

# SPIRIT OF KANSAS

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WHOLE NO. 484

### IF I SHOULD DIE TO-NIGHT.

If I should die to-night,  
My friends would look upon my quiet face  
Before they laid it in its quiet resting place,  
And deem that death had left it almost fair;  
And laying snow-white flowers against my hair,  
Would smooth it down with careful tenderness,  
And fold my hands with lingering caresses—  
Poor hands, so empty and so cold to-night.

If I should die to-night,  
My friends would call to mind with loving thought  
Some kind deed the eye hand had wrought;  
Some gentle word the frozen lips had said;  
Errands on which the willing feet had sped;  
The memory of my selfishness and pride,  
My hasty words, would all be put aside,  
And so I should be loved and mourned to-night.

If I should die to-night,  
Even hearts estranged would turn once more to me.  
Recalling other days remorsefully;  
The eyes that chill me with averted glance  
Would look upon me as of yore, perchance,  
And soften, in the old familiar way—  
For who could war with dumb, unconscious clay?  
So I might rest, forgiven of all, to-night.

Oh friends, I pray to-night,  
Keep not your kisses for my dead, cold brow—  
The way is dark and lonely, let me feel them now.  
Think gently of me; I am travel-worn;  
My faltering feet are pierced with many a thorn—  
Forgive, oh! hearts estranged, forgive, I plead!  
When dreamless rest is mine I shall not need  
The tenderness for which I long to-night.

### KATE WILBER'S WILFULNESS, AND WHAT CAME OF IT.

BY AUNT MEB.

"I think you have said quite enough; I am going at any rate!" and as she spoke, the young girl arose, with an angry air, and going to the open window, looked out upon the scene before her with an energy of interest quite equal to a first observation of something of unusual attractiveness. The person addressed did not, for a moment, venture a contradiction of the decision so firmly expressed; but her eyes followed the speaker, and then, as a sad smile passed over her face, she spoke again: "All I have to say is, you'll be sorry if you do," and wheeling herself around on the piano-stool—for it was her practice-hour—she began to play slowly and softly a measure or two from the music before her.

As the sweet sounds reached her, Kate Wilber forgot, for the moment, that she was out of humor, and indulging the mood which gave her friends so much unrest, that of deliberate wilfulness, she turned and walked slowly back towards the piano.

"That's the sweetest strain in that 'Nocturne,' and the whole thing is just ravishing," she said, in a decided voice, as she approached the instrument, and leaned restfully against it, humming in harmony with the strains which were issuing from the finger-tips of her cousin, Lucy Westfall.

Lucy smiled her assent, as she struck a few finishing chords and stopped, knowing from former and repeated experiences, by the manner of her cousin, that the subject which would have led the most of Kate's friends into any angry discussion, had been played under the table, as the expression goes, for them, and that her black-eyed cousin was ready to be amiable on any other convenient topic, save that.

The cause for these decisive words on this particular morning was this: Kate Wilber being engaged to a young gentleman who lived in an adjoining city, and who paid the object of his love many and frequent visits, had consented to join a party for target-shooting on that afternoon, with a young man, with whom her lover had no dealings, on grounds quite commendable to the latter, and as much to be disapproved of in the former.

That Will Hastings was "fast," Kate Wilber knew as well as any one, and yet he had always been good company, and behaved politely when in her presence, and she had been with him many times, while Lucy, guided by the advice of her friends, had as often refused his proffered escort, because of his lack of principle. Lucy had hoped that Kate's engagement to Philip Fairbanks would put an end to her accepting more attention from Will Hastings, and so it had until this time; but now, as Kate said:

"Phil wouldn't be here, and no one but Will will have the face to ask me since I am so soon to be married. I am crazy to go to the 'Archery,' just on purpose to see Em. Barbeck's cousin, of whom she has been talking so grandly all this vacation; for you know he is to be there, Luce?"

To which Lucy had replied, with much earnestness, "I'd await some other opportunity, if I were you, for that pleasure, and not stoop to accepting such company as Will Hastings; for I am sure it is no advantage to you to be seen with him. I don't believe Phil would approve of it, either. You had better go calling with me."

Kate's answer had been that which opens our story, and having given her cousin what she considered timely warning in the matter, Lucy was as willing as Kate to talk about music for a while, and in this way the morning was spent.

After dinner Kate prepared for the shooting party, while Lucy dressed herself for paying a few friendly calls, hoping her cousin would at the last be induced to join her; but it would have been a new departure for Kate to give in to any save her own strong will, and she seated herself in the library to await her escort, while Lucy went out alone.

Feeling, as she did, that she was acting under a protest, the fact of Will Hastings being a full hour behind the one set for their starting, did not tend to increase her confidence in the position she had taken, and when he did come, she was not slow in judging from his actions that he had been drinking. Before they reached the target grounds she began to feel uneasy lest he should really cause her to feel disgraced in his company.

For a time her fears gave place to real enjoyment; for she was an enthusiast in target-shooting, and quite skilful, so that she was kept busy. Then too, she found Mr. Starkweather, Emma Barbeck's cousin, such engaging company that in her conversation with him, and her intense interest in the game, she had failed to notice that Will Hastings had absented himself from the grounds several times that afternoon.

When it became too dark to make accurate shots, and the company had gathered into little groups, here and there, to discuss the afternoon's success, and decide in any way their plan of operations could be improved upon, as young folks are so fond of doing, Kate for the first time observed that Will Hastings was seated aside from the party, and, as she supposed, was indulging in a nap.

To say that her cousin's words were realized and that she was sorry, will but feebly express her feelings, when a short time after, Mr. Starkweather stepped beside her and said quietly:

"Pardon me, Miss Wilber, but your escort is not in a fit condition to accompany you home, and will you go now with cousin Emma and me?"

Without further explanation—for home was needed—Kate cast a glance towards the wretched man—who was indeed *dead drunk*—her crimson cheeks evincing her mortification and disgust, and mechanically took the proffered arm of Emma's cousin, with a formal "thanks," and they walked away.

For once in her life Kate was too vexed with the turn events had taken to excuse herself, in her own eyes even, and this was quite remarkable, inasmuch as it had been her habit, no matter how great the misdemeanor, to cover any feelings of regret that might have been aroused with an air of carelessness, supported by an intensified degree of gayety and nonsense; but acting as she did to-day from sheer wilfulness, she felt—and truly so—that to no one but herself could she attach blame in the affair.

Her chagrin was only augmented by the thought of the unflattering impression she must have given Mr. Starkweather, who from all appearances was a gentleman of high culture, and in whose estimation she felt the moment she saw him that it would reflect credit upon a young lady to stand well.

The family were at tea when Kate reached home in this unenviable frame of mind, and true to the old thought that mishaps never occur singly, the intelligence was conveyed by the servant who admitted her that Mr. Fairbanks was there! At any other time Kate would have gone at once into the dining-room, and have given her lover a frank, cordial welcome in the presence of them all; but to-night she said hurriedly to the servant:

"I will be down directly," and went to her own room as quickly as possible. As she closed the door of her room, her agitated feelings found expression in a flood of tears, realizing as she did that the hardest part of her wilful proceedings was yet to come; for, as her cousin had said, she, too, believed Phil Fairbanks would not approve of her course when he should hear who had been her escort. If nothing unusual had happened, she did not fear

getting his pardon when she should have explained affairs according to her own method; but to have him know that she had chosen to accompany a young man who would dare to show such disrespect for a young lady of acknowledged refinement, was more than her proud nature could accept without a struggle. These and other thoughts crowded upon her as she tried to regain her self-possession and to clear away all traces of her emotion, in as short a space of time as possible, that she might join the family. They were passing through the hall from the dining-room into the parlor as she ventured to descend, and hastening, that she might be among them before they were seated, she met her lover just at the foot of the stairs.

He greeted her affectionately, and whatever he had thought he gave no signs of resentment. This encouraged Kate to feel brighter at once, and after assuring the others, in reply to the many questions regarding her afternoon, that the "game was a success," she excused herself, saying she was as "hungry as a starved kitten."

"Allow me to act as head-waiter," playfully requested Philip Fairbanks, as he accompanied her to the dining-room without awaiting the ceremony of a reply.

During these few moments of action, Kate had been revolving in her own mind what course she had better pursue; for in her then humiliated state of mind she earnestly desired to atone for her heedless behavior. She arrived at a decision which she carried into execution as soon as the servant had retired and they were alone, by saying:

"If I never was thoroughly ashamed of myself before, I am now! for after being kindly advised by Lucy, and quite convinced by the wisdom of her words, I went to the archery club this afternoon," and here she hesitated, hardly knowing how to finish, so great was her agitation. Philip, wishing to assure her that he was an interested listener, quietly asked:

"And why shouldn't you go to the archery club? Did you not enjoy it?"

Kate looked sharply at him, fearing he was quizzing her, and wondering how he could be so composed, when he must see how disturbed she was, and then believing he was in no jesting mood, she continued:

"The target-shooting was good, and I did enjoy that, I admit; but to tell you in plain English—for to tell you I am determined—I went with Will Hastings, and he became so intoxicated that we left him on the grounds."

Kate was frightened as she recalled the sight of the drunken man, who had been the occasion of so much mortification to her, and in the excitement of her feelings again found comfort in tears.

Very wisely judging that the lesson of the afternoon had not been an agreeable one, and that it would without doubt leave lasting and beneficial impressions, Philip Fairbanks induced the sorry girl to free her mind to him, and by the time they joined the family in the parlor, that afternoon's adventure had been, by mutual consent, placed among the things to be forgotten.

The next morning when Lucy was again busy with her music, she was interrupted by two soft hands placed upon her eyes, while a kiss was imprinted by two lips which declared their owner's intention to be more willing to listen to her gentle words of caution in the future.

It was all the same to Lucy that Kate was wilful or loving, she was ever ready to offer her kindest sympathy for either mood, and so she expressed herself as she returned the kiss.

It was not until after Kate was married that Lucy learned from Emma Barbeck just how the target-shooting party had turned out for her. Suffice it to know that Lucy was confident in saying:

"It was Kate Wilber's last wilfulness." To which Emma Barbeck made answer, with a smile,

"That's a clever remark for you, Lucy, since you do not include Mrs. Fairbanks!"

A rather green young man, who was conceited and censorious, while talking to a young lady at a party, pointed toward a couple that he supposed to be in an adjoining room and said: "Just look at that boy! Isn't it perfectly absurd for such boys to go in society?" "Why!" exclaimed his companion, "that isn't a door; it's a mirror!" The young man speedily disappeared.

### THE TIMES.

BY JOSEPH BEAUMONT.

Why slander we the times?  
What crimes  
Have days and years, that we  
Thus charge them with iniquity?  
If we would rightly scan,  
It's not the times are bad, but man.

If thy desire it be  
To see  
The times prove good, be thou  
But such thyself, and surely know  
That all thy days to thee  
Shall, spite of mischief, happy be.

### A True Story for Boys.

Many years ago a gentleman from the town of Methuen, Mass., while on a visit to a prominent merchant in Boston, was asked by the merchant if he knew a boy in Methuen that he could recommend to work in his store. At first the gentleman could think of no one, for he knew none but a faithful, honest boy would suit the thrifty merchant. At length, however, he called to mind a boy of excellent character in his neighborhood, but he feared that he would hardly do, as his parents were very poor, and he had no education or other advantages to fit him for such a position. But the description of the boy's habits pleased the merchant so much that he paid the man a dollar with which to pay the boy's fare to Boston by stage, and requested him to send the lad to the city, and if on a personal interview all should not prove satisfactory, he would pay his fare back home again.

The gentleman, as requested, visited the boy's parents, and stating the merchant's proposal, advised them to send the boy for trial. He then gave him the dollar which was sent to pay his fare to Boston, and departed.

Under similar circumstances ninety-nine out of every hundred boys would have said: "Now for a good time! I never saw a city, and never rode in a stage. Oh, there will be so much to see, and it will be such a long ride, and here is money sent to pay my fare." Not so with this boy. Putting his money carefully in his pocket, he said to himself: "This is the first dollar I ever had; how I wish I could save it. It is only twenty-five miles to Boston. I can walk there in a day. I'll do it and save my dollar."

His mother patched up his clothes as well as she could, and early next morning the little fellow parted with his parents at the door of his humble home, and set out on his long tramp to the great city, which he reached, tired and dusty, a little before sunset. He soon found the merchant, who sternly asked, "Where have you been all day? The stage came in hours ago." The boy thought that he had displeased the merchant at the outset, and with downcast head and tremulous voice he answered: "I did not come on the stage, sir." "Did not come on the stage! What do you mean? Didn't I send you money to pay your fare?" The boy thought it was all up with him sure, and amid gathering tears he managed to reply, "I am very sorry, sir—I did not mean to offend you. I thought I would walk and save the dollar. I never had one before."

Placing his hand gently on the boy's head, the merchant replied, "My little man, you did exactly right. Come home with me and get some supper." Then turning to a bystander he remarked, "I wouldn't take a thousand dollars for this boy to-day."

That boy has grown to manhood and has since become widely known in business circles. He now is owner of the extensive mills at Methuen, the Pemberton mills at Lawrence, a banking house in Boston, and one of the finest farms in Massachusetts.—*Hartford Times.*

### "Sit Down, Robert."

Elder Traverse, who lately died in Buffalo, old and bent and full of years, was once the most noted man in Eastern New York as a camp-meeting leader. He had a powerful voice and was a fluent speaker, and in the prime of life could get away with any man who ever sought to disturb his meetings. The elder was once holding a camp-meeting at Yonkers, and word reached him that a notorious rough, known as "Chicago Bob," intended to be on hand Sunday for a row. He made no reply and took no precautions, but when Bob appeared on the grounds with a cigar in his mouth and a slung-shot in his sleeve, the elder didn't grow pale worth a cent. Bob had come out there to run things, and he took a forward seat. When the crowd began to sing, he began crowding, and thus created confusion.

"Robert, you had better sit down," observed the elder, as he came forward.

"Chicago Bob sits down for no man," was the reply.

"Sit down, Robert," continued the elder, as he put his hand on the loafer's arm.

"Here goes to clean out the crowd!" crowed Bob, as he pulled off his coat.

Next instant the elder hit him under the ear, and as he fell over a bench he was followed up and hit again, and while in a semi-unconscious state he was carried off by his friends.

Next day he was the first to come forward for prayers. The elder put his hand on his head and said:

"Robert, are you in earnest?"

"I am."

"Are you really seeking for faith?"

"You bet I am! If faith helps a man to get his work in as quick as you did yesterday, I am bound to have it, if I have to sell my hat!"

He didn't get it very strong, but he did no more crowing while the meeting lasted.—*Utica Observer.*

### Personals.

Queen Victoria's gold and silver plate is worth \$15,000,000. She makes a great spread when she has company to tea.

Julian Hawthorne masqueraded as Lord Beaconsfield at a recent ball in London, and his make-up was a perfect resemblance of the original.

George Stevenson, the inventor of the locomotive, was born June 9, 1781, and it is proposed in England formally to celebrate his next birthday.

Mr. Morton, the new minister to France, will not impress effete monarchies of the Old World as a representative of republican simplicity.

Secretary of War Lincoln intends, it is said, to break up the soft places in the army, by which many officers have been as long as twelve years on staff duty in the Eastern cities.

Adam Forepaugh's offer of \$10,000 for the most beautiful woman in the country shows how the price has gone up. Time was when Adam got the handsomest woman in the world without paying a cent for her.

The Princess Louise was 33 years old last week. This is one of the penalties of being a Royal personage and having your pedigree recorded. Other English women born within three months of Louise are now only 26.

Mrs. Garfield, who speaks French and German fluently, is said to be the first president's wife able to talk with foreign diplomats in the court language of Europe. Her husband is also accomplished in German and French.

### Domestic Happiness.

Domestic unhappiness might be cured if both the husband and wife would agree between themselves—and faithfully abide by the agreement—never, under any provocation, to utter a recriminatory or harsh word; or, if one of the parties, in a moment of impatience, does speak harshly, let the other reply only in the tones and language of devoted kindness. If they can not speak in the words of friendship and love, let them for the time being study the virtue of silence. We say if they can not; but it is, indeed, a lamentable condition of domestic peace when silence is the only means by which disputes and quarrelling are averted. Husband and wife should converse together much and often, and each should aim to introduce such topics of conversation as are known to be agreeable, and to carry on his or her part of it in such a manner as to please and edify.—*Christian Worker.*

It was the merry, merry house-cleaning time, and when he stepped airily out of bed in the morning he tried to hold both feet up in the air at the same time, while he leaped from place to place and made remarks that were entirely inappropriate to any occasion. "Practicing for the circus?" asked his wife, from her place among the downy pillows, with illy concealed sarcasm. "Oh, yes," he replied, "I'm just rehearsing my famous carpet tacked." And then his low, convulsive sobbing died away in muffled strains like the last sad throbs of a heart breaking under the bedclothes.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

Angry wife (time, 2 a. m.)—"Is that you, Charles?" Jolly husband—"Zash me." Angry wife—"Here have I been standing at the head of the stairs for two hours. Oh, Charles, how can you?" Jolly husband (bracing up)—"Shtandin' on your head on the t'shairs? Jennie, I'm shprised! How can I? By Jove, I can't! Two hours, too! 'Stronary woman."

Kindness is stowed away in the heart like rose leaves in a drawer, to sweeten every object around.

Historical Society

## THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 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.

Henry 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.

## All Need All.

Old need the young, and the young the old. Feeling this to be the truth, the grange has, by a change in its constitution, placed the age for joining at fourteen. Let the young everywhere that there is a grange come out and join it, adding new life and energy to it, benefiting the grange and being in turn benefited by it. If there is no working grange near let the young people of the farms give their parents and elders no peace until they have a live, working grange.

To the young we say join the grange, because it is your privilege, your right, take it and use it. The grange will benefit you socially. You will find it an organized, social body whose frequent pleasant meetings you will appreciate and enjoy. You can thus meet your mates, join in the songs, exercises and festivities of each occasion, to your improvement.

The grange will benefit you by aiding the activity of your minds, and by giving you practice of what you have learned and are learning in the schools. Its library will be opened to you, and every meeting will be a mental feast. The grange will elevate you morally, teach you a lesson of a purer, higher and better manhood and womanhood. For it leads one to be true, good and beautiful in character, as well as useful in life. Materially the grange will benefit you, for by the knowledge it gives you can help yourself in many ways to save, here and there, and thus be enabled to enjoy what you otherwise could not. It will give you friends in need, and they are friends indeed. Join the grange, because you will enjoy it, its meetings, its regular exercises, its frequent festivities and many other things that the young love and enjoy.

Come into the grange, for it will please your parents and friends, who are always pleased to see you advance in the preparations for life's duties and cares. The grange will be benefited by the new interest you will infuse into each meeting. You will make the old younger in feeling at last. You will take away its "Old Fogysm" and put living progression in its place. The grange will enable you to put into practice now what in after life you will daily need in its busy scenes.

Yes, my young friends, come join this noble order, and help to make it as universal as the calling it represents. Come because it is not only your right but your duty, a duty you owe to yourself, to your associates, to your parents and friends, to the vocation of farming, to the grange, to your country and to mankind.

Come into the grange in youth, the springtime of life; come, now in the springtime of the year; come with the opening bud and springing blade. Come one and all; come to our order's welcome call.—O. L. Whitney, Lecturer Michigan State Grange, in Grango Bulletin.

## Future of the Grange.

When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for a person to move from a country which is blessed with the privileges of the grange, and a grange store, it is a most miserable shame, therefore, that we changed our location from Johnson county to Jefferson, for the purpose of having range for stock. That we have, in abundant supply. We have a grange store here, but it has not got up enough steam to thrash the rebate out. I think it wants a little Live-for-ever-more, but every thing has its infancy. Even the grange, although organized as far back as 1867, the growth of the order has been confined almost exclusively to the past year, in which it has spread with the swiftness which has exceeded even the widest hopes of its most sanguine friends. But a mere handful at the beginning of 1873, it is now a vast army, stretching over the entire republic, with a well arranged and satisfactory working system of government, with the definite and honestly avowed aims, and ample means of attaining its end; and it is increasing many thousands every week. No man can predict its future, but seems safe to assert that at no very distant day it will embrace the entire farming community. Certainly those who have the farmer's interests at heart should strive for such an end, for the grange has shown itself the farmers best friend.

Its spread means protection to him, encouragement to him, a greater degree of prosperity and happiness to him, for its only object is to make him a better and more prosperous farmer and man. There is every reason why the farmers of the country should work for its success, it will be a great mistake to hold aloof from it. When it shall have accomplished its work, the results will be such as will affect the condition of the country for remote generations. It will have broken the power of the railroad monopolies and secured to the farmer a cheap means of reaching a market. The accomplishment of all this must exercise a powerful influence upon the country and change the entire current of its progress and history. It is composed of men who have

the highest stake in the welfare of the community; of honest, and ought to be temperate and industrious men and women. The very life, the very existence of the order depends upon the unity of the interests of its members. The grange has the good of the nation at heart, and is generous in the exercise of its powers.—Jack, in Patron and Farmer.

## Our Leaders.

The leading members of the order in the National, State and subordinate granges, have a great responsibility resting upon them in keeping up and perpetuating this, the best organization that the farmers of America ever had—the only one, indeed, worthy to be called a farmers' organization, and which is the result of the efforts of half a century to unite in one efficient, practical organization the great producing class of our country. For it is the leading minds that must carry into practical effect the principles and purpose of the order, and guard the organization against the shafts of open and secret foes and the shortsighted selfishness of that class of farmers who can see no good in organization and co-operation, nor realize their great importance. The present commanding position of the order is due to the ability, the fearless determination and patriotic zeal of our leaders, who could not be intimidated by open hostility nor demoralized by the withdrawal of a large proportion of that support which they had a right to expect from the great mass of farmers.

It is a proud position for any man to hold—that of leadership in an organization with principles and purposes so grand and patriotic, and whose success is so essential to the welfare and happiness of millions of our people, and he who is called to it should be true and loyal to its every demand upon him. The grange offers every facility for the thorough, compact organization of the farmers—not a single principle or form is lacking to secure that end—and in that organization they are prepared, armed equipped, to build up their interests and protect themselves from the encroachments and oppressions of other classes, and above all, to elevate themselves and their families to a higher position in all the walks of life. With such grand and ennobling purposes and possibilities offered to their class by the grange, how can an able, earnest and patriotic leader relax in the discharge of his duties?—Patron of Husbandry.

## Revival of the Grange.

A personal letter from Bro. J. J. Woodman, worthy master of the National Grange, contains so many words of good cheer and encouragement, that we take the liberty "for the good of the order," of making a few extracts:

"From the numerous letters which I am receiving from the masters and secretaries of State Granges, I am confident that the work of the order is steadily reviving in the most of the states. The principles of our order are better understood and appreciated by the members than ever before; and the great necessity for such an organization of the agricultural classes, is now felt and acknowledged by the benefactors of mankind among all classes and professions. The position taken by the National Grange upon the great question of transportation, and the aggressive movement against monopolies, has inspired our members with new life and brought to aid allies from among the ablest business men of the country, and the greatest statesmen of the age. Our order is growing into favor among all classes of good citizens, and its salutary influence is being felt in the politics and legislation of the country. Although our organization is not in any sense political, and never can be, yet when it is understood that the hands that raise the food that feeds the world, also cast the votes which must either elevate the toiling millions to a higher manhood, or degrade them to a lower wretchedness, and that that element is thoroughly organized for the protection and elevation of its classes, and to "dignify labor," and will stand by each other for the right, political parties will no longer ignore our claims, nor Legislatures who owe their election to such votes, turn a deaf ear to our petitions."—Patron of Husbandry.

## Education.

"Education is nurtured." "By encouraging education advance to a higher state of perfection the science of agriculture." Among the publicly declared purposes of the grange none stands higher or should hold a more prominent position than this great matter of education, in fact, it includes all the other objects, for "buying together, selling together and, in general, acting together," are all matters of education and are successfully carried out just in the proportion that the farmer is educated in those different directions. If we wished to express the whole grange subject in one word, that word would be education, or perhaps cultivation would do as well. "Knowledge is power," not only for the business man, the professional man, the artisan, but to the farmer as well. Farmers have been slower to appreciate the importance of education in all that pertains to their calling, their rights and interests, than any other class, hence the reason that agriculture has been left behind in the march of improvement. Farmer's clubs, agricultural societies, fairs, etc., have done something in the past to educate the farmer and make him not only more successful, but of more power in the land. But all these other helps combined have not done the thousandth part as much in educating the farmer and teaching him the need of education as has the grange in its brief life of fourteen years. One single State Grange reports that eight times as many agricultural and grange journals are now read by the farmers in that state as were being read before the grange started. So far has the importance of a thorough education been impressed upon the farmer by the grange that in one state, Tennessee, a book has been prepared teaching the A, B, C of scientific farming, and

is by law taught in all the free schools of that state in the rural districts. By discussions, by experiments, by lectures, by reading, by libraries, by grange fairs and exhibitions, the farmer and his family are becoming better educated, and advancing to a higher plane of intelligence, and it is fast becoming a fact that is noticed by those outside the gates, that in those neighborhoods where the grange has been working the longest and most successfully, there will be found the best farms, the most successful farmers, the most progress, the most intelligence. Then let no farmer rest satisfied until himself and all his family are members of a grange and receiving its benefits, and are aiding in this valuable work of "advancing to a higher state of perfection in the science of agriculture."—Patron of Husbandry.

## Good Words for the Grange.

The grange has its appointed work, and if every one will put a shoulder to the wheel, the meek lands of faith, hope and charity will soon be reached. Life is something more than living, and he who expends the energies of his soul in looking after mammon will never see the light of a higher life. Then why should we not work together for good, to the end that our lives may not be altogether in vain? The past achievements of our order are at least secure. Its victories and influences have been as numerous and, in most cases, as delicate as the sands upon the seashore. For the future, it will live, for its principles and declarations are founded on truth and justice. The fool in his heart may say that the grange must die, and in his conceit shun its gates; but while human institutions moulder and crumble into dust, eternal principles never decay. For us "death may be an eternal sleep," but if the grange dies, it will live again in the green spring of human hope and action, blessing millions yet unborn.—California Patron.

The grange of Kansas sadly needs a revival, and the most feasible way, in our mind, to accomplish this, is through good solid, honest work from those who want the revival, but are waiting for others to make the initial move. Energy works wonders.

## Advertising Cheats.

It has become so common to write the beginning of an elegant, interesting article and then run it into some advertisement, that we avoid all such cheats and simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms as possible, to induce people to give them one trial, as no one who knows their value will ever use anything else.

## 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,

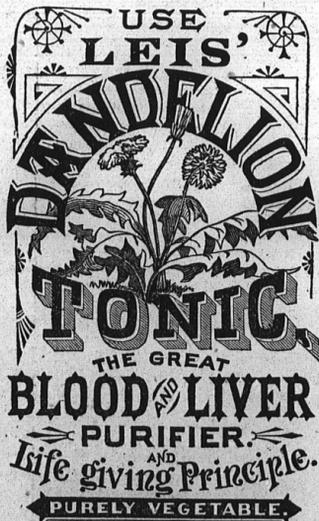
IN GREAT VARIETY.

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. O. GRIESA,

Lawrence, Kansas.



A Preventative for Chills, Fever and Ague,  
A SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.  
Sole Proprietors,  
Leis Chemical Manufacturing Co.  
LAWRENCE, KAS.

## 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 &amp; CO.,

227 &amp; 229 Wabash Avenue.

Chicago, Ill.

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

## MRS. GARDNER &amp; 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 &amp; CO.

## Southwestern Iron Fence Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

## IMPROVED STEEL BARBED WIRE,

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

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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

ORDERS SOLICITED AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

## HOME LIFE ASSOCIATION.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE BURLINGTON, IOWA.

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

\$100,000

Perpetually held under the personal supervision of the Auditor of State, to make good any and all obligations of the Home Life Association.

## CHARTERED FOR FIFTY YEARS.

CHEAP! SAFE! PLAIN!

Protection for the poor as well as the rich. Good active men wanted as agents, to whom liberal wages is guaranteed.

## OFFICERS:

M. C. MCARTHUR, President. A. D. TEMPLE, Secretary.  
HON. A. C. DODGE, Vice-Presidents. H. A. CHERY, General Agent.  
HON. CHAS. MASON, Vice-Presidents. T. W. NUOMAN, Attorney.  
W. H. MOREHOUSE, Treasurer.

For particulars call on or address CHILDS & TATE, District Managers,  
LAWRENCE HOUSE, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

## SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY BOOKS.

MY STOCK IS LARGE AND COMPLETE.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

Districts supplied on Favorable Terms.

## Miscellaneous and Blank Books!

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

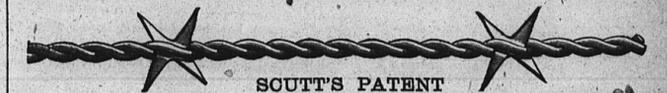
PICTURES AND PICTURE FRAMES, WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, NOTIONS, ETC., ETC.

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

A. F. BATES, 99 Massachusetts Street.

S. J. CHURCHILL,

Wholesale Dealer in Barbed Wire and General Wholesale Agent for



SCOTT'S PATENT

## Cable Laid Four Pointed Steel Barb Wire.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Anderson County Notes.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—We have had an abundance of rain here and farmers are all happy. Wheat is looking very fine, and the acreage sown is larger than ever before known. Farmers in this vicinity have their corn mostly all in. The old toppers in the vicinity of Garnett are soothing themselves with the hope that the temperance law will prove ineffective. In general opinion they stand a poor show. The number of buildings going up in and around this city is greater than ever before in the history of the place. Barns, farm-houses, business-houses, churches and city residences multiply upon each other. The outlook for the whole county is very encouraging. D. GARNETT, Kans., May 6, 1881.

The supreme court of Kansas is in session, and from the reports of the cases it has a great pressure of business before it.

Telegraphic reports from points all along the Missouri say that the waters are now receding quite rapidly, but that long months must elapse before the damage can be entirely repaired.

Building Boom.

The building boom has struck Winfield in earnest, and those who thought that no fine buildings would go up on Main street this season are now croaking about the weather. Four fine buildings are now under contract and in process of building on Main street, which will cost in the aggregate over \$20,000.

Won't Take out Licenses.

The druggists of this city have decided not to take out permits under the new law—at least until the law has been tested and defined by the supreme court. They assert, however, their intention to abide by the law, and will not handle any of the liquors prohibited, even for medicinal purposes.

Looking Well.

The splendid weather for the past few weeks is giving great encouragement to the farmers. Winter wheat will yield a great deal better than any one anticipated. The last few rains have started grain to grow that was thought to be entirely destroyed. Spring crops look splendid. The ground is in good condition and a large acreage of corn will be planted. Prospects so far are splendid for the upper Solomon valley.

Decidedly Satisfactory.

There has never been a better prospect for an abundant wheat crop in Pawnee and adjoining counties than at the present time. This is the more satisfactory in view of the fact that the crop throughout Ohio, Illinois, Missouri and some of the other wheat growing states is considerably damaged, which will have a tendency to make wheat high in the Eastern markets, and create a demand for it at remunerative prices in the West.

The Druggists.

The executive committee of the Kansas Pharmaceutical Association have decided upon certain kinds of cases which shall be made to test the temperance law. Some of them will be brought in Topeka and others in Leavenworth, and there is no doubt that some will be made very soon. Judge W. C. Webb, of this city, and Hon. Lucian Baker and Hon. T. P. Fenlon, of Leavenworth, have been retained to conduct the cases.

Crops around Topeka.

The wheat is looking remarkably well and is not likely to be very much damaged by chinch-bugs, owing to its rapid growth. A larger acreage has been sown than before. Oats too, are receiving more attention by our farmers, but are mainly sown for home consumption. Corn seems to be the staple however, and preparations are being made generally for an extraordinary planting, with the hopes of a like yield.

Kansas Schools.

Every Kansan is proud of our public school system. The valleys and hilltops of Kansas are dotted with 5,242 school-houses, of which 802 were erected during the past two years. There are in the state 240,000 persons of school age; 7,780 teachers are employed, and the total value of school property, not including school lands, is \$4,633,044. The permanent school fund of the state now aggregates \$1,728,057, and Kansas is paying for the support of her public schools about \$1,704,092 per annum.

Good Growing Weather.

This is the best growing weather Rooks county has ever seen. Seed will appear above the ground three days after planting, and the way they grow after they have seen the light is a caution. The trees in the grove have already donned their rich robe of green, while the plum bushes are white and fragrant with millions of blossoms, foretelling a heavy yield of wild fruit. Grass has started everywhere and promises to make hay in abundance.

Must Behave Themselves.

Several young men or boys, of Columbus, came down Saturday evening to witness the closing scenes of saloons. They went over into Empire City, and after imbibing of the "closing scenes" quite freely, they became boisterous, and as a result one of them languished over night in the 'boose. Next morning they left about \$10 each to aid the running expenses of the city. We should think that Columbus people would learn after a while that when they come to Short Creek they have to behave themselves.

Sued for Libel.

Allen Buckner, chaplain of the Kansas State Senate last winter, has commenced civil and criminal libel suits against G. W. Reed, publisher, and S. N. Wood and Rev. D. P. Mitchell, editors of the State Journal, a Greenback paper in Topeka. The libel consists in publishing a letter on the 24th of March stating that Buckner had committed perjury in swearing to his account for serving as chaplain more times than he actually prayed.

Found a Baby.

Last Wednesday night, a week since, Mr. Peabody and lady, residing on Mr. Lewis's farm, were aroused by the barking of their dog, together with the noise of a horse galloping away and some one hawking like an escaped demon. Mr. Peabody thought somebody had stolen his horses and started out to see about their safety, but was surprised beyond measure upon opening the door and finding a little baby hanging on the door knob in a sack. The little fellow was about three weeks old, and the party who left it, left also a full supply of clothing. Next day parties tracked the horse to Larned. The child was brought to this city, but all attempts to find where it came from have been unavailing.

They Rest Easy.

It appears to us that people in this country rest remarkably easy under a supposed murder. We this week publish the notice of appointment of an administrator upon the estate of H. G. Hinicks. He was an old man, aged over seventy years, living in Wayne township, a few miles from Troy. About six months ago he started for a distant part of the state, but nothing was heard from him for a long time, when inquiries were made, and it was ascertained that he never reached his destination, and no trace could be got of him after reaching Atchison. As he had a considerable sum of money with him, it is believed that he was murdered, and finally an administrator has been appointed upon his estate. This is the first we heard that the man was missing, or supposed to be murdered; and we doubt whether any person in Troy had heard of it. Perhaps the secret would have been kept inviolate, had it not been necessary to administer upon the estate.

A Long Journey for a small Child.

Last week a little girl eight years of age arrived in El Dorado, who came alone all the way from Germany. The little child is a niece of Ferdinand Forester and wife, more properly a niece of the wife, and was sent for by them. This couple of frugal Germans are childless, and desiring a child and heir sent back to the fatherland for this little relative, whom they have adopted as their own. They bought a through ticket here and sent it back, and with that passport the child was started on its five-thousand-mile journey, with strangers, and to a country where she could not speak a word of the prevailing language. She started from Germany on the 23d of March, and arrived at her destination on the 14th of April. Her journey was a safe one, except that she received a fall on board the steamship that hurt her head and arm quite badly. She is a bright little girl, and will soon learn the language of the people she is surrounded with. Mr. and Mrs. Forester are more than proud of her.

Narrow Escape from a Rabid Dog.

Probably few physicians in Bourbon county are more widely and favorably known than Dr. Bender, of Hiattville. Unusually successful in his practice and kind and courteous in his manners he has won the confidence and respect of a large number of our people. The other day he was in his lot, accompanied by his two dogs. Shortly a strange canine appeared upon the scene and immediately attacked the doctor's dogs. Something in the appearance of the trespassing brute warned him to beware. Well knowing that the moment the conflict was ended his dogs would come to him and that the strange animal might also follow, he climbed on top of the stone wall which fenced the lot. His surmises were correct, and the trio of brutes soon besieged his castle of retreat. It was not long, however, until the unknown canine trotted off. He went through the neighborhood biting some stock and a great many dogs. So far as is known he escaped with out being shot, as he should have been. Warned by the terrible fate of other localities where hydrophobia has manifested itself, nearly all the dogs in the vicinity have been slain.

May Cost Him His Life.

Elgin K. Cummings, who started from this county two weeks ago for Colorado, met with a serious accident near Pawnee Rock by which he lost his left arm, and it may cost him his life, although it is hoped otherwise. He and his brother-in-law were traveling together and sleeping in the wagon nights. The evening before the accident occurred one of them put the gun, which was lying in the wagon, above the bows and under the wagon sheet so that it would be out of the way until morning, and after hitching up next morning they forgot to remove the gun. As Elgin was standing up in the front of the wagon driving down a steep hill, the gun slid down from above the bows, but first, the hammer striking upon the double-trees and discharging the gun. The muzzle charge struck his left thumb, thence ranging charge struck in the shoulder or under up his arm and lodging in the shoulder and he was put aboard the train and brought to Howard by his brother-in-law. The mutilated and mortified arm was amputated early Sunday morning by Drs. J. B. and J. F. Lewis and Dr. M. Yancey, and up to this writing the patient seems in a fair way to recover. The arm was amputated at the shoulder joint.

Two Children Burned to Death.

One of the most sorrowful occurrences that has ever been our duty to record, occurred on Tuesday, April 14, at about two o'clock in the afternoon, on the home place of Wm. Crotty, some seven miles southwest of Burlington, on South Big creek. Mr. J. Smith, with his wife and two little children, aged about one and four years, have been living on a portion of Mr. Crotty's farm, the house they occupied being some eighty rods from Mr. Crotty's dwelling. On the day above mentioned Mrs. Smith left her little ones in the house, as she had been in the habit of doing, and went over to Mr. Crotty's for a pitcher of milk. She had been there but a few minutes when Mr. Crotty, who was at work with his little daughter in the garden, discovered smoke in the direction of her house, and he immediately informed Mrs. Smith that he feared her house was on fire. They ran out through the gate to obtain a better view, and then they discovered that their fears were well founded. For, from that point they could plainly see the house wrapped in flames. Mrs. Smith commenced screaming frantically that her children were in the house and that they would be burned to death, and they all started as fast as they possibly could run for the scene of the disaster; but by the time Mr. Crotty arrived, the building was so far burned that it was impossible to gain an entrance. In a little time Mrs. Crotty, Lizzie Watt, Mr. Smith and others arrived, but all were powerless to render any assistance towards saving the little children from the burning building. And thus the little ones perished.

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. Sold by Barber Bros. at fifty cents a bottle.



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

BUY A CHARTER OAK MADE ONLY BY Excelsior Man'g Co., ST. LOUIS, MO. IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN TIN-PLATE, WIRE, SHEET IRON AND 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 costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, fullness after eating, with a distention 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 Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are procured. Price 25 cents. 25 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE. GRAY HAIR or WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1. Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

CARTER'S IRON PILLS FOR THE BLOOD NERVES AND COMPLEXION

Cure Palpitation of the Heart, Nervousness, Tremblings, Nervous Headache, Lontorrhoea, 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.

PILES

fully described with scientific mode of cure. Prof. Harris' all-in-one cure sent free on application. HARRIS REMEDY CO., 112½ Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo.

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO

Battle Creek, Michigan, MANUFACTURERS OF THE ONLY GENUINE VIBRATOR

THRESHERS, Traction and Plain Engines and Horse-Powers.

Most Complete Threshing Factory Established in the World. 1848

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

STEAM-POWER SEPARATORS and 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 8 to 12 horse capacity, for steam or horse power.

Two styles of "Mounted" Horse-Powers, 7,500,000 (from three to five years old) constantly on hand, from which is built the incomparable wood-work of our machinery.

TRACTION ENGINES Strongest, most durable, and efficient ever made. 8, 10, 12 Horse Power.

Farmers and Threshers are invited to investigate this matter. Write to Nichols, Shepard & Co., Battle Creek, Michigan.

JUSTUS HOWELL, Agent, Lawrence, Kansas.

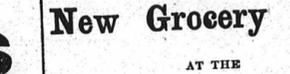
NEW GROCERY!

R. A. LYON & CO. Have opened a

New Grocery Store

AT THE GREEN FRONT, 137 Massachusetts street.

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



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

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



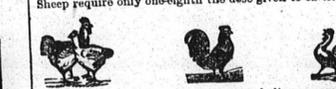
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF any Horse and Cattle Medicine in this country. Composed principally of Herbs and roots. The best and most potent Horse and Cattle Medicine known. The superiority of this Powder over every other preparation of the kind is known to all those who have seen its astonishing effects.

Every Farmer as a Stock Raiser is convinced that an impure state of the blood originates the variety of diseases that afflict animals, such as Founder, Distemper, Fistula, Pott-Evil, Hilda-Bound, Inward Strains, Scratches, Mange, Yellow Water, Heaves, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Labor, and Rheumatism (by some called Stiff Complaint), 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.

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



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



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



Cows require an abundance of nutritious food, not to make them fat, but to keep up a regular secretion of milk. Farmers and dairymen attest the fact that by judicious use of Leis' Condition Powder, the flow of milk is greatly increased, and curdles rapidly. All gross humors and impurities of the blood are removed. For sore teats, apply Leis' Condition Powder, and your teats will heal in one or two days. Your cows also require an abstruse aperient, called Healing Salve, which will expel all grub 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 Stags. 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 Throat, Kidney Worms, &c., a fifty-cent paper added to a tub of swill and given freely, is a certain preventive. It promotes digestion, purifies the blood, and is therefore the Best Remedy for fattening Hogs.

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

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

WHOLESALE AGENTS: FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago, Ill. BROWN, WEBBER & GRAHAM, St. Louis, Mo. COLLINS BROS., St. Louis, Mo.

\$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 counter grades it is worn on the most costly grades 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 especially benefited. Boys at the business over \$100 in a single week. Nothing like it ever known before. All who 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 Trux & Co., Augusta, Maine.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1881.

JAMES T. FIELDS, the well-known literary man, is dead.

Gov. St. JOHN lectured to the people of Scranton, Osage county, Sunday, the 8th instant.

THE Kansas City Journal informs us that the semi-annual meeting of the State Horticultural Society will be held at Winfield, on the 7th, 8th and 9th of June, proximo.

OUR Kansas senators have been taking a little diversion during the deadlock. Mr. Ingalls has been to Virginia and Mr. Plumb to New York. The former on pleasure, the latter on business.

REPORTS from all parts of the state continue to come in, pronouncing the prospect for a good wheat crop to be quite encouraging. It is also expected that the yield of fruit will be much larger than was supposed for a time.

CAPT. HENRY KING, ex-postmaster at Topeka, was the other day presented with an elegant diamond ring from the employees of the office. The gentleman proposes to devote his time hereafter wholly to literary work, in which he has already gained considerable notoriety.

THE university at this city has been doing excellent work during the year, as the commencement exercises in June will show. We would advise our readers to be present if possible during commencement week, in order to see for themselves what the university can accomplish. We would like to see more interest among the farmers in this institution. It deserves more than it gets.

DURING the past week the warm, sultry atmosphere, moistened with copious and seasonable showers, has been excellent for growing crops, and farmers so fortunate as to have their crops in, may congratulate themselves upon having a good start over their slower neighbors. This favorable state of weather appears to have been general over the state, and we trust the majority of our farmers are prepared for the forced growth predicted.

An information was filed last week against a druggist of Topeka, charging him with violation of the temperance law. He sold a bottle of Hostetter's Bitters to an old man who got drunk upon it. Holmes was arrested, tried and fined \$100 and costs. He has appealed his case to the supreme court, where a speedy decision is expected. This, together with another, which is soon to be brought, will settle the vexed question whether druggists will be allowed to sell medicines containing alcohol.

THE great Star-route fraud is attracting universal attention, and expressions of astonishment and condemnation reach us from every quarter. The Star-route service is composed of the many stage lines, and lines to points to which there are no railroads. It occurs that the postmaster general raised the pay on one stage line from \$8,000 to \$200,000, thus making the delivery of each letter on the route cost the country from \$300 to \$500. Such actions as this are now being uncovered by Postmaster General James, and it is due him to say he is leaving no stone unturned.

**WHERE THEY WERE BORN.**  
Secretary Blaine was born in Pennsylvania, January 31, 1830.  
Secretary Windom was born in Ohio, May 10, 1827.  
Secretary Lincoln was born in Illinois in 1844.  
Secretary Hunt was born in South Carolina.  
Secretary Kirkwood was born in Maryland, Dec. 20, 1813.  
Attorney-General McVeagh was born in Pennsylvania, April 19, 1833.  
Postmaster-General James was born in New York in 1831.

"ORDER is Heaven's first law," and it applies on the farm in as great measure as in any other business. When you see a farm with no place for anything and everything out of place, you will not have to wait long to see the owner lose his home and farm under the sheriff's hammer. We have been greatly pained at times when we chanced to run upon such a place as we have referred to. It pictures to our

mind the oncoming wave of adversity and a desolate home. But little time is required to restore the farming utensils and all the paraphernalia of a country home, to their proper places after use, and even a little extra time spent in this manner is the reverse of thrown away. Tools left to the unimpeded action of the elements grow old with surprising rapidity, and if farmers would but compute the amount lost in time value, and that by having the utensils exposed and in disorder and comparing the figures, we can see no reason why they should not be entirely convinced and discard the wasteful habit.

**SIGNIFICANT FIGURES.**

Under the above caption the New York Tribune has the following remarks: "Here are two facts which we gain from official reports in France in our latest foreign files. They are worth collating. The dullest reader can see their significance. The government of France asked for a loan of \$200,000,000, and in two days it was subscribed in Paris, while in the agricultural districts \$400,000,000 was taken in small sums in the same time. This loan pays but 4 per cent. The fact that the working people and small farmers of the French provinces have \$400,000,000 ready to invest at short notice and at a low percentage, while the same classes in England are scraping up enough money to pay their passage to this country or to Australia in the hope of making a new start in life, is explained by the universal habit of thrift which is taught to the French peasant from his birth, and which the Englishman never learns.

"The second report to which we referred is that of the School Savings Banks in the departments, first established in 1848. There are already many thousands of these banks in which the children deposit their petty savings. How petty these savings are, and how general the habit of saving has become among the very poor, are shown by the fact that the deposits in one department up to last year reached \$20,120, which was divided among so many baby depositors that the sum belonging to each was less than \$8. All other departments show the same proportions. The incalculable trouble of maintaining such a system, and the patience with which it is carried and urged by the inspectors of schools, show how much in earnest the thoughtful class in France are in cultivating this habit of thrift. Even thoughtful Englishmen, Irishmen and Americans would be inclined to shrug their shoulders doubtfully at the spectacle of babies hardly out of their cradle laying by their pennies and carrying bank-books, but for their answer we have the French peasant, clean, sober, gay, with busy hands and a full pocket, satisfied to remain in the home of his fathers, while the same classes in other nations are running to and fro all over the world to keep from starvation. He laughs who wins.

**Found Dead in a Box Car.**

The Kansas City Times of Saturday contains the following account of what must have been a suicide: "At about 11 o'clock a West Kansas switchman thought he discovered a peculiar foul odor exuding from the chinks of a Missouri freight car which stood on a sidetrack near the Novelty elevator. On opening the car he found the body of an unknown man lying in one corner already in an advanced stage of decomposition. How he came there or what was the cause of his death none could conjecture. The fact was immediately telegraphed to police headquarters and Captain Malloy notified Carlat of the discovery. The body was removed to his undertaking rooms where an inquest will be held to-day. No papers or letters were found upon his person, which gave any clue to his identification. The body had evidently lain in the car several days, and was black and putrid when found. It is supposed that suicide was the cause of his death. Lying by his side when found was a small twenty-two caliber revolver, with one chamber empty, where the cartridge had been evidently exploded. The bullet had entered just over the right eye. As near as could be judged the deceased was a man of about forty years of age, large and well made, weighing in life about 175 pounds. The face was covered with a rough beard of several days growth; no other whiskers. The deceased was dressed decently in

black coat and overcoat, black slouch hat, which he still wore even in death, and on his limbs a pair of brown overalls. The coroner will hold an examination or inquest to-day.

**General News.**

Since our publication of the floods at Kansas City and other points along the Missouri, the troubled waters have reached St. Louis and been the cause of great excitement there. The levees remained intact for some time, but at last in a few places gave way and inundated large tracts of land in the vicinity, doing great damage to crops. At one time East St. Louis was partly inundated, but no great damage done. Afterwards, some unprincipled wretch cut the dyke at Madison, and it was feared a terrible loss might be the consequence, but fortunately the river began about that time to subside, and though there has been a great deal of injury done to farming lands and crops, St. Louis is fortunate in escaping as she has. From latest telegrams the water is now going down rapidly, and no further danger is apprehended.

A special to the Lawrence Journal gives the following particulars of the fatal fire in the coal shaft at Carbondale no the 6th inst.:

A terrible fire broke out in the shaft of a mine owned by Lew. F. Green. These shafts are divided into two partitions, which serve as a kind of flue. Through one the fresh air is forced down through the top, and having circulated around through the mine is driven up through the other half of the shaft, at the bottom of which is a fire which aids in furnishing a draft to carry off the foul air. This partition in the shaft is of wood, and it was in this partition that the fire originated, this being burned away, all the supply of fresh air was cut off. At the time of the fire, about 2 o'clock Friday, twenty-three miners were at work in the mine. At 6 o'clock that night three dead bodies had been taken from the mine, and three more were left in, the other fourteen were taken out very much weakened but still alive. At five o'clock Saturday morning five miners from Scranton went down into the mine to try and bring out the bodies of the three men left there. In about a half hour two of them were brought up and reported that they were unable to find the three bodies. The bodies of the other three were discovered in the mine Saturday afternoon, one of them at each end of a coal car, and the third was in the car. It is probable that the one in the car had been prostrated and the other two had placed him in the car, and in their efforts to save him had perished themselves. One of the men taken out alive lived but a short time afterwards, so in all ten perished.

It would be hard to imagine a more terrible fate than to perish as these men have, and there are few cases where truer heroism is evinced than that shown by the three men lost in an attempt to rescue the bodies of their mates.

BALTIMORE, May 4.—About two years ago the Western Maryland Agricultural Society, which holds its annual fairs at Cumberland Md., contracted with Rev. Henry Ward Beecher to deliver the annual address at its October fair. The fact of the contract was widely published, but for some cause Mr. Beecher was not present and consequently failed to deliver the address. There was great disappointment among the throng of visitors at the fair and the society was accused of having made the announcement as a card to draw. A day or two since it was telegraphed from Washington with general news that Mr. Beecher was in that city and his presence there became known to the officers of the society at Cumberland. Mr. Beecher left Washington this morning for New York, and when the train on its passage through Baltimore stopped at the union depot, a deputy sheriff stepped aboard the train and served a summons on Beecher to answer a suit against him by the agricultural society for failure to deliver the address, the summons being returnable at Cumberland on the second Monday in May. Beecher took the matter very good humoredly and said he would answer through counsel. Some excitement was occasioned among the passengers at the action of the officer, but amusement took its place when the nature of the business was fully made known.

NEW YORK, May 6.—A shipwrecked mariner, Antonio Haton, states that he shipped March 1st from Lartera, a French port on the African coast, for the Mediterranean. The vessel was the French war ship Lamarine, and was commanded by Captain Blanc.

The mariner's story is as follows: "I was steward to the captain. When a few days off the coast we encountered a hurricane. The vessel was well manned, and had fifty soldiers aboard besides the officers. The storm lasted over a week and the vessel sprung a leak. Some of the crew were killed by falling masts and some washed overboard. I stayed with the captain, who, with five men, took to a raft. We left the ship at night. It was fast going to pieces, and most of the men drowned.

When we left the vessel we had nothing to eat, and being at the mercy of the waves for two weeks, two of the party died on the raft from starvation. We were picked up by a ship bound for New Orleans. I was afterwards put on to a steamer and brought to this city. My captain is now in New Orleans. I am a Free Mason.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 5.—A schooner has sailed from this port in search of the silver mountain in Alaska. The Chronicle several months ago published a story of the discovery of a silver mountain of great value on Fish-river, Alaska. It was regarded as an ingenious fiction, but the facts are gained from Capt. Gallagher, who is to command the expedition, and are corroborated by the first mate, Ryan, who was with him. Briefly stated, the facts are as follows: When last season in the neighborhood of Behring Straits the captain ran his vessel up into Fish river to get a supply of fresh water. The natives came up from the shore to trade, and induced the captain and Mate Ryan to go with the boat's crew twenty miles up the river to their home, where there was plenty of water. The country was rough and sterile. Some of the natives had pieces of ore. The captain examined them, but could not tell the nature of the mineral. He and the mate went to the top of a neighboring hill. There, in what seems the crater of an extinct volcano, they found the rock from which the natives obtained their specimens. It cut like lead or silver, and Ryan dug down for some six feet and found a bed of ore apparently inexhaustible. Some specimens brought to San Francisco and analyzed were found to yield \$8,000 in silver to the ton, while none give less than \$2,000. The report of this rich find was divulged to a few friends, and a prospecting party was made up, consisting of several practical mining men of Oakland. Ten have joined the party, and the schooner R. B. Marsh has been chartered for the trip. She is provisioned for six months, and loaded with tools and mining machinery. It is expected she will make the trip in about twenty-four days. The crew consists of six men. The intention is to fill the vessel with high-grade silver ore and bring it down to the city. The result of the venture will be awaited with much interest, as, if successful, a new bonanza will be opened on Fish river, and there will be a stampede of prospectors to new diggings.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—At noon to-day, Joseph E. Black, partner of A. C. Harmer, member of Congress from the Ninth Pennsylvania district, Joseph Funk, J. Blackman, and W. R. Cason, who were taken into custody yesterday for complicity in the scheme to defraud the United States government in putting in straw bids to secure contracts for carrying mails, were arraigned for hearing before United States Commissioner Smith, in the United States court room. The government was represented by United States District Attorney Valentine, while each of the accused was represented by eminent members of the Philadelphia bar. A large number of witnesses were examined.

CHICAGO, May 7.—Commissioner Fin to-day notified the railroad agents here that the rates on live stock will be reduced, beginning Monday on a basis of thirty-five cents per hundred pounds gross and twenty-five cents net to New York, the regular tariff rates are sixty cents gross and fifty cents net. Beef rates are reduced from eighty to forty cents. These reductions are made on account of the present cutting by various roads.

PARSONS, Kans., May 7.—Judge Kelso, assistant attorney of the Missouri Pacific, having just had an interview with the Cherokees concerning the building of the Muskogee and Fort Smith branch. He asked that the preliminary survey might be made, leaving the question of building the road to be determined in the future. Chief Bushyhead, of the Cherokees, said he would take the matter under advisement and answer next week.

WINFIELD, Kans., May 6.—The Winfield Courier-Journal, just issued, contains the statement of sixty-seven business men of Winfield and leading citizens of Cowley county answering the many letters received, and showing that the prohibition law has been in complete operation here for three months; that the city is booming with business and building, and the country with improvements, and magnificent crop prospects.

PARSONS, Kans., May 6.—Word has reached here that, surveyors on the Muskogee and Fort Smith branch of the Missouri Pacific have been driven off by Cherokees. Assistant Attorney Kelso, of this city, upon the order of General Manager Talmadge, left last night for the scene of the difficulty. The Indians are reported determined. It is not doubted that the Missouri Pacific folks will assert their right to build the road.

The late rains have greatly benefited the crops, which were never better in this section. Wheat is immense.

CALDWELL, Kans., May 9.—Several cattle men are here, arrived from the round-ups in the Indian territory. They report the cattle not badly scattered and in better condition than could be expected. Grass and water are plenty and the cattle are taking on fat very fast. We have had plenty of

rain here. Wheat is heading out and corn being cultivated, despite all reports to the contrary. The Indians in the territory are quiet, showing no disposition to create trouble. They are opening new farms and in every other way exhibiting their anxiety to adopt the white man's way.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., May 7.—The several railroads leading out of this city have done wonders during the past week in repairing the damages by the late inundation. The Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs runs trains regularly to Atchison and north to Bigelow. The St. Joseph & Western is running as usual, and the Missouri Pacific announces the opening of their entire line. Business has suffered greatly, but great activity will follow.

DENVER, May 8.—The United States grand jury found indictments against Benjamin Meacham and Cline as accessories, and five Utes—Spavina, Hehl, Coho, Henry and Unqua—as principals in the murder of Jackson. A letter received here states that the whites have been ordered to leave the reservation by to-morrow. The writer doesn't give the source of the order, but it is thought the order was given by the military, and it means immediate steps toward removal of the Utes.

HUNNEWELL, Kans., May 10.—The first shipment of Texas cattle was made from Hunnewell on Monday night. The drive this year will exceed that of last year. It is estimated that over 250,000 head will be shipped from this station alone. Quite a number of herds are en route now. Grass is fine and cattle are filling up. Hunnewell has her annual boom, and cattlemen and merchants are flocking in.

WINFIELD, May 9.—A special dispatch to the Kansas City Journal says, "Two thousand Santa Fe trackmen left Newton for Wellington on Saturday night under sealed orders. During Sunday they removed fourteen miles of iron and ties on the Anthony extension west of Wellington. Great excitement prevails in Sumner and Harper counties, but there is no violence.

A reduction of thirty-five cents per hundred pounds gross on all freight west from Chicago, took effect Monday.

A WASHINGTON special says Mrs. Garfield is regarded as seriously ill. She is prostrated with a sort of bilious intermittent fever.

The temperature of cream necessary for a speedy conversion to butter is said to be from 58 to 62 degrees. The last is thought to make the speediest conversion; the first to make the best butter.



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 fine 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 refund the order gratis. The original introducer of the Hubbard Squash, Pinney's Melon, Marblehead 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.

**"THE PATRON OF HUSBANDRY,"**  
A Straight-Out Graze Journal,  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT \$1.00 A YEAR.  
W. H. WORTHINGTON, EDITOR,  
Columbus, Miss.

**WOOL GROWERS**  
Ship your Wool to  
WM. M. PRICE & CO., St. Louis, Mo.  
They do an exclusive Commission business, and RECEIVE MORE WOOL THAN ANY COMMISSION HOUSE IN ST. LOUIS.  
Write to them before disposing of your wool. Commissions reasonable. Liberal advances made on consignments.  
WOOL SACKS free to shippers.

**COOK'S TOURS**  
Established 1841. Tickets and Fares for thousands of Tours for Independent Travelers to all parts of the World. Special arrangements for Excursion Parties to Europe, Egypt and Palestine. Send for circulars. Address THOS. COOK & SON, 221 Broadway, N. Y. P. O. Box 4, 197.  
C. A. BARATTONI, Manager.

**MONEY TO LOAN,**  
In large or small amounts on five years time, at **SEVEN PER CENT.**  
With reasonable commission.  
J. B. WATKINS & CO.,  
Lawrence, Kansas.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

BY JAMES T. STEVENS.

LAWRENCE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1881.

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance.

Advertisements, one inch, one insertion, \$2.00; one month, \$5; three months, \$10; one year, \$30. The Spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation of any paper in the State. It also has a larger circulation than any two papers in this city.

NEWSPAPER LAW.

The courts have decided that—  
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.  
Second—If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrears, or the publishers may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether it is taken from the office or not.

City and Vicinity.

Eggs for Hatching.

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

MESSRS. HOWARD & DRAPER will open a Normal and Commercial school in this city, next week.

WHY don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache, and all the ills produced by disordered liver. Only one pill a dose.

HON. D. C. HASKELL, the member of Congress from the Second district, has returned to his home in this city. He looks as if he had done some pretty hard work.

BACKACHE is almost immediately relieved by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Try one and be free from pain. Price 25 cents.

THE Lawrence schools closed last Friday with the commencement exercises of the graduating class of the High school. The class was a large one and, on an average, of more than usual intelligence, as was attested by the quality of their essays and recitations. The programme, which was a long one, occupying the time from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., was attentively listened to by a large audience which completely filled Liberty hall. The class may be congratulated on their success.

PARENTS should not forget that their shoe bills can be reduced one-half by purchasing for their children shoes with the A. S. T. Black Tip upon them. They wear as long as the metal, while adding to the beauty of the shoe.

MR. H. B. ASHER, the efficient sheriff of Douglas county, some time last week arrested a suspicious looking man on the supposition that he was a horse thief. He was lodged in jail and his action there seemed to confirm Sheriff Asher's suspicions, whereupon he immediately set to work in his usual systematic way, and was soon on the trail of the fellow's movements. He received a letter from the sheriff of Fort Scott last Thursday, giving unmistakable proof of the man's guilt. The letter gave a description of a horse which coincides almost exactly with the appearance of the one found in the supposed horse thief's possession. Sheriff Asher deserves the greatest credit for the skill and dispatch with which he has worked up the case, and indeed everything he undertakes to do.

LATER—the horse has been identified by the owner, Mr. Marion Nett and Detective, E. S. Pike of Carthage, Mo., as the one stolen from there April 27th.

THE Vinland grange, we learn from one of its members, is in an exceedingly flourishing condition. We are glad to see the interest kept up in this direction.

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is a universal favorite for restoring gray hair to its original color, and making hair grow out thick.

MR. JAMES M. DAVIS, an old Douglas county boy, left here last Sunday for Oskaloosa, Iowa, and considering the circumstances of his departure, we are led to suspect him of aspirations towards a condition other than celibacy. He has lately bought a fine farm near Hesper, and as he has been putting everything in apple order, we rather imagine when he returns from Iowa a fair one will be with him.

PURGE out the morbid humors of the blood by a dose or two of Ayer's Pills, and you will have clearer heads as well as healthier bodies.

In the recent examination of the pupils of the Lawrence schools some rather queer answers were given. Here are two in answer to the question, "Tell what you know of the eyes?" First answer—"The eyes are used to protect the face, and are composed of the glottis and epiglottis." Second answer—"The nerves of the retina are connected with the stomach."

A CASE of singular depravity was last week investigated before Judge Chadwick, of this city. The two connected in it are a boy of sixteen, and a girl of fourteen yet in short dresses. They have a child, the result of their criminality. We can but wonder at the unhealthy state of mind which can lead to such an early introduction to crime with all its retinue of blighted hopes and broken hearts.

EVERY woman who suffers from sick headache, and who dislikes to take bitter doses, should try Carter's Little Liver Pills. They are the easiest of all medicines to take. A positive cure for the above distressing complaint; give prompt relief in dyspepsia and indigestion; prevent and cure constipation and piles. As easy to take as sugar. Only one pill a dose. Forty in a vial. Price 25 cents. If you try them you will not be without them. Sold by Barber Bros.

Death of Mrs. Pollock.

It becomes our painful duty to chronicle the death of the daughter of one of the well-known citizens of Douglas county. Mrs. Pollock, daughter of M. H. Newlin, died at Tonganoxie last week of inflammatory rheumatism. She had been married but a few months and was a most estimable lady in every respect, and her death has been a sad blow, not only to her immediate relatives, but to all who knew her. She was perfectly conscious to her last moment on earth, and as she gave to each member of the family a message, the picture was a most impressive one. Poor as human sympathy is to relieve a heavy heart, it is all we can give to the bereaved family, and we offer it most heartily.

THE best remedy for liver complaint is "Sellers' Liver Pills." Only 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following are the transfers of real estate registered in the Douglas county recorder's office for the week ending May 10, 1881:

W. A. Simpson to Edmund Stanley, described as follows: Commencing at a point on the west line and 53 1/2 rods s of the nw corner of the ne 1/4 of sec. 6, 13, 20, thence s 22 1/2 rods, thence e 38 rods, thence n 22 1/2 rods, thence w 38 rods to place of beginning. Consideration \$2,850.

Lemuel Evans to F. D. Ashton, lot 36 on Connecticut street, Lawrence. Con. \$1.

M. W. Metsker and wife to Joseph M. Shively, se 1/4 sec. 3, 14, 18, 160 acres. Con. \$2,250.

Bedford Drisdorn to Ella Preston Bates, lots 138 and 140 on Ohio st., Lawrence.

Kansas Educational Association of M. E. church to J. M. Sullivan, beginning at sw cor. of site of Baldwin City and on line of sw 1/4 sec. 4, 15, 20, thence e along line of Orange st. 65 10-11 poles to 10th st., thence n on line of 10th st., 110 10-33 poles to Jersey st., w on line of Jersey st., 32 8-11 poles to center of 11th st., thence s 54.6 poles, thence w 25 5-11 poles to a line of sw 1/4 of sec. 4, 15, 20, thence s along said line 55 13-35 poles to place of beginning, containing 35 acres more or less, except lots 151, 153, 155 on Lincoln st. and lots 142, 144, 146 on Jersey st. Con. \$492.

W. H. Sweet and wife to J. M. Sullivan, part of Baldwin City, beginning at e line of sw 1/4 of sec. 4, 15, 20 at w end of Jersey st., thence e on line of said st. 35 6-11 poles, thence w 35 5-11 poles to center of 11th st., thence s 54 6-11 poles, thence w 35 5-11 poles to e line of sw 1/4 of sec. 4, 15, 20, thence n on said line 54 6-11 poles to place of beginning, 10 1/2 acres, more or less, except lots 161, 163, 165 on King st.

Charles and M. G. Bruce to Mary Jennings, commencing at a point 117 feet due e from sw cor. of lot 23 Delaware st., Lawrence, thence s 18 feet, e 30 feet, n 118 feet, w 30 feet, s 100 feet to place of beginning.

Marriages.

The following is the list of marriage licenses issued by the probate judge of Douglas county, Kansas, for the week ending May 10, 1881:

HASE—WIEDEMANN.—May 3d, Carl Hase to Matilda Wiedemann, both of Lawrence.

ABRAMS—JEFFERSON.—May 6th, Charles A. Abrams to Ida Jefferson, both of Lawrence.

GARVIN—WILSON.—May 9th, David Garvin to Anna M. Wilson, both of Douglas county.

Gaugee Stock Powder

Cures hog or chicken cholera, and all diseases of horses and cattle. For sale by Barber Bros.

MRS. E. E. CHERRY, of Lawrence, left last week for a visit to her friends and relatives in Marlborough, N. H. Mrs. Cherry has written some excellent letters for THE SPIRIT, and we hope to hear from her during her visit.

Organs and Pianos.

Daniel F. Beatty began business only twelve years ago, and in that time it has swelled to immense proportions. Perseverance, industry and energy, and the fact that Mr. Beatty's instruments are just what he represents them to be, nothing more or less, together with liberal advertising, have brought upon him the crown of success. Mr. Beatty was also the first organ manufacturer to cut off the enormous profits of agents by selling direct to the purchaser. Send for an illustrated catalogue and see his prices. His immense factory is located at Washington, New Jersey.

Original Mamslake Liniment,

For man or beast, the best in the world. For sale by Barber Bros.

Golden Days.

One of the neatest and best illustrated papers for children on our table is Golden Days. Although from its first appearance it has shown an unusual degree of taste and ability in its make-up, the one before us, No. 23, is an unusually interesting number. It opens with a new story of travels in Australia, the land of such enchantment to juvenile readers. The many other stories, which we have not space to name, are all interesting and plentifully sprinkled with illustrations throughout. The contributors are all first class; among them, Harry Castlemore, Oliver Optic, Frank H. Converse. We wish Golden Days all the success it deserves. For sale by all news dealers.

A Painful Death

May be averted, and health regained, by using "Dr. Baker's German Kidney Cure." For sale by Barber Bros.

"SINCE taking 'Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher' that old sore of mine is entirely cured." Sold by all druggists.

FOR several weeks Mr. Bowersock has been carrying forward extensive repairs on the dam at this place. He is also pushing forward the erection of a commodious warehouse on the Santa Fe switch directly between his elevator and flouring mills. The perseverance shown by Mr. Bowersock is truly commendable.

We learn that Mr. A. C. Myton has sold his fine farm in Grant township, just northeast of Bismarck Grove. Seventy-five acres of this fine farm is in meadow and eighty-five acres under excellent cultivation. We trust the purchaser will find his investment a profitable one, and that Mr. Myton will remain in this vicinity.

CHOICE groceries received every day at the Grangestore.

THE Bismarck speed ring is being worked on one or two days each week, and is destined to be the finest in the West.

Plantation Cough Syrup Cures coughs, colds, asthma, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Sample bottles only 10 cents. For sale by Barber Bros.

SOME of the farmers of Grant township are planting their corn without plowing the ground, on account of being so badly behind with their work, but we fear the result will not justify the operation. Our readers shall be apprised of the result of the procedure.

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. I mean business, and invite you to call and be convinced. CHAS. ACHNING, No. 114 Massachusetts St., Lawrence, Kans.

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. If you do not believe it, write to the undersigned, who will tell you where you can get a cheap land exploring ticket, and how, at a moderate expense, you can see for yourself and be convinced. W. F. WHITE, 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.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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

GREENHOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS.

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

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 everybody 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 or 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.

MICA AXLE GREASE

PATENTED 1874. Composed largely of powder of mica, it 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 is the cheapest because it costs no more than inferior brands, and one box will do the work of two of any other Axle Grease. It answers equally as well for Wagons, Mill Gearing, Threshing Machines, Corn Planters, Churns, Bladders, etc., etc., as for Axles. It is GUARANTEED to contain no Petroleum. For sale by all first-class dealers. Our Pocket Cyclopedia of Plows, Harrows, Reapers, etc. MICA MANUFACTURING CO., 31 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

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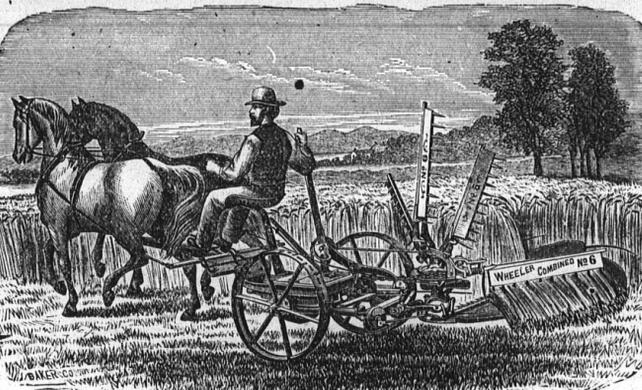
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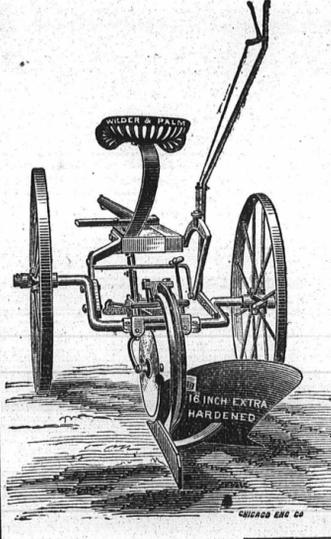
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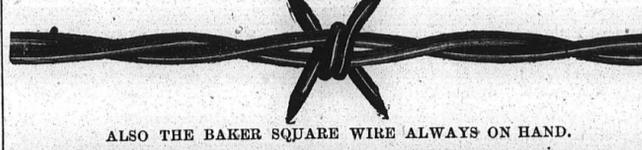
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### Horticultural Department.

#### Plums—Facts About Plum Curculio, Plum Gougers, Curculio Proof Plums, Etc.

There are so many conflicting statements made about varieties of plums being curculio proof or not, that I propose to give the facts as I have observed them, and explain, in some measure, the conflicting statements of different observers and practical men, and will open up the subject by making a statement. Last year I had in fruit about 150 native plums, natives of the Mississippi valley from Southern Georgia to Northern Minnesota, brought together here and fruited contiguously on very sandy land, (this kind of land is generally considered very excellent for the production of insects and quite poor for plums). Several of the varieties of plums had been fruited on this land for fifteen years; nothing had been done to disturb the breeding or the full sway of the insects. The varieties of plums fruited were those of the Chickasaw, (*Prunus Chickasaw*), the common wild plum, (*P. Americana*), the European plum (*P. domestica*), and crosses of hybrids between these families or species. Last season nearly every tree of these (perhaps 200) varieties bloomed freely, and set a full crop of fruit. On about five per cent. of the varieties the fruit was entirely destroyed by the insects before ripening; all of these were pure native, (*P. Americana*), or European (*P. domestica*). About ten per cent. of the varieties were not injured in the least by any insects, among these were Chickasaws, common wild, and evident crosses between these two.

From this we have strong affirmative evidence that some plums are strictly insect proof. But this position is untenable for good reasons, which I will try and make clear in the sequel. This plantation of plum trees was commenced with the Miner and Wild Goose varieties, and they fruited heavily before any other varieties were in fruit for several years. Now these two varieties have long been known as being in a measure curculio proof, i. e., their crop generally not wholly destroyed by the plum curculio (*Conotrachelus nemphar*), for the reason that although this insect deposited its eggs in the fruits quite freely, from some cause these eggs failed to hatch generally, though not always; therefore the plum curculio was not increased materially in numbers by the fruiting of these plums.

But there is another curculio that is nearly if not quite, where numerous, as destructive to the fruit of the plum, as the common well known plum curculio. This is the curculio first named and described by our former and greatly lamented state entomologist, Dr. Benj. D. Walsh, and named by him "The Plum Gouger," (*Anechonomus prunicida*, Walsh). A full account of this insect is found in his first report as acting state entomologist, page 72. This appears to be a Northern insect, while the plum curculio appears to be a Southern one, each seeming to be more plentiful north and south of Central Illinois. (There were no plum curculios here before 1844 or 1845, observable at least). We then fruited nectarines, apricots, plums of all kinds, etc., without worms or curculio marks, but always with more or less of the distinctive marks of the plum gouger. I would be very greatly obliged for the observations of another of our oldest settlers on this point, for I know that I am right in my facts for this neighborhood. I believe, therefore, that the plum curculio is an introduced species in the North, and that the plum gouger is a native.

Now for the lesson taught by my plum orchard last year. The varieties in fruit for many years in it had not been favorable to the breeding of the plum curculio, but was very favorable to the breeding of the plum gouger, therefore the plum gouger increased at an abnormal rate, while the plum curculio was really held in check. And in this, we have the reasons why one cultivator says a certain plum is practically curculio proof, while another asserts as positively that it is not; for either of these insects will, if sufficiently numerous, destroy a crop of plums. But the plum curculio will the most certainly destroy the crop of any variety if the flesh of that variety is of such a character that it will feed its young to maturity, or if it is not of

such a character that its tough skin, strong growth or juicy or gummy character will destroy the eggs, prevent the hatching, or kill the young. Now it is a well known fact to all competent observers that the vast majority of the eggs laid by the plum curculio in the Wild Goose and Miner plums never mature perfect insects. I made a very careful search among a vast number of the fruit of the Wild Goose plum last season that were oviposited in by the plum curculio very numerous, and failed to find one larva or maggot that had even approached maturity. That there may be a few of the young of the plum curculio reach maturity in these two varieties of plums, I am not going to dispute, but I do say that I think there are very few. Therefore, these two varieties of plums are not favorable to breeding the plum curculio.

Now as to the plum gouger. This beetle not only deposits its eggs in nearly all plums, but also feeds upon their pulp. In both feeding and in forming a hole in the young fruit in which to lay its eggs, it eats out the same kind of a hole. It gnaws a round hole through the skin of the plum, and then increases the diameter of the hole beneath the skin, and when finished it is in the form of a necked pear. If a female, she deposits an egg in the mouth of the hole, but does not shove it down to the bottom, the male when feeding makes the same kind of a burrow. These holes in the fruit, on the surface look after a short time as if a red-hot common sized pin had been thrust into the fruit, or a round dark hole, and generally with gum exuding from them, and looking very differently from the well known crescent shaped cut made by the plum curculio when depositing her eggs. When the maggot of the plum gouger hatches from the egg, it at once burrows into the stone or pit of the fruit, and then feeds on the embryo kernel, and the fruit ripens somewhat prematurely, while the maggot of plum curculio invariably feeds on the pulp of the fruit. Now we have brought the study of these two enemies of the plum to a point where their destructiveness to its fruit can be understood. The plum gougers, both male and female, puncture the young fruit for food, and the female also in the same way for depositing her eggs; therefore where they are quite plenty, all varieties suited to their taste it will be numerous punctured. These punctures though they do not kill the fruit, disfigure and injure it, and render it liable to diseases and rots; and what is more to the point, the eggs deposited in the "plum curculio proof varieties" hatch, and the young insects mature, and are on hand for the next season. So, we see that although the Wild Goose, Miner, and several other varieties of native plums, may withstand the plum curculio, and give good crops, the plum gouger, if in the region, will eventually ruin most of the crop, for the reason that it breeds readily in them, and in time would greatly increase in such a plantation, while the plum curculio would not, for the opposite reason. These two insects antagonize each other or rather, the plum curculio, where it breeds freely, keeps the gouger—so far as plums are concerned, if both can breed freely in them—entirely in check, for it destroys all the plums before the gouger larva has time to come to maturity.

These facts will serve to explain some of the seeming contradictions about curculio proof plums. In another chapter I will give the facts about the so-called protection of trees against the plum curculio, and why some thoroughly tested plan was perfect with one, and of no avail when tried by others.—*D. B. Wier, in Prairie Farmer.*

#### The Time for Pruning Evergreens.

Many of our readers can remember when no one thought of pruning an evergreen with the view of bringing it into shape, save to cut away the lower limbs, and bring it out of all decent shape. By evergreens, we now refer to the cone-bearing trees, and not to hollies, rhododendrons, and other broad-leaved evergreens. Several recent letters ask the proper time for pruning these trees. A more important question should take precedence of and also decide that—namely—"Why prune at all?" No one should cut a branch, large or small, evergreen or deciduous, without having a clear idea

of what he does it for. Pruning may be done to accomplish the most opposite ends. We may prune to promote growth of limb, or we may prune to check the growth, and so on. Let us say, in the first place, whatever else is done to an evergreen, do not cut it away below. Left to themselves, trees form pyramids of verdure of the greatest beauty. A tree with its broad base resting upon the ground and tapering gracefully upwards, is a most pleasing object, and gratifying in its symmetry and apparent stability to every person of taste. Cut away the lower limbs, leaving a naked trunk of six or eight feet, and all beauty and symmetry are destroyed, and we have an object as graceless as a hay-cock upon a gatepost, a horticultural horror. This treatment is often excused by the plea that the trees were at first planted too closely, and now light and air are shut out, hence this cutting away of the lower branches. We admit the necessity for light and air, but have seen no case of close planting which might not be better remedied by taking out a portion of the trees altogether, than to mutilate all by removing the lower branches. If trees are too near the house, either remove or cut them down—but do not cut them up. There is no proper time for pruning of this kind. If a tree grows one-sided and irregularly, and it is desired to have an increased growth at any point, the proper way to secure this is to cut the branches back to induce a new growth to push vigorously. Pruning for this purpose should be done when the season of growth is well matured in early autumn. If the irregularity is due to an excess of growth, and it is necessary to repress this, then the proper time to do it is immediately after the growth in length has been completed, but before the wood has become hardened and matured. Much may often be done to improve the form of a tree, and fill out their places by bending some of the branches and tying them in the proper position, taking care that the ligatures are nowhere so tight as to check the enlargement of the branches. If held thus for a few years, they will retain their position. The pruning of evergreen hedges is governed by the same rules. In the first years of a hedge we wish it to grow as quickly as may be to the required height, therefore if the growth can anywhere be encouraged by cutting back, it is to be done in early autumn. In the climate of New York, October is the proper time. When the hedge is as high and broad as desired, we then wish to repress further growth, and the main pruning is done so soon as the spring's growth has been made, but while the shoots are still tender. Cutting in that state tends to check the growth. In localities similar in climate to New York, June is the month for this, which, in an established hedge, is the most important pruning, that performed in the fall being merely to correct and preserve the shape. In cutting all horizontal branches, half an inch or more in diameter, make a sloping cut on the underside of the branch, so that, in looking down upon it, the wound is not seen.—*American Agriculturist.*

#### Forestry.

Forty years ago a piece of land was planted with pines about five feet high. To-day that land has 60,000 feet of good lumber to the acre. Balsams set out only one foot high at the same time are now sixty feet high, and a chestnut of the same year is now seven and a half feet in girth three feet above the ground.

L. B. Hodges, secretary of the Minnesota Forestry Association, reported the other day that for the first time in the history of the state, hundreds of their prairie settlers have been compelled this winter to burn their furniture, their farm implements, the floors of their houses, their stables and out-houses, to keep themselves from freezing. Others, with plenty of bedding, have lain in bed days at a time to keep warm. Others have bought pine lumber at \$17 to \$20 per thousand, and burned it to save life.

There is an item to encourage tree planting on the prairies of the West. The Council Bluffs *Globe* says that Mr. Horace Everett, of that place, twenty-three years ago planted twenty-three acres of wasteland with black walnuts. It says that the trees are now from sixteen to twenty inches through, and that they have been sold for \$27,000. Judge

Whitney, of Monona county, has also been one of the largest tree planters in Western Iowa, and has more than doubled the value of his great farm by tree planting. During this old-fashioned cold winter, our people out on the great prairies have more than ever appreciated the inestimable value of groves and belts of timber to break the fierce winds that come sweeping down with the cold waves from Manitoba-ward. No shelter short of a costly barn is so effective for cattle as a dense grove of liberal dimensions in which they can exercise unmolested by the piercing winds and driving storms. Farmers, plant trees. There is comfort and wealth in them.

#### A Losing Joke.

A prominent physician of Pittsburgh said jokingly to a lady patient who was complaining of her continued ill health and of his inability to cure her, "try Hop Bitters!" The lady took it in earnest and used the bitters, from which she obtained permanent health. She now laughs at the doctor for his joke, but he is not so well pleased with it, as it cost him a good patient.

#### The Household.

##### Saving by Headwork.

A great mathematician said if he had but three minutes in which to perform a problem on which his life depended, he would spend two of the minutes in thinking how best to do it. So great did he value the art of reflecting well over the business to be done even in the greatest emergencies of life. And could we not all vastly better our work in this world by more forethought? How much our head could save our feet in our daily household? One reason why so many women are such efficient workers is just because of their fixed habit. If they have occasion to go up stairs they reflect whether there is anything that needs to be taken up, thus saving one or two journeys. The same when they are going down again. When the table is cleared, the articles to be taken into the cellar are placed all together on a tray and taken down at once. While the other work is going on the busy mind runs through and plans out the sewing work that is to be taken up when a leisure time comes. The way of cutting it out, the manner of trimming, and the whole general plan is gone through with before a needle is taken up very likely. Before rising in the morning the breakfast is thoroughly planned, and the order in which the different details are to be carried out is quite decided upon. It makes all work easier to have it thus planned beforehand, and many a weary woman might secure many bright half-hours to herself every week if she would but inaugurate the system. It is like packing a trunk—you know how easy for one skilled in the business to put in a third more than one who piles things in "just as it happens." It is always such a pleasure to look back on a well-packed day and see just what has been done.

People whose days are full of idleness and ease do not have the monopoly of happiness by any means. As uncomfortable people as I have known have been summer boarders from the city, who have nothing to do all summer but to fan themselves. They seem so utterly overburdened with the task that one could hardly help commiserating them. Occasionally a few flies fluttered into their shady rooms and had to be whisked out, and then there was fun in earnest and tribulation enough. Surely those people who have nothing else to bear are rarely able to bear themselves. From what I have seen of both sides, over-worked people do not seem so miserable as those who have nothing to do. They have at least the noble compensation of use in the world; that they add largely to comfort and well-being of others, and belonging to the producer instead of the mere consumers. To one who has led a busy life absolute idleness would be most irksome penance. But head-work will lighten labor, so use it liberally and teach the art to those about you.—*Housekeeper.*

#### Wearry Women.

Nothing is more reprehensible and thoroughly wrong than the idea that a woman fulfills her duty by doing an amount of work that is far beyond her strength. She not only does not fulfill her duty, but she most signally fails in it, and the failure is truly deplorable. There can be no sadder sight than that of a broken down, over-worked wife and mother—a woman who is tired all of her life through. If the work of the household cannot be accomplished by order, system and moderate work, without the necessity of wearying, heart-breaking toil— toil that is never ended and never begun, without making a life a treadmill of labor, then for the sake of humanity let the work go. Better to live in the midst of disorder than that order should be purchased at so high a price—the cost of health, strength, happiness, all that makes existence endurable.

The woman that spends her life in unnecessary labor is, by this very labor, unfitted for the highest duties. She should be the haven of rest to which both husband and children turn for peace and refreshment. She should be the careful, intelligent adviser and guide of the one, the tender confidant and helpmate of the other. How is it possible for a woman exhausted in body, as a natural consequence in mind also, to perform either of these offices? No, it is not possible. The constant strain is too great. Nature gives way to it. She loses health and spirits and hopefulness, and more than all, her youth, the last thing a woman should allow to slip from her; for, no matter how old she is in years, she should be young

in heart and feeling, for the youth of age is sometimes more attractive than youth itself.

To the over-worked woman this green old age is out of the question; old age comes on her, serene and yellow, before its time. Her disposition is ruined, her temper is soured, her very nature is changed by the burden which, too heavy to carry, is dragged about as long as wearied feet and tired hands can do their part. Even her affections are blunted, and she becomes merely a machine, a woman without the time to be womanly, a mother without the time to train and guide her children as only a mother can, a wife without the time to sympathize with and cheer her husband, a woman so over-worked during the day that when night comes her sole thought and most intense longing is for the rest and sleep that very probably will not come; but even if it should, that she is too tired to enjoy. Better by far to let everything go unfinished, to live as best she can, than to entangle herself and family the curse of over-work.—*Housekeeper.*

#### Position in Sleep.

A writer in the *Christian at Work* insists that position in sleep is of great importance. He says: "The food passes from the stomach at the right side, hence its passage is facilitated by going to sleep on the right side. Water and other fluids flow equally on a level, and it requires less power to propel them on a level than upwards.

"The heart propels the blood to every part of the body at each successive beat, and it is easy to see that if the body is placed in a horizontal position the blood will be sent to the various parts of the system with much greater ease, with less expenditure of power, and more perfectly than if one portion of the body were elevated above a horizontal line.

"If one portion of the body is too low, the blood does not return as readily as it is carried thither; hence, there is an accumulation and distention, and pain follows.

"If a person goes to sleep with the head a little lower than the body, he will soon wake up, or will die with apoplexy before morning, because the blood could not get back from the brains as fast as it was carried to it.

"The savage uses a log of wood or a bunch of leaves, civilized man a pillow, and if this pillow is too thick, raising the head too high, there is not blood enough carried to the brain, and as the brain is nourished and invigorated by sleep, it is not fed sufficiently, and the result is unquiet sleep during the night, a waking up in weariness, without refreshment, to be followed by a day of drowsiness, discomfort, and general inactivity of both mind and body."

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CHICAGO, May 10, 1881. Wheat-No. 2 spring, spot, 1.02 @ 1.03... Live Stock Markets. KANSAS CITY, May 10, 1881.

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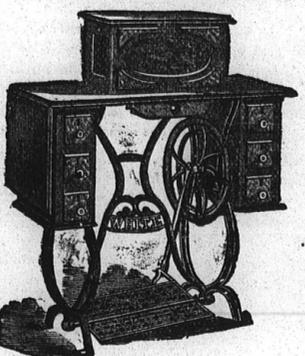
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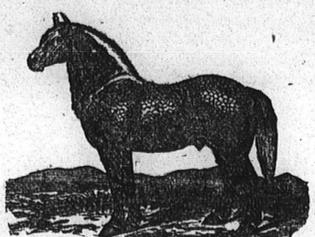
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Terms: Twelve dollars for season, payable at time of service by cash or bankable note.

Mares bred by the season not proving with foal may be returned next season free of charge.

Care will be taken to prevent accidents but no responsibility will be assumed should any occur.

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SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

Pigs forwarded to any part of the United States at the following prices per pair, persons ordering pigs paying freight on the same:

Eight weeks old, \$22 00; Three to five months old, \$22 00; Five to seven months old, \$22 00.

Single Pigs, either sex, one-half above prices.

A Boar, eight months old, \$25 00; A Sow, eight months old, with pig, \$25 00.

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

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

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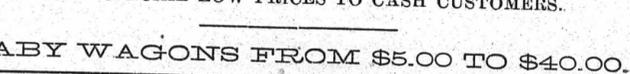
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