of Iowa.

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LAWRENCE PLOW COMPANY.

THIS COMPANY MAKES

Plows of all Kinds and Sizes.

THEY MAKE THE

BEST FARM WAGON

In the market.

IF YOU ARE IN WANT OF

Any Kind of Farm Implement,

Go to the

LAWRENCE PLOW CO.,

Where a Large and Full Assortment can always be found.

A FULL LINE OF HARDWARE

Always on hand at the store of

The Lawrence Plow Company.



The Rolling Mills at Topeka Totally Destroyed, and Hundreds of Men Made Idle.

A severe blow to Topeka happened to night, but one which will speedily be overcome. The rolling mills, owned jointly by the Union Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway companies, located at Topeka, burned at 9 o'clock (April 7), and the once busy industrial building is now a pile of ruins. The fire caught from the explosion of a lamp in the hands of a deaf and dumb boy who was oiling the shafting. The burning oil blazed up and caught the dry board roof, and the flames spread with wonderful rapidity and could be seen in almost every part of the roof almost instantaneously. The boy made his way down from the beam on which he stood in some manner, and appeared before the engineer himself ablaze. The alarm was given by the engineer, and the operatives, nearly one hundred in number, barely had time to escape before the roof fell. The efforts of the fire department were powerless to save, and even the contents of the offices, which was located further from where the fire began, were burned. It is impossible to estimate the loss to-night, but it cannot be far from \$100,000. The building and machinery were bought several months ago at about half their value, the purchase money being about \$37,000. Valuable improvements have been made since, and the loss to the company cannot fall much short of the figures given. The mills gave employment to between two and three hundred men, most of whom were married, and had large families, and furnished food for about one thousand souls. It is probable that they will be rebuilt at once on a more extensive scale, as the company was contemplating making large additions to their present capacity.

Missing.

[Troy Chief.]

John McKinley, of St. Joseph, last week started for Troy, for the purpose of buying a farm, and has not been heard from since. He had some communication with Robert Tracy, and somehow Bob's name got mixed up with the disappearance. An impression in the matter prevails to the following effect: McKinley bargained for a farm near here, for \$2,000. He had no money, but his wife had \$3,300 in a St. Joseph bank. He told her he had bargained for the farm for \$3,300, and she drew her money from the bank, and gave it to him, to come over and complete the purchase. He never came. The supposition is, that he got his wife's money down his breeches leg, and skipped with it. If this is an error, and he was foully dealt with, it was before he left St. Joseph. Bob Tracy had not seen the man for a week before his disappearance; had no acquaintance with him, except that he knew him, and was not in St. Joseph at the time.

They might have Bob on suspicion; and then, when the missing man is heard from, it will make a splendid sensational item, to tell about an innocent man being hanged. Bob might object, but he ought to be willing to do something to contribute to the amusement of the public.

All for a Woman.

[Abilene Gazette.]

There is a mourning near the headwaters of Chapman creek. A young fellow up there has been devoted to a certain young lady for some time past, and thought he had her "solid" sure, but two weeks ago an old bachelor, who possesses a good farm and plenty of stock, put in an appearance on the scene and opened his batteries, so to observe on the young lady aforesaid, and in ten days she had broken her troth with her first lover, and hitched on to the good farm and plenty of stock, with the old bachelor as a necessary incumbrance. Of course No. 1 was a blooded and chivalrous youth, so he promptly ordered "pistols and coffee" for two. The old bach declined the pistols, but signified his willingness to take a turn once around the track with nature's implement—fists. To this No. 1 reluctantly consented, and that the old bach larruped the young fellow so easily and vigorously that the y. g. was only too glad to acknowledge that he had no title or interest in the young lady, etc. The affair was very quietly conducted and only the most intimate friends of the young man know why he conveys hash to his mouth with his left hand. The right arm was reset in two places—all for a woman.

Another Murder.

[Downs Times.]

Last Saturday morning about 9 o'clock John Tinch shot David Wareham in the breast with a large caliber revolver, and then skipped out on a horse. The murder occurred up on Limestone, just over the line in Jewell county, and was cowardly. A widow took Wareham over to Tinch's place to get some hay she had bought previously, when a dispute arose between Tinch and the woman about the kind of hay she was to receive. Tinch flourished his revolver at the woman and Wareham shamed him for it, when he shot Wareham. The villain then jumped a horse and rode toward Cawker. A number of good determined men followed him until lost in the night, and should he be overtaken he will be given a necktie party. Tinch is blind of one eye, and rode a horse bareback. He left his whole family behind. Wareham was shot above the heart, where the ball is lodged, so he will probably die, if he is not dead now.

Difficult to Catch.

[Winfield Monitor.]

About a year ago a commercial man by the name of Haywood, obtained five hundred dollar from the Cowley county bank by means of a forged check. Unavailing efforts were made to capture him and without success until last week, when the chief of police at Chicago telegraphed Sheriff Shenneman that he had him under arrest. Mr. Shenneman at once

started for Chicago, secured the man and started for home, when the prisoner escaped by jumping from the train last Sunday morning about seventy-five miles from Kansas City; and at this writing he has not been recaptured, though the sheriff has used every effort, and he now offers a hundred dollars reward for the arrest of the villain. After working a year for his capture, he feels the disappointment at the moment of apparent success. It is but a question of time before Shenneman has Haywood in the Cowley county jail.

Horribly Mangled.

[Belleville Telescope.]

Mr. Ed. Whitney, of Fairview township, while out hunting one day last week met with a very serious and nearly fatal accident, and which, with the best results that can be expected to follow, will leave him a cripple for life. It seems that at the time of the accident he was standing with both hands resting over the muzzle of the gun looking at a flock of geese or ducks that were flying over him, when from some cause the gun was discharged, the load passing through both hands mangled them horribly. There seems to be some hope of saving his right hand, but it will be in a badly crippled condition, and efforts are being made to save the left one, but the probabilities are that it will have to be amputated. Dr. Woodware, assisted by Dr. Griffin, has charge of the case.

A Sad Death.

[Chautauqua Journal.]

On Monday night last, as G. D. Carpenter was going from Peru to his home in a spring wagon, he met with an accident which terminated his life. It appears that in descending the hill on the south side of Cansy ford, he was thrown out of the wagon, but one of his feet caught under an iron rod which was extended from side to side of the vehicle to keep it from spreading. He hung suspended in that position, with his body crowded down in front of the fore wheel, and between it and the body of the wagon, until he was found and taken down by his friends. The immediate cause of his death was drowning, although injuries otherwise received would have proved fatal. The deceased is highly spoken of as a neighbor and friend. He leaves a wife and several children to mourn his loss.

Highway Robbery.

[Wichita Beacon.]

On Monday night, about 10 o'clock Capt. John B. Carey was waylaid by a couple of highwaymen just before he reached his residence. As he stepped aside so pass them they struck him with their revolvers over the head, knocking him down and stunning him. While helpless they went through his pockets, taking his loose change, about twenty-five dollars, and two or three thousand dollars in drafts. He did not recognize the scoundrels, who, after their quick work, disappeared. Captain Carey was quite severely cut about the head. The next morning he found his pocket-book and some of his drafts. This is the boldest piece of rascality ever perpetrated in this city. It is a pity that there is no clue that will lead to their speedy arrest and punishment.

Horse Thief Caught.

[Eureka Herald.]

The horse stolen from Samuel Jones, in Toronto a week ago last Sunday night, was recovered, and the thief captured last Friday about a hundred miles south of Toronto, in the territory. Two of the eight men sent out by the anti-horse-thief association got on the trail and traced the thief until they found him. The deputy marshal of the region where they found him, got in ahead of them and made the arrest. He retained the prisoner and gave them the horse. Horse thieves generally may take due warning from this and give a wide berth to the region embracing the membership of the Pleasant Grove anti-horse-thief association. They will spend much more than the value of the horse in order to catch the thief.

Nearly Dead on His Feet.

[Winfield Telegram.]

Allison Toops, who escaped from jail on Tuesday night, was captured near Maple City by Mr. Mitchell and others. Toops was nearly dead on his feet, having traveled Thursday night and part of Friday with a high fever, and face and body badly swollen with measles. He seemed willing to be returned, and only asked his captors to haul him back, as it was impossible for him to walk, which was done, the party arriving Saturday evening. Toops is in a very critical condition, and may not survive his attempt for liberty. Capt. Silvered says he will squander no more on acts of humanity. Should others of the prisoners get the measles they will have to "tough it out" in their cells.

Speedy Justice.

[Independence Tribune.]

Last Friday noon as Mr. M. Nuckols and wife (who are boarding at the Main Street House) were going down to dinner, Mrs. N. took out her pocket-book containing about \$50 and placed it in her trunk for safety. When she came back the trunk had been opened and the money stolen. Suspicion attached to another boarder, a nice young man named C. J. Ralston. He was shadowed by Marshal Mitchell, and next morning when about to leave on the train, was arrested. That afternoon, in less than thirty hours from the time of the theft, he was brought before Judge Perkins, plead guilty, and was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

Prospects Never Brighter.

[Jewell Republican.]

On last Monday we made numerous inquiries amongst some of our wide-awake farmers and were pleased to find but one opinion as to the prospect for our next wheat crop. Our farmers were never in so good spirits as at present. They pride themselves that they will this year own the goose that lays the golden egg.

Kansas Maple Syrup.

[Onaga Journal.]

One day recently Mr. W. W. Tunison, who lives on the high prairie a few miles west of Onaga, brought to our office a sample of maple syrup made from the sap of soft maple trees growing on his farm. The seed was sown nine years ago and the trees set out eight years ago this spring, and some of the trees measure from eight to ten inches in diameter. This is Tunison's first experiment with his maples, and from the elegant quality of the syrup furnished us we are satisfied that this section of Kansas, in ten years, might be made to flow with maple molasses.

The Farmer's Should Learn Something.

[Rice County Bulletin.]

Farmers do not seem to learn by experience in the matter of prairie fires. Every night for the past week fires have been burning at all points. Wednesday a fire spread over the sand hills in Washington township and burned two houses. One of the houses belonged to a man named Wade. We have not learned the name of the owner of the other house. Also several stacks of hay, and fourteen bales of hay belonging to Rathvon & Co., and came very near burning their hay press.

An Absconding Woman.

[Atchison Champion.]

Last week two women arrived here from Chicago, riding in a car loaded with lumber, a place having been arranged for them in the center of the car. They had not spoken to any one since leaving Chicago until their arrival here. One of them, we are informed, was married, and that she had taken this way of running away from her husband; They went west on the Central Branch.

Profit, \$1,200.

To sum it up, six long years of bed-ridden sickness, costing \$200 per year, total, \$1,200—all of this expense was stopped by three bottles of Hop Bitters taken by my wife. She has done her own housework for a year since, without the loss of a day, and I want everybody to know it for their benefit.

The Best of All



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

A CHARTER OAK

MADE ONLY BY Excelsior Man'g Co., ST. LOUIS, MO.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN TIN-PLATE, WIRE, SHEET IRON

EVERY CLASS OF GOODS USED OR SOLD BY TIN AND STOVE DEALERS. SEND FOR PRICE LISTS.

TUTT'S PILLS

INDORSED BY PHYSICIANS, CLERGYMEN, AND THE AFFLICTED EVERYWHERE. THE GREATEST MEDICAL TRIUMPH OF THE AGE.

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Nausea, bowels constive, 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 a feeling of having neglected some duty, weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering of 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, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Purge Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25 cents. 35 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OF 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. (Dr. TUTT'S MANUAL of Valuable Information and Useful Receipts will be mailed FREE on application.)

CARTER'S IRON PILLS FOR THE BLOOD NERVES AND COMPLEXION

Cure Palpitation of the Heart, Nervousness, Tremblings, Nervous Headache, Lencorrhoea, Cold Hands and Feet, Pain in the Back, and other forms of Female Weakness. They enrich and improve the quality of the Blood, purify and brighten the Complexion, allay Nervous Irritation, and secure Refreshing Sleep. Just the remedy needed by women whose pale colorless faces show the absence of Iron in the Blood. Remember that Iron is one of the constituents of the Blood, and is the great tonic. The Iron Pills are also valuable for men who are troubled with Nervous Weakness, Night Sweats, etc. Price, 50 cents per box. Sent by mail. Address, CARTER MEDICINE CO., 22 Park Place, New York. Sold by Druggists everywhere. FOR SALE BY BARBER BROS.

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Little complaint with scientific mode of cure. Prof. Harris' Illustrated pamphlet sent free on application. HARRIS' REMEDY CO., 215 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo.

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

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Most Complete Thresher Factory Established in the World. 1848. 32 YEARS of continuous and successful business, without change of name, management, or location, to "back up" the brand veritably given on all our goods.



STEAM-POWER SEPARATORS and Complete Steam Drives 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 6 to 12 horse capacity, for steam or horse power. Two styles of "Mowing" Horse-Powers. 7,500,000 Feet of Selected Lumber constantly on hand, from which is built the incomparable wood-work of our machinery.

TRACTION ENGINES

Strongest, most durable, and efficient ever made. 5, 10, 15 Horse Power.



Farmers and Threshermen are invited to investigate this most valuable Farming Machinery. Circulars sent free. Address NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., Battle Creek, Michigan. JUSTUS HOWELL, Agent, Lawrence, Kansas.

NEW GROCERY!

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New Grocery Store

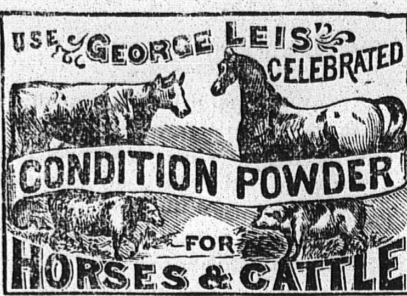
AT THE GREEN FRONT, 137 Massachusetts street.

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.



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 of 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 dandruff, and leaves your animals in the spirits after you stop feeding them. All powders warranted to give satisfaction. DR. W. S. RILEY, V. S., Lawrence, Douglas county, Kans.



USE OF GEORGE LEIS' CELEBRATED CONDITION POWDER FOR HORSES & CATTLE

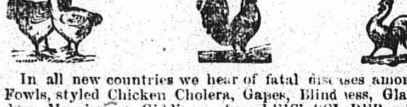
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country. Composed principally of Herbs and roots. The best and safest Horse and Cattle Medicine known. The superiority of this Powder over every other preparation of the kind is known to all those who have seen its astonishing effects.

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

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



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



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



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



Leis' Powder is an excellent remedy for Hogs. The farmer will rejoice to know that a prompt and efficient remedy for the various diseases to which these animals are subject, is found in Leis' Condition Powder. For Distemper, Inflammation of the Brain, Coughs, Fevers, Sore Lungs, Measles, Sore Ears, 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 ARTICLE for fattening Hogs.

B. B.—BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—To protect myself and others 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, FISCH & FULLER, Chicago, Ill. BROWN, WILBER & GUARD, St. Louis, Mo. MEYER, BRO. & CO., Kansas City, Mo. COLLINS BROS., Lawrence, Kansas.

\$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 coarsest grades it is worn on fine and costly shoes where the Metal Tip on account of its looks would not be used.

They all have our Trade Mark A. S. T. Co. stamped on front of Tip. Parents should ASK FOR SHOES WITH this BEAUTIFUL BLACK TIP on them when purchasing for their children.

\$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. 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 Taux & Co., Augusta, Maine.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1881.

A BILL has passed both branches of the Indiana Legislature conferring the right to vote on women at all elections in that state. We have no doubt the governor will sign the bill, as he has only very lately taken to himself a wife, he would have to show himself a hardened wretch to veto that bill during his honeymoon. Now let the ladies besiege the Legislatures of the other states, and the halls of Congress may yet contain some talented women representatives, while the men can stay at home and look after the chickens, pigs and babies.

PLANT TREES.

If the farmers of this state would increase the value of their farms, and make their homes more beautiful and inviting, they should plant trees. We know of one farmer in Johnson county, this state, Mr. George Collins, who, five years ago, planted several acres in walnuts. He now has several thousand and five young walnut trees from three to five inches through. We will be obliged to friend Collins if he will write us how he prepared and planted the nuts. Timber grows so rapidly in Kansas, that besides making a fine protection for stock, and being beautiful to look upon, timber trees if well cared for, will very soon be found a source of profit, aside from the increase in value of the real estate.

THE latest news received at Washington, from France, indicates that Gen. Noyes had abandoned the further prosecution of the negotiation so ably opened by him with the French government, with the object of obtaining a reversal of the decree prohibiting the importation of American pork. The public alarm there is greater than ever since the report that several cases of death by trichinosis have lately occurred in this country, and that measures are being taken by the Legislature of New York against the manufacture of lard butter, in which trichinosis are found. The state department has no further motive to pursue the efforts made by Mr. Blaine, it being now known that the sufferers from the prohibitive decree are the French purchasers at Havre and Bordeaux, and not the American packers, who say that they can now buy hogs at a lower price, and that they are always sure of a market. When French buyers at Bordeaux complain of the decree they are told in reply that trichinosis are increasing in America, and that the American government does not deem it worth while to trouble itself about prohibitive decrees, which, unfortunately for the poorer classes of Europe, may continue for a long while to come.

THE Mark Lane Express, in its review of the British grain trade for last week, says: "The growth of the young wheat has been checked by the sharp east winds and frosts. English wheat, continues in limited supply at provincial markets. Dry, sound samples, being in small proportion, realized an improvement. Trade is narrow and limited. Inferior qualities are difficult to sell. The supply in London has been larger. Foreign breadstuffs are slow and quiet. The wheat supply is restricted. Friday's spot trade was quiet and firm, millers resisting an advance. Floating cargoes are quiet and weaker. Flour was in less supply, and the demand sluggish. Country makes sustained last week's currencies. The foreign supply, which has been good, was chiefly from America. Barley was weak, but the scarcity of good samples and the demand for seed have supported the provincial values, the foreign drooping. Oats quiet and unchanged. Foreign in small supply and firmly held, buyers awaiting arrivals from the Baltic. Maize was in limited spot supply. With large prospective American and Danubian arrivals, trade weakened."

A LOT of fine hogs killed at South Framingham, Mass., last week, were found affected with trichinosis, and the rest of the herd from which these were taken were at once ordered to be killed. These repeated cases are the strongest argument possible for the elevation to full rank of the United States department of agriculture and the endowment of its chief with such authority that these subjects would not go begging for public interest and the dissemination of knowledge thereon. Then it

would be unnecessary for the treasury department to undertake such matters as it has recently in the publication of a report on trichinosis, which, however, is said to be first class in character. It contains a history of the disease, statistics of epidemics, etiology, pathological anatomy, treatment and symptoms of trichinosis in animals; the regulations of the pork trade in Europe; results of the examination of European and American pork, etc. The report shows that nearly all animals may be infected with trichinosis; that the idea that these parasites were originally found in rats is untenable; but that they may be produced in any animal feeding upon the flesh of other trichinosis animals of whatsoever species; it is thus the circle of infection is believed to be kept up. It is shown that hogs kept in stalls in which diseased hogs have been will become infected. The means of prevention are clean food, clean stalls, no access to diseased meat. The treasury puts the value of bacon and hams exported from the United States during fiscal year ended June 30, 1880, at \$0,987,603, and of pork \$5,930,532; of lard \$27,920,367; in all \$84,838,502.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—Our farm work is upon us at last; the ground could not be in better condition; plows up nice and mellow. Our work is all coming in a pile, and we must make every moment count until the crop is put in. We have seventy acres to plow for corn with two teams.

There has been quite a number of articles in the Farmer from the pen of R. K. Slosson, on "Deep and Shallow Cultivation of Corn," he contending that shallow cultivation does not break the rootlets of the corn and thereby injure its growth. He uses a cultivator that stirs the surface of the ground, perhaps not more than two inches deep, and claims that he can raise more corn to the acre than by deep cultivation. Now a very important item to the farmers is to know how to cultivate corn so as to procure the largest yield per acre. This is what we are after. If, instead of getting forty and fifty bushels per acre, we can by improved cultivation, increase the yield per acre from forty and fifty to seventy and eighty bushels per acre, it would be a big thing to the farmers of Kansas. I am inclined to think that Mr. Slosson's head is level on shallow cultivation. I believe by deep cultivation the roots of the corn are broken and the growing ear is injured to the extent that the roots are interfered with.

My mode of corn culture I will give: First, plow your ground as deep as you can—do not scratch over it as too many farmers do—and if the ground breaks up in clods harrow each day's plowing as you go along, and it will break up the clods while moist better than to wait until they get dry. I then lay off with a three-marker, and plant. Two and three stalks in the hill is enough. Just as the corn commences to peep through the ground I go over it with the harrow. Straddle the row and harrow it over; if the weeds have started the harrow will destroy the most of them. Then as soon as the corn is up so the rows can be seen, go in with your cultivator, and live in your cornfield until you have gone through it four times at least, and oftener if you have time. If there is any weeds that the cultivator has missed go through with the hoe and cut out. If you have good soil and a good season you can expect from fifty to eighty bushels of corn to the acre. Stirring the surface of the soil frequently keeps it finely pulverized and also exposes it to the sun and atmosphere, and enriches the soil and holds moisture in a dry time.

W. B. R.

EMPORIA, Kans., April 2, 1881.

The Great Monopoly.

The large attendance of the intelligent farmers of Central Iowa at the barbed wire convention held in Des Moines on Saturday, notwithstanding the severe storm, shows how deep is the feeling stirred up by the recent board decisions of the U. S. circuit court of Chicago. Washburn, Moen & Co. had two attorneys and their general Western agent present to watch the proceedings, and that enterprising Chicago paper the Inter-Ocean sent a special reporter to attend the convention. The proceedings were harmonious, deliberate and dignified, and met the unanimous approval of all its members. The Washburn Co. received

courteous treatment, and was given every facility to present the best case possible for the patentees.

The facts brought out show the following to be the situation:

1. Washburn, Moen & Co. by the recent decision of Judge Drummond and Blodgett have the absolute and exclusive right to manufacture and sell all of the barbed wire of every kind and description known in the United States by virtue of having purchased Hunt's reissue patent, and other patented improvements.

2. No individual or firm can legally manufacture any kind of barbed wire in the United States unless licensed so to do by the Washburn Co.

3. Washburn & Co. can fix absolutely any price they choose to exact for such license.

4. No party receiving such license is permitted to sell wire at a less price than that fixed by the Washburn Co.

5. Washburn & Co. absolutely prohibit every firm purchasing a license from retailing any wire to farmers. Such manufacturers can only sell at wholesale to dealers at the arbitrary price fixed by Washburn & Co.

6. The retail dealer who alone can sell to the farmer, is at liberty to fix any price on the wire he chooses, and the farmer must pay it for he can buy of no one else.

7. Under this decision every farmer who has heretofore purchased barbed wire of any manufacturer not licensed by Washburn & Co., is liable to prosecution in the United States courts for infringement of their patent.

8. There are but four licensed manufacturers of Washburn wire in the entire state of Iowa. One at Des Moines, one at Burlington, one at Cedar Rapids and one at Marshalltown.

9. No farmer can put bars of any sort or description on his own wire, on his own farm without being subject to a penalty for infringement of Washburn's patent.

10. The price of barbed wire has been advanced by virtue of this decision and combination, from 2 1/2 to 3 cents per pound, and this makes a direct tax on the farmers of the United States of about \$12,000,000 annually over and above a fair profit.

11. This is all legal under our patent laws, and it will be legal at any time to increase this tax to \$50,000,000 if the owners of the patent chooses to exact it.

The laws that protect and make possible such despotic monopolies as these are a disgrace to any civilized nation, and the people who are thus victimized should vote for no candidate for Legislature, governor or Congress, who will not work earnestly for their modification.—Iowa Homestead.

General News.

LONDON, April 9.—A correspondent at Chios telegraphs under date of 7th, as follows: I have just arrived here from Constantinople and find a picture of desolation such as is scarcely witnessed. The town looked as if it had been terribly bombed. Hundreds of houses are transformed into a shapeless mass of ruins, under which may lie buried an unknown number of victims. A majority of the remaining houses are already cracked and roofless, and may fall any moment. Nearly every building in town has suffered more or less, and the inhabitants wander about anxious to search for missing relatives or lost property, but afraid to risk their lives in the perilous work of cleaning away the rubbish. Many who are willing to expose themselves to danger are prevented by friends or by the police. Fear and grief are depicted on nearly every face. All have some sad or tragic tale to tell.

The first shock was felt Sunday afternoon about 1:30 o'clock, and then immediately the houses began to fall. Wild shrieks were heard on every side, followed by an awful silence of some minutes. The terrified survivors gradually ventured into the narrow lanes and reached open spaces. Shortly afterward another terrible shock completed the devastation. All night shocks succeeded each other at short intervals, each one was preceded by a dull sound as if by a subterranean explosion. Since that frequent shocks have been felt, and a few minutes ago, while writing the present dispatch, I distinctly heard the explosion and felt the earth tremble, but as I am under canvas I have nothing to fear.

The old Genoese fortress, containing about 400 houses, inhabited by Musselmans and Jews, suffered more than the rest of the town. The ground there sank about a half a metre and nearly all the houses were immediately destroyed and several hundred persons must have perished. It is known that about thirty Musselman women were assembled in one house, not one of whom escaped.

CHIOS, April 9.—A medical commission is sitting to consider the ex-

pendency of covering the rubbish in the fortress with earth as their is no hope of saving any lives, and disinterment of the dead might produce an epidemic. It is now believed that throughout the whole island which contained 70,000 inhabitants, 6,000 or 7,000 were killed, and twenty-five per cent. of the survivors are wounded. French, British, United States and Austrian gun vessels in the harbor are doing all in their power to assist the authorities in the work of relief. Only ten of the inhabitants of Chesno were killed, but many houses are in ruins and 30,000 people are without shelter.

ST LOUIS, April 9.—The tow boats Iron Mountain, Oakland and Bigley, each with a tow of four to six barges, left here this morning or will depart this afternoon for New Orleans with 340,000 bushels of bulk wheat, 360,000 bushels of corn, and 25,000 bushels of oats, for foreign shipment. Total shipments from this port to New Orleans for foreign account since the opening of navigation, February 18, is about 4,000,000 bushels, being an increase of nearly a million bushels over the previous year, although in 1880 the river opened nearly six weeks earlier than this year.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The steamship Neba, from Rio Janeiro, arrived to-day and reports that it fell in with the bark Tiger, from Liverpool for Baltimore, seventy-seven days out, and that the provisions and supplies of her crew were in a most deplorable condition, having sustained life for several days on strips of leather soaked in lamp oil, until it gave out, and then on the captain's dog, after which there was nothing but cannibalism and death staring them in the face. To add to their suffering, two vessels passed several days before, within a short distance, but paid no attention to their signals of distress. Meeting the bark Tiger in the day the report says: "As the steamer Neba came up with the Tiger they saw the latter lowering a boat. After some moments hard struggling she came along side, her occupants dressed in oil skins and evidently very weak.

"What do you want?" sang out Captain Gordon.

"We are starving to death," exclaimed the man in the stern sheets excitedly.

"Did you say you were starving?" demanded the captain in surprise.

"Yes, we are starving; see, this is all we have had to eat in nine days."

He held aloft the skin of a dog and one of the men held up a piece of boot leather.

"God help us," exclaimed Captain Gordon.

"Come on board right away and we will do what we can for you."

A ladder was then lowered and the men helped aboard the Neba and given food.

A young German, commander of the Tiger, told the captain of the Neba that he had been one hundred and twenty-four days out from Liverpool with a cargo of common salt and he had been in a most deplorable condition. He was bound into Baltimore, made Cape Henry early in January and was blown off short into the gulf stream. From that time they had been tossed hither and thither by the winds and current. He had twelve men before the mast, all of whom had displayed almost superhuman fortitude under the most trying circumstances. Provisions ran short one month ago. Meat gave out first, and the bread nine days ago, that is, nine days before spoken by the Neba. The last drop of water was drunk three days later. Everything, even to boots and shoes, had been devoured. They were literally without a bite or a sup. The captain's dog had been killed, skinned and eaten, then loaves were cast for the cat. The poor beast was saved by the captain himself, who besought the men not to destroy it. The starving men spared the cat, cut up their boots, soaked the strips in lamp oil and ate them. Even this horrible food gave out, and the poor wretches eyed each other suspiciously and hungrily, and would have killed the cat could they have found it, but the captain had hid it, and the pangs of hunger were unappeased for five days. Some of the men meditated suicide. God knows how many of them thought of murder and cannibalism. Had the steamer not come to the rescue the captain of the Tiger said he thought something more terrible than starvation would have been enacted on board.

The Neba sent a month's provisions on board. When the first boat loaded arrived the mate leaped aboard the Tiger eating a biscuit. He was pounced upon by his ship mates who literally fought like dogs for a cracker. Then they rushed for the other provisions and tore them in the same way as furnished wolves might have done. The officer of the Neba adds: We got provisions on board and set them at large once more. They shook the reef's out of their top sails, set their top galant sails and steered in our wake. The wind was right aft, but the vessel's bottom was so full of barnacles she could not make much headway. She was able to get along, however, and when last we saw her she was signaling adieu and thanks.

Fever and Ague.

Liver complaint, and all malarial diseases cured by "Antimalaria," the great German Fever and Ague Remedy. For sale by Barber Bros.



My Annual Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed for 1881, rich in engravings, from photographs of the originals, will be sent FREE, to all who apply. My old customers need not write for it. I offer one of the largest collections of vegetable seed ever sent out by any seed house in America, a large portion of which were grown on my five seed farms. Full directions for cultivation on each package. All seed warranted to be both fresh and true to name; so far, that should it prove otherwise, I will re-fill the order gratis. The original introducer of the Hubbard Squash, Phinney's Melon, Barbehead Cabbages, Mexican Corn, and scores of other vegetables, I invite the patronage of all who are anxious to have their seed directly from the grower, fresh, true and of the very best strain. New Vegetables a specialty.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

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'S SOCKS free to shippers.

PETER BELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, OFFICE OVER LEIS'S DRUG STORE, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Practices in all the State and United States Courts. Collections promptly attended to. Special attention given to the preparation and argument of cases in the Supreme Court.

WESTERN Farm Mortgage Co., Lawrence, Kansas.

MONEY LOANED On Improved Farms at LOW RATES OF INTEREST!

Money Always On Hand—No Long Delays!

We will fill promptly all choice applications for loans upon improved farming lands on the easiest terms to the borrower.

Farmers wishing to make LONG TIME LOANS will save MONEY by calling upon our agent in their county.

Central office NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, Lawrence, Kansas.

L. H. PERKINS, Sec'y.

THE THIRTEENTH YEAR IN KANSAS!

MOUNT HOPE NURSERIES

Offer for the spring of 1881

HOME GROWN STOCK, SUCH AS

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

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Also New and Valuable acquisitions in Apple and Peach Trees.

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

Cash orders will receive prompt attention. No charge for packing.

Send for Catalogue and Price List. (Nursery west of town, on California road.)

A. C. GRIESE, Lawrence, Kansas.

Adjuster, Vibrator, THE ELECTRO-MAGNETIC REMEDY.

It Cures Rheumatism, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Weakness, Debility, Dyspepsia, Constipation.

Send for Our Electro-Magnetic Journal, containing descriptions, testimonials, etc., mailed free to all. J. W. WEAKLEY, Jr. & CO., Cincinnati, O.

GREAT JOINT PUBLIC SALE

SHORT-HORN CATTLE

300 HEAD

Of pure Short-horns of the finest breeding and individual merit, will be sold—among them 175 Young Bulls—on the Fair Grounds at WEST LIBERTY, IOWA.

April 19, 20, 21 & 22, 1881.

This magnificent array of fine cattle will be drawn from the herds of Messrs. Pliny Nichols, Robert Miller, Smith & Judd, Barclay & Tracer, and D. S. Bussing, all of West Liberty, Iowa, and of excellent quality of both quality and pedigree, have rarely, if ever, been excelled in a single sale anywhere. Catalogues ready in due time.

Col. J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1881.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.

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

NEWSPAPER LAW.

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.

Eggs for Hatching.

Pure Plymouth Rock eggs for hatching from a fine flock of fowls at \$1 per 13. Inquire at or address THE SPIRIT office.

Color Guard.

Saturday night the play of the Color Guard came to a close. The play was a grand success. The Journal of this city says:

The Boys in Blue made a great venture when they undertook to play four nights running before a Lawrence audience. With less individual attention on the part of the actors and a less efficient management, the project must have been a failure.

We have already mentioned those who did so well in the prominent parts, but we cannot let the opportunity pass to speak of those who filled to the utmost the parts which, while subordinate, were none the less difficult.

WE think we can cure a bad case of backache quicker with one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters, than by any other application.

THE Douglas County Mills started up to-day. Ed. Munk, master-mechanic of the mills, succeeded in successfully replacing the damaged penstock.

WOMEN with pale, colorless faces who feel weak and discouraged, will receive both mental and bodily vigor by using Carter's Iron Pills, which are made for the blood, nerves and complexion.

Plant Beautiful Roses.

Spring has come again, and while all lovers of flowers are making up their lists of plants and vines and other pretty things to be put in the ground as soon as it is warm enough, we wish to speak a good word for Beautiful Roses.

PAYING UP IN FULL. The scrip issued for premiums by the Western National Fair Association is now being paid in full on presentation at the Douglas County Bank, in Lawrence.

PROMPT relief in sick headache, dizziness, nausea, constipation, pain in the side, etc., guaranteed to those using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One pill a dose. 25 cents.

Horticultural.

The regular monthly meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural Society will be held at the university on Saturday, 16th inst.

In the forenoon E. A. Colman will present the subject of "Gardens and Fruit for Family Use." In the afternoon Prof. Canfield will favor the society with an address on some important questions connected with horticulture.

GRAY hairs are honorable, but few like them. Clothe them with the hues of youth by using Ayer's Hair Vigor.

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.

R. D. MASON, Agent.

CHOICE groceries received every day at the Grangestore.

For Sale.

One span of choice farm brood mares. Well matched, good roadsters and perfectly gentle. Apply to lock box 273 or call at the office of the Western Farm Mortgage Co., National bank building, Lawrence, Kansas.

Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep Kept in good condition with the great Arabian remedy, "Gangee Stock Powder." For sale by Barber Bros.

Every Man, Woman and Child Should know that "Plantation Cough Syrup" will cure coughs, colds, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. For sale by Barber Bros.

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.

A New Era in Implements. Farmers often ask their neighbors where they can buy plows and all kinds of implements the cheapest. To each and every farmer I would say that I will sell them first class plows and all other implements kept in my line, at prices that will astonish you.

Grand Display of Millinery at Mrs. E. L. Farnum's, No. 113 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Friday and Saturday, April 15 and 16.

Mrs. E. L. Farnum has recently returned from a most successful purchasing trip to New York city, and will make a grand display at the Millinery Emporium on Friday and Saturday of this week.

Ayer's Aque Cure has saved thousands of lives in the malarial districts of this and other countries. It is warranted a certain and speedy remedy, and free from all harmful ingredients.

Jubilee Organs.

There are makers who seek to earn and fix a reputation for first-class work which shall be for all time. Among these may be noted the Mendelssohn Piano Company, manufacturers of the popular Jubilee Organs, which are rapidly becoming known, and which do not fail to hold every inch of ground they once occupy.

So thorough is the inspection of the various parts, and of the whole, that when an instrument goes out of the house a guarantee for five years—long enough to break down and wear out two common organs—is given to the purchaser. This Jubilee Organ is eminently an organ for the people.

PARENTS who, when purchasing shoes for their children, will give those with the A. S. T. Co. Black Tip upon the toes a trial, will find their shoe bills reduced one-half for the year.

Given Up by the Doctors.

Where doctors have failed to cure, and have given their patients up to die, Electric Bitters have often been used, and a cure effected, greatly to the astonishment of all. Diseases of the stomach, liver, kidneys and urinary organs, are positively cured by Electric Bitters. They invariably cure constipation, headache and all bilious attacks. Try them and be convinced that they are the best medicine ever used.

"Sellers's Liver Pills" are the secret to perfect health, long life, and absolute happiness. Sold by all druggists.

THE invalid finds in "Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher" nature's great restorer. It is wonderful.

The Currency Question.

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

Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Ag't, Topeka, Kans.

BARBED wire always on hand at the Grange store.

Agents and Canvasers

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

Died!

During the past year hundreds of persons whose lives could have been saved by "Dr. Baker's German Kidney Cure." For sale by Barber Bros.

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS. A. WHITCOMB, Florist, Lawrence, Kans. Catalogue of Greenhouse and Bedding Plants sent free.

Mammoth CORN. From 4 to 10 Bushels to the Acre. This is no Fraud.

We have seen Mr. Crossley's field of corn, and know it to be the true B. J. Lawrence, Editor, Ohio Farmer, A. J. Marvin, Attorney, J. A. Brown, Clerk Criminal Court, Capt. Scott, Marine, Lieutenant Agent—all of Cleveland, O.—B. F. Phinney, P. M., Rockport, O. Price by mail, postage prepaid, \$1.00 per quart. Liberal discounts for bushel orders. Samples sent free, as the amount is limited. H. A. CROSSLEY, Cleveland, Ohio.

GUIDE TO SUCCESS FOR BUSINESS AND SOCIETY.

Is by FAR the best Business and Social Guide and Hand-Book ever published. Much the latest, it tells every body completely HOW TO DO EVERYTHING in the best way. How to be your own lawyer, how to do business correctly and successfully, how to act in society and in every part of life, and contains a gold mine of varied information indispensable to all classes for constant reference. AGENTS WANTED for all spare time. To know why this book of REAL value and attractions sells better than any other, apply for terms to H. B. SCAMMELL & Co., 210 N. 3d St., St. Louis, Mo.

A. H. ANDERSON, (Successor to J. B. Suttin)

Merchant Tailor!

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

Good Fits and Entire Satisfaction Guaranteed.

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

62 Massachusetts street. LAWRENCE.

MICA PATENTED 1874 AXLE GREASE. Composed largely of powder of mica or talc, is the BEST and CHEAPEST lubricator in the world. It is the best because it does not gum, but forms a highly polished surface over the axle, reducing friction and lightening the draft. It answers equally as well for Harvesters, Mill Gearing, Threshing Machines, Corn-Planters, Carriages, Engines, etc., as for Wagons. It is GUARANTEED to contain no Petroleum. For sale by all first-class dealers. One Pocket Cyclopedia of Things Worth Knowing mailed free. MICA MANUFACTURING CO., 31 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

USE LEIS' BLOOD AND LIVER PURIFIER. THE GREAT 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 Medicines. Sole Proprietors, Leis Chemical Manufacturing Co., LAWRENCE, KAS.

A. G. MENGER, BOOT AND SHOE MERCHANT,

Begs leave to call the attention of Farmers and Mechanics TO THE

STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which can be found at his place of business,

NO. 82 MASSACHUSETTS STREET, LAWRENCE, KANSAS,

And which are offered at Prices that All can Reach—CHEAP FOR CASH.

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS

Is our Motto. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of the same.

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.

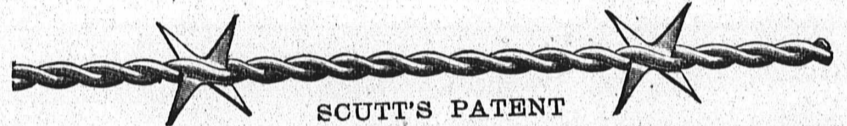
PICTURES AND PICTURE FRAMES, WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, NOTIONS, ETC., ETC.

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

A. F. BATES, 99 Massachusetts Street.

S. J. CHURCHILL,

Wholesale Dealer in Barbed Wire and General Wholesale Agent for

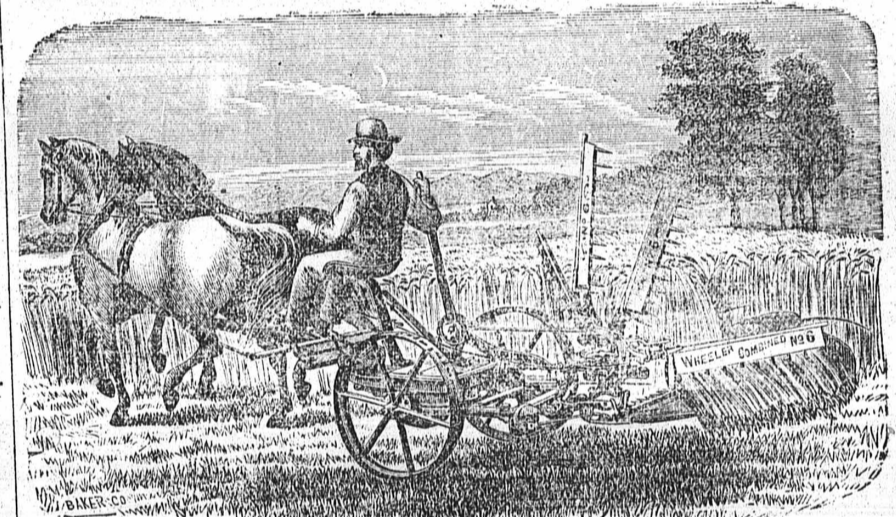


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Cable Laid Four Pointed Steel Barb Wire. LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

JUSTUS HOWELL, DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,



Osborn Self-Binders and Harvesters,

CORN PLANTERS, SEWING MACHINES, STEAM ENGINES, WAGONS, BUGGIES, THE BARBED WIRE, SEPARATORS,

AND A GENERAL STOCK OF IMPLEMENTS AND HARDWARE.

138 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

EARS FOR THE MILLION!

Foo Choo's Balsam of Shark's Oil

Positively Restores the Hearing, and is the only absolute cure for Deafness known.

This oil is extracted from a peculiar species of small White Shark, caught in the Yellow Sea, known as Carcharodon Rondeletii. Every Chinese fisherman knows it. Its virtues as a restorative of hearing were discovered, by a Buddhist priest about the year 1410. Its cures were so numerous and so seemingly miraculous, that the remedy was officially proclaimed over the entire empire.

Only imported by HAYLOCK & CO., 7 Day St., N. Y.

Its virtues are unquestionable and its curative character absolute, as the writer can personally testify, both from experience and observation. Among the many readers of the Review in one part of another of the country, it is probable that numbers are afflicted with deafness, and to such it may be said: "Write at once to Haylock & Co., 7 Day street, New York, enclosing \$1 and you will receive by return a remedy that will enable you to hear like anybody else, and whose curative effects will be permanent. You will never regret doing so."—Editor of New York Mercantile Review, Sept. 25, 1880.

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Horticultural Department.

The Profits of Shelter-Belts.
[Read at Farmers' Institute, Manhattan, February, 1881, by Prof. E. Gale.]

The subject assigned me by your committee would seem to imply, at least, that there were some doubts in the minds of the average farmer whether there is really any advantage to be expected from shelter-belts. And some do seriously doubt whether it is not really a waste of time and ink to say and write so much in regard to timber protection on the plains. One person will tell us gravely that trees will not grow on the plains. And in confirmation he points to the treeless plains and says: "Surely it is a region unsuited to the growth of trees." Another tells us that if they can be made to grow they would do no good. It is a hopeless task to attempt to secure any modification of the climate of these wind-swept plains. And still another sees the most wonderful results; the desert blooming, the waste places all rejoicing, and plenty and wealth, and all the comforts of civilization covering the plains right up to the foot of the Rocky mountains, without any need of waiting for the slow approach of that very desirable end through tree culture. These three classes of men are in some sense all right and yet all wrong. That trees will not grow under certain circumstances on the plains, all men of any experience in Kansas know. And yet it is known that under favorable circumstances they have been growing for ages on the plains. A recent writer in the *New York Tribune* has the audacity to tell us that a few years ago trees would not grow at Salina, where now, he says, they flourish in abundance. This would be all very nice if it was only true; but trees whose age reach up into the centuries have grown many miles to the westward of Salina. And yet it would prove there, and here as well, a useless work to plant trees in an unbroken sod. The third class discover all over the plains very desirable results; a revolution indeed in climate through civilization, as one writer has expressed it.

Only last spring we were told by another writer in that same *New York Tribune* that all that was needed to change the climate of the plains was the plow; that indeed it had already made the plains blossom as the rose, while the people of all the western half of the state were bemoaning their ruined crops. There cannot be a shadow of doubt but that the plow will prove a mighty instrument in the renovation of the plains, but if you will go over a report of these western counties and carefully calculate what percent of the surface is actually put under cultivation, you will see without further argument how preposterous the idea that this insignificant fraction of broken land could have had any appreciable control over the prevailing moisture or rain-fall of the plains. The experience of two years' drouth ought to be argument enough to put an end to all such reasoning. And yet only a few days since an article found its way into the *New York Tribune* asserting the most wonderful changes of climate "which civilization has effected!" A wonderful condition of things surely! That article says:

"It was only in 1869 that General Cook declared Western Kansas worthless, after repeated failures in trying to grow a garden by irrigation at Fort Dodge. In 1876 the prize watermelons of the Centennial were raised in that same garden without irrigation." These facts prove no doubt a startling irregularity, but by no means do they give evidence of a wonderful improvement of climate.

Especially is this, more obvious when we add the fact that for all Eastern Kansas there has not been a more productive year, one that has left its record on all the trees more fully since the advent of the white man, than that same 1869. And yet at Fort Dodge a garden could not be made to grow even with the aid of irrigation.

And again, while we have enjoyed plenty, the years 1879 and 1880 are put down as years of drouth for all Western Kansas. This indicates great irregularity of climate. The experience and observation of every Kansan for twenty-five years past, abundantly attests that we are specially subject to such irregularities.

Such is man's testimony, and the record made by the wood growth of the forest tells the same story of years of drouth and years of plenty, alternating for at least a century and a half. And this testimony of the forest is the more important because it reveals the fact that there have been periods of almost tropical luxuriance of growth long before the advent of civilization, and those followed by periods of pinching drouth.

As an example of the former may be named the period commencing with 1825, and reaching on to near the year 1834, in which the old trees of the forest in the Republican valley give the clearest evidence of the presence of all the conditions favorable to vegetable growth. A period in which we can believe there would have been some reason for government officials to declare the Kansas river a navigable stream to the mouth of the Solomon.

Indeed, no one who will give himself the time for thought can fail to read this history of climatic irregularity in the record made on the oldest trees of the forest. We can say safely that there have been years of plenty alternating with years of drouth for several generations past. And it will be the part of wisdom, to say the least, to take with many grains of allowance the present popular theme that the climate of the plains is slowly but surely changing under the westward march of civilization. We must also accept the fact that the climate of any country is largely dependent upon geological and cosmic conditions, over which man has no control.

A shade of doubt is thrown over this favorite theory when settlement, culture and civilization has failed to improve the climatic conditions of other prairie regions, which we have reason to suppose would be thereby similarly affected. But Dr. Cyrus Thomas, state entomologist of Illinois, tells us in a series of carefully prepared charts, that there has been a general decrease of rain-fall in that state since 1840, "and seems to show that the rain-fall varies in cycles of seven years."

Dr. Cyrus Thomas, the state entomologist, in an address on "Climatic Conditions Affecting Insect Development," used the chinch bug as an illustration. Such pests as this, which produce but one or two broods in a year, require at least two favorable seasons to become sufficiently harmful to cause much injury. A wet and cool year is unfavorable for the development of most insects. After such a year it is practically certain there will not be serious injury from chinch bugs the next season. When they have appeared in considerable numbers one year, if the next season be dry and warm, they may do great damage.

Carefully prepared charts showed the annual rain-fall and temperature of Illinois commencing in 1840—the data being all that was attainable. These charts indicate a general decrease in the rain-fall of the state since 1840, and seems to show that the rain-fall varies in cycles of seven years. The years in which chinch bugs have been especially powerful were pointed out corroborating the views advanced.

It is believed further investigation will make it possible for farmers to predict almost certainly years when the chinch bugs will not be present in great numbers, and also those in which they may possibly be so. If this be true a rotation of crops can be adopted to partially prevent loss. Indian corn suffers most; winter wheat is harmed much less than was formerly supposed, while spring wheat is very subject to injury. Oats are comparatively only slightly affected. Little is to be hoped from topical remedies for such insects.

Thus much stated, we are perhaps prepared to better inquire what forest protection may reasonably be expected to do for Kansas. It is, we assume, a misapprehension arising from a most superficial view of this whole subject, which leads many to suppose that it lies within the power of man to overturn the laws that control the climate of a continent.

We must accept the fact that as far as man is concerned these laws are as irrevocable as fate. Our only province, then, is to modify the operation of these laws and adapt ourselves to the conditions that surround us. Or, in other words, to protect vegetable and animal life from the destructive influence of an irregular and uncertain climate. Man's influence over climatic condi-

tions will always be confined to a space reaching only a few feet above the earth's surface; and yet as affecting vegetable growth through moisture and temperature, as well as mechanical conditions, man's work will be of the utmost importance.

The plow is an essential instrument in preparing the soil as a reservoir of moisture, but the condition of the atmosphere is equally if not more essential to vegetable growth. The experience of 1874 abundantly proves this. Farmers were not indifferent that year in plowing for and properly tilling their corn crop. And yet it is well known that even if the locust scourge had passed us by, that there would have been very little corn in the state. The only places where corn matured at all, as far as I was able to learn, were provided with either natural or artificial protection.

Several very marked examples of this kind occurred in the Neosho valley, in one instance reaching sixty bushels to the acre, while on equally good but exposed land the corn crop was an entire failure. In all these cases there was some protection on the south. Where this protection was wanting the rule was no corn. The matured corn reaching, in each instance, as far out in the field as the influence of protection reached, and beyond that point invariably there was no corn. These are facts, which upon the testimony of reliable witnesses have already been given to the public.

These examples of the influence of shelter-belts are not based on mere theory. They are corroborated by the sad experience of thousands who, for want of protection, failed to raise a bushel of corn. These facts prove this, that if the Neosho valley had been protected by a series of systematic shelter-belts, instead of an occasional field of corn, the entire region would have reaped the laborer with an immense harvest.

A market gardener in the neighborhood of Galveston, Texas, attempts to carry on his avocation and meets with only indifferent success because of the prevailing winds from the gulf. These swept over his garden whipping to shreds his tender plants. He plants a series of oleander hedges and the difficulty is removed. In this case the profits of protection can be measured by the difference between failure and success.

An enterprising English farmer in the vicinity of Hutchinson, Kans., has an artificial forest, vineyard, orchard, vegetable garden, and to the north of these his farming lands. Last June, when visiting this place, we found everywhere the evidence of a healthy and vigorous growth. The vines were well loaded with grapes, the trees symmetrical, the garden everything to be desired, while the farm crops gave promise of a good harvest. This condition of the farm was in marked contrast with exposed farms in the immediate neighborhood, where the sand was grinding the young corn to shreds as it rolled along the furrows and drifted into heavy banks among the apple trees.

In the first case a good hedge and a single row of cottonwoods formed the protection for the vineyard, and this combined with the more central plantation of the orchard and forest, served to protect the farm, while for a lack of this slight shelter the wind was sweeping thousands of acres of land to ruin.

The most obvious advantage of shelter-belts is purely mechanical. To this the attention of the casual observer is first directed. He sees without it his tenderer plants are lacerated and ruined. He knows that his trees are thereby deformed and his fruit made imperfect. Hence he seeks some kind of protection. But the really important advantage of shelter is the quiet, moist atmosphere which it secures for vegetable growth. All know that all vegetable life is constantly sending forth an immense amount of watery vapor into the air, and that the process of growth goes on most rapidly in a quiet, moist atmosphere, and that a dry, parching atmosphere is utterly opposed to vegetable development. This condition best suited to vegetable growth can alone be secured by some protection that shall furnish a quiet and moist atmosphere. Whatever may be the condition of the soil this will not be attained without some systematic shelter. The profits of such shelter will consist largely in its control of a thin stratum of atmosphere upon the surface of the earth.

There is yet to name the fuel supply, which properly planted and intelligently handled shelter-belt will furnish. This is a matter of much importance on the open prairie, where fuel is generally difficult to obtain. It is a well established fact that fuel can be more cheaply raised at home than hauled from some distant wood lot. This supply of fuel will come from the shelter-belt without in the least degree interfering with its primary object. To repeat, the ends reached by a judicious system of shelter-belts are, first protection against the mechanical effects of the wind, the securing of a moist and quiet atmosphere suited to vegetable growth, and at the same time a glossy or vapory protection against the effects of early and late frosts, and finally an abundant supply of the needed fuel for the farm. Such, in brief, are the real profits of shelter-belt protection, which can be fully appreciated by every thoughtful farmer.

Our only reliance for the successful development of the vast prairie country of the great West lies in the prosecution of some wisely selected system of forest protection. This will not depend upon a spasmodic series of efforts, but upon a slow approach, by which each successive plantation may be strengthened and supported by the preceding ones. We shall act wisely if we refuse to place any reliance upon the theory that we have only to break up these vast regions and nature will do the rest. If we would make the homes of Kansas something to love, cherish and be proud of, we shall do it only by giving them ample forest protection.

The Household.

The Family Relation.

NO. IX.

FAMILY IMPERFECTION.

In my last I spoke of family perfection. In this of family imperfection. In this sometimes the husband rises first and sometimes the wife. Just as it happens. If he has been late out at the saloon or club in the company of his own choosing, the poor fellow must have his morning nap. And as the wife has had a sleepless night, anxiously awaiting his return, she had as leave be up, or dead, as any other way. Her life is a burden at the best. It is a kind of hap-hazard home family; sometimes in a good humor and sometimes in a bad one; sometimes somewhat repentant, and resolves are made for a reformation. But lacking firmness and stability of character, having no fixed rules of practice, a relapse soon follows, and "the last state is worse than the first."

But the husband is not always to blame in family imperfection. He may rise in the proper time, have everything ready for the wife and she still in bed. The fire burns down, the teakettle boils over, a new fire to make and Mrs. Blank still asleep. Again she is called, perhaps a little rough this time, and with a half grant answers, "Yes, dear, I'll be up soon." And when she does rise is somewhat ruffled in temper from a consciousness of not having fully done her duty, and he is not the best humor. The girls are yet to be called to assist mother. Everything is now hurry. The supper dishes yet to wash, the coffee to grind, bread to bake, meat to fry, and in the bustle and hurry, some burning the result.

The next call made is for the boys to get up for breakfast. The next, "Boys, hurry and wash, hurry and comb, it will soon be school-time, hurry up. I declare, yonder goes John, James and Mary to school now." These are Mr. Goodman's children and they make it a point to be up on time, start on time and never receive a tardy mark at school.

It is said that "offences will come, but woe unto them from whom they come." In the relation of husband and wife trials and difficulties will come as well as losses, sickness and death. Indeed it is the loss of the entire human family. However our temporal troubles are in thousands of instances induced and aggravated from our own indiscretion and shortsightedness. Hence the necessity of more home culture. Again some persons are often more sensitive than others. This is especially so of the wife more than the husband. Consequently offense is often taken by the wife from her own sensitive nature. To guard well against this the husband should learn well to weigh his words that offences may not be given.

If he thinks well of himself he should think equally well of his wife. If he has been better taught than she, his good culture will have a wonderful influence in her admiration of him in making her better. There are thousands now in matrimony that would not be parted for the world, and yet a large part of their lives are passed very unhappily, a thousand times more so than should be. It is not at all necessary that the more I am acquainted with a person and the more that person cares for me that the less I should show my esteem, affection and love for them. Family affection, love, courtesy and kindness are household plants that should be cultivated. Never neglected.

In the imperfect family the Holy Bible is but seldom read. Its great ameliorating truths are not inculcated. It lies on the stand or in the case month in and out, and not even opened, except occasionally to find "the text" or insert a death, marriage or birth. Perhaps it has

cost five, ten or fifteen dollars and it is the price that makes it valuable, not the contents. The husband and wife never read even a human treatise on good manners and yet they all have one infallible guide, given by the God of heaven, that will cure all family ills of which I have written, and scores of others yet not written.

A. V.

"Husbands, Love Your Wives."
This is an injunction sent out by one of the best teachers the world has ever known, and will bear repeating from time to time as the years go by. Much has been said to the wives about pleasant smiles, personal appearance, scolding and fretting, etc., but I think there is much that might be said to the husbands. There are so many points I would like to say something on, that I am somewhat like a "bee in a barrel of sugar"—he don't know just where to make the attack. But what I may have to say is not for the thoughtful and considerate husbands who love their wives as well, or perhaps better than themselves. It is to the careless and indifferent ones I would speak—to those who do not stop to think whether a wife is of any consequence, only to keep the household machinery in running order, and to make home comfortable and pleasant whenever they may happen to spend any time there.

Some men think that the chief end in the life of woman is to keep all the buttons sewed on, cook a meal of victuals in as skillful a manner as "mother" used to do. They seem to think that their wives never care to go from home and learn the ways of the world, and how other people live. It may be they feel that they are pupils of St. Paul, who said, "Let the wives learn of their husbands at home."

When asked in regard to the health of the wife, the answer is, "She enjoys very poor health." "It seems to me she don't get out to the grange very much?" "Well, she is so domestic she'd rather stay at home by the fire-side," or, "she is not able to be out evenings." I would like to inquire if you are positive she has no desire to go from home sometimes, or if she is not as able to go to the grange as she is to cook three meals a day for three hundred and sixty-five days in a year. Is she not as able to spend three or four hours at the grange as she is to patch up old coats, darn stockings and sew buttons on your clothes while you are away enjoying yourself, making grand speeches, and eating all the good things the sisters feel disposed to place before you, and after you are gone, telling what a splendid man Brother — is; he is so social intelligent and doing so much for the grange and is such a help to the order? Such an instance came under my observation not long ago. The husband had from time to time met in the subordinate grange, and in the county grange, and always without his wife, and I thought so strange that his wife had never made her appearance and that none of us had made her acquaintance. But after a long time I was fortunate to meet her at a picnic. Some of her neighbors had persuaded her to lay aside her cares and work, get a trusty person to take charge of the "little folks at home" and spend a day among the Patrons. I begged an introduction to her and found her to be a woman of culture and amiability, with sharp, bright intellect and used good language in her conversation, and I formed the opinion that she was quite a reader. I really tell in love with her, and though she did not cause any great commotion in the "outside" world, yet if she were "weighed in the balance" she would not be "found wanting."

Brothers, to you belong the privilege and duty of changing the monotony of the every day life of your companions. If you are going to a neighbors on an errand, or perhaps to town, to buy or sell an article, instead of going on foot and alone, bring the horse and buggy to the door and say, "Wife, don't you want to put on your hat and shawl and ride out to-day and we will call on such a person a few minutes while I do my errand." It will do you both good as you ride along and talk by the way. To you the blessing will come, because you were so thoughtful of the happiness of your wife. To her it will come because she laid aside her cares for a little time and went out into sunlight, then had a pleasant chat with a friend.

Then again, when you go home on business or pleasure, bring back with you what is never tied up in paper, with twine, or carried home in a market basket, namely, little items of interest, bits of floating news or gossip, if you please to term it thus. Gossip is not necessarily scandal. Tell her who you saw, and if they inquired after her health and welfare, tell of it and as she places the food on the table that she has kept warm and waiting for you, you will see her eye brighten, and her step grow more elastic. Don't, I beg of you, return a gruff answer, which is like burning coals to the soul, and when she asks, "What is the news?" don't reply, "Oh, nothing!" "Who did you see?" "Oh, lots of folks!" When you come home from the grange, from which she has been necessarily detained, and find her sitting up to keep a warm fire and bright light, tell her who were there, and what was the order of business. Don't answer in monosyllables, or not at all, but give her a synopsis of the proceedings, the subject for discussion, and perhaps long after you are snugly in bed and asleep, her waking hours will be cheered by pleasing thoughts of our noble order, and the grand, noble brothers and sisters who compose its membership.

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THE LATEST MARKETS.

Produce Markets. KANSAS CITY, April 12, 1881. Wheat—No. 1 fall, 96 @ 96 1/2; No. 2 fall, spot, 91 @ 92; Corn—No. 2, 33 1/2 @ 34; Oats—No. 2, 24 @ 24 1/2.

CHICAGO, April 12, 1881. Wheat—No. 2 spring, spot, 1.01 @ 1.03; No. 4, 1.04 @ 1.05; No. 5, 1.05 @ 1.06; Corn—Spot, 92 1/2 @ 93; Oats—No. 2, 31 @ 31 1/2; Lard, 17.00 @ 17.25; Butter—Dairy, 12 @ 12 1/2.

Live Stock Markets. KANSAS CITY, April 12, 1881. CATTLE—Receipts, 2,800; shipments, 1,600. Market slow, drooping and a shade weaker.

ST. LOUIS, April 12, 1881. CATTLE—Receipts, 2,800; shipments, 1,600. Market fairly active, but about 10c to 20c lower.

CHICAGO, April 12, 1881. CATTLE—Receipts, 5,000; shipments, 3,100. Good demand and easier.

Hogs—Receipts, 6,000; shipments, 6,000. Active and firm. Yorkers and Baltimores, \$5.50 @ 5.75.

Sheep—Receipts, 800; shipments, none. Steady and in fair demand. Fair to good, \$4.50 @ 5.55.

Mr. Leng, an English editor, after a visit to the United States, delivered a lecture on American Competition and the Prospects of British Agriculture.

Mr. Leng then gave in detail the statistics of the importations for 1880, showing that the total value of live stock was upward of \$10,000,000.

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disease amongst cattle in America prevented their free importation into this country, and probably would do so for some time. It was satisfactory, however, to learn that the United States government was about to take steps to exterminate disease from their herds very much on the same principle as in this country.

The outlook for a large surplus in the wheat crop of the United States this year is everything else but a good one. The very low bulk of the wheat reserves of the United Kingdom were cut down 16,000,000 bushels.

Lawrence Markets. Butter, 15 @ 15c; eggs, 10c per doz.; poultry—chickens live \$2.50 @ 3.00 per doz., dressed 6c per lb.

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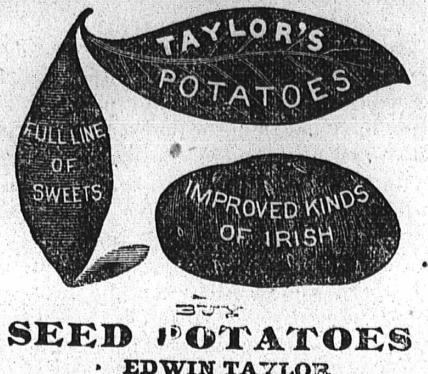
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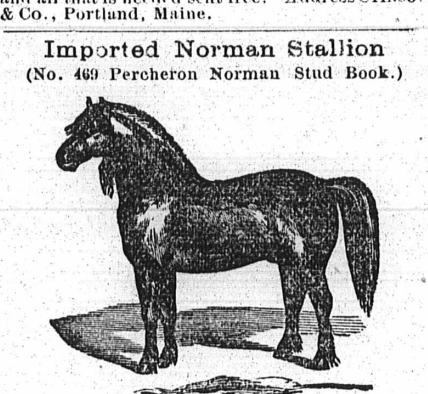
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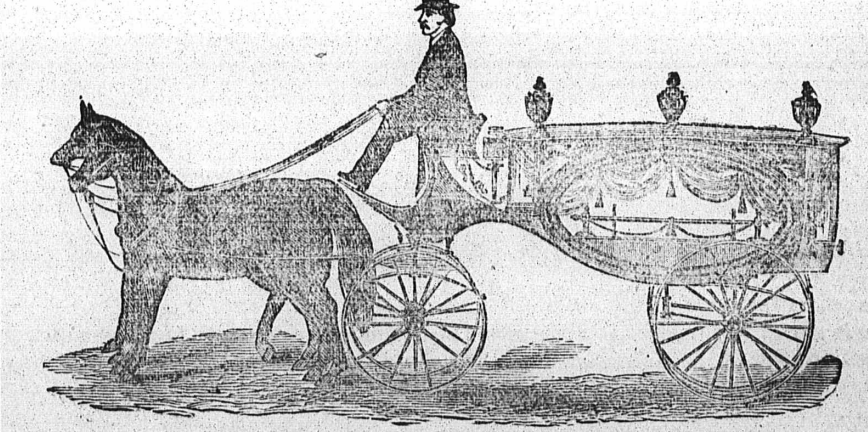
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